

The Godly Man

Gene Warr



*“But know that the
Lord hath set apart him
that is Godly for
Himself...”*

Psalm 4:3

TEACHER'S GUIDE

Foreword

Today, perhaps more than at any time in history, multitudes are involved in personal Bible study and prayer, individually and with fellowship groups. A tremendous spiritual hunger is being met by a variety of good study materials that are currently available.

Personally, I believe that The Godly Man study is unique. To begin with, in the Personal Bible Studies workbook, you have an excellent combination of well designed lessons with relevance to the issues and problems of the day, deeply rooted in Scripture with practical application of biblical truth to specific areas of life. The Teacher's Guide is filled with a large variety of rich resource material for the leader - material that will give any teacher who does his homework great confidence in leading his group.

Another unique feature of these studies is a “built in” fellowship through prayer and sharing. Group members pray for each other daily, and in weekly Bible discussion share their Bible discoveries and what God is doing in their lives.

I am confident that any person who is willing to follow the disciplines set forth in these studies will greatly enhance his relationship to God and man and his effectiveness as a Christian witness.

Charlie Riggs

Counselor Training and Followup

The Billy Graham Evangelistic Association

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- *to Lorne Sanny and Charlie Riggs, without whose encouragement, faithfulness, prayers, and continuing investment in my life I would have had nothing to write.*
- *to the memory of my father, whose example and principles of life so shaped my own.*

*To All of these this Bible study is lovingly dedicated - **Gene Warr***

A Message to the Teacher

Today's men are seeking answers to life. They are asking tough questions about money and possessions, sexuality, parenting, marriage, witnessing, prayer, and faith. But one thing is sure. Wherever the life of a man is explainable only in terms of God, there is a man who is finding answers to life's riddles. There is also a man who other men seek for help and counsel. There is "*The Godly Man*."

The Godly Man Bible study course seeks to uncover the secret of this Christ-centered manhood through:

- Twenty-two carefully designed sessions
- Verse-by-verse Bible study of relevant passages
- Uniquely produced audios for both Group Study and Teacher Preparation
- A downloadable Workbook
- A downloadable "how to" Teacher's Guide (*point-by-point*)

You don't have to wait for a metamorphosis to take place in your life before you can use your God-given talents to lead men closer to the One who alone gives life. The Godly Man Teacher's Guide and accompanying resources will give you all the motivation and confidence you need.

As the teacher, your primary purpose is to help each group member, including yourself, to develop and grow toward his unique potential as a child of God. The ultimate success of the group depends on your dedication. Therefore, try to be genuinely open in your participation and prepare the structure and mechanical details as thoroughly as possible in advance. It will be your job to lead out in all discussions. You are the catalyst.

This Teacher's Guide is not meant to be an exhaustive or comprehensive coverage of each chapter, nor does it seek to provide "perfect" answers for each of the questions in the class member workbook. Its primary purpose is to provide some helps and ideas to supplement your own preparation - not take the place of it.

Here are some suggestions for you to follow during your preparation for group meetings:

1. See that each member has a printed copy of *The Godly Man: Personal Bible Studies for the Christian Man*. This is their "workbook" and should be brought to every class meeting.
2. Familiarize yourself with the material in both your Teacher's Guide and in the Personal Bible Studies workbook. Note the similarities and differences between the two.
3. Before you begin the course, read and study the "*Bible Discussion Group Leader's Manual*" found in the Appendix to this book. No one can realistically follow all the suggestions found there, and you certainly don't have to know it all to have an

effective group experience. It is simply offered to stimulate your thinking, make the class more effective, and to be a reference source for those who desire to accept the responsibility of leading a Bible discussion group.

4. Before the meeting time, listen completely to the audio portions recommended for each session. There will be two listening assignments for each meeting:

(1) A segment for you, the teacher, and

(2) A portion for the group to hear during the last ten minutes of the class meeting.

5. As you use the audios, notice that a narrator clearly identifies each chapter immediately prior to the actual listening segment.

6. Make sure the audios are clear and audible. In the event of any problems, don't hesitate to contact our web team by emailing: webmaster@DiscipleshipLibrary.com

The Godly Man Bible study course has a companion program entitled *The Godly Woman*. They are similar in design and format. This enables couples to participate in the same class together. If used in this way, we suggest the following:

1. Couples can be combined except on those specific sessions which apply only to men or to women (session nine, sessions sixteen through twenty, and session twenty-two).

2. For these sessions, divide the two groups and arrange to have a lady lead the women's study.

3. The men will need a copy of *The Godly Man: Personal Bible Studies for the Christian Man* workbook, and the women a copy of *The Godly Woman: Personal Bible Studies for the Christian Woman* workbook.

4. When leading the combined sessions, the teacher should be aware of the differences between the material for The Godly Man study and the material for The Godly Woman study (e.g. the Teacher's Guides references to pages in the men's and women's workbook).

5. These differences also pertain to the audios which are to be used during the last 10 minutes of each session. At this point, the groups should be divided so each one can hear their respective audio presentation.

6. You will need both Leader's Guide Kits (The Godly Man and The Godly Woman) when conducting combined couples sessions.

Remember, the privilege of leading men in discovering the truths and treasures of the Bible is a sacred responsibility which deserves, and necessitates, your prayerful preparation and total dependence and yieldedness to the Holy Spirit.

How the Study is Designed

Purpose - To challenge people to take the Christian faith seriously and to help them grow up to a fuller maturity in Christ.

Setting - This course is designed for any of the following groups:

- Sunday school classes
- Home study groups
- Elective religion courses
- Retreat sessions
- Intergeneration groups
- Servicemen groups
- College groups
- Couples groups
- Bible study groups
- Special-interest groups

Design - The complete program utilizes a Teacher's Guide, Personal Bible Studies workbook, and downloadable audios (DiscipleshipLibrary.com) or on CD.

1. The Teacher's Guide is divided into seventeen chapters and an appendix. The entire course is designed for 22 sessions. Each session is divided into basically six divisions:

- 1) Object of the lesson
- 2) Discussion questions
- 3) Suggestions for Conclusion
- 4) Additional scriptures
- 5) Possible projects
- 6) Extra helps (books, studies, or audios to recommend)

You will find this probably provides for more material than you can cover and that some of it is not pertinent to your group. You will need to be selective and choose the questions, project, etc., which you feel will be most helpful to your group. The books and pamphlets listed there may be obtained at your local Christian bookstore or online at abebooks.com or amazon.com. The Godly Man Bible study audios (mp3) are downloadable and may also be obtained on CD or cassette audio on a free loan basis from: *Discipleship Tape Library*, 435 West Boyd, Norman, Oklahoma 73069.

2. The Personal Bible Studies for the Christian Man workbook has been prepared so it can be used by a group or by individuals for personal study. It is meant to be written in. When used in group setting, each man should complete all of the activities for that chapter prior to the meeting time and bring his workbook to the group meeting.

3. For each session there is one listening segment for the teacher to listen to prior to the meeting, and one listening segment for the group to be played during the last few minutes of the class period.

Scheduling - The Godly Man study can be used with a variety of scheduling plans:

1. **Study Group Plan** - This plan is designed for groups meeting on a regular basis in neighborhood homes. You would meet once a week for eleven 1-2 hour meetings, covering two sessions per meeting.

2. ***Sunday School Plan*** - This plan is designed for groups meeting weekly during the regular Sunday morning teaching period. You would meet once a week for twenty-two, 1-hour sessions following the regular outline given in the table of contents.

3. ***Retreat Plan*** - This plan is designed for a retreat setting where a Friday evening, all day Saturday, and Sunday morning are available. Advance publicity should clarify the theme and purpose of the retreat. The Personal Bible Studies workbook should be distributed at least ten days prior to retreat time, and all outside preparation should be completed before the conference. Obviously, time would not permit covering twenty-two sessions. Possibly ten might be the most that could be reasonably completed. The teacher should use his own creativity and planning at this point. You may want to select one question from each session, or select only those sessions which would most interest your particular group.

4. ***Study Course Plan*** - This plan is designed for a Sunday-Friday (evenings) conference of six, 2-hour sessions. Advance preparation is necessary. As in the retreat plan, you may have to be selective in your use of the material.

Advance Planning - You may want to take into account several suggestions as you plan to use this material:

1. ***Recommending The Course*** - If you are selecting or recommending this course to a group leader (such as church staff member, department superintendent, committee chairman) meet personally with the group leader or teacher. Review the material thoroughly. If interest is shown, discuss and consider possibilities. Decide together how best to use the materials in a way which the group leader feels good about - assuring him that the audios and written materials handle the difficult transitions.

2. ***Selecting The Course*** - If you are a group leader or teacher, you probably have secured the initial The Godly Man kit as possible resource material. At your regular group meeting, display the material. Spend time reviewing and evaluating. If your group is the responsibility of your church (Sunday school, etc.) be sure to meet with your educational director, curriculum committee, or pastor for further discussion on how best to adapt the course for your use.

3. ***Signing Up For The Course*** - It is recommended that enrollment be taken each time the course is offered. Everyone who enrolls in the course must have a workbook (*The Godly Man: Personal Bible Studies for the Christian Man*). Conference, convention, and workshop experience has proven that attendance, participation, and personal benefit are increased when registration is required.

4. ***Follow-Up*** - The Godly Man is one of several study courses which are similar in design and format. Suggested additional group study programs available through Discipleship Library include: *How To Make Disciples*, by Gene Warr.

4. ***Leadership Training*** - Every member who completes this course has, as a result, received some indirect training in group process and leadership skills. Because the audios and Leader's Guide handle the difficult transitions and provide detailed instructions, each participant becomes a potential group leader. Following the last session, if you decide not to continue with the same group, encourage the participants to secure a The Godly Man Teacher's Kit and start their own study group.

The Godly Man as a Disciple

The Foundation of a Disciple

The Bible says, “For other foundation can no man lay than that is laid, which is Jesus Christ.” (I Corinthians 3:11) We are very aware that the Biblical principles set forth in the Godly Man will not be received nor personally applied unless the men doing the study know Jesus Christ as their personal Savior

A. Object Of The Lesson

1. To make sure all in the class know Jesus Christ as Savior and have assurance that they have eternal life.
2. To make sure everyone has a clear understanding of the gospel and can clearly and simply present it to another.

B. Discussion Questions

Probably the men taking this course are already Christians; that is, they have made the wonderful discovery of knowing Christ personally. However, we do not want to take anything for granted. So it would be well if you would take a few moments at the beginning of this first class and say something like this to your class:

The Godly Man Study was written for Christian men and therefore, I think it would be fitting to begin our study today by asking:

1. *What in your opinion is a “Christian”?*
2. *How does one become a Christian? (question 18 in their book)*
3. *If you answered question 19 in your book with a “yes”, would you share how you **know** you have eternal life?*

The discussion of these three questions by the class, as well as your comments, should provide a clear presentation of the Gospel for any non-Christians in the group. And if all in the class do happen to be Christians, this will be a good exercise for them in learning to articulate clearly and simply the Gospel message. Also, quite often there are those who have accepted Jesus Christ as their Savior, but have no assurance of salvation. These people sometimes find it difficult to express these doubts. It would be worthwhile to have the men look up the following verses and share the basis of assurance they find in each one: Romans 10:13; Romans 10:9; John 3:16; John 5:24; John 3:36; I John 5:12,13.

Teacher, be especially prayerful and careful how you (or anyone else in the class) responds if one of the men obviously has the wrong answers to these questions or does not clearly understand what it means to be a Christian. You might say, “*Let's look again at God's Word and see what He says.*” Then take them through the *Steps to Peace With God* (which is included in the Godly man Bible Study book and also in the Teacher's Guide) or perhaps you would prefer to make an appointment with the person when you could discuss it with him individually.

Other Possible Questions:

1. What divine attribute of Jesus means the most to you? (e.g. His authority? His love? His acceptance? His forgiveness? That He is personal? Real? Alive? etc.) Why?

2. What human characteristic of Jesus means the most to you? (e.g. that He was tempted, yet was sinless? His suffering? His commonness?) Why? (Hebrews 4:15; Hebrews 2:14. He knows what it's like to be me.... and no banqueting in heaven or angel bands or celestial music will ever make Him forget what it's like to be me - you - human. (See "What is God Like", by Eugenia Price, Chapter 8)

3. What did Jesus have to do with creation? (John 1:1-3; Hebrews 1:1-2)

4. What does He have to do with the operation of the natural laws today? (Colossians 1:16)

5. What does Luke 19:10 mean to you? How does He seek? How does He save? Is conversion the completion of salvation? Explain.

(It's the beginning, like crossing the threshold. Beyond conversion there is a life time of growing in the grace and knowledge of Jesus, as Peter pointed out in II Peter 3:18.)

6. Share Romans 6:23 in your own words.

7. Why is the resurrection important to genuine Christianity? (I Corinthians 15:13-20)

(Christianity is the only major religion of the world that has a living leader. If Jesus Christ did not come forth from the tomb, then He is not who He claimed to be and Christianity is a farce.)

8. How many people does God want saved? (I Timothy 2:4; II Peter 3:9)

How many people will be? Why? (Matthew 7:13,14)

9. What are some of the reasons some people don't become Christians?

(Lack of faith, have never seen a live demonstration of Christ in a life, Satan has blinded them, don't know how, don't want to change, pride, the world's influence, they have a quiet, dignified, respectable love for sin.)

10. What is repentance? (Matthew 3:2, In Wuest is translated "Be having a change of mind which issues in regret and a change of conduct." Verse 8 says "Produce fruit therefore weighing as much as the repentance you profess.")

11. How important is repentance in conversion? Why? (Luke 13:3,5)

(Without repentance there can be no conversion. It is more than simply being sorry for our sins. It is a change of mind about God, about sin, about ourselves, It inevitably produces a change of life's direction.)

C. Suggestions For Conclusion

Teacher, here are some possible ways you might conclude this lesson.

1. Ask the group to look back through the lesson and choose something about God or Christ they are especially thankful for today. Ask several to offer a prayer of thanks (out loud) for that one particular thing.
2. Read "My Advocate".

MY ADVOCATE

By Martha Snell Nicholson

I sinned. And straightway, post-haste, Satan flew
Before the presence of the most high God,
And made a railing accusation there.
He said, "This soul, this thing of clay and sod,
Has sinned. 'Tis true that he has named Thy name
But I demand his death, for Thou hast said,
"The soul that sinneth it shall die." Shall not
Thy sentence be fulfilled? Is justice dead?
Send now this wretched sinner to his doom,
What other thing can righteous ruler do?"
And thus he did accuse me day and night,
And every word he spoke, O God, was true!

Then quickly One rose up from God's right hand,
Before Whose glory angels veiled their eyes.
He spoke, "Each jot and tittle of the law
Must be fulfilled; the guilty sinner dies!
But wait - suppose his guilt were all transferred
to ME, and that I paid his penalty!
Behold My hands, My side, My feet! One day
I was made sin for him, and died that he
Might be presented, faultless, at Thy throne!"
And Satan flew away. Full well he knew
That he could not prevail against such love,
For every word my dear Lord spoke was true.

3. Say: "Let's close today by bowing our heads and silently answering these three questions:
 - (1) Do you know, beyond any shadow of a doubt that you are a Christian?
 - (2) Do you know how to share with another the good news of how one becomes a Christian?
 - (3) Will you prayerfully seek to share this good news with someone this week?"
Close with prayer.

D. Additional Scriptures

- John 5:24; 6:37; 10:28
- II Timothy 2:13 (LB)
- I Peter 1:3,4

E. Possible Projects

1. Write out and share their testimony.
2. Answer: "If you should find yourself at heaven's door and Gabriel asked you, 'What right do you have to be here?' exactly what would you say?"
3. Memorize I John 5:11,12 or I Peter 2:24 and share it.
4. Give each class member a different booklet (from the ones listed under Extra Helps) and ask each one to give a report the following week.

F. Extra Helps

Here's How - *published by Life Messengers*

Is Christianity Credible? - *Moody Press*

My Heart, Christ's Home - *Billy Graham Evangelistic Association*

The Reason Why - *Moody Press*

Know Why You Believe by Paul Little, *Victor Books*

How to Give Away Your Faith - *InterVarsity Press*

Evidence That Demands a Verdict - *InterVarsity Press*

The Godly Man as a Disciple *God's Provision For A Disciple*

Grace, amazing grace ... this is God's provision for a disciple. Writers down through the ages have tried to describe and illustrate the preciousness of God's grace to the believer. Listen to these words:

Wonderful Grace of Jesus *Haldor Lillenas*

Wonderful grace of Jesus, greater than all my sin;
How shall my tongue describe it, where shall its praise begin?
Taking away my burden, setting my spirit free;
For the wonderful grace of Jesus reaches me.

Wonderful grace of Jesus, reaching to all the lost,
By it I have been pardoned, saved to the uttermost.
Chains have been torn asunder, giving me liberty;
For the wonderful grace of Jesus reaches me.

Wonderful grace of Jesus, Reaching the most defiled,
By its transforming power, Making him God's dear child,
Purchasing peace and heaven, for all eternity;
And the wonderful grace of Jesus reaches me.

(Refrain) Wonderful the matchless grace of Jesus,
Deeper than the mighty rolling sea;
Higher than the mountain, sparkling like a fountain,
All sufficient grace for even me.
Broader than the scope of my transgressions,
Greater far than all my sin and shame;
O magnify the precious name of Jesus, Praise His name!

Amazing Grace! How Sweet the Sound *John Newton*

Amazing grace! How sweet the sound
That saved a wretch like me!
I once was lost, but now am found;
Was blind, but now I see.

'Twas grace that taught my heart to fear,
And grace my fears relieved;
How precious did that grace appear
The hour I first believed!

Through many dangers, toils and snares,
I have already come;
'Tis grace hath brought me safe thus far,
And grace will lead me home.

The Lord has promised good to me,
His Word my hope secures;
He will my Shield and Portion be,
As long as life endures.

Yea, when this flesh and heart shall fail,
And mortal life shall cease,
I shall possess, within the veil,
A life of joy and peace.

The earth shall soon dissolve like snow,
The sun forbear to shine;
But God, Who called me here below,
Will be forever mine.

When we've been there ten thousand years,
Bright shining as the sun,
We've no less days to sing God's praise
Than when we'd first begun.

Grace Greater than Our Sin

Julia H. Johnston

Marvelous grace of our loving Lord,
Grace that exceeds our sin and our guilt!
Yonder on Calvary's mount outpoured,
There where the blood of the Lamb was spilled.

Sin and despair, like the sea waves cold,
Threaten the soul with infinite loss;
Grace that is greater, yes, grace untold,
Points to the refuge, the mighty cross.

Dark is the stain that we cannot hide;
What can we do to wash it away?
Look! There is flowing a crimson tide,
Brighter than snow you may be today.

Marvelous, infinite, matchless grace,
Freely bestowed on all who believe!
You that are longing to see His face,
Will you this moment His grace receive?

(Refrain) Grace, grace, God's grace,
Grace that will pardon and cleanse within;
Grace, grace, God's grace,
Grace that is greater than all our sin!

Teacher, perhaps you would like to start your class today by reading these words to the class. Or, if possible, provide a copy of the words for each one to have. Then ask the men to thank God for some particular aspect of grace mentioned in these songs. You might want to have sentence prayers, inviting each one to pray several times as they meditate on the various facets of God's grace.

A. Object Of The Lesson

1. To identify God's grace as the means of salvation and growth and know how to appropriate it.
2. To recognize the grace of God, properly appreciate it, and respond in love because of it.

B. Discussion Questions

1. In what specific way have you experienced the grace of God?
2. What does the phrase "My grace is sufficient for you" (II Corinthians 12:9) mean to you? (Teacher, have them read it in several translations.) Note: the Lord says "My grace IS sufficient" - that means now, present tense, at the point of need!
3. What does it mean to "frustrate" the grace of God? (to receive grace but not be gracious; to continue to look at things from your own point of view; to remain a spiritual babe; to not share His grace with others.)
4. In Colossians 2:9,10, what does the word, "complete" mean? (The Living Bible says "So you have everything when you have Christ") Is complete the same as mature? (No - A baby is complete - but not mature. The same is true spiritually. At conversion we are complete in Christ, but we must grow to maturity.)
5. What does "everything" in I Corinthians 1:4,5 include?
6. What are some areas of self-effort in your life? Which of these are you going to allow God to work on this week? (#14)
7. Look at I Peter 4:10. What do we learn about grace in this verse? (not given for selfish use. The Living Bible gives a good paraphrase)
8. What does II Corinthians 6:1 mean when it says "receive not the grace of God in vain"?
9. Share your application on page 10. (questions 18 and 19).

C. Suggestions For Conclusion

Teacher, look back at the object of today's lesson. Have you accomplished it? Perhaps you might close your class today along these lines.

"How much grace do you think you can count on receiving from God? (Romans 5:20). Annie Johnson Flint in her poem "He Giveth More", shows us how limitless His supply of grace is:

He Giveth More

He giveth more grace when the burdens grow greater,
He sendeth more strength when the labors increase;
To added affliction He addeth His mercy;
To multiplied trials, His multiplied peace.

When we have exhausted our store of endurance,
When our strength has failed ere the day is half done,
When we reach the end of our hoarded resources,
Our Father's full giving is only begun.

His love has no limit; His grace has no measure.
His pow'r has no boundary known unto men;
For out of His infinite riches in Jesus,
He giveth, and giveth, and giveth again!

An old college professor at a Christian college often said to his students: "Young people, if it's grace you need, help yourself. There's plenty of it!" "What is it you need grace for today? Will you 'help yourself' and then thank Him for His provision as we close in prayer."

D. Additional Scriptures - Romans 12:2; Philippians 4:19; I Corinthians 4:7; II Peter 3:18

E. Possible Projects

1. Write down the one thing worrying you most today. Pray daily during the coming week for God to reveal how his grace is sufficient for that one thing.
2. Make a list of good things that have come your way and evaluate whether they came by your efforts or by God's grace. II Corinthians 9:8
3. During the coming week, list the times when you depend on God's grace and be prepared to share those with the group.
4. List the times when you have been most afraid and what you did about it?
5. Memorize a verse pertinent to this lesson and share it with the group.

F. Extra Helps

The Taste of New Wine by Keith Miller
Victory in Christ by Trumbell
The Normal Christian Life by Watchman Nee
The Latent Power of the Soul by Nee
The Christian's Secret to a Happy Life by H. W. Smith
Grace by F. S. Schaeffer
Keys to Triumphant Living by Taylor

The Godly Man as a Disciple *The Christ-Centered Life*

The Wheel Illustration

Chapter three is divided into several parts (i.e. The Hub and Rim, Lordship, Vertical Spokes and Horizontal Spokes). Each of these are meant to be studied as separate assignments. Since they are rather short you may feel your class needs a longer assignment. If so, you may wish to assign them some of the additional questions or projects given in the Teacher's Guide for these parts of Chapter Three.

However, it would be impossible to overestimate the value of these chapters on The Christ-Centered Life (*The Wheel Illustration*). So do not rush through them. Take the time necessary to be sure each one in the class grasps the necessity of Christ being the center of their lives and the importance of living a balanced Christian life.

The Hub and The Rim

A. Object of The Lesson

1. To present an overview of the balanced Christian life.
2. To communicate the necessity of Christ being the very center of one's life and to show how this is achieved only through obedience to His Word.

B. Discussion Questions

General Questions on the Wheel:

1. In what ways do you feel the Christian life is illustrated by The Wheel? (A wheel must have a hub to function. Likewise, Christ must be our hub - our center. A wheel must have all of its spokes and they must be equal to give balanced action. Likewise, the basics must be present and in balance for the Christian to be effective.)
2. What is your opinion of the Wheel illustration?
3. Why is nothing of the fruit of the Spirit mentioned? (Galatians 5:22,23)
4. Why are these specific four spokes used? (Because they are the basics of the Christian life. If these are in balance all other areas of the Christian's life will progress.)

Questions On the Hub:

1. What is the function of the Hub of the wheel? (It furnishes the driving power and bears the weight of the wheel)
2. How does this apply to the Christian life? (Christ provides the driving power for the Christian life and bears the weight of our lives. I Peter 5:7)
3. If Christ is the center of our lives, furnishing all the driving power, how much power do we have? (Ephesians 3:20,21; Colossians 2:9,10; Matthew 28:18)
4. Whose responsibility is it to live the Christian life? (Christ - He alone is capable)

of living the Christian life. He will finish what He began in us. (Philippians 1:6)

5. What then is our part? (John 15:5; abiding in Him)
6. What does “abiding” mean? (Resting or staying in Him, allowing Him to live His life in and through us, i.e. obeying)
7. Why do you think Hebrews 13:8 was included as a reason for Christ being the center of our lives? Share your answer to question 2. What are other centers?

Questions On the Rim (Obedience to Christ Part 1):

1. In Exodus 19:5, how can we become God's peculiar treasure through obedience and still have it be grace? (obedience is the channel through which His grace comes)
2. In I Peter 1:22, explain how obedience purifies our souls?
3. Look at question 7 in your book. Name some of the sacrifices people use as substitutes for obedience.
4. Read John 14:21 again. Why is obedience so important (proof of Lordship, proof of our love for Christ; it is best for us, and it is necessary before the Father will manifest - or make Himself known - to us).
5. In your experience, has God ever made Himself known to you as a result of obedience? Explain.
6. How did you answer number 11?
7. Why do we disobey?
8. What is the time element in obedience? (Psalm 119:59, 60)

C. Suggestions For Conclusion

Teacher, here are some possible questions to help the men apply the truths from this lesson:

1. What are some of the substitutions people make for Christ in the center of their lives? (Question 2)
2. Is Christ the center of my life, or have I substituted someone or something else?
3. Am I living a balanced Christian life? Do each of the four basic spokes have their rightful place in my life? If not, which areas do I need to work on?
4. What practical step can I take this week to begin to bring my life into balance as a Christian?

Have a moment of silent prayer during which you suggest that they covenant with God

about faithfully doing this week whatever application He has brought to their minds today.

D. Additional Scriptures

Matthew 7:24-27; Galatians 2:20; Colossians 1:27; Romans 12:1,2; Luke 6:46

E. Possible Projects

1. Draw the wheel and share it with someone this week.
2. Pick out one area of disobedience, find a verse that fits that area, and pray each day this week for victory in this area.
3. Ask God in prayer each morning to reveal areas of your life that aren't committed to Him. (Psalm 139:23,24), then commit them to Him - particularly the one God has shown you that day.
4. Covenant to spend at least ten minutes in the Word and prayer each morning.

F. Extra Helps

Complete in Christ by Andrew Murray

The Saving Life of Christ by Ian Thomas

We Would See Jesus by R. Hession

A Call to Commitment by Elizabeth O'Connor, Harper & Row

True Discipleship by McDonald

Audio 832 - "Christ-Centered Life"

The Godly Man as a Disciple *The Christ-Centered Life (Continued)*

The Lordship Of Christ

In Chapter 4 on Lordship we will be suggesting an application taken from a pamphlet called “My Heart, Christ's Home” by Dr. Robert B. Munger. It would be good to have these to pass out as you begin Chapter 4. We suggest you call a Christian bookstore near you and see if they carry this booklet. If not, you may order them from: *InterVarsity Press*.

Questions On the Rim (Obedience to Christ Part 2):

Teacher, let me share with you today a description of Christ as Lord, as given by S. M. Lockridge. (Audio #1206 - “The Lordship of Christ”). Meditate on this prayerfully as you prepare this lesson and I believe your heart will be deeply blessed. I'm sure your men would enjoy it also. (You may wish to play this part from the audio by Mr. Lockridge as the introduction for this lesson on Lordship).

He is the Master of the mighty.

He is the Captain of the conquerors.

He is the Head of the heroes.

He is the Leader of the legislators.

He is the Overseer of the overcomers.

He is the Governor of the governors.

He is the Prince of princes

He is the King of kings and Lord of lords!

He is owner! – Even though He did not have to put His signature on the sunset - He is still owner!

Even though He did not stamp a laundry mark on the meadow - He is still the owner!

Even though He did not have to carve His initials in the side of the mountain - He is the owner!

He did not have to put a brand on the cattle of a thousand hills - but He's the owner!

He did not have to take out a copyright on the songs He gives the birds to sing - but He's the owner!

His Lordship is based on His ownership. He is Lord.

A. Object Of The Lesson

1. To help each one face the fact of Christ's right to be Lord of his life.
2. To respond positively by taking definite action in that direction.

B. Discussion Questions

1. This subject, “The Lordship of Christ”, is one which is known by many different terms in different Christian circles . . . such as: The Spirit-filled life, the exchanged life, consecration, total surrender, rededication, etc. I would encourage you to take time at the beginning of this class to hear the different definitions or explanations of what the men feel is meant by “The Lordship of Christ.” Perhaps together you can then formulate a definition which all of you understand and agree upon.
2. Does Matthew 6:24 give any new insight into the matter to Lordship?

3. What does it mean to live to God's glory? How would you define "glorify"? (To glorify means: to enhance the reputation of. Hence, when we say we are glorifying God or living to God's glory, this means we are enhancing the reputation of God.)
4. What areas of life are included in "Lordship"? (All areas). Let's name as many of these specific areas as we can think of. (e.g. Uncommitted ambitions, loved ones, home, children, future, careers, fears, habits, my "rights", money, talents, and "bosom sins" - little things we think are hidden and unnoticed - like resentment, anger, envy, negative attitude, critical spirit, etc.)
5. What does it mean to deny self? How does this differ from self-denial - (Self-denial means to deny some personal pleasure or desire - e.g. denying yourself a second piece of cake. Denying self is turning your back on, and saying "no" to the old self nature within you and saying "yes" to Christ.

C. SUGGESTIONS FOR CONCLUSION

Remind them of the booklet you asked them to read a couple of weeks ago - "My Heart, Christ's Home". (Have your own copy handy.) Ask them to name the various rooms in this heart home. Then say: "Now as we close today's lesson, I'd like you to draw out the floor plan of your heart. Color your rooms (the ones you control) black, and Christ's rooms (where He is clearly in control) white."

(Give them time to do this.) Then ask: "Is Christ Lord of every room in your heart? Has He revealed some uncommitted area to you which you weren't aware of before? Or perhaps an area which you had once committed to His Lordship but you realize now you have taken back? Will you give Him all the black areas of your life right now? Let's pray."

(Or perhaps you might ask them to write out their own prayer or commitment.)

D. ADDITIONAL SCRIPTURES

Co. 1:17; Psalm 73:25; Psalm 23; Romans 13:14; Mark 8:36; II Corinthians 5:14,15.

E. POSSIBLE PROJECTS

1. Listen to Stephen Olford's audio "Secret of Living" (Audio 899B). Then answer this question: "What is the difference in having Christ as Savior and having Him as Lord"?
2. Make a chart showing each area of your life. For each area, show what percentage Jesus has control of and what percentage the world has control of.
3. Ask the class members to write the answer to this question: "Who or what has the greatest single influence on my behavior and why"?

F. EXTRA HELPS

Fox's Book of Martyrs

Saving Life of Christ *by Major Ian Thomas*

My Heart, Christ's Home *by Dr. R. B. Munger*

Audio 2122 - "Total Surrender"

Audio 1206 - "Lordship"

Audio 2250 - "Submission to Sovereignty; Control of thoughts; moods; affections.

The Godly Man as a Disciple *The Wheel – Vertical Spokes*

So many, many Christians today are still spiritual babes instead of the mature Christians they should be. They spend little or no time in the Bible and are unlearned and ignorant regarding the Word of God - and therefore know little of the God of the Word! They spend little time in prayer and therefore know little of the faithful, gracious God who delights in answering prayer. We trust your class will not be in this category after studying this lesson.

Will you meditate prayerfully over the **Object Of The Lesson** and ask God to enable you by His Holy Spirit to communicate to these men the rich treasures that await them as they come into an intimate knowledge of God and communion and fellowship with God through His Word and prayer. Perhaps you would like to set the atmosphere for today's lesson by sharing the following:

Found In Evangelist Billy Sunday's Bible:

With the Holy Spirit as my guide, I entered the wonderful temple of Christianity:

I entered the portico of Genesis, walked down through the Old Testament art galleries, where pictures of Noah, Abraham, Moses, Joseph, Isaac, Jacob, and Daniel were hung on the walls.

I passed into the music room of Psalms, where the Spirit swept the keyboard of nature until it seemed that every reed and pipe in God's great organ responded to the tuneful harp of David, the sweet singer of Israel.

I entered the chamber of Ecclesiastes, where the voice of the preacher was heard; and into the conservatory of Sharon, where the Lily of the Valley's sweet scented spices filled and perfumed my life.

I entered the business office of Proverbs, and then into the observatory room of the Prophets, where I saw telescopes of various sizes, pointed to far-off events, but all concentrated on the Bright and Morning Star.

I entered the audience room of the King of Kings, and caught a vision of His glory from the standpoint of Matthew, Mark, Luke and John; passed into the Acts of the Apostles where the Holy Spirit was doing His work in the formation of the infant Church.

Then into the correspondence room where sat Paul, Peter, James and John penning their Epistles.

I stepped into the throne room of the Revelation, where towered the glittering peaks, and got a vision of the King sitting upon the throne in all His glory, and I cried:

All hail the power of Jesus' Name, Let angels prostrate fall, Bring forth the royal diadem And crown Him Lord of all.

A. Object Of The Lesson

1. To show the Word of God as a necessity in our lives for it is the very foundational spoke of effective Christian living and is God's means of communicating Himself and His truths to us.
2. To show the necessity of prayer for communication with our heavenly Father; for provision for our needs; and for showing our dependence upon and trust in God.

B. Discussion Questions

Questions On The Word:

1. How does the Word of God build faith? (Romans 15:4, Phillips)
2. How could loving God's laws (Psalm 119:165) bring peace?
3. In I Peter 2:2, what is the significance of the Word being referred to as "milk"? (food for spiritual babies.)
4. Using Hebrews 5:11-14, explain the difference between the "meat" and "milk" of the Word.
5. Is one's spiritual "age" determined by the number of years he/she has known Christ? (no - by his intake and application of the Word. One may have known Christ for many years and still be a spiritual babe because he/she has never fed upon the Word of God by which we grow.)
6. What is the objective of taking in the Word of God? (James 1:22 - to change our lives.) (*The Word is emphasized more in detail in Chapter V*)

Questions On Prayer:

1. Define prayer.
2. What are some reasons for praying other than the ones listed in your study?
3. What does it mean to pray "in Jesus' name"? (This is the validating signature on the bank account of heaven. It means asking in accord with Him; asking what you - to the best of your knowledge - believe to be in accordance with His will and His Word.)
4. Why do you think prayer is such hard work?
5. If we have prayed about something a few times and have not gotten an answer, should we conclude we didn't have enough faith and stop praying? (No. Matthew 7:7 - Jesus says to keep on asking, keep on knocking - and to do that and wait is the expression of faith, not quitting after praying once or twice. Luke 18:1)
6. What are some reasons people don't pray? (sin, laziness, etc.)
7. Why do you think God instituted prayer as a way to meet our needs? (Because He is God and that's what He wanted to do, so that we'd learn to depend upon Him and have the joy of being a part of the answer.)
8. Is prayer the act of getting God to agree with our desires? (No, it is submitting to His will and asking Him to do His desires. I John 5:14,15)
9. If prayer is asking God to do what He wants done anyway, then what is our part? (Being a cleansed spirit-filled channel that He can use to accomplish His will.)

(Isaiah 59:1,2) All spiritual prayer originates in heaven and comes to us through the Holy Spirit.

10. What should you do when you don't feel like praying? (Admit it to God and pray anyway.)

11. What do you feel is the greatest hindrance to your prayer life?

12. What ways have you found to use a prayer list?

13. What is the primary prerequisite for answered prayer? (Matthew 6:33)

14. What does it mean to "honor" one's wife?

15. How does not honoring her hinder prayer? I Peter 3:7 (Causes bitterness, an unforgiving spirit, bad attitudes, etc. that need to be corrected before prayers may be answered. Matthew 5:23)

C. Suggestions For Conclusion

1. Your lesson stated three reasons the Word of God is ineffective in a life. Do you remember these reasons? (Page 17 - neglect, doubt, disobedience) If the Word is ineffective in your life, which of these reasons apply?

2. Perhaps your problem is a lack of appetite for the Word. Several things can cause loss of appetite. For instance:

(1) Eating (taking in Spiritual food), without exercise (giving out to others). Are you sharing the Word with others?

(2) Lack of "fresh air" (prayer) also dulls the appetite.

(3) Substitutes take the edge off our appetites. Are you substituting good things for time with the Lord in His Word?

(4) Eating alone also dulls the appetite. We need fellowship with others of like mind to whet our appetites.

(Notice how all three spokes - witnessing, prayer, fellowship - affect the Word spoke)

Quietly spend a few moments meditating on these reasons why the Word of God is ineffective in your life or why you have no real appetite or hunger for it. Then invite the men to talk to God about these needs as you spend time in prayer. Share the following with them:

"Thou are coming to a King Large petitions with thee bring For His love and power are such None can ever ask too much." *(Author unknown)*

D. Additional Scriptures

II Corinthians 3:18; Psalm 119:9, 11; Mark 11:24

E. Possible Projects

1. Start an organized Bible reading program of your own, if not already doing it.
2. Make a prayer list and look for a verse of scripture to fit each request.
3. Choose a prayer partner and share with that one something from the Word or an answer to prayer this week.
4. Listen to audio 262 by Jim Downing entitled, "Prayer." List his practical points to praying and apply two of them in your own prayer life this week.

F. Extra Helps

Power through Prayer *by E. M. Bounds*

Master Secrets of Prayer *by C. V. Thompson, Back to the Bible Publishers*

Prayer or Pretense *by J. A. Hanne*

Sense and Nonsense *by Lehman Strauss*

Audio 2257 - "Prayer"

Audio 262 - "Prayer"

The Godly Man as a Disciple

The Wheel – Horizontal Spokes

In last week's lesson we studied the vertical spokes of the Wheel, having to do with our relationship with God. In this week's study we consider the horizontal spokes, which have to do with our relationship with people. For many Christians both of these areas of fellowship and witnessing are very weak or lacking altogether.

Ask God to use this Bible Study and the class discussion to show each one what his individual needs are in these areas and that he would take steps now to correct them, in obedience to God.

Playing the audio “Link in the Chain” (Audio BSU170) mentioned in The Godly Man, would be an excellent way to begin, or end, this class. It is brief and very powerfully shows the effect of a faithful witness.

A. Object Of The Lesson

1. To help your group realize the importance of Christian fellowship and sharing their faith.
2. To motivate them to seek to strengthen fellowship and to witness effectively.

B. Discussion Questions On Fellowship

1. What do you understand the four things listed in Acts 2:42 to mean?
2. How did you answer question 5 in your study (*Horizontal Spokes*)? (Colossians 2:18,19 Living Bible; Ephesians 4:16 in the 20th Century New Testament says: “For from him the whole Body, closely joined and knit together by the contact of every part with the source of its life, derives its power to grow, in proportion to the vigor of each individual part; and so is being built up in a spirit of love.”)
3. What are some results of “sharing the common life”?
4. What are some special times when fellowship can be nurtured and built up and strengthened? (during a time of illness, or death, or some other time of need.)
5. Why do you feel fellowship is important? (a) for mutual support - Ecclesiastes 4:9,10; Hebrews 3:13 (b) for increased prayer effectiveness. Matthew 18:19,20 (c) for increased ministry effectiveness. Leviticus 26:8; (d) for mutual edification Proverbs 27:17; (e) for motivation Proverbs 27:17; Ecclesiastes 4:9,10; (f) precious to God. Malachi 3:16; (g) fulfills Jesus' prayer for unity. John 17.
6. Could someone share an experience where you were helped by Christian fellowship - or where you were hindered due to the lack of any Christian fellowship?
7. According to Colossians 3:14-16 what are some ingredients of godly fellowship?

Questions On Witnessing

1. What are you doing now in the way of consistent personal evangelism?
2. Define the word “witness” (one who tells what he has seen, heard, or experienced.)
3. What qualifications do you consider important for an effective Christian witness? (must know Christ personally yourself, be willing to share what Christ has done for you and what He wants to do for others, be available to Him.)
4. Read your testimony as you wrote it for question 7 (*Witnessing*). (Have the class members comment on whether each one included the three basic elements mentioned, whether it was clear, etc.)
5. Pair up and practice sharing “Steps to Peace with God.”

C. Suggestions For Conclusion

Now that we've studied each part of the Wheel, Let's think in closing, about the Wheel as a whole.

1. How important is balance in the Christian life as represented by the Wheel? What if the hub is not in the center of the wheel? (Wheel out of balance and useless)
2. What if one spoke is longer or shorter than the others - or one spoke is missing altogether? (The Wheel is lopsided, out of balance, cannot function properly)
3. Draw a picture of what you think the Wheel of your life looks like at this point.
4. What will you do this week to bring it into balance?

D. Additional Scriptures

II Timothy 2:2; Colossians 1:28,29; Proverbs 27:17; Proverbs 12:18 (LB); Revelation 12:11; I Peter 3:15; Romans 1:11,12; I Corinthians 9:16; Acts 20:24; Colossians 4:3-6 (LB); Matthew 4:19; Proverbs 11:30; I Thessalonians 2:4; John 15:8; Ephesians 3:8 (LB); Romans 1:16; Jude 23, Isaiah 8:16 (LB)

E. Possible Projects

1. Write out your testimony and share it with someone not in your family. Keep it 3-5 minutes long.
2. Learn your testimony by memory, and if it is not suitable for sharing with another, re-work it until it is.
3. Share the “Steps to Peace with God” with someone this week.
4. Get together with another Christian man this week for prayer.

5. Listen to audio #600, by Paul Little, on “Witnessing.” Use his approach on one person this week.

6. This week make specific plans for encouraging and strengthening fellowship with someone you don't know well or don't see very often. Invite them to your home for a meal, have lunch together, invite them to a Bible study, plan something recreational together, etc.

F. Extra Helps

Hudson Taylor's Life - God's Man in China *by Mr. And Mrs. Howard Taylor*

How to Give Away your Faith *by Paul Little*

The Art of Personal Witnessing *by Lorne Sanny*

Master Plan of Evangelism *by Coleman*

Soul Winning Made Easy *by C. S. Lovett*

Audio 234 - “Witnessing”

Audio 780 - “Open Nerve Evangelism”

* Note: The next lesson is on the Devotional Life. The booklets and audios listed under “Suggestions for Further Study” are excellent. Perhaps you would like to assign various ones to read one of these booklets, or listen to a audio and report on it in class as you study The Devotional Life.

The Godly Man as a Disciple

The Devotional Life

If you were to ask Godly Christians around the world “What, in your opinion, is the least common denominator for a victorious Christian life?” I’m sure the answer would be unanimous: a daily time of fellowship with God in the Word and prayer.

Then what do you suppose Satan’s attitude is towards Christians beginning or continuing faithfully in a daily time alone with God?

Let me urge you, teacher, if you have never established a daily Quiet Time that you do so now as you prepare this lesson. And pray earnestly that this study will result in everyone in your class becoming involved in an exciting, fulfilling, deepening, God-honoring, consistent Quiet Time.

Before you begin the discussion questions, ask for reports on the books and audios you assigned last week (If you did so).

A. Object Of The Lesson

1. To help each one realize the importance of a daily Quiet Time.
2. To generate in them a desire for the Quiet Time.
3. To get them started this week in a Quiet Time (or to encourage them in continuing a daily Quiet Time if they have already started having one).

B. Discussion Questions

1. Why do you feel the Quiet Time is important? (Here are many possible answers, not necessarily in order of importance).
 - a. To know The Lord. Philippians 3:10 (Amp); II Peter 1:2,3; Ezra 7:10; John 4:23; Mark 1:35; Deuteronomy 17:19
 - b. To be like Christ. Transformation. II Corinthians 3:18; Colossians 2:9,10
 - c. It is a way God can deal with attitudes. I Corinthians 1:9; Colossians 1:10; John 16:7,8; Proverbs 3:5,6
 - d. For cleansing. As we fellowship with Christ in His Word, He exposes sin in our life. Hebrews 4:12; Psalm 139:23,24
 - e. Desperation. (need or motive) II Peter 1:3; Luke 10:38-42; Proverbs 8:17; Luke 9:23; Colossians 2:2-3,6
 - f. For direction, guidance. Psalm 32:8; Psalm 119:105; Psalm 119:19 (Living Bible)
 - g. To nurture our relationship with Jesus Christ; to cause it to grow. I Peter 2:2; II Peter 3:18; II Corinthians 3:18; Romans 8:29; Ephesians 4:13

h. It changes lives. I John 1:3 (Teacher: Share your own testimony of how your own life has been changed since you have been having a Quiet Time. Invite others to tell of the changes in their lives which have come about as a result of their daily Quiet Time.)

i. The Quiet Time reveals God's love to us and our dependence upon God. Matthew 22:29; Ephesians 1:8 (LB)

j For food. I Peter 2:23; Matthew 4:4

k. God desires our fellowship. John 4:23; Song of Solomon 2:14

2. What time of day do you feel is best for a Quiet Time? Why?

(Teacher: Probably most will say morning - or the beginning of their day. Some however, will feel night time is their best time. Obviously the most important thing we want to get across is the importance of having a regular, daily Quiet Time. Actually, it is a good practice to begin and end the day with the Lord. For instance, those who prefer a morning Quiet Time might then end the day with quiet meditation on what they read that morning or by reviewing verses they have memorized, etc.

Those who prefer their longer time with the Lord at night should start their day with a prayer of commitment and meditation on a verse, or few verses, of Scripture.)

Some reasons for having a Quiet Time at the beginning of the day:

a. It's like putting on your armor before going out to battle.

b. It's like getting one's "marching orders" for the day.

c. It sets the tone of the day.

d. Biblical examples: Jesus - Mark 1:35; the Psalmist Psalm 5:3, 143:8.

3. How did you learn about the Quiet Time?

4. How did you start?

5. What does it mean to you?

6. Explain I Thessalonians 5:17.

7. How does Quiet Time help us to know God?

8. How can Quiet Time allow our hearts to be searched? Hebrews 4:12; Psalm 36:9

9. How can we get guidance from our Quiet Time?

10. What problems have you personally had in being consistent? How did you solve that problem?

11. What format do you use in the Quiet Time? What materials?

12. In sharing Quiet Time with another person, how would you go about “selling” them on the value, the necessity, etc. of a Quiet Time? Where would you have them start reading?

13. Which of the hindrances to daily devotions that you listed (question 5 – *The Devotional Life*) do you most identify with? What do you plan to do this week to remove that hindrance?

C. Suggestions For Conclusion

Perhaps you might use one or more of the following to close today's study (or to intersperse throughout the study).

Take Time To Be Holy

Take time to be holy, speak oft with thy Lord;
Abide in Him always, and feed on His Word.
Make friends of God's children, help those who are weak.
Forgetting in nothing His blessing to seek.

Take time to be holy, the world rushes on;
Spend much time in secret with Jesus alone.
By looking to Jesus, like Him thou shalt be;
Thy friends in thy conduct His likeness shall see.

Take time to be holy, let Him by thy guide.
And run not before Him, whatever betide.
In joy or in sorrow still follow thy Lord,
And looking to Jesus still trust in His Word.

Take time to be holy, be calm in thy soul.
Each thought and each motive, beneath His control;
Thus led by His Spirit to fountains of love,
Thou soon shall be fitted for service above.

Morning Watch

“And in the morning, rising up a great while before day, he went out and departed into a solitary place, and there prayed.” Mark 1:35

I met God in the morning
When the day was at its best,
And His presence came like sunrise,
Like a glory within my breast.

All day long the Presence lingered,
All day long He stayed with me;
And we sailed in perfect calmness
O'er a very troubled sea.

Other ships were blown and battered,
Other ships were sore distressed;
But the winds that seemed to drive them
Brought to us a peace and rest.

Then I thought of other mornings,
With a keen remorse of mind,
When I too, had loosed the moorings
With His Presence left behind.

So I think I know the secret
Learned from many a troubled way;
You must seek God in the morning
If you want Him through the day.

Bishop Ralph Cushman

Prayer

Prayer is so simple,
It is like quietly opening a door
And slipping into the very presence of God,
There in the stillness
To listen for His voice
Perhaps to petition,
Or only to listen
It matters not.
Just to be there
In His presence
Is prayer!

Author unknown

The Reader

He read the "Journal" and the "Post,"
The "Green Book" and the "Red,"
He kept the serials of the month
Securely in his head.

He went through books, both old and new,
Best-sellers, too, he thought;
He read the jokes and studied styles;
No item went for naught.

He read the sporting page; he knew
each athlete by his name;
He read of baseball, football, golf
Familiar with each game.

He looked the funny paper through;
He watched the mails to seize
The magazine he liked the best,
Whose columns most did please.

But in his house there was a Book
With pages never turned,
Whose message of truth and hope
Were still by him unlearned

The Book that tells of Him who came
To earth that we might know
The beauty of a sinless life,
Lived here so long ago.

What pity 'tis he does not know
This Man of Galilee,
Who healed the lame, the blind, the deaf,
Beside the sapphire sea!

And still he reads and laughs and cries
O'er stories of the hour;
And lets the Book, dust covered, lie
Unopened in its power.

And still the Book, dust-covered, lies,
Its pages never turned;
Its messages of truth and hope
Are by him yet unlearned.

And shall we not a lesson glean
From readers such as he?
Be this our favorite Book that tells
Of Christ of Galilee!

Author unknown.

Think Of Our Lord Speaking To You And Saying ...

“You do not have to be clever to please me; all you have to do is to want to love me. Just speak to me as you would to anyone of whom you are very fond.”

“Are there any people you want to pray for? Say their names to me, and ask of me as much as you like. I am generous and know all their needs, but I want you to show your love for them and me by trusting me to do what I know is best.”

“Tell me about the poor, the sick, and the sinners, and if you have lost the friendship or affection of anyone, tell me about that, too.”

“Is there anything you want for your soul? If you like you can write out a long list of all your needs, and come and read it to me.”

“Just tell me about your pride, your touchiness, self-centeredness, meanness and laziness. Do not be ashamed; there are many saints in Heaven who had the same faults as you; they prayed to me and, little by little, their faults were corrected.”

“Do not hesitate to ask me for blessings for the body and mind; for health, memory, success. I can give everything, and I always do give everything needed to make souls holier.”

“What is it that you want today? Tell me, for I long to do you good. What are your plans? Tell me about them. Is there anyone you want to please? What do you want to do for them?”

“And don't you want to do anything for me? Don't you want to do a little good to the souls of your friends who perhaps have forgotten me? Tell me about your failures, and I will show you the cause of them. What are your worries? Who has caused you pain? Tell me all about it, and add that you will forgive and forget, and I will bless you.”

“Are you afraid of anything? Have you any tormenting, unreasonable fears? Trust yourself to me. I am here. I see everything. I will not leave you.”

“Have you no joys to tell me about? Why do you not share your happiness with me? Tell me what has happened since yesterday to cheer and comfort you. Whatever it was, however big, however small, I prepared it. Show me your gratitude and thank me.”

“Are you determined to run into no temptations? Have you made up your mind about bad books and bad friendships? They disturb the peace of your soul. Are you going to be kind to that one who has hurt you?”

“Well, go along now. Get on with your work. Try and be quieter, humbler, more submissive, kinder; and come back soon and bring me a more devoted heart. Tomorrow I shall have more blessings for you.”

D. Additional Scriptures

Isaiah 50:4; Lam. 3:22,23; Matthew 6:11; Matthew 21:22; Acts 20:32; Hosea 6:3; Romans 12:1,2; Proverbs 8:17; II Corinthians 4:16; Genesis 5:21-24 (LB); I Thessalonians 2:13; I John 3; Isaiah 59:1,2 (NEB) ; I John 1:10; II Peter 1:4; Psalm 119:8 (LB) James 1:23,24; Hebrews 4:12; Philippians 3:10; Luke 24:27; I Timothy 4:15; John 10:10.

E. Possible Projects

1. Form a “partnership” with someone with whom you can share your Quiet Time blessings every day this week.
2. Share the idea and method of Quiet Time with someone else this week.
3. Have the men share what God has shown them by using the “Spiritual SPECS” during each day's reading:

S-Sins to forsake

P-Promise to claim

E-Example to follow

C-Commands to obey

S-Stumbling blocks or errors to avoid.

4. Have them write down any new thoughts about God.

F. Extra Helps

Audio 822 - “Quiet Time”

The Abundant Life by Ray E. Baughman

Prayer - Conversing with God by Rosalind Rinker

The Christian Secret of a Happy Life by Hanna Smith

Think of our Lord Speaking to You, Mirfield Publications

The Godly Man as a Disciple *The Importance Of God's Word*

One of Christianity's most beloved hymns is "Trust and Obey". This hymn reminds us there is no other way to be happy in Jesus, but to trust and obey. But so often we forget the only way we learn to trust and obey is "when we walk with the Lord in the light of His Word." Another song we sing is "Standing on the Promises of Christ my King" - but how many promises do you know to stand on? And are you well enough acquainted with the One who made these promises to believe them and rest on them? The only way we can know and claim His promises, and trust and obey Him, is to know His Word! People marveled at the maturity and understanding of a young girl who had only been a Christian for two weeks. But in that two weeks she had read the New Testament through two times!

Teacher, today you have the privilege of being God's instrument to impart to your class the tremendous importance and absolute necessity of learning to know the Word of God by every means possible, and of the blessings that come to a life saturated with the Word. The words of "Break Thou the Bread of Life" would make a good prayer for starting today's class.

Break Thou The Bread Of Life

Break Thou the bread of life, Dear Lord, to me,
As Thou didst break the loaves beside the sea;
Beyond the sacred page I seek Thee, Lord,
My spirit pants for Thee, O living Word.

Bless Thou the truth, dear Lord, to me, to me,
As Thou didst bless the bread by Galilee;
Then shall all bondage cease, all fetters fall;
And I shall find my peace, my All in all.

Thou art the bread of life, O Lord, to me,
Thy holy Word the truth that saveth me;
Give me to eat and live with Thee above;
Teach me to love Thy truth, for Thou art love.

O send Thy Spirit, Lord, now unto me,
That He may touch my eyes, and make me see;
Show me the truth concealed within Thy Word,
And in Thy Book revealed I see the Lord.

A. Object Of The Lesson

1. To motivate Christians with the necessity of feeding on God's Word.
2. To acquaint them with the 5 ways of learning God's Word.
3. To get them to commit themselves to take in God's Word by all of these five methods.

This lesson covers the five ways of taking in God's Word. In the Godly Man study, The Hand Illustration is given. Probably many of your class members have never seen this Hand Illustration. So we suggest you begin the class by giving them a visual demonstration of how one gets a better grasp on the Word of God as each of these fingers is added.

For instance: You might take your Bible and try to hold it between your small finger (which is the hearing finger on the HAND illustration) and the palm of your hand. Point out when one only hears the Word of God, there is no way to really get a grasp on it.

Then if you add reading to this, you have a two-finger grasp - but still it is easily pulled out of your hand.

If you add study to this (so you have hearing, reading, studying) - you now have a three finger grasp ... and yet the Word of God can still be taken from your hand, or from your grasp.

But now add the fourth finger - memorizing. If you are hearing it, reading it, studying it, and memorizing it, you now have a pretty good grasp on the Word of God. (Hold it between all four fingers now and the palm of the hand.) It is very difficult to pull it away.

When meditation (the thumb) is added to the four fingers, you have a good grip on the Word of God. The thumb is our “grasper” - and using it in combination with any finger increases our ability to grasp something. For instance, if you meditate on what you hear, your grasp of what you heard will increase. Likewise, if you read the Bible and meditate on it, study it and meditate on it, memorize it and meditate on it, then you will have the kind of a “grip” or “grasp” on the Word of God which cannot be taken away from you. You know how difficult it is to grasp anything without using our thumbs ... and so it is in the spiritual life. Without meditating on the Word of God as we hear it, read it, study it, and memorize it, it is very difficult to grasp and retain it.

B. Discussion Questions

1. What is the objective of taking in the Word of God? (See # 1 under Discussion Questions, Chapter 4, for help with this.)
2. Why do you believe all five avenues of taking in God's Word are important for Christian Growth?

Jim Downing of the Navigators says: “We need to feed (hear and read) on the Word of God to be happy Christians. We need to study the Word of God to be intelligent Christians. We need to meditate on the Word of God to be spiritual Christians. We need to memorize the Word of God to be skillful Christians.

As you lead your class in a more detailed study of each finger of the HAND, we suggest that you begin with meditation, since that is so essential to the other ways of intake.

Meditate:

1. Define meditation - (“Spiritual digestion”, to ruminate, cogitate, “Chew” it over and over, to give close thought to. It carries with it the thought of acting upon the truth meditated upon. To consider in the mind as something to be done.)
2. How do you feel meditation relates to each of the four methods of intake? (We must meditate regardless of how we take it in if it is to be profitable to us.
3. What do you think should be our motive for meditation? (To get to know the Lord better through His Word. To know what and how to obey Him, etc.).

4. What does God promise the one who meditates on His Word? (Joshua 1:8; Psalm 1:2,3)
5. What should be the object of our meditation? (Psalm 1:2-3; Joshua 1:8; Psalm 119:15,59,60,97; Psalm 63:6; 77:12; 104:34; Philippians 4:8)
6. Have any of you used anything that would be of practical help to the rest of us in learning to meditate better?

Here is a quote from R. D. Foster's Challenge: "Your dominant thought determines your present action. You become like unto that which you think upon ... a man is transformed by the renewing of his mind (Romans 12:2). Beware of getting alone with your thoughts ... get alone with God's thoughts. Meditation is thinking aloud in the Presence of the Almighty. Beware of meditating on a problem. Meditate on the Word and Person of God and there you will find the answers to your problems. Beware of the danger of generalizations in reflections . . . better known as daydreaming. Get specific. Get alone and quiet with Him ... there to hear His voice, see His face and feel the touch of His hand upon the reins of your heart. Solitude produces a quality of life that must be standard equipment for any of the Master's men."

Memorize:

1. What effect do you think memorizing Scripture would have on one's mind, or on controlling one's thoughts? (Much ... as Dr. Ernest White says: "Our characters are built on our unconscious ... All that enters the conscious enters the unconscious!" All that we feed into our conscious minds is stored in our unconscious minds . . . Therefore, if we keep feeding into our conscious minds the Word of God and storing it there through Scripture memory, then the thoughts that come to the surface of our conscious thinking from the unconscious or subconscious part of our brain will be affected by the Word of God.") We all have problems with the mind. There are three ways of dealing with these bad thoughts:

- 1) Expression - do whatever comes to your mind. (This only multiplies and compounds the problem.)
- 2) Repress it - ignore it. Pretend it's not there. (This doesn't work)
- 3) Substitution. (This is the only way - Philippians 4:8)

2. What do you feel are the most helpful benefits of Scripture Memory? (There are many; here are just a few:

- 1) For protection, and victory over sin and Satan ... in our life, in our minds, in our ministry Psalm 17:4, 37:31, 119:9-11, 133; Matthew 4:4-7,10.
- 2) For rapid growth & strength - I Peter 2:2-3; Acts 20:32; Proverbs 3:1-8, 4:20-22.
- 3) For witnessing - I Peter 3:15; Proverbs 22:17-19; Psalm 119:27.
- 4) For clear guidance Proverbs 6:20-22.
- 5) For answers to prayer - John 15:7.
- 6) Gives us the ability to do offensive and defensive battle with the Sword of the Spirit - Ephesians 6:17.
- 7) Makes it possible for God to speak to us through His Word, anytime, anywhere, without having a Bible.
- 8) It is an aid to meditation - Deuteronomy 6:6; Joshua 1:8; Psalm 1:2,3.

3. What do you feel are the greatest hindrances to scripture memory? (laziness, lack of conviction that it is essential, lack of encouragement to do it and be faithful, lack of a workable plan)

Study:

1. What do you think makes the difference between just simply reading and studying? (studying implies using pencil and paper, writing down thoughts and organizing them, cross-referencing to find the total teaching of the Bible on what you are studying, and interpreting what it says. In reading one finds whatever lies on the surface. In studying one digs beneath the surface and finds treasures).

2. What do the following Scriptures indicate as to how we are to study? Acts 17:11, Ezra 7:10 (with a prepared heart); Psalm 119:18, James 1:5 (Prayerfully); Psalm 119:15-16, 33 (With a desire to obey what we learn).

3. According to these scriptures, why are we to study the Bible?

- II Timothy 2:15? (To present ourselves as approved, unashamed workmen)
- Ezra 7:10? (In order to do it and teach it.)
- Acts 17:11? (with an open mind ready to search all the scriptures to find the truth.)

4. How do you feel being a part of a Bible Study group fits in with God's desire for us to study? (Most of us simply wouldn't do it on our own.)

Read:

1. How often does God want us to read His Word? (Daily - Deuteronomy 17:19) Why? (To remind us to fear (reverence) God, to know and do His statutes, to look at the Lord and be changed into His likeness - II Corinthians 3:18)

2. Do you have trouble with your thoughts wandering when you read? Or do you have the feeling you are not grasping it or not getting anything out of your reading of the Scripture? What suggestions can we share with one another today that might help in overcoming these problems:

Here is a good set of questions to ask yourself after you have read the Word:

- What have I read about the Lord today?
- What have I read about myself today?
- Is there a prayer I have read that I may use for myself?
- Which verse shall I choose to think about today?
- Is there an example to follow?
- Is there a command to obey?
- Is there an error to avoid?
- Is there a promise to claim?
- Is there any new thought about God Himself?

Another idea is to use the acronym - "Spiritual **SPECS**": **S**-Sins to forsake; **P**-Promises to claim; **E**-Examples to follow; **C**-Commands to obey; **S**-Stumbling blocks to avoid.

Hear:

If you have time, teacher, you might wish to use these Scriptures to show how we can hear more profitably. Someone has called them “Hearing Aids”.

Habakkuk 2:20 - hear the Word reverently

Psalm 62:5 - expectantly

I Samuel 3:10 - prayerfully

Acts 15:12 - attentively

Nehemiah 8:8 - understandingly

Acts 17:11 - discerningly

Matthew 7:24 - 27 - obediently

1. What steps can we take to apply the Word we hear spoken? (Prayerfully ask the Lord to speak to me about one point He wants me to apply from this message.)

(Incidentally teacher, you might want to remind your class of the value of listening to recorded messages as they drive or do menial tasks)

2. Since we retain less from hearing than any other method of intake, how can we increase our retention when listening? (Take notes and review)

C. Suggestions For Conclusion

1. Ask the men to share their applications. (The answers to questions 5 & 6 - *Importance Of God's Word*). As each one shares, ask each person to write down the application of the one on his right. When all have shared, ask each one to pray for the person on his right regarding his application of this lesson.

D. Additional Scriptures

Romans 12:2; Psalm 119:96,97; Hebrews 4:12; II Corinthians 10:4,5; Matthew 4:4-11; Psalm 119:105; Colossians 3:23.

E. Possible Projects

1. Keep a record of how much time you spend in a week taking in the Word by each of the five methods.
2. Do a study on meditation from the scriptures by looking up all the verses you can find using the word meditate or meditation.

F. Extra Helps

Audio 2015 & 1129 - “Importance of the Word”

Audio 754 - “Application of the Word”

Audio 1167 - “Scripture Saturation”

Woman to Woman by *Eugenia Price (Chapter 4)*

Godly Self - Control by *A. T. Pierson*

The Godly Man as Christ's Representative *A Biblical Example - Abraham*

Today we have the privilege of looking through a window and observing one of the great men of the Bible. Although Abraham was far from perfect, his heart toward God and his morality made him stand head and shoulders above the other men of his time. We should be able to easily identify with Abraham's fears, doubts, weaknesses, failures, and faith.

I trust, Teacher, that you will pray earnestly that God will allow you by the Holy Spirit's power to bring the men in your class to a very personal application from the study of this great man.

A. Object Of The Lesson

That the men would:

1. See that God chooses men and uses men even though they may not be perfect.
2. See that absolute obedience to God is always best for us.
3. See that God is capable of fulfilling His every promise.

B. Discussion Questions

1. Picture yourself as one of the inhabitants of the city when Abraham got ready to leave without having a set destination. How would you describe Abraham?
2. Why do you think God wanted Abraham to leave his country and family?
3. Why did God choose Abraham to be the father of His chosen people?
4. Why did Abraham go into Hagar? 5. What were the results?
6. What do we learn about Abraham's character from the way he met the challenge of trouble between his servants and Lot's?
7. Why do you feel Abraham pled for Sodom?
8. Why do you think he paid a tithe to Melchizedek?
9. Why do you think God asked Abraham to sacrifice Isaac?
10. Why did Abraham not tell anyone about the command of God?
11. If Abraham had been a religious fanatic, what do you think would have happened to Isaac?
12. What would you say is the leading lesson taught by his life?

13. What key insight about God did you discover while studying the life of Abraham?

14. What new insight about yourself did you discover through this study?

C. Suggestions For Conclusion

1. Have them share their applications, Question 9 - *Abraham*. Be especially alert to any vague generalizations. If one is vague or general in his application, ask the others to give him suggestions as to how he might personalize it. (Sometimes a person will say "I was impressed with this verse (or quality) but I just can't think of any way to apply it.") Go back over the detailed explanation on page 30 of the Godly Man. The application is the most important part of the study. So, week after week, be sure you keep very alert to the needs in this area.

2. Ask each man to share the trait they saw in Abraham which they would most like to see in their own life. Ask each one to pray for this quality in his life as you have a time of prayer together.

D. Additional Scripture

Hebrews 11:8-19; II Corinthians 10:17 (LB); II Corinthians 8:2; Ephesians 4:25 (Phillips); I Kings 11:3,4; Hebrews 12:14; Jeremiah 45:5; Acts 3:19 (RSV); Ecclesiastes 5:4,5; Romans 12:13; Titus 1:7 (Phillips); II Corinthians 6:3 (Living); Matthew 7:9,10; I Timothy 5:8

E. Possible Projects

1. Choose one or two positive characteristics of Abraham that you desire in your own life? Using a concordance or a topical textbook (like Nave's Topical Bible) find verses on these characteristics. Answer:

- a. Is this characteristic important to God?
- b. Should it be important to me?
- c. What can I do to make it part of my life?

F. Extra Helps

Latent Power of God by *Carothers*

Screwtape Letters by *C. S. Lewis*

Audio BSU 2116 - "The Life and Faith of Abraham" #1

The Liberty of Obedience, *Elizabeth Elliott*

The Disciplines of Life, *W. Raymond Edman*

A Serious Call to a Devout, Holy Life by *William Law*

Calvary Road by *Roy Hession*

We Would See Jesus by *Roy Hession*

Abraham, the Obedience of Faith by *F. B. Myer*

The Law of Faith, *Norman Grubb*

The Godly Man as Christ's Representative *Character & Guidance System of a Disciple*

Moving Toward Maturity

How many Christians have known Christ for 15-20 years and yet they are immature, baby Christians? Too many! It is possible to live the first year of the Christian life 20 times instead of living 20 years of the Christian life. Probably most of those who remain babes even though they have known Christ for some time simply have not known how to grow to maturity. Perhaps they have not understood how vitally important it is to grow as a Christian. This is not a new problem. Listen to the writer of Hebrews:

“Concerning Him we have much to say, and it is hard to explain, since you have become dull of hearing. For though by this time you ought to be teachers, you have need again for some one to teach you the elementary principles of the oracles of God, and you have come to need milk and not solid food. For every one who partakes only of milk is not accustomed to the word of righteousness, for he is a babe. But solid food is for the mature, who because of practice have their senses trained to discern good and evil. Therefore, leaving the elementary teaching about the Christ, let us press on to maturity ...” (Hebrews 5:11-6:1a)

Teacher, pray that no one in your class will be able to say afterwards, “I don't know how to grow and mature in my Christian life.” Pray each one will be challenged to “press on to maturity.” Pray they will be able to discern their own character strengths and weaknesses and will take positive action to strengthen the weaknesses.

There is a good deal of material in this lesson to try and digest all at one time. You may wish to divide it into two sessions. If so, we suggest you go through question 5 for one lesson and begin with the paragraph following question five for the next session.

A. Object Of The Lesson

1. To help each one discover his own character strengths and weaknesses.
2. To encourage each one to take positive action to strengthen his own character.

B. Discussion Questions

1. How do we “grow in grace”? (II Peter 3:18, Hebrews 5:14, Acts 20:32. Through the Word. It is the exercise of faith. i.e. trusting God more which produces maturity.)
2. How can we accurately measure Christian growth? (By our faith and love. II Timothy 1:5. By our attitudes, response to life, our talk, our interests, the way we spend or invest time, our mind set, use of money, etc.)
3. What would happen if a person was out of balance in:
 - a. Positive, attitude? (Could become eccentric, and unrealistic, not facing the facts, begin seeing things through rose-colored glasses.)
 - b. Drive? (Could become hard, unbending, production oriented, hyperactive)

- c. Persistence? (Could become insensitive, hold on too long, be inflexible)
 - d. Mature personality? (Immature responses to persons and circumstances)
4. How can we personally develop each of these characteristics?
- a. Positive attitude? (Memorize Philippians 4:8. Believe that God is in control, He knows what is happening, He has all power, He loves you. Remember: Whatever circumstance causes you to be negative is only temporary. "This, too, shall pass away.")
 - b. Drive? (Decide what God wants you to do and take action. Do not pamper the flesh and do not let your emotions control you. As an act of the will take positive action. Stop wasting time. When one task is finished, start another immediately. The greatest loss of time is in getting started. Ephesians 5:15,16.)

Do It Now

He was going to be all that a mortal should be - Tomorrow.
 No one should be kinder or braver than he - Tomorrow.
 A friend who was troubled and weary he knew,
 Who'd be glad of a lift, and who needed it, too;
 On him he would call and see what he could do - Tomorrow

Each morning he stacked up the letters he'd write - Tomorrow
 And thought of the folks he would fill with delight - Tomorrow.
 It was too bad, indeed, he was busy today,
 And hadn't a minute to stop on his way;
 More time he would have to give others, he'd say - Tomorrow.

The greatest of workers this man would have been - Tomorrow
 The world would have know him had he ever seen - Tomorrow.
 But the fact is, he died, and he faded from view,
 And all that he left when living was through
 Was a mountain of things he intended to do - TOMORROW.

Redeeming The Time

I have only just a minute
 Just 60 seconds in it,
 Forced upon me - can't refuse it.
 Didn't seek it - didn't choose it.
 I must suffer if I lose it,
 Give account if I abuse it
 Just a tiny little minute,
 But eternity is in it.

c. Persistence?

Press On

Nothing in the world can take the place of persistence.

Talent will not;
Nothing is more common than unsuccessful men with talent.

Genius will not;
Unrewarded genius is almost a proverb.

Education will not;
The world is full of educated derelicts.

Persistence and determination alone
will get the job done.

Ecclesiastes 7:8 in the Living Bible says, "Finishing is better than starting!"

"The king of Israel answered, 'Tell him; let not the man who girds on his armor boast like the man who lays it down.'" (I Kings 20:11, Berkeley)

Dr. V. Raymond Edman, a well known educator and writer every year would give a message to the students of his college entitled: "It's Always too Soon to Quit."

d. Mature Personality? "until we all may arrive at the unity of faith and that understanding of that Son of God that brings completeness of personality, tending toward the measure of the stature of the fullness of Christ." (Ephesians 4:13, Berkeley) As we know Him better we mature in our personality. This is the only means for maturing in our personality. Colossians 3:9,10 (20th Century New Testament) says: ". . . get rid of your old self and its habits, and clothe yourselves with that new self, which, as it gains in knowledge, is being constantly renewed, 'in resemblance to Him Who made it.'"

5. Which of the traits do you feel is the most important and why? (From question 4)

6. Share which two traits of character you want, and why.

7. Did you learn anything new or helpful from the study of the three main areas (psychological, physical, and spiritual) which cause people to falter in their Christian life? Share what was helpful to you.

8. Let's consider some of these psychological problems which can cause us to "fall off."

a. What do we mean by a "wrong mind set"? (Pessimistic outlook and

always looking on the negative side, undue emphasis on material things, inclination to pleasure instead of obedience, and responding on the basis of the immediate and not the ultimate. Hebrews 11:26. Wrong mental intake, i.e. useless garbage (soap operas, some magazines, dirty books, daydreaming) versus scripture. Proverbs 4:23).

How can a wrong mind set be changed? (Confess it as sin, determine to do something about it, ask the Holy Spirit to fill you, take positive action to increase the intake of the Word of God.)

b. What are we prone to be afraid of? (The unknown, the uncertain, the future, failure, etc.) What is the source of fear? (Review II Timothy 1:7 and I John 4:18 in the Living Bible) What is the antidote for fear? (trust)

c. What does it mean to be “production oriented?” (being more interested in “measurable results” than operating by spiritual principles.)

d. What is worldliness? (It is not a list of do's and don'ts. It is an attitude of heart.)

e. Guilt - How can we be rid of guilt? (By realizing that God not only forgives, but forgets each sin we confess. Micah 7:18,19 in the Living Bible says: “Where is another God like you, who pardons the sins of the survivors among his people? You cannot stay angry with your people, for you love to be merciful. Once again you will have compassion on us. You will tread our sins beneath your feet; you will throw them into the depths of the ocean!” Someone has said, “God throws our sins into the deepest sea and then posts a sign there which says, `NO FISHING HERE!’“

f. What would cause disappointment with God? (Feeling He has failed to answer a prayer, as you wanted it answered. Feeling He has dealt you a low blow because of the way He made you, the environment He allowed you to be brought up in, or the parents He gave you ... Things that you cannot change.)

g. Why are we often disappointed with others? (Usually because we expect more from them than they can or will give, or because we've gotten our eyes off of God and on to people and expect from them what only God can give to us or do for us.)

h. Why do we become disappointed with ourselves? (Generally it is because we don't accept ourselves the way we are. We don't like the way we are made (appearance); or we aren't happy with the abilities and skills we do have, but rather concentrate on the abilities or skills we don't have - things we can't do; or we're not happy with the parents we have, or the environment we live in or have had to live in. We blame all these things for our unhappiness and behind it all we blame God for it all! So, really, our disappointment with ourselves and others goes back to our disappointment with God. When we are unhappy about our appearance or skills or parents, etc., we set up a wall of bitterness and resentment between God and us, and between other people and ourselves. What a terribly tight, hemmed-in way to live!) How can one change this situation?

1. By acknowledging our bitterness toward God for our dissatisfaction in any of these areas. Confess it as sin.
2. Ask God's forgiveness.
3. Thank Him for the very thing you've been bitter and resentful over.
4. Determine to work with God (not against Him) in developing inner qualities in your life.

i. What is meant by playing to the wrong audience? (John 5:44; Proverbs 29:25; I Corinthians 7:23.) It means getting your self image feedback from men instead of God. When I'm playing to the wrong audience, I look to people for approval, for a sense of self-worth (e.g. "do you love me?" "Am I worthwhile?") I may or may not get back a good response. A person's response to me may come across negatively because he/she has had a bad day, or doesn't feel well, etc. When I play to the right audience (Jesus Christ) I always get the same positive response. Christ always says "YES!" You have worth to me. You are so worthwhile and precious to Me and so loved by Me that I gave my life for you so we could be together eternally." Never do we get back any negative feedback from Him!

j. What did you learn about bitterness and rebellion? What does it mean in Hebrews 12:15 that "thereby many shall be defiled?" (Unfortunately you cannot keep bitterness to yourself. It is like an infectious disease. It affects others. It affects what you do and how you think.) Look at I Sam. 15:22,23 to see how God views rebellion. How can one get rid of bitterness and rebellion? Often bitterness and rebellion are tied in with anger towards God and lack of self-acceptance and the same four things apply:

- 1) Confess as sin. State specifically what you are bitter and rebellious about.
- 2) Ask God's forgiveness
- 3) Thank Him for the very cause of your bitterness and rebellion
- 4) Determine to cooperate with Him in developing the inner qualities you need to overcome these negative feelings.)

Teacher, it is important to point out that the most vital way to guard against "falling off" in any one of these areas, or in "getting back on" if you have fallen off is by the "renewing of the mind", that is, building new thought patterns through the Word of God. For instance, if a man is prone to fear, he should meditate on and memorize many verses having to do with God's protection and care, what His Word says about fear, verses on how we can trust Him, etc. (II Timothy 1:7; I John 4:18 LB; I Peter 5:7 Amplified)

Or if a sense of guilt is a problem, memorize and meditate on what God does with confessed sin (verses on forgiveness and cleansing such as Micah 7:18,19 LB; I John 1:9 LB; Isaiah 44:22; Isaiah 43:25; Psalm 103:10-12; Psalm 130:3,4, etc.) Memorizing and meditating on such positive portions of

Scripture rather than on the negative emotions we feel will help us rebuild thought patterns.

9. Share your answer to #7.

10. Have the men turn to question 10 and assign each person 2-3 of the statements (numbered A-L). Ask them to spend a few minutes meditating on their assigned statements and then be ready to share why these are important and how they feel these help to maintain balance and keep one progressing in the Christian life.

(Teacher, you might want to make this comment: *If you believe these four things - that God is in control, that He can do anything, that He knows what is going on, and that He is personally interested in you - then you will be "panic proof"!*)

11. On question 10 what two needs did you list there and why? What was your application in these areas?

C. Suggestions For Conclusion

Let's bow our heads and meditate on these thoughts:

1. How long have I been a Christian? Am I maturing as I should be for the length of time I have known Christ - or am I still on "milk" when I should be on "solid food"?
2. Am I moving on toward maturity or falling off psychologically? physically? Spiritually?
3. Is there something I need to call by its real name – SIN - and confess it, ask God's forgiveness and thank Him for it and purpose to cooperate with Him in overcoming it? Is there anything I need to settle with God now in order that I might press on to maturity? If so, let's spend these closing moments transacting this business with God.

Teacher, after you have given them a period of time in which they can verbalize these prayers and commitments to God, either silently or out loud, then you might close with this reassuring word from God's Word: "Hosea 6:3 in the Living Bible says, 'Oh, that we might know the Lord! Let us press on to know Him and He will respond to us as surely as the coming of dawn or the rain of early spring.' How sure is the coming of dawn? or the rains of early spring? So much more sure will our God hear and answer our prayers!"

D. Additional Scriptures

Luke 10:27; Luke 6:27,28; Proverbs 28:13; Ephesians 2:2; Galatians 5:17; Joshua 1:8; Psalm 1:1-3; James 1:25; I Chronicles 28:20; Joshua 1:2-4; Philippians 2:5-8; Mark 10:42-45.

E. Possible Projects

1. Determine to go to sleep each night meditating on a verse you have memorized to help reprogram your mind in one specific area.

2. Provide each person in the class with a list of good and bad characteristics of each temperament. (taken from Transformed Temperaments or Spirit Controlled Temperaments by Tim LaHaye. Have each one check his strengths and weaknesses and determine which major group he is in. Be ready to share it with the class the next week.

F. Extra Helps

Is Christianity Credible? by Kenneth Taylor

The Abundant Life by Ray E. Baughman

Audio 842 - How to End Well

Audio 113 - From Pablum to Porterhouse

Audio 980 & 981 Plan and Power for Maturity

Audio 882 - Going on to Maturity

Audio 1124 - Attitudes toward Circumstances

Audio 1167 - Scripture Saturation

Audio 3005 - Thanksgiving to God

Audio 2256 & 2258 - Imparting Character

Audio 978 & 979 - Problems and Peril of Immaturity

Audio 980, 981 - Plan and Power for Christian Maturity

The Godly Man as Christ's Representative *Goals, Priorities and the Use of Time*

How often have you given mental assent to the little slogan that reads: "The hurrier I go, the behinder I get!"? How many times have we said (or at least thought) "Oh, if I only had more time!" But the problem is not time, but rather ourselves! We so often waste time, live disorganized lives and major on the minors - and thus we minor on the majors.

In order to use time wisely we need to back up and establish goals and priorities. e.g.

1. We need to establish an overall goal in life. (Where am I heading in life?) as well as personal goals, goals for our families, etc.
2. Next, set our priorities according to what will best help us reach our goals.
3. Then use our time in keeping with our priorities to accomplish our goals.

*Only one life
'Twill soon be past.
Only what's done
For Christ will last.*

The subject of this lesson is an area in which we all have needs. Teacher, pray about your own personal need as well as asking God to meet specific needs in the lives of your class members.

A. Object Of The Lesson

1. To help each one see God's perspective on time and know how to plan and use time more efficiently.
2. To help each one become a better steward of his life by helping him set measurable and attainable goals.

B. Discussion Questions

1. What does the word "priority" mean? (indicates that some things come "prior or before" some other things - not instead of. Having priorities enables you to walk purposefully through life with some guidelines for making decisions and using your time to reach your goals.)
2. What does God's Word say in I Corinthians 6:19,20 is the reason we need to organize "our" time?
3. Look at Mark 4:19. What things must we avoid to keep confusion and wrong planning out of our priorities? When can we be sure our use of time is not glorifying God? (When it crowds out the Word).
4. What are some practical ways to get the most out of little moments of time? e.g. while waiting for a bus or a person, waiting in line, etc. (Josh. 1:8,9; Psalm

119:97-99. Learn to do two things at once. For instance, drive or shine shoes and listen to an audio. Review verses while walking or waiting, etc.)

It is very easy to waste much time with a minute or two here, five minutes there, etc. We need to stop the “leakage” of minutes.

5. Do you feel in order to do God's will in one area you will have to neglect His will in another area? (No God's will is not conflicting. God's will done in God's way will not lack God's time.)

6. Give an example of planning ahead, and the results. Give an example of not planning ahead and the results.

7. Why do you feel people don't get the facts? (They don't want to change their mind; it takes time and hard work)

8. What are some of the reasons for indecisiveness? (Immaturity - Proverbs 17:24 LB, fear of consequences, lack of facts, fear of others, lack of convictions, lack of faith, lack of clear-cut goals and objectives).

9. What are some results of indecisiveness? (Proverbs 12:25 Anxiousness, ineffectiveness, frustration, lack of accomplishment (Wishful thinking equals zero accomplishment and produces apathy on the part of those you are responsible to lead), loss of opportunity leading to guilt - which produces poor judgment, which causes paralysis Indecisiveness effects every area of a person's life. James 1: 8)

10. What are some cures for indecisiveness?

a. Proverbs 8:5 (LB)

b. Ask for help from God and others

c. Ask questions:

1) Does God want me to know His will?

2) Do I know it? Then act in faith.

3) Am I trying to find His will? If not, I am kidding myself.

d. Not to act after having found out His will is rebellion and disobedience.

e. Trust God more.

f. Get right with God. Proverbs 28:18, (LB)

g. Do something.

h. Meditate on the Word. Romans 12:2

i. Pray for wisdom. James 1:5 (Perspective) Colossians 1:9 (Phillips)

11. What does it mean in practical ways to live with a margin? (Be realistic, allow for the unexpected. If you are ready to go at 6:00 p.m., plan to be ready at 5:45 p.m. This gives you a margin for the unexpected. If you have an appointment at 9:30 plan to be there 10 minutes early. That takes the pressure off and may give you a restful 10 minutes to collect your thoughts, review scripture, pray or just relax.)

12. How do we separate the important from the urgent? (The urgent can be the

opening of the mail, seeing a treasured T.V. program, stopping to do a task you've been putting off for a month, etc. These all can be very urgent, but may not be the most important use of your time at that moment. Deciding on what you have to do, placing these things in their order or importance, and scheduling your time will help you insulate yourself from those nagging interruptions. If you do not plan and control your time, someone or something else will. One very practical thing you need to guard against in this area is long visits via the telephone.)

13. How does writing things down help our time use? (It allows us to visualize the tasks before us and put them in order of their priority.)

14. Share some practical tips you use on saving time, using time efficiently, etc.

C. Suggestions For Conclusion

1. Have them look over the list of nine things on page 41 and state which two are their greatest needs. Then ask them to write out some positive step they will take this week to put these two principles into effect in their lives.

2. Ask them to look at Luke 9:57-62 and answer the following questions:

a. What would you say were the predetermined priorities of these three men?

b. How did their priorities determine their answers to Jesus' call?

c. How do your personal priorities determine your answer to your Master's request?

d. Do you also have a "not now, Jesus, because ..." answer? What will you do to alter this situation?

3. Perhaps Teacher you would like to use the following poem:

One Day At A Time

One day at a time, with its failures and fears,
With its hurts and mistakes, with its weakness and tears,
With its portion of pain and its burden of care;
One day at a time we must meet and must bear.

One day at a time to be patient and strong,
To be calm under trial and sweet under wrong,
Then its toiling shall pass and its sorrow shall cease;
It shall darken and die, and the night shall bring peace.

One day at a time - but the day is so long,
And the heart is not brave and the soul is not strong.
O Thou pitiful Christ, be Thou near all the way;
Give courage and patience and strength for the day.

Swift cometh His answer, so clear and so sweet;
“Yea, I will be with thee, thy troubles to meet;
I will not forget thee, nor fail thee, nor grieve;
I will not forsake thee; I never will leave.”

Not yesterday's load we are called on to bear,
Nor the morrow's uncertain and shadowy care;
Why should we look forward or back with dismay?
Our needs, as our mercies, are but for the day.

One day at a time, and the day is His day;
He hath numbered its hours, though they haste or delay.
His grace is sufficient; we walk not alone;
As the day, so the strength that He giveth His own.

Annie Johnson Flint

D. Additional Scriptures

Matthew 6:33; Ephesians 5:15-17 (Phillips); I Timothy 4:7,8; I Thessalonians 4:11; II Timothy 2:2; Titus 3:14; Proverbs 27:1; Ecclesiastes 3:22; I Chronicles 29:15; Psalm 39:5; Isaiah 38:12 (LB)

E. Possible Projects

1. Begin keeping a pocket diary of appointments, due dates, plans for your week, etc.
2. Keep a notebook with you constantly for one week to record the ways you waste time and how much time you waste. Then work to stop these “time leakages”.
3. Make a simple block outline of each day this week. Then plan your week “schedule”. Write in what is already on your regular schedule (e.g. Quiet Time, work, lunch, special appointments (dentist, date with wife, children ball game, car repair, etc) preparing Bible study, Sunday School lesson, etc.) Make a list of things to be done. Arrange them in order of priority. Now fill in on the time squares that are left according to priority.

F. Extra Helps

Managing Your Time by Engstrom
A Spiritual Clinic by Sanders, Moody Press
Health Shall Spring Forth, Moody Press
The Inner Chamber by Andrew Murray, Zondervan
All the Time You Need, Prentice Hall
Ministry of Intercession by Andrew Murray
Audio 591, 492, 503 - Management of Time
Audio 1024 - Use of Time
Audio BSU 90 - Priorities and the Use of Time

The Godly Man as Christ's Representative

Finding God's Will

Most all Christians have a keen interest in knowing God's will for their lives. Many earnestly and prayerfully desire to know His will in order to do it. Others only have a curious interest so they can compare it with their own will.

Often my wife and I are involved in seminars and conferences where the people have a number of workshops from which they may choose the 2 or 3 they wish to attend. We have observed that whenever a workshop on, "How to Know God's Will for Your Life", is offered, it consistently has one of the highest attendances.

It is very likely someone in your class is even now attempting to discern God's will in some area. Teacher, pray earnestly that God will use this lesson in a very significant way to give direction and guidance to all who are seeking His will now in some matter. Pray that it will put into each one's hands the necessary tools to clearly discern His will anytime.

A. Object Of The Lesson

1. To provide the class with tools to help them determine God's will for their lives - in large and small decisions.
2. To help bring them to a willingness to do His will.

B. Discussion Questions

1. What do you think of the statement "God's Will is never in opposition to His Word"? (This gives us tremendous guidance because we are great rationalizers. If there is something we want and especially if we are already emotionally involved, it is extremely easy to convince ourselves it must be "God's will"! However, if it is in any way in opposition to His Word, we have a clear answer.)
2. Why is it important that we know God's will? (We can't do God's will unless we know it.)
3. Why is it important that we do God's will? (There is no other way to please God. There is no other way to be fulfilled and happy ourselves. These are two great motivators: It pleases God, and it is best for us.)
4. Who can know God's general, revealed will in the Word? (Anyone who hears or reads the Word can know His general will for all. e.g. The 10 Commandments, for all to be saved (I Timothy 2:4), to be pure and holy, free of sexual sin, (I Thessalonians 4:3), to give thanks in everything (I Thessalonians 5:18), etc.)
5. Who can know God's specific will for their lives? (Only those whose purpose and desire it is to do it. He does not reveal His will that we may consider it, or compare it with our own. He reveals it only that we may do it. John 7:17; Psalm 119:173)
6. What are the ways God leads us and reveals His will to us? (Through His Word,

circumstances, inner peace, and Godly counsel)

7. What do you think is significant about Abraham's servant's statement, "I being in the way, the Lord led me?" (He was moving instead of sitting still. A moving ship is much easier to guide than one sitting still with the motors turned off. This does not indicate moving with haste or running off in "eleven different directions". What it does mean is doing everything you know to determine God's will - e.g. taking each of the steps listed on page 45 and 46.)

8. What are some prerequisites for knowing God's will that you can think of?

9. Can you share a time when you prayerfully sought God's will and tell us how He led you to know what His will was?

10. Can you share an instance where you didn't seek God's will but chose to follow your own desires and what was the result?

11. From the following verses describe what God's will is like. Romans 12:2; Deuteronomy 5:29; Isaiah 48:17,18.

12. What has God promised concerning His will? (Psalm 32:8,9; Isaiah 30:21)

13. Describe the kind of person you would go to for counsel on the will of God.

14. What is the value of listing advantages and disadvantages?

15. One of the things we sometime find hard to accept is that it might be His will for us to suffer. What reasons can you think of why it could be God's will that we suffer?

A. To refine us. Isaiah 48:10

B. For His sake. Matthew 5:11,12

C. Discipline. Proverbs 5:23 (RSV) Matthew 10:22; Philippians 1:29

D. To be able to help others. II Corinthians 1:3,4

E. To humble us. II Corinthians 12:7

F. To remind us of our helplessness. John 15:5

G. To make us trust Him. II Corinthians 1:9

H. To release us from sin's power. I Peter 4:1

I. Jesus did. Hebrews 2:18

J. To teach us obedience. Hebrews 5:8

K. For sin. Jeremiah 17:9

L. Helps us commit ourselves to God. Luke 23:46

M. Can bring peace and mercy. Galatians 6:12-14

N. For testing. Revelation 2:10

O. For chastisement. Revelation 3:19

C. Suggestions For Conclusion

1. Ask the men to share some blessing from this study; perhaps a specific way God has used it to help them determine and do God's will.

2. You might encourage them to write out the principles for determining right and

wrong in the form of the following questions, which they could keep as a handy guide when in doubt:

- a. Does the Bible speak against it?
- b. Could it hurt my body?
- c. Could it hurt my mind?
- d. Could it hurt or cause another to stumble?
- e. Will it glorify God?

(Teacher: To glorify means "To enhance the reputation of")

3. You might wish to share one of the following poems in closing:

GOD'S NO

God's "no" means "Something better"
I can trust Him with my all.
The God who formed the universe
Attendeth when I call;
And when in love and wisdom
He withholds my heart's request
His "no" means "something better".
He will give me what is best.

God's "wait a while" bring blessings
That His "right away's" withhold.
When He's tried me in the fire
I shall come forth as gold.
Oh what peace it brings in sorrow,
And what comfort fills my breast
Just to know, whate'er His answer
He will give me what is best.

Barbara C. Ryberg

His Way

So often we thoughtfully and carefully plan the thing
we are going to do.

We weigh every balance and choose out the best,
our motives well-meaning and true.

But then something happens to alter our plan, and we worry
'Now what shall I do?'

Then God lays another plan down in its place and says,
"My Way is best for you."

If only when things are not just as we'd planned,
we'd look up through each trial and test,

We'd find God's higher ways, ways past finding out,
we'd find "His way is best."

God help us to dash every teardrop away, remembering
what might have been true,

And smile as we think of your wonderful words,
"My Way is best for you."

Step By Step

He does not lead me year by year
Nor even day by day.
But step by step my path unfolds;
My Lord directs my way.

Tomorrow's plans I do not know,
I only know this minute;
But He will say, "This is the Way
By faith now walk ye in it."

And I am glad that it is so.
Today's enough to bear;
And when tomorrow comes,
His grace Shall far exceed its care.

What need to worry then, or fret?
The God who gave His Son
Holds all my moments in His Hand
And gives them, one by one.

Barbara C. Ryberg

D. Additional Scriptures

Acts 24:16; 22:14 (LB) ; Psalm 40:8, 119:105, 143: 10; Ephesians 6:6; John 1:13; I John 2:17;
James 4:15; Mk 3:35; Matt 6:33; I Thessalonians 4:3,5,18; Philippians 2:3,4; I Corinthians
3:16; Proverbs 3:5,6.

E. Possible Projects

1. If you or your wife have any major decisions coming up in the next year, begin now to pray about it. Review often the Procedure for Discovering God's Will to make sure you are in a position to be led of God and to discern His will. Begin keeping a list of any Scriptures or evidences of God's leading in the matter.
2. If you are right now faced with a decision or problem in which you need to know God's will, determine this week to prayerfully work through each step given in the Procedure For Discovering God's Will.

F. Extra Helps

How to Know the Will of God for Your Life by William Orr, Scripture Press
Audio 1238 - "Knowing God's Will"
Audio 68 - "The Will of God and the Word of God."

The Godly Man as Christ's Representative

Financial Responsibility

Some men might not consider this subject a spiritual one. However, in the teachings of Jesus, He talked more about money than He did about heaven and hell. Financial difficulties rate high as a cause of marital problems. It is essential, if we are to experience "financial freedom", that we know how to earn, save, spend and give money. Money management and living within a budget is not simple, automatic, or easy.

So teacher, seek to challenge your men with the very personal aspects of this chapter and their need to be financially responsible.

A. Object Of The Lesson

To teach each one to understand and apply the Biblical principles of financial responsibility in the areas of earning, saving, spending, and giving money.

B. Discussion Questions

1. Give some practical reasons a man needs to know and practice financial responsibility. (He is responsible before God for the finances of the family, to reduce a possible area of friction and disagreement in marriage, to be able to budget, to be a good steward, to be free rather than a slave or in bondage to money, etc.)
2. From question #3 page 47 in your study, which pitfall do you think is the most prevalent in unbelievers? Why? In believers? Why?
3. People often think, "If I just had \$50.00 or \$100.00 (etc.) more a month, I'd have it made! Everything would be fine!" What is wrong with this thinking?
4. Look up Philippians 4:19, Malachi 3:10, and Deuteronomy 14:23 (LB), and Romans 12:13. Share God's plan for money as found in these verses. (To provide our needs, to show His power to bless, to train us, to bless others.)
5. What would you say are some evidences of financial bondage? (Indebtedness, constant pressure of bills, obsessed with business, desire to get rich quick, concern for temporal things) What are some evidences of financial freedom? (No past due bills, no undue vulnerability to financial pressure, proper priorities, having a margin, concern for God's work, willingness to learn from past mistakes.)
6. What can a wife's desires for more or better material possessions do to a husband? (Put him under pressure to work harder and longer hours to provide for her and thus make their marriage and home life suffer, cause him to go in debt or more in debt, cause friction between them.)
7. What are some dangers or negatives of a working wife? (A higher tax bracket, children and babysitter cost, deflates the husband's ego, health problems due to pressure, cost of lunches and instant food, transportation, the danger of "your money" and "my money," increased possibility of an affair.)

8. Why should we save money? (Have a margin, be available to God, emergencies, to help others.)

9. What are some ways you have found effective on how to save? (Pay God first, self second; pay cash; payroll savings, or a similar plan where a set amount is deducted for you weekly or monthly for savings; preserve the “wind falls” (when . you finish paying for something, continue putting that same amount in savings. Don't use it to buy something else!)

10. Do you live by a budget? If so, share why you feel this is essential for good stewardship.

11. What hints can you share on planning regarding how to spend the money we have? (List needs in order of importance, discontinue any services not needed, make planning a family affair, be realistic in goals and objectives, keep records, have a personal allowance for every member of the family, buy wisely:

“Use it up, Wear it out, Make it do, Or do without”

12. What are some ways we can guard against becoming financially exposed? (don't loan money; don't co-sign a note - Proverbs 27:13 (LB); Proverbs 17:18 (LB). Stay out of debt on high-depreciating items; close charge accounts; destroy credit cards; wait for God to provide - Philippians 4:19; don't presume on God's grace - Matthew 4:6,8, Psalms 19:13.) (Teacher, you can expect some violent reactions against the suggestion to close charge accounts and destroy credit cards! This really goes against the grain of today's society when everywhere we look our eyes and ears are assaulted with, “Want it, Charge it!” However if people are honest, they will admit charge accounts and credit cards lead to financial bondage instead of financial freedom as they promise. It is a means of presuming on the grace of God and also robs one of the joy of waiting for God to provide. Ask if anyone in the class practices the principle of paying cash only and does not use charge accounts or credit cards - if so ask them to tell of the blessing this Isaiah Ask the men to take their thoughts on it to God and His word and let Him show them whether or not this is a sound financial principle.)

13. Does God need our money? (No. God does not need your money. He owns it all anyway. Giving is not “helping poor old God out!” God instituted giving to raise children, not money!)

14. Then why does God want us to give? (God demands it - Malachi 3:10; it brings great joy to God - Philippians 4:17, 18; gives joy to the one receiving it - Philippians 4:10; and joy to the giver - II Corinthians 9:7-10; it is good for you and a privilege - II Corinthians 8:7; it is a reflection of commitment - Matthew 6:19-21; others are blessed and you are blessed - II Corinthians 9; you get prayed for - II Corinthians 9:14; God gets thanked - II Corinthians 9:12,13.)

C. Suggestions For Conclusion

1. I believe we are all convinced now, if we weren't before, our finances are very important to God! Of Jesus' 38 parables in the New Testament 16 deal with possessions. One out of every 6

verses in the synoptic Gospels discusses the right handling of material goods. Jesus makes our possessions - and the way we acquire them - His business. He knew we were going to have a lot of problems here! Money does not make us or break us - it merely reveals us! Is there any area of your financial life that does not line up with God's Word? If God has put His finger on any area of your finances today, will you tell Him now what you purpose to do about it as we pray together.

2. Perhaps you would like to close with the following story or poem.

There was once a ragged boy standing at Christmas time looking in a beautiful store window. But his eyes were not on the moving, mechanical toys and other bright things that normally a boy would be looking at. Instead, he looked beyond these things to a very warm pair of boots there in the window. For this little boy was standing there with nothing on but a very thin undershirt, thin trousers, no coat; his feet were wrapped with rags and you could see blood coming through them, where his feet were cracked and bleeding from the cold. A large limousine pulled up in front of the store and a chauffeur opened the door for a very finely dressed lady. She noticed the little boy as she started inside. She took his hand and took him into the store with her and began to outfit him. First of all, she got him a warm shirt and some warm corduroy trousers, a heavy coat, a warm cap with flaps to pull down over his ears, some stockings, and then that beautiful pair of warm, fur-lined boots in the window. As she went about outfitting this little boy, he looked up at her with tears in his eyes and said to her, "Ma'am are you God's wife?" She smiled and said, "No, but I am one of his daughters."

* *

Out of this life I shall never take
Things of silver and gold I make.
All that I cherish and hoard away
After I leave, on this earth must stay.
Though I have toiled for a painting rare
To hang on the wall, I must leave it there.
Though I call it mine and boast its worth,
I must give it up when I leave this earth.
All that I gather and all that I keep,
I must leave behind when I fall asleep.
And I often wonder what I shall own
In that other life, when I pass alone,
What shall they find, and what will they see
In that soul that answers to the call of me?
Shall the Great Judge learn, when my task is through
That my spirit has gathered some riches too?
Or shall it at last be mine to find,
That all I've worked for, I have left behind?

D. Additional Scripture

Proverbs 3:9; Proverbs 22:3 (LB); Matthew 16:26; II Peter 3:10; I Chronicles 29:14.

E. Possible Projects

1. Work out, with your wife, a family budget if this has not been done. Work out a plan this will enable the family to be debt free. (If help is needed to plan a budget then call on one experienced to help you set it up). For those who are not giving, make a plan to do so. For those who are not saving, begin now to save.
2. Write out a list of the basic expenditures you have for a month; then list expenses you have that could be cut or tapered. Keep track of expenditures for one month and see what the unnecessary expenses are.
3. Destroy all credit cards and close all charge accounts this week!!!

F. Extra Helps

Audios 1995, 1996, 1997 - "Financial Seminars #1-6"

Richest Man In Babylon by G. S. Clason, Hawthorn Publishing

How to Win the Grocery Game by D. D. Omohundro

Sylvia Porter's Money Book, Doubleday

Champaign Living on a Beer Budget by G. P. Putman's Sons (*Ignore the title! - Good book*)

The Godly Man as Christ's Representative *The Church*

The first two institutions established by the Lord were the home and the church. This should give us some indication as to the importance and value God puts on both of them.

The word "church" can mean many things to different people. Here we will use it in just two ways: A) The body of believers everywhere united in Christ; B) The local assemblies of believers.

Our discussion mainly concerns relating properly to the local church and spiritual leadership in the local church.

Pray your class members will get a new vision of the importance of the church and how they fit into it. Some of the principles of spiritual leadership presented may be quite new to some. Pray their hearts will be open and receptive to God.

A. Object Of The Lesson

1. To help the group understand what the church Isaiah
2. To relate to it properly.
3. To understand the principles of spiritual leadership.

B. Discussion Questions

1. Define the universal church. (body of believers everywhere). Define the local church. (body of believers meeting together in a local assembly to be taught, built up, edified, and sent out to reach others for Christ).
2. What is meant by "a body of believers?" (any and all, who by an act of their will, at a point in time, have invited Jesus to come into their lives and rule there as Savior and Lord).
3. How do you interpret I Corinthians 1:10?
4. How are spiritual leaders of ten chosen? How should they be chosen? (Psalms 75:6,7)
5. Discuss the criteria one should use in choosing a church home.
6. Teacher, give the members of your class a quiz to see how knowledgeable they are about important issues of the church they are now attending. (For instance: What are the qualifications for membership in your church? What is their stand on baptism? According to your church what is the meaning of salvation? What are works and what place do they have in a Christian's life? What is the stand your church takes on the word of God?) Point out to them that if we are giving our life, time, money and etc. to a local group of believers we should know where they stand on these issues so we will know whether or not we agree with them.
7. Where do you think you have fallen short of the fruit of the spirit in your church relationship? (Galatians 5:22,23)

8. How far does authority go in spiritual leadership (II Corinthians 1:24 F. F. Bruce Expanded Paraphrase says: “We are not dictators over your faith by which you stand before God.”) Ecclesiastes 8:9 NASB

9. How would you define spiritual leadership? (Spiritual leadership divides itself naturally into three kinds: the natural leadership, the elected leadership, and the God-ordained, heart - tie leadership. Natural leadership would be the father in the home. The elected leadership would be the undershepherds of the flock called by a local congregation or chosen for them by the presbytery. The third type of spiritual leadership with the God-given heart tie is a commitment of a person to someone more mature in the faith, asking the more mature one to help them grow and deepen in knowledge of the Lord).

10. How would you recognize a spiritual leader? (The way to recognize a spiritual leader is to see if he has any followers. According to Ezek. 3:17 a spiritual leader is one who faithfully shares God's message and has your best interest at heart.)

11. How can you know if someone is caring for your soul? Psalm 142:4, Isaiah 41:28, Isaiah 59:16 (These verses indicate that it would be someone who cares for you, someone who is a counselor to you, someone who intercedes for you, someone who is sharing his life with you, praying with and for you, showing concern for you, being honest with you, taking time for you even though it costs him something.)

12. Is it important that someone care for your soul? Why? (Everyone needs someone to look to from the standpoint of leadership. Being under spiritual leadership gives us protection, helps to hold us to our highest and best, and encourages us to attempt things for God which otherwise we might not. Having someone along side to encourage and admonish us is one of God's choicest gifts to us here on earth.)

13. What is the responsibility one has who is caring for the soul of another? (to love him, pray for him, speak the truth in love - Ephesians 4:15, be grateful for the privilege, determine his needs, impart ministry skills, help mold his character, be an example in pacesetting, help him share his life with others, not give up on him.)

14. What is the responsibility that one being cared for has to be the one caring? (Be grateful - Galatians 6:6 Williams; be submissive - Hebrews 13:17 Phillips; be teachable - Proverbs 10:8; be available)

15. How would you go about finding someone to help you? (Pray and ask God, be on the lookout for a Godly person, ask them to help you, be prepared to pay the price, realize you are not doing God or the other person a favor by receiving help - it is a privilege.) How would you find someone to help? (Pray and ask God, get your own life deep enough that you have something to share, watch for the person that keeps hanging around you - they may be the one! I Timothy 1:18 (NEB). Why is there not more of this type of thing going on? (The cost is too high.)

C. Suggestions For Conclusion

1. Share what your application is from Galatians 5:22,23 in regard to your church relationship (bottom of page 51).

Perhaps what Dr. Donald Grey Barnhouse wrote regarding these verses will be of help to you as you seek to allow God to express Himself through you in your local church situation. Dr. Barnhouse says the fruit of the Spirit is really one fruit. It is the full fruit of love and he expresses it in this way:

Joy	is love singing
Peace	is love resting
Long-suffering	is love enduring
Gentleness	is love's touch
Goodness	is love's character
Faithfulness	is love's habit
Meekness	is love's self-forgetfulness
Self-control	is love holding the reins

2. You might want to give an opportunity to the men to Pray through questions 13, 14, and 15 that you perhaps used from the discussion questions with regard to their need for a spiritual leader and their need to be a spiritual leader to another.

D. ADDITIONAL SCRIPTURES

Matthew 4:19; I Corinthians 12:21; I Corinthians 11:1; Ephesians 4:1-3; Acts 2:42; Acts 2:46,47; Hebrews 10:24-25; Hebrews 13:7; Hebrews 13:15 (LB)

E. POSSIBLE PROJECTS

1. Meditate on the responsibility that one has in caring for the soul of another. If you have this responsibility, are you fulfilling it well? If you do not have this responsibility now, will you make a list of the responsibilities one has in caring for the soul of another, and to begin praying over them. Ask God to build them into your life and send someone to you to whom you may be of help.

2. If you are being helped by another who is your spiritual parent, make a list of your attitudes toward this one to see if your attitudes fit the word of God.

3. Pray this week about what ministry God wants you to have in your local church.

F. EXTRA HELPS

God's Man in China, by Dr. and Mrs. Howard Taylor
A New Face for the Church by Lawrence Richards

The Godly Man as Christ's Representative *Helping Others*

Have you ever had the privilege of leading someone in accepting Christ as personal Savior? Where is that one today? What help did you give? Is that one a growing Christian today - one who is walking with Christ? Or did he/she flounder and never seem to grow to maturity?

Even if a person had a healthy spiritual birth, if there was no personal help given, no loving parental care and training, there is a strong possibility they are not walking with Christ today and maturing as a Christian. Many of us did not have that kind of help, and even though we perhaps had a strong desire to grow, it was slow-going and we "fell down" many times because we had no one to encourage and teach us how to feed ourselves, how to walk, what to eat spiritually, how to grow, etc.

Teacher, pray that class members will be motivated through this lesson to follow up on anyone for whom they should now, or in the future, be responsible. Paul expressed what should be the compelling motivation of each Christian in this way, *"So naturally, we proclaim Christ! We warn everyone we meet, and we teach everyone we can, all that we know about him, so that, if possible, we may bring every man up to his full maturity in Christ. This is what I am working at all the time, with all the strength that God gives me."* (Colossians 1:28,29 (Phillips))

A. Object Of The Lesson

1. To teach the group the facts of follow-up.
2. To give them a hunger and desire to do it.
3. To get them involved in doing it.

B. Discussion Questions

1. What did you learn regarding follow-up from I Thessalonians? (#1 page 52)
2. What is the goal of follow-up? (Colossians 1: 28,29)
3. What do you think is the order of priorities in follow-up? (#4 page 53)
4. What attitudes will those who are growing in maturity possess? (Philippians 3:12-15)
5. Paul was Timothy's spiritual leader. What qualities were present in Timothy's life? (Acts 16:1-4)
6. What was the content of Paul's training for Timothy? (II Timothy 3:10, Acts 20:4, II Timothy 1:3, I Corinthians 4:17, I Thessalonians 3:2)
7. What relationship did Paul and Timothy have? (I Timothy 1: 2,18, II Timothy 2:1)
8. In the light of II Timothy 2:2 who is a faithful man?
9. What training principle do you find in Mark 3:13-15? ("With Him")
10. If you have been doing follow-up, which one of the priorities listed under #4 page 53 is the weakest in your own life, or is one in which you fail most?
11. What is your own greatest hindrance to effective follow-up?
12. Did you do the assignment at the end of your lesson? If you have gotten in touch with someone, share his response.

C. Suggestions For Conclusion

1. Review Colossians 1:28,29 in Phillips (given in the introduction to this lesson). Ask: Is this true of your life? If not, what step do you feel God would have you take in this regard?
2. Spend time in prayer. Ask the men to pray for a person they are now helping, or for one they should be helping. If they feel they have no one to help, ask them to pray that God will give them someone to follow-up.

D. Additional Scriptures

I John 5:11,12; John 5:24; I John 5:13; Hebrews 13:5b; Isaiah 50:4; Psalm 119:9-11; Acts 20:32.

E. Possible Projects

1. Take each need listed in #4 and think through a short 3 minute exhortation or explanation you could use to encourage someone in this area. Write these down thoroughly and be prepared to share them, for example
 - a. Objective of follow-up - I Timothy 1:5 (Phillips)
 - b. Personal example - Philippians 2:5-8
 - c. Prayer - Luke 18:1
 - d. Godly teaching - Colossians 2:8-10
2. Listen to the audio “Born to Reproduce” this week.
3. Tell about the last person you followed-up. Tell what you did, what the results were, etc.
4. Contact one person you feel responsible for or who you have tried to help and encourage in one of the areas listed in #4.

F.. Extra Helps

BSU Audio 403 - Producing Reproducers, by Dawson Trotman
AA094 - Born to Reproduce, by Dawson Trotman

(Teacher, these two audios and accompanying study guides by Dawson Trotman are the very finest things we can suggest for your own preparation for teaching this lesson)

The Godly Man as a Husband

Introduction to Studies on Marriage & the Family

“How firm a foundation, ye saints of the Lord, is laid for your faith in His excellent Word.”

God has indeed given us a sure and *firm foundation* for marriage in His excellent Word. But although the blueprint is clear, it is amazing how many Christians have no concept of the basis for marriage.

It is very probable you will have someone in your class to whom these will be all new thoughts - they have not been aware of God's plan for marriage. Pray earnestly, teacher, that as they study and discuss this lesson they will “see things from God's point of view” (Colossians 1:9,10 Phillips).

Some, perhaps, are in the midst of very difficult marital situations. Pray they will be encouraged to walk with God and fulfill their role in marriage. Assure them, if they are being and doing what God wants them to be and do, they can claim Romans 8:28 and know that “God is the blessed Controller of all things.” (I Timothy 6:15, Phillips)

Perhaps you have some who are widowed or divorced. Encourage them to go ahead and do these next chapters on marriage and the home. God will not waste this information but allow them to use some of the principles personally and share some with others.

A. Object Of The Lesson

To teach the Biblical basis for marriage so as to help each man fill his God-given role in the family.

B. Discussion Questions

1. Why did God establish marriage? (Genesis 2:18) Does this mean God meant it more for man's benefit than woman's? Or that man benefits more than woman? (No - each receives equal benefit as they fulfill their God-given role.)
2. What are some ways a husband is incomplete without a wife?
3. What scriptural principles did you find in answer to question 4 and question 5? (page 55)
4. What is the meaning of the word “helpmeet”? (Teacher, check the Amplified Bible and various other translations for help in answering this)
5. Can you explain the term “two become one”?
6. What parallels do you see in the marriage relationship and our walk with God? (Teacher, this is covered very thoroughly in “The Christian Home,” by Shirley Rice.)
7. As you anticipated marriage which of the reasons you listed were especially important to you? Which of these reasons do you feel were of prime importance to your

mate? How can you more fully meet those needs of hers?

8. In your opinion, what essentials go into a solid foundation for a marriage? (Christ is the solid foundation. Then we must build love, trust, commitment, loyalty, etc.)

9. What are things that erode the foundation of marriage? (Christ not being the center, lack of love, lack of loyalty, lack of trust, etc.)

10. Why do you think Ephesians 4:26 is an important principle for a marriage? (a couple should never go to bed angry. Don't give the devil this sort of a foothold. Keep short accounts with one another. If conflicts aren't resolved quickly, they grow all out of proportion, and this promotes a communication breakdown.)

11. If you work at keeping short accounts in your marriage, what plans do you have for carrying out this principle? (Teacher, if no one mentions it, you might suggest that praying together just before they go to sleep - preferably in each other's arms would be a good plan. It's very hard to put your arms around your mate and pray if angry).

12. Of what importance is your daily walk with Christ in striving for a Godly marriage? (It is essential!) Look up Psalm 62:5. How does this apply in a marriage? (Your expectations must be from God - not your wife).

13. All of us find self-centeredness (the opposite of the principle of Philippians 2:3-4) cropping up in our marriage and our family life. How does self-centeredness manifest itself in your life?

14. Discuss answers to question 6.

15. Discuss answers to question 10. Specifically the areas in which a husband is to lead. How is the wife involved in this?

16. God made men and women with different basic strengths and needs so that we can compliment, encourage, and strengthen each other, as we fulfill our roles as a family. Name some of the husband's strengths and the need this meets in his wife. What are some womanly strengths that meet needs in a husband?

17. Ask for answers to question 11. What if the problem is he doesn't know how? How can he be helped?

18. What do you feel are the husbands' responsibilities to his wife and family? What are the wife's responsibilities?

19. What if a wife isn't fulfilling God's role for her? What can a husband do? (Pray! Encourage her to fill the role! Keep on fulfilling his God-given role!)

C. Suggestions For Conclusion

1. If you have not already had the men share their answers to questions 7 and 16, do so now.

2. Ask the men to write down all their expectations regarding their wives. (What do they expect from her? What “rights” do they think they have?) Now have a time of silent prayer and encourage them to give the Lord each of these expectations. Then whatever He sees fit to give them through their wives, they can receive back gratefully as privileges.

3. Ask: What one thing, or one area, would you most like to see changed in your marriage? How do you think you (not your wife) could help bring this about? Write down “I purpose to cooperate with God to bring this to pass in our marriage by “

4. Share with the men the following:

“Ten Commandments for Husbands”

1. Thou shall put thy wife before thy mother, thy father, thy daughter, and thy son, for she is thy lifelong companion.
2. Abuse not thy body either with excessive food, tobacco, or drink that thy days may be many and healthful in the presence of thy loved ones.
3. Permit neither thy business nor thy hobby to make of thee a stranger to thy children, for the precious gift a man giveth his family is his time.
4. Forget not the virtue of cleanliness.
5. Make not thy wife a beggar, but share willingly with her thy worldly goods.
6. Forget not to say, “I love you,” for even though thy love be constant, thy wife doth yearn to hear the words.
7. Remember that the approval of thy wife is worth more than the admiring glances of a hundred strangers. Cleave unto her and forsake all others.
8. Keep thy home in good repair, for out of it cometh the joys of thy old age.
9. Forgive with grace. For who among us does not need to be forgiven?
10. Honor the Lord thy God all the days of thy life, and thy children will rise up and call thee blessed.

D. Additional Scriptures

Ecclesiastes 9:9 Proverbs 19:14; I Peter 3:1-5; Psalm 39:1-7 (LB) Proverbs 25:24; Proverbs 21:19; Amos 3:3; Titus 1:6; II Tim: 3:12; Genesis 3:16; Proverbs 31:10-31.

E. Possible Projects

1. Evaluate your role as a husband and list ways you could be a better leader to your wife.
2. Evaluate and discuss with your wife ways you think your relationship has a unique intimacy.
3. Tell your family members every day this week that you love them.
4. Set aside a time this week to do something that you know your wife likes to do.

F. Extra Helps

I Married You by Walter Trobisch

Design for Christian Marriage by Dwight Small

Intimate Marriage by Howard and Charlotte Clineball

The Marriage Affair by J. A. Peterson

1+1=1 by Kay Arvin

The Christian Home by Shirley Rice

How to Succeed in Family Living by Clyde Narramore

Are You Fun to Live With? by Lionel Whiston

Audio 1805 - "Husband/Wife Relationship I"

Audio 1806 - "Husband/Wife Relationship II"

Bible Studies:

Two Become One by Elven and Joyce Smith

Gracious Woman by Mrs. W. D. Stuart

A Man After My Own Heart by Dr. W. David Stuart

The Godly Man as A Husband *Fulfilling His Wife's Needs: Love*

Millions of people today are living today in a marital desert of barren grimness. Countless numbers of them have resigned themselves to this long ago and now remain only half alive. Much of this is due to the fact that the husband is not fulfilling the emotional needs of the wife. Women need to be loved. Men need to be admired. Someone has defined love as “An unselfish concern that freely accepts another and seeks his good.” There are at least eight important emotional needs of women which as husbands we have the privilege and responsibility of filling. They are as follows:

1. Leadership. Have you seen the plaque “Where Dad sits is at the head of the table”?
2. Security. That is, steadiness, dependability, trustworthiness.
3. Affection. There are no women worth being called women who do not have a limitless capacity for receiving affection. Affection is different than simply sex.
4. Appreciation.
5. To be cared for and protected.
6. To be talked to. The age of the strong, silent type has long since passed.
7. To continue to feel like a woman. Chasing a woman is not like trying to catch a train. When you've caught the train, you've caught it. But a woman wants to continue to be pursued. Marriage is, in a sense, like a football game. You continue to chase the ball until the whistle blows at the end of the fourth quarter.
8. The need to feel needed.

Teacher, there is probably no area of greater need today than the need for good, sound, Biblical teaching on God's plan for the home. Although your time is limited, please pray that God will enable you to accomplish the objective and that the results will be changed homes and marriages - to the glory of God!

A. Object Of The Lesson

That husbands would:

1. Learn that a woman's great need is love.
2. Learn that they are not able to properly fulfill this need on their own.
3. Be willing to allow Christ to love their wives through them.
4. Be willing to make whatever changes are necessary to reach this goal.

B. Discussion Questions

1. In practical ways, what does it mean that we should “love our wives”?
2. What does it mean in I Peter 3:7 when it says we must “honor our wives”? (This means to take them into consideration on decision-making, to keep them clued in as to what's going on, and to uphold them to the children, their own families, and the general public.)
3. What kind of response does the husband usually get if he is being unkind or showing an unforgiving spirit?
4. What impressed you most out of I Corinthians 13?
5. What are some of the ways we can develop patience? (Romans 5:3 “Tribulation worketh patience”)
6. Why is jealousy so dangerous in a marriage? Proverbs 13:40; Proverbs 6:34,35; Song of Solomon 8:6
7. What are the root causes of jealousy?

C. Suggestions For Conclusion

1. Edgar Guest wrote “It takes a heap of living to make a house a home.” J. W. Goethe wrote: “He is happiest, be he king or peasant, who finds peace in his home.” Another wrote: “It takes 100 men to make an encampment, but one woman can make a home.” Teacher, you might want to use the following poem.

“A Woman's Answer To A Man's Question”

Do you know you have asked for the costliest thing
Ever made by the Hand above –
A woman's heart and a woman's life
And a woman's wonderful love?

Do you know you have asked for this priceless thing
As a child might ask for - a toy?
Demanding what others have died to win
With the reckless dash of a boy!

You have written my lesson of duty out;
Man-like, you have questioned me.
Now stand at the bar of my woman's soul
Until I question thee.

You require your mutton shall always be hot;
Your socks and your shirts shall be whole.
I require your heart shall be true as God's stars;
And pure as Heaven your soul.

You require a cook for your mutton and beef;
I require a far grander thing.
A seamstress you're wanting for stockings and shirts;
I look for a man and a king.

A king for a beautiful, realm called home,
A man whom the maker, God,
Shall look upon as He did at first,
And say: "It is very good."

I am fair and young, but the rose will fade
From my soft young cheek some day,
Will you love me then, `mid the falling leaves,
As you did `mid the bloom of May?

Is your heart an ocean so strong and deep
I may launch my all on its tide?
A loving woman finds Heaven or hell
On the day she is made a bride.

I require all things that are good and true;
All things that a man should be.
If you give this all I would stake my life
To be all you demand of me.

If you cannot do this, a laundress and cook
You can hire with little to pay;
But a woman's heart and a woman's life
Are not to be won that way.

Mary T. Lathrop

D. Additional Scriptures

Proverbs 14:30 (Amplified); Philippians 2:14 (Living Bible); Colossians 3:8-10; Proverbs 13:10; Proverbs 17:14; I Corinthians 3:3 (Living Bible); James 1:2-4; Hebrews 13:5; Philippians 4:11-12; Romans 5:5; I John 4:10-12,19.

E. Possible Projects

1. Write out a list of your wife's good characteristics and thank God for them every morning in your prayer time for the next week.
2. Memorize I Corinthians 1:1-13
3. Look up the cross-references on the words and phrases. Do a word study on patience, kindness, jealousy or arrogance.
4. Make a personal application from each of the 10 characteristics of love. With a calendar, plan to carry out one application a week for the next 10 weeks. Ask someone to check up on you each week.

5. Tell your wife “I love you” twice a day and express appreciation at least once a day.

F. Extra Helps

Art of Homemaking *by Hoole*

The Miracle of Dialogue *by Reuel L. Howe*

Why Am I Afraid to Tell You Who I Am? *by John Powell*

To Understand Each Other *by Paul Tournier*

The Art of Understanding Your Mate *by Cecil Osborne*

Tell Me Again, I'm Listening by R. B. Wilke, Abingdon Press

Letters To Philip *by Charlie Shedd*

Hidden Art by Edith Schaeffer, Tyndale House

The Godly Man as A Husband

Fulfilling His Wife's Needs - Leading In Tenderness & Communication

Last week we talked about fulfilling our wife's needs from the standpoint of love. This week our topic is tenderness. Most men are not, by nature, tender. Sometimes it is difficult for a husband to realize that a wife is a tender plant. That perhaps is the reason why in Colossians 3:19 it says, "Husbands, love your wives and never treat them harshly." It is so easy for husbands to have blind spots in this area of tenderness and perhaps the words to the following song express a worthwhile prayer for today - for you the teacher and for each one in your class.

Open My Eyes That I May See

Open my eyes that I may see glimpses of truth Thou hast for me;
Place in my hands the wonderful key that shall unclasp, and set me free.
Silently now I wait for Thee, Ready, my God, Thy will to see;
Open my eyes, illumine me, Spirit divine!

A. Object Of The Lesson

1. To help the men honestly face areas of need in fulfilling their role as a husband.
2. To learn the necessity of leadership, appreciation, and communication in the marriage.
3. To purpose to cooperate with God to bring about change in their marriage which would glorify God.

B. Discussion Questions

1. How does the word "tenderness" express itself in marriage?
2. What are some of the ways we can show our wives affection?
3. Why are special days so important to women?
4. Why do women want to be told "I love you"?
5. Why do most men hate to tell their wives "I love you"?
6. What are some of the things for which we can express appreciation to our wives?
7. Why do women need to be complimented? 8. To what situations does Amos 3:3 apply?
9. How would you rate or evaluate the importance of communication in marriage? (Teacher, be sure to bring out how totally essential this is to a good marriage. If there is a breakdown in this area, it will significantly influence and contribute to a breakdown or collapse in other areas. It is the "breath of life" to marriage).

10. How many of you pray regularly regarding good communication with your wife? (Should be praying regularly to have the habit, if you don't; to keep it and be growing in it if you do.)

11. What counsel would you give a man who says his wife won't talk to him any more?

12. Wives generally seem to need to communicate verbally more frequently and more in detail than some husbands do, although both have a need for communication. Why do you think this is often more important to a wife? Why do you think it is important for a husband to communicate verbally?

12. Ephesians 4:15 gives perhaps the three most important words to remember for good communication. What are they? (Speak, truth, love)

13. Relate some purposes of communication. (Information, decision-making, developing interpersonal relationships, for the development of persons).

14. What problems or barriers to communication have you found in the Bible? (Teacher, my thoughts on these are as follows:

1. selfishness
2. pride
3. bitterness
4. anger
5. lack of concern
6. lack of knowledge
7. fear of rejection
8. shame
9. going our own way
10. heart condition

C. Suggestions For Conclusion

1. Take 5-10 minutes to allow each one to think through the following questions, jot their thoughts down and pray over them.

In what ways am I failing to fulfill the emotional needs of my wife?

What are some things I can do to help the communication in my marriage?

D. Additional Scriptures - Proverbs 29:23; II Timothy 2:25; Ephesians 4:1-3 (Phillips)

E. Possible Projects

1. Take two pieces of paper and write the following at the top:

Page 1 - front - "My Needs As I See Them."
Page 1 - back - "My Needs As She Sees Them."

Page 2 - front - "Her Needs As I See Them."
Page 2 - back - "Her Needs As She Sees Them."

Fill out the front side and ask your wife to fill out the back side without looking at your side and then compare the two. It is amazing how little we realize what our mate considers a real need.

2. Set aside a time each day for the next week just to listen to your wife and talk to her.

3. Since most problems in question 9 are with the tongue, memorize James 3:8-10. The root problem is that of the heart. Therefore, memorize Matthew 12:34,35. Scripture memory can be used to reprogram the thinking. Psalm 119:9,11; Ephesians 4:22-24; Colossians 3:16.

F. Extra Helps

The Greatest Thing in the World, *by Henry Drummond*

Learning to Be A Man, *Kenneth G. Smith*

Essays on Love, *Walter Trobisch*

The Marriage Affair, *A. Peterson*

Happiness is Still Homemade, *T. Cecil Mayers*

Design for Christian Marriage, *Small*

The Christian Family, *by Larry Christiansen*

The Godly Man as A Husband

Fulfilling His Wife's Needs – Being Her Hero

Women are, by nature, followers and responders. They need someone to look up to, admire, and follow. As husbands, we need to be admired. One of the keys to being admired is to so conduct our lives that they are admirable. Women are perhaps more conscious of their appearance than men, while men tend to be more conscious of their character. Both are important. In this study we will be discussing those areas of appearance and character which God deems important in the context not only of our families but also the outside world.

A. Object Of The Lesson

1. To help the men recognize areas of need in their appearance and character.
2. To challenge the men in recognizing the importance of little things.

B. Discussion Questions

1. Which negative attitude is most prevalent in your life?
2. What one part of your appearance do you feel you need to work on most?
3. How did you define integrity? What does integrity have to do with our relationship to our wives?
4. What are some ways that you have practiced integrity this week, or that you have seen it practiced? How would you recognize a man of integrity? How important is integrity to marriage? Is it possible to be too honest? (We have no right to be honest if in being honest we hurt the other party.)
5. What are some of the characteristics of a faithful man? How would you go about developing faithfulness in yourself? (Start with the little things. Luke 16:10)
6. How would you develop faithfulness in your children? (By exhortation and example)
7. In what areas do you need most to improve in the matter of consistency and faithfulness?
8. What are some of the opposites of faithfulness?
 - 1) Doesn't keep his word, over promises himself
 - 2) Always late - over schedules himself
 - 3) Poor on follow - through. I Kings 20:36-40. Over extends himself
 - 4) Not a finisher. Ecclesiastes 7:8, Berkley. Not selective in starting projects
 - 5) Undependable. Takes a lot of reminding and check up. Doesn't count the cost.
 - 6) Blows hot and cold
 - 7) Double-minded
 - 8) Bails out when the going gets a little rough. Proverbs 25:19
 - 9) Disloyal

(Teacher, to help with the section on emotional maturity, I have included an article which is now out of print by Dr. Bob Munger. It is entitled “The Mastery of Moods” and you will find it at the end of this chapter. Psalm 42 in the Living Bible would be good to meditate on also.)

9. How would you define emotional stability and maturity?

10. Describe someone you think is stable and mature emotionally. (Galatians 5:22,23)

11. What negative emotions do you find most difficult to handle? What do you think is the key to handling them properly?

12. When you men are depressed or down in the dumps, what do you find is the best remedy or solution? (Sometimes just good physical exercise can do wonders, sometimes one needs a good time alone with the Lord, sometimes doing something for someone else - getting your mind off yourself, sometimes getting a good rest, etc. Knowing the cause of depression whether it is physical, spiritual, mental, or emotional - helps in determining the remedy. For instance, if you are exhausted from a long period of uninterrupted labor, a good night's sleep - or getting away for a rest, will do wonders to lift the spirits. If one is depressed from self-pity, feeling sorry for oneself, etc. then the best way to lift the spirits is to do something for someone else. Do something to minister to the needs of another instead of self!)

13. Look at Romans 8:28-39. What do you find here that would help you overcome depression? (Teacher, you might want to suggest the following application of Romans 8:28 to help them anytime they are discouraged, depressed, down in the dumps - or just need to have their spirits lifted and get their eyes off “poor me!”)

a. Take a blank sheet of paper and write out the paraphrase of Romans 8:28 as it is given in the Living Bible: “And we know that all that happens to us is working for our good if we love God, and if we are fitting into His plans.” Romans 8:28.

b. Now re-write the phrase - “And we know that all that happens to us” - Then list all your problems, setbacks, defeats, etc. then finish writing the rest of the verse.

c. Now write the phrase again - “And we know that all that happens to us” - This time list all of your victories, accomplishments and progress, etc. - and then complete the verse.

d. Spend time meditating on this and thanking God for what He's shown you.

14. When does depression or “feeling low” most often hit you? (It is good to be alert to possible times depression is likely to hit us: For instance, before a great victory, during long period of hard, uninterrupted labor, or in the hour of success or the hour of victory. (Example: I Kings 18:36-46 tells of tremendous victories. Then in I Kings 19:1-8 we see Elijah in a state of depression - physically overwrought; he thought he just couldn't take any more). Why does it come after an hour of success? (Pride and letting down after driving so hard, relaxing).

15. What is worry? How does it differ from concern? (Teacher, compare the definitions for these two words in the dictionary. The following statistics about worry that might be of interest to the class: Psychiatrists say 70 % of what we worry about never happens. 22 % is not nearly as bad as we thought it would be when it gets to us. Only 8 % are valid worries. So ... our worrying is 92 % inefficient!)

16. What are we prone to be afraid of? (The unknown, the uncertain, the future, failure, etc.) What is the source of fear? (Review and emphasize II Timothy 1:7)

C. Suggestions For Conclusion

1. You might want to share the following 10 Commandments for Husbands with the group.

1. Treat your wife with strength and gentleness.
2. Give ample praise and reassurance.
3. Define areas of responsibility and stick to them.
4. Avoid criticism.
5. Remember the importance of little things.
6. Give her a sense of security.
7. Recognize the need for togetherness.
8. Recognize the validity of her moods.
9. Cooperate with her in every effort to improve your marriage.
10. Discover her particular individual needs and try to meet them.

2. Since you have been walking with Christ, in which areas do you think you have made the biggest change? e.g. in your appearance? your character? (integrity? consistency? faithfulness? emotional stability and maturity?)

3. In which areas do you see your greatest need for improvement? (Ask the class to write these down as each shares. And ask each one to pray for this area of need for each of the others during the class during the coming week.)

D. Additional Scriptures

Numbers 23:19; Proverbs 10:26; Proverbs 25:19; James 1:17; Proverbs 11:3; Psalm 12:1; Psalm 78:71,72; II Timothy 2:2; Luke 16:10

E. Possible Projects

1. Ask your wife to make a list of the projects around the house which you have promised to do and have not yet completed. Do them this week.

F. Extra Helps

Audio BSU 65 - Honesty

Audio 1124 - Attitudes Toward Circumstances

Audio 118 - Discouragement and Depression

Audio 933 - God's Answer for Discouragement for Disappointment

Audio 310 - Emotional Conflicts versus Physical Health.

The Mastery Of Moods *by Dr. Robert Boyd Munger*

“... to give them beauty for ashes, the oil of joy for mourning, the garment of praise for the spirit of heaviness ... “ Isaiah 61:3

We are all subject to moods, some people more than others. Temperaments vary and dispositions differ, but all of us know recurring periods of depression. One may be by disposition melancholic and easily plunged into pessimism. Another may be irritable, jumpy, a constant worrier. Yet another person may be easy-going and naturally optimistic. I remember a friend once saying to me, “I never get discouraged. I am always optimistic about everything.” I said to myself, “You are the exception to the rule.” Most of us have our moments of discouragement and I confess that there have been times in my experience when I have known dark purple depression.

I remember particularly the teen-age years of exquisite suffering! Not long ago I came across an old diary which I had begun to keep in my sophomore year at the University - a really difficult year under any circumstances. The diary had been given to me as a Christmas gift and I kept it for about four weeks, which is longer than I have ever kept any diary. As I perused the pages I was impressed by the complete pessimism and skepticism that was mine in those days. I was critical of everything and everybody and, most of all, myself. I had no reason to be depressed. I had everything a young man could want and yet I knew depression. Thank God the “dark night of the soul” did not last and I am grateful that there came the “light of the glory of God in the face of Jesus Christ.”

I have learned through the years, however, that moods will return. They may not have the same intensity or duration. They may not have the same cause but they will come, and if we do not know how to handle them or how to rely upon the grace of God, they can easily rob us of peace and joy.

Perhaps you too have a battle with your moods. Old Giant Despair comes around and throws you into Doubter's Castle. Discouragement takes you by the scruff of the neck and shakes you until your bones rattle. Fear lays its icy hand upon you until you cower in a corner. A feeling of failure and guilt puts you in some dark cell without a ray of light. Well, let us consider some sound steps in the mastery of our moods.

First, do not take your feelings too seriously. Feelings are not fundamental in life. Life is to be grounded upon fact - the sound, solid unchangeable fact of God in Christ. Life is to be anchored and oriented there. Moods and emotions come and go. The art of living is to proceed calmly, faithfully, purposefully in the light of God, no matter how you feel. Sometimes our feelings move along with us and are an encouragement, and sometimes they drag their feet and are a real discouragement. But whatever our feelings or moods, they are not fundamental. The fundamentals are the facts, and the primary facts are the way God feels about you and what He has done for you.

A student, whose term paper was due, wrote a note to his professor which read, “Dear Sir, I just did not feel up to that kind of creative effort this week.” The professor called him to his office and said, “Young man, don't you know that most of the real work in this world is done by people who don't feel like doing it?” Don't take your feelings too seriously. They are incidental, not fundamental.

Don't take yourself too seriously. There are far greater issues in this old world than your happiness and your peace of mind. I think this needs to be said today because there is so much being printed on the subject of happiness and peace of mind. We get the idea that these are the big things in life. They are important but they are not of prime importance. What is the primary purpose of your being here? Why have you been brought into existence? Why did God give Himself in Jesus Christ for your redemption at such infinite cost, and if you are a believer, why has God given you new life in Him? God has done this to bring you to Himself forever. When you understand this fact you begin to place

your little ideas in the light of God's eternity. You begin to understand what lies behind your existence and what lies behind the grace of God which has come to you in Christ. Life starts to balance up.

Let's start with the facts. Let us attach our faith and confidence to the unchangeable fact of God in Christ our Lord and what He has done for us, and we will find that feeling will tag along. Let's not reverse the order and think that the important thing is feeling, then faith and fact. Our feelings do not count. As a matter of fact the strength of our faith doesn't count. What really counts is our dependence upon God's faithfulness to us in Christ our Lord. Then come with your variable moods to God. Tell Him exactly how you feel. Say, "I am depressed. I am discouraged. I have no joy. I have no love. But Lord, you want me even if I do not want myself. You place value upon me even if I don't place value upon myself. In the Name of Jesus Christ, I put myself in your hands and wait on Thee. Give me the garment of praise for the spirit of heaviness!"

Moods arise from different sources. Circumstances, for example, may discourage and disturb us. An advancement is denied you in your place of business. You lose your job or have financial reverses and know discouragement. A friend misrepresents the truth or says something critical about you and you feel it keenly. Sickness lays you aside. A certain young lady in whom you are interested says "No," and you are depressed. A devastating blow may suddenly strike you. All right, that happens to all of us. The Gospels record that even Jesus Christ knew discouragement, for on His way into the Garden of Gethsemane when the specter of the cross was before Him, He said, "my soul is exceeding sorrowful even unto death." He felt it. His perfect humanity is manifested not in His insensibility to discouragement, trouble or suffering, but in the rapidity with which He came back into poise and power and into fellowship with the Father. When He rose from His knees in the Garden of Gethsemane He was on top of circumstances and from that moment on He was undisturbed.

He said to Pilate, "Thou couldest have no power at all against me except it were given Thee from above" (John 19:11) . His last words breathed on the cross were, "Father, into thy hands I commend my spirit." He made clear to us, "In the world ye shall have tribulation; but be of good cheer; I have overcome the world" (John 16:33). By the grace of Jesus Christ, the Christian can take anything that life throws at him and make that circumstance become a stepping stone. Jesus Christ took a cross and made it a throne. He took a crown of thorns and made it a diadem. He took the reed and made it a scepter of risen power. He took death and opened it to eternal life. This same Saviour works with us today and will do the same things for those who trust Him. Get your eyes off circumstances and on to the Saviour. Do not shrink from troubles as adversities but welcome them as opportunities.

Some moods are caused by physical illness. A continued outlay of effort and energy may result in a depletion of strength which subjects us to moods and depressions. Psychologists can chart these recurring depressions and even predict - when they know the nature of the cycle in the patient's personality and the pressure upon him - when they will occur.

The story is told of an ancient king who periodically was subject to black moods and depressions. He called his counselors together and said, "Devise for me some simple motto which I can hang on the wall of my bedroom so that whenever I feel discouraged, I can get a lift of heart from the word." The wise men pondered this for a while and finally they came up with a motto of four words which the king hung on his bedroom wall and which always gave him a lift. The words were "This Too Shall Pass." Many of our moods are the low point of a physical cycle and they will pass of themselves. If you are in the shadows today, go shopping for a swimsuit; you will be in the sunshine before long. The Psalmist said, "Why are thou cast down O my soul and why art thou disquieted within me? Hope thou in God; for I shall yet praise Him for the help of His countenance." That is sound Christian optimism.

Some moods are caused by mental or psychological factors. These moods are difficult to handle. The sciences of psychology and psychiatry have made magnificent contributions to the understanding of ourselves and our emotions. I believe in using these sciences just as I believe in using the science of medicine. These means have been used of God again and again to bring help. I realize that for some strange reason, there are many who fear these modern sciences and feel that it is wrong to take advantage of expert counsel in these fields. It does not mean that you are a failure as a Christian or that you are mentally ill when you seek expert counsel for your emotional confusion. If one were to break a leg, he would call for a doctor to set the broken limb. There are emotional injuries which are just as real and painful as a broken limb and these need to be “set” with a skilled hand. Jesus Christ is the Master Psychologist. Let us turn first to Him. His grace and truth provide the soundest therapy for the mind and the heart. Let us place our case wholly in His hand, and then let us use the professional means He puts at our disposal that we might know the restoration which He offers us.

Some moods are moral and spiritual in their origin. The most destructive and disruptive factors in personality are sin and guilt. Ask any counselor about this. As a minister of the Gospel it is my privilege to counsel with many people about their problems and I have seen lives literally torn to pieces by a sense of guilt. “O, the wicked are like the troubled sea when it cannot rest, whose waters cast up mire and dirt. There is no peace, saith the Lord, to the wicked.” The man who carries a sense of sin in his heart, whose selfishness has injured other lives, whose lust and impurity have defiled the soul, whose dishonesty has accumulated a great mass and weight upon his soul, is inwardly torn to pieces and he knows no peace.

Desperation may come to the child of God as well. The one who has known fellowship with Christ, who has known peace, who has received forgiveness can grieve the Holy Spirit through neglect and willfulness. His fellowship with God can be broken temporarily, and in the far country, the prodigal is miserable. But there is recourse for the sinner, the glorious provision of God in Jesus Christ our Lord. “If we confess our sins He is faithful and just to forgive us our sins and to cleanse us from all unrighteousness’ (I John 1:9). When I go to Christ in surrender and lay my guilty life in His hands, when I appeal to the merits of His love and redeeming death I can take from the hand of God the forgiveness of sin and know His peace. This is therapy at the deepest level. Then let us confess to God exactly what we are and how we feel. Let us commit to Him our way and rely upon Him completely.

Let me outline some practical steps on how to get on top of our troubles and master our moods.

The first step is a simple one. Take a piece of paper and write down precisely what is bothering you. Fears and discouragement are like balloons. They can be blown up to large and frightening shapes and sizes but they really don't weigh anything. They are just a lot of air. When you write down the specific things that are bothering you, you deflate them. You bring them closer to their size and discover that about half of your fear is groundless.

When Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes was in a despondent mood, his wife wrote a letter to him and placed it on his desk. She said, “Dear Oliver, You have lived a long time and have seen many troubles most of which never happened. Some of the griefs and the sharpest you have survived, but what torments of grief you have endured from fears of events which never arrived.” How futile to carry the burden of things that are not there. Put them down in black and white. Look at them and they will deflate before your eyes.

Another suggestion is to decide that you don't want to worry. You say, “That is silly. Nobody wants to worry or be distressed and discouraged.” Wait a minute! Some of you really do. You are indulging your moods. You are cultivating your concerns. You are feeding your fears because this, in a sense, feeds your self-pity. It gives you an opportunity to draw on the sympathy of others and it releases you from certain responsibilities in life. You really hug these things to

your heart. You like them! So, another very helpful step is to decide that you don't want these discouragements and fears. Say to yourself, "I want to be God's man - God's woman. I want to walk in His light, know His poise and joy through Jesus Christ. I choose that instead." You may not believe me but just take my word for it. Look your fears over and see how many of them you want and how many you don't want and get rid of them by renouncing them.

Talk your problems over with a wise friend who knows the ways of God. Principally because of pride it is difficult to talk to another person about one's problems. We do not want anyone to know what kind of person we really are. We do not want anyone to know that we are depressed, blue, despondent, and afraid. So we keep these things locked inside and don't tell anyone about them. They just stay there, festering. But the moment we push aside our foolish pride and tell someone exactly what we are, the light of real objective truth is shed upon the situation.

One summer when we lived out in the country, my four-year-old nephew visited us. The night was warm, and the windows were wide open when he was being tucked in bed by his mother. Outside the window, the crickets were in full orchestration and the little boy from the city who had not heard crickets before said, "What makes that noise?" His Mother replied, "The crickets are making that noise." "What's a cricket?" he asked. Did you ever try to describe a cricket? It's difficult. The little fellow thought something as big as a cow was making all that noise. In spite of every consoling word his fears were not reduced and he spent a bad night. The next day, I managed to find a cricket in the garden and I showed it to him. I said, "This is a cricket. He makes the noise you heard last night by rubbing his hind legs together. That was hard for him to believe too! But when I finally persuaded him that that insignificant little bug was the thing that was making the noise, his fears vanished.

When we take our moods and our feelings out before the eyes of another we see them in their true size. Mushrooms grow in damp, dark corners and they shrivel in the sunshine. Fears and moods grow in damp, dark corners. Move them out into the sunshine and watch them shrink.

Another step is to talk things over with God. This should be the first step. Talk to Him in prayer and let Him speak to you through the Bible. The Psalmist testified "The entrance of Thy word giveth light." How true! When we go to the Bible and let the Spirit of God illuminate its truth, light is brought into the darkness. Again the Psalmist cries, "My soul grieveth unto the dust." What a picture! "My soul grieveth unto the dust. Quicken Thou me according to Thy Word." For he knew that the sure word of truth poured into the heart by the Holy Spirit is life-giving. It quickens us up from the dust. Open the Scripture every morning and every evening. Spend time with God. Surrender yourself to the eternal truth of Christ. Listen to what the Lord is saying to you and then talk to Him in prayer.

Have we trials or temptations?
Is there trouble anywhere?
We should never be discouraged.
Take it to the Lord in prayer.

Here is a quote from *R. D. Foster's Challenge*: "Your dominant thought determines your present action. You become like unto that which you think upon ... a man is transformed by the renewing of his mind (Romans 12:2). Beware of getting alone with your thoughts ... get alone with God's thoughts. Meditation is thinking aloud in the Presence of the Almighty. Beware of meditating on a problem. Meditate on the Word and Person of God and there you will find the answers to your problems. Beware of the danger of generalizations in reflections . . . better known as daydreaming. Get specific. Get alone and quiet with Him ... there to hear His voice, see His face and feel the touch of His hand upon the reins of your heart. Solitude produces a quality of life that must be standard equipment for any of the Master's men."

Yet another step. Decide what you should do about your situation and do it. Write down what you think God wants you to do about this thing and then do it. About fifty percent of our fears and our moods are dispelled by just seeing them in black and white and another forty percent will go as soon as we begin to do something about them. If you cannot think of anything to do, then find somebody who needs help more than you do and endeavor to do something for him. Sitting around brooding over your misfortunes is a bad way to handle your moods. Get busy. Proceed to do what God indicates in your own mind and heart and help others. Get your eyes on the living, Lord. Think of the word of the Apostle Paul written to Christians who were in real trouble. "And we know that all things work together for good to them that love God: to them who are the called according to His purpose" (Romans 8:28). "If God be for us who can be against us" (Romans 8:31). "He that spared not His own Son but delivered Him up for us all how shall He not with Him freely give us all things?" (Romans 8:32). "Who shall lay anything to the charge of God's elect?" (Romans 8:33). "Who shall separate us from the love of Christ? Shall tribulation or distress or persecution or famine or nakedness or peril or sword? Nay, in all these things we are more than conquerors through Him that loved us" (Romans 8:35). "For I am persuaded that neither death nor life nor angels nor principalities nor powers, nor things present nor things to come, nor height nor depth nor any other creature shall be able to separate us from the love of God which is in Christ Jesus our Lord" (Romans 8:38,39). If you have trusted Christ as your Savior and committed your life to Him, nothing can separate you from the love of God - not even your fears. Then start praising God for His grace and goodness. Even if it is mechanical or an act of the will, stand before the Lord your God and praise His glorious Name.

Recently I heard a returned missionary from China. What a bright, wonderful witness he had! Prior to World War II he had gone into the interior of China to a lonely, difficult field close to the Tibetan Border. As time went by, difficulties and discouragements pressed upon his heart and mind. A friend happened to visit that area, misunderstood something of the circumstances and communicated some distorted truth which hurt the missionary deeply. In addition, from his slender salary he had taken a little sum regularly and placed it in a savings account in the Bank of Hong Kong, where it had accrued to \$150.00. When the Japanese took over the Bank of Hong Kong, he had nothing. His health broke and he was flown over the Hump to India. As he was being flown out in fever and weakness, he prayed, "Lord God, see that I get into a good hospital." But instead of that he found himself in a third - rate hospital where he had little care. The doctors came to him, told him to prepare to face the end as they could do nothing more to help him.

He said, "As I lay there I was not afraid to die, but I was ashamed to be ushered into the presence of my King, a defeated and discouraged Christian. I prayed that God would meet me. I said, 'Lord, what is the matter?' In my extremity, the words of Scripture began to speak. In everything give thanks for this is the will of God concerning you' 'Rejoice in the Lord and again I say, Rejoice' - words written by one who was in prison for Christ's sake. I had even asked God the meaning of absolute surrender and God taught me in that hospital room that absolute surrender is when I thank Him from my heart for everything. I thanked Him for the difficult years in China. I thanked Him that He had stripped me of all financial resources. I thanked Him for the kind of treatment I had received in the hospital. I thanked Him that I was facing death, and as I was praising God He gave me the "garment of praise for the spirit of heaviness." He healed my soul and my body. When my wife came to see me that afternoon, I said 'Go back to the hotel room and get my Keswick hymnal. I'm going to sing the praises of God if it is the last thing I do'."

If you want to exchange the spirit of heaviness for the garment of praise, then put on praise like a garment and thank God for everything.

The Godly Man as A Husband *Fulfilling His Wife's Needs - Physical*

What a fantastic privilege and sacred responsibility is yours today, teacher, to communicate sex from God's point of view! Pray and ask God to enable you to lead this study with unembarrassed freedom of speech. Your attitude in leading this study will determine to a large degree the freedom and honesty your class will feel in responding.

Sex is God-given, God-ordained, and God-blessed. Because it is sacred, only the Christian can know the fullest and deepest meaning of sex. Yet there are so many misconceptions and problems and misunderstandings regarding this tremendously important subject among Christians. Pray that God would make the men's preparation of this study and the time you spend in discussion a time of tremendous blessing and enlightenment; a time of honest freedom in sharing; a time of new commitment to Christ and to their wives.

Teacher, I want to make a suggestion that you encourage the men to send for two very excellent audios on the sexual relationship in marriage which are available from the Free Lending library of Dr. Ed Wheat, Springdale, Arkansas. These are not for group listening - only for a husband and wife.

A. Object Of The Lesson - To bring each husband:

1. To see sex from the Biblical perspective.
2. To help him determine the causes and find solutions to any problems he is personally experiencing.
3. To help each husband experience the ever-increasing joy of giving and receiving in the sexual relationship that God intends.

B. Discussion Questions

1. Look at Proverbs 5:15-19 and Song of Solomon 7:6-10. How do these passages point out that pleasure is one of the reasons God gave sex? (These and other passages of scripture clearly emphasize that the one flesh relationship does not refer specifically to reproduction, but, rather to sex as a deep personal experience of spiritual and physical pleasure between marriage partners. This pleasure involves the action of the total personality and it can be the most intense height of physical intimacy and the most profound depth of spiritual oneness between a husband and wife.)
2. How can sexual intercourse be so right within marriage and so wrong outside the bonds of marriage? What is the biggest argument against pre-marital sex in your opinion? (God commands us not to have pre-marital sex, and God's laws are for our good not for our hurt. Sex involves the total personality and you cannot become "one flesh" with another and another and another and not have your personality fragmented. God, who made us, understands so well how we need the security of the marriage relationship of one man and one woman to partake in this deepest sharing of ourselves with another.)

3. Some authorities say more than 50% of the married women claim to be sexually unfulfilled. What do you think are some of the main causes of such sexual problems between married couples? (Tim LaHaye in *How to be Happy though Married* says most discord in this relationship can be attributed to (1) ignorance (2) selfishness (3) fear.
4. Using I Corinthians 7:2-5, let's see if we can find an answer for each problem given in question #7. What other principles did you find from this passage?
5. How is selfishness destructive in the sexual relationship? (Real, true pleasure comes only in the total giving of self for the other's pleasure).
6. Of what importance is communication in this area of our lives? e.g. Should you talk to your wife about any problems, likes or dislikes, hang-ups, etc. regarding the sex act? (Yes, it is so important to communicate together as to what brings mutual pleasure, what is not pleasurable, etc.)
7. What is your understanding of "foreplay"? Of what importance is it? (Foreplay is that gentle caressing and fondling of the wife's body done by the husband to help raise her sexual desire to the point where they can enjoy a mutually satisfying climax.)
8. What is the place of prayer in achieving and maintaining a good sexual relationship? (Prayer is vital! Prayer can enable a man to overcome wrong attitudes and long-established thought patterns and see things from God's point of view. We are as dependent on God in this area of our lives as we are in any other.)

C. Suggestions For Conclusion

1. Perhaps it would be well to close today's session with some honest answers to some valid questions. Let's close our eyes and meditate on these questions.
 - a. Am I guilty of defrauding or withholding from my wife sexually?
 - b. Am I subjecting her to unnecessary temptations by not adequately meeting her needs?
 - c. Am I demanding of her something which I should not or more than I should?

If any of these things are true, will you bring that matter to God right now in prayer and purpose to cooperate with Him so that He can transform the physical relationship in your marriage into a source of joy and fulfillment for both of you and into an honor for Himself.

D. Additional Scriptures

Song of Solomon (especially 1:2,15; 4; 5:10-16; 7:6-10); Acts 20:35; Philippians 2:3,4; Genesis 18:12-14, 18:12-14; I Thessalonians 4:3-8; Malachi 2:13-15; Proverbs 5:15-19.

E. Possible Projects

1. Listen to the audios listed in The Godly Man or in Extra Helps in the Teacher's Guide.
2. Read some of the suggested books.
3. Read the Song of Solomon and note each word which points out God's desire for us to find the pleasures and freedom in wedded sex.

E. Extra Helps

Better Is Your Love than Wine by Jean Banyolak and Ingrid Trobisch, InterVarsity Press

The Essence of Marriage by J. A. Fritze, Zondervan

Design for Christian Marriage by *Dwight Small, Revell*

God, Sex and You by *Dr. M. O. Vincent, Lippincott*

Audio 2298 - Sex Relationship in Marriage

Audio 2314 - Sex Is God's Idea; Part II - How to Enhance Sexual Response

Audio 2591 - Sex and Marriage

The Godly Man as A Husband

Using The Home As A Place Of Ministry

Genuine hospitality shown by committed Christians in a decidedly Christian home is a powerful and needed witness to the Christian and non-Christian community.

I Peter 4:9 in the Phillips translation exhorts us to “be hospitable without secretly wishing you hadn't got to be!” How many times have we been hospitable - but secretly wished we “hadn't got to be?” In Romans 12:13 in the Living Bible, Paul writes, “When God's children are in need, you be the one to help them out. And get into the habit of inviting guests home for dinner or, if they need lodging, for the night.”

So pray, teacher, that this lesson will open the eyes and hearts of the men to ways they can allow God to express Himself and His love to others through the hospitality of their home.

A. Object Of The Lesson

1. To show how God can use a thoroughly Christian home as a center for ministry.
2. To motivate couples to allow God to express His love to others through the hospitality of their home.

B. Discussion Questions

1. Is your home a place to which people come or from which they go? If people (including your husband and children) enjoy your home, why do you think this is true?
2. What are some reasons that might keep us from inviting others into our homes? (selfishness, pride, thinking it is not good enough - or it is too good, don't want to be bothered, etc.) If we do invite others in, what could keep this from being “hospitality?” (our attitudes)
3. How would you describe your “neighbor”?
4. If you have given hospitality to some godly people what effect do you feel this has had on: (a) you? (b) your mate? (c) your children? (d) your ministry?
5. Do you have any guidelines regarding offering hospitality to strangers?
6. To whom would we not offer hospitality? Why?
7. Look up Luke 6:28, II Corinthians 9:6, Ecclesiastes 11:1. How do these verses apply to showing hospitality?
8. What new insights did you get in the area of hospitality from the study?
9. What do you think most hinders your own hospitality? (lack of planning, selfishness, not on priority list, business)

10. Share characteristics of the most hospitable couple you know. (generosity, graciousness, servant heart, well organized, love that treats others as they would like to be treated, unselfishness that means sacrifice, mercifulness that shows sympathy, gentleness that speaks softly)

11. Let's look up the following verses and see what attitudes and qualities important to hospitality are found in them:

- a. Matthew 20:26,27 - (Servant heart)
- b. I Corinthians 13:4-7 - (Love)
- c. Colossians 3:23 (Wholeheartedness and enthusiasm)
- d. Proverbs 11:16 - (Gracious)
- e. James 2:1-4 - (no respecter of persons)
- f. Proverbs 11:24,25 - (generosity)
- g. I Peter 4:9 (Phillips) - (cheerfully without wishing you "hadn't got to")

(Teacher, ask them to suggest other attitudes and qualities they can think of)

12. What are some thoughts on preparing for real Christian hospitality?

- a. For House Guests. Prepare a place - prepare a bed, room, drawer, and closet space (if available), towels, drinking glass, etc. If possible, add a "homey" touch like a basket of fruit or a fresh flower, etc.
- b. Prepare yourself - Be ready for their arrival. Be dressed, well-groomed, etc. Think through on conversation topics.
- c. After they arrive - Set aside a time to rest, relax, acquaint them with the house, plan things they'd enjoy doing (good to check this with them first offer several options), RELAX!, make them feel at home!
- d. In receiving any guest in our home, we should concentrate on them (Philippians 2:3,4) not ourselves. Be warm, friendly, gracious, thoughtful, express appreciation for them being there, show love, etc.

13. How can your home be a place of ministry if your wife is not keen on hospitality?

C. Suggestions For Conclusion

- 1. If you did the assignment share what positive plans you and your wife have to make your home a more available tool in the hands of God for the blessings of others.
- 2. Let's spend a few moments in quiet meditation and prayer, asking God to show us some specific person with a need to whom we can extend Christian love and hospitality this week (or this month) e.g. perhaps a foreign student, a senior citizen, someone seldom in a loving home situation, a non-Christian couple, or family, etc.
- 3. Have a time of conversational prayer with regard to whatever areas of need the Lord has shown them in this matter of using their home as a center of ministry. (Teacher, if you are not acquainted with conversational prayer, it is described in Rosalind Rinker's book, Prayer, Conversing with God.)

D. Additional Scriptures

I Peter 3:15; I Timothy 3:2; Romans 14:7; Matthew 5:48; Philipians 2:14,15; Colossians 1:9,10 (Phillips)

E. Possible Projects

1. Invite a couple or individuals you are seeking to help grow spiritually over for a meal or an evening.
2. Memorize and meditate on several choice verses on hospitality.
3. Offer your home for a Bible Study or prayer fellowship.

F. Extra Helps

God's Best Secrets by Andrew Murray

Heaven Help the Home by Howard Hendricks

Audio BSU 120 - The Home as a Center of Worship and Ministry

Audio 1501 - Helping Your Husband in his Ministry; Hospitality

The Godly Man As A Father *Responsibilities To Our Children*

God has placed in our hands the tremendous responsibility and great privilege - of teaching and training our children for His glory! What a fantastic trust! This requires nothing short of Godly parents totally committed to Him and totally relying on Him!

There are many excellent audios and books on this subject, Teacher. Some are mentioned at the end of each section. I would recommend that you avail yourself of some of these in preparation for teaching this lesson. You will find I use some quotes from Shirley Rice's book, *The Christian Home*. I would highly recommend it to you and to your class. She has several very excellent chapters on children. Another good book for parents of teenagers is *Shut Your Generation Gap* by Bill McKee.

Teacher, you may have fathers who feel they have made every possible mistake with their children. Some may be discouraged thinking it's too late for them to find out God's principles for raising children now. So it would be well to remind them that our God is a Redeemer God and He can even use our mistakes for good in the lives of our children. And they can still have a profound influence even on their grown children by the sweet fragrance of a Godly life - "The unmistakable 'scent' of Christ, discernable alike to those who are being saved and to those who are heading for death . . ." II Corinthians 2:14 (Phillips). The Christian and the non-Christian should be able to smell the sweet fragrance, the unmistakable scent of Christ in our lives. Perhaps you will want to use the following poems at some point in the lesson.

Children Learn What They Live

*If a child lives with criticism
He learns to condemn,*

*If a child lives with hostility
He learns to fight,*

*If a child lives with ridicule
He learns to be shy,*

*If a child lives with shame
He learns to feel guilty,*

*If a child lives with tolerance
He learns to be patient,*

*If a child lives with encouragement
He learns confidence,*

*If a child lives with praise
He learns to appreciate,*

*If a child lives with fairness
He learns justice,*

*If a child lives with security
He learns to have faith,*

*If a child lives with approval
He learns to like himself,*

*If a child lives with acceptance and friendship
He learns to find love in the world.*

Dorothy Law Nolte

A. Object Of The Lesson

1. To teach the Biblical principles regarding our responsibility to our children.
2. To desire to be Godly parents.
3. To begin or continue operating on Biblical principles in raising our children.

B. Discussion Questions

1. Share some ways your children have been a spiritual blessing to you.
2. What was the most outstanding principle or insight that you got from the lesson?
3. What has happened in your life that would point out the truth that God gave children because of what they would do for you?
4. In questions 2 and 3 what are some of the parents' responsibilities to their children? Did you find any new insights here?
5. Turn to Luke 2:40 and 52. What four areas of growth in Jesus' life are mentioned here? (Physical, mental or emotional, spiritual, and social). Do you feel your child is growing in all four areas? What attention do you give to training him and aiding him in his growth in each of these areas? Are you giving as much time, thought, and training to the spiritual growth as to the other three areas? (Teacher, allow time for discussion between each of these questions).
6. What are the basic things you feel a child needs to grow up into a mature, God-fearing, law-abiding individual? (Love and discipline - both are essential because "Love without discipline is sentiment. Discipline without love is tyranny" - Shirley Rice.)
7. Looking at the ways we love our children, how would you describe a healthy, balanced love? (Love that fosters independence and maturity; love that holds the child to the highest, demanding the best of him but not expecting more than he is capable of producing; love that encourages, lets him know you are proud of him, expresses confidence - this is mature love.)
8. Looking at the other side, what characterizes a possessive love?
 - a. Love that is selfish
 - b. A self-love rather than a love for the child.
 - c. Makes the child dependent and fosters immaturity
 - d. This is immature love.
9. What advice would you men give to a father who has already spoiled his child, but longs to correct the situation? (Teacher, be sure the men bring out the need for consistent discipline in their comments. The book, *Parents on the Run*, has some excellent thoughts on this.)
10. How do you teach your child to make right choices?
11. Discuss definitions of teach, train, discipline, etc. Did this help you better understand what your responsibility is? What are some ways we teach our children?
12. How do you think we teach our children to honor us as parents? (We must be

worthy of their honor. G. Campbell Morgan says, "The surest way to insure that children shall honor parents is for the parents to live the life before them that reflects the glory and the grace of God.")

13. What ways of making your child secure impressed you the most, or was your area of greatest need?

14. What are some practical ways to build security in the lives of our children?

15. What are some guidelines for discipline you follow with your children?

16. What principle of discipline or verse impressed you the most? Which one do you have the most difficulty following? Why?

17. What are some reasons we don't discipline? What can we do about it with God's help?

18. How do you feel about your child - whom you are seeking to raise according to Christian principles playing with a neighbor's child whose language and conduct is not in accord with these principles . . . especially if it is a neighbor you are seeking to witness to, or if this is the only playmate your child has?

(Shirley Rice in *The Christian Home* gives this advice: "The only way we can solve this problem is to lay a good foundation to relate the child rightly to God and to Christ, to know the source of power they have in Him, and to be happy about this power and about His attitude and interest in children. Teach them to turn to God for help at home, or at play, or at school. Encourage them to look to the One who can help them. We don't want to rear houseplants - our children will meet evil. I think we should arrange it so that situations are not too bad. Strengthen them in their relationship to God, and they will have the help they need when they must go apart from their purely Christian environment.")

19. Share what you consider one strength and one weakness you have as a parent.

20. In what way do you fail most to encourage your children?

C. Suggestions For Conclusion

1. Look over the ways of encouragement and pick one to work on this week. Write it down now. Determine a specific way you could improve in that area. Write it down, share it with the class. Commit it to God in prayer as we close and tell God your purpose to cooperate with Him to be consistent in encouragement and in discipline this week.

2. Go over the list of practical helps. Ask each man to choose one thing from each section. (a) the life of the parent (b) encouragement (c) discipline or training - to pray for everyday this week and work on. Encourage them to select another one from each section next week and the next week, etc., to pray over and work on.

D. Additional Scriptures

Psalm 128 (LB); John 10:28; Lam. 3:27; Colossians 3:21; Proverbs 6:20; Hosea 6:1; Deuteronomy 5:29; Hebrews 10:24,25; Psalm 32:8-9; Genesis 18:19; I Sam. 1:11,27; Titus 1:8; Proverbs 17:27,28; Proverbs 22:15; Proverbs 20:30.

E. Possible Projects

1. Give each man one or two chapters from a book to read, or a audio to listen to; then give a 5-10 minute report on it. For instance you could assign:
 - a. Parents on the Run - Chapters 6 and 7
 - b. The Christian Family - Pages 63-74.
 - c. Dare to Discipline - pages 15-49 to one person, pages 63-90 to another person
 - d. Heaven Help the Home - Chapter 4
 - e. Howard Hendrick's audios - Childrearing I and II and III (audio 1150AB, 1151 AB, & 1152AB)
2. Set aside a regular time weekly to do something that each child likes to do.
3. Underline verses with your children each week that will build character and have them start a notebook of these verses.
4. From the list of weaknesses and strengths, work this week on building up weaknesses and continue working on strengths.
5. Ask children what discipline means to them. Go through Proverbs with them and point out principles of discipline in Proverbs.
6. Begin to have a time of family prayer together before putting the children to bed each night.

F. Extra Helps

Hide or Seek by James Dobson, Tyndale House

Reconstruction of Family Life by *E. Trueblood*

The Marriage Affair by J. A. Peterson (Chapter 6)

Audio 1067 - "Training Children Ages 7-12"

Audio 969, 970 - "God's plan for Your Child; The Place of Prayer in Child Training"

Appendix A

Bible Discussion Group Leader's Manual

Bible Discussion Group Leader's Manual

Gene Warr

The following section is a *Bible Discussion Group Leader's Manual*. Please don't be discouraged when you read it. There is no need to be. There are many very fine groups functioning without all of the elements or suggestions being present. No one that I know of follows all of the suggestions. You certainly don't have to know it all in order to lead a group and to have the group be effective. It is designed to stimulate your thinking, make the groups more effective, and to be a reference source for those who desire to accept the responsibility of leading a Bible discussion group.

At the end of each chapter you will find "Extra Helps." The books and pamphlets listed there may be obtained at your local Christian bookstore or online at abebooks.com or amazon.com. The Godly Man Bible study audios (mp3) are downloadable and may also be obtained on CD or cassette audio on a free loan basis from:

Discipleship Tape Library
435 West Boyd
Norman, Oklahoma 73069

Bible Discussion Group Leader's Manual

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** My special thanks to The Navigators for permission to use their materials in much of the Leader's Manual.*

Why Bible Study?

Many people throughout the world today are biblically ignorant. Many claim not to believe the bible, although they have never read it. The Bible claims some amazing things for itself, among which are: it is a guide; through it God brings health, growth, peace, understanding, salvation, and protection, just to mention a few. Since God can do these things and many more through the Bible, men desperately need to know what God has to say in His Word. Men who are confused and bewildered by their own lives and the world around them, when exposed to the powerful Word of God, find answers to their deepest longings and needs. As Bible discussion leaders, we have the privilege of being part of God's plan for reaching, teaching, and training men and women to accomplish His perfect will for their lives.

Why A Small Group?

The small group idea is not new. Almost two thousand years ago, the followers of Jesus Christ drew together in small groups to continue in the Word, prayer, fellowship with one another, and seeking for a greater outreach in the community (Acts 2:42). The book of Acts records the impact and vitality of these small groups and their experience around the person of Christ. One man with a genuine desire and hunger for the Lord is enough to spark and inflame a group. One group, in turn, is enough to ignite a dormitory, military barracks, business office, neighborhood or church. And motivated, inflamed men and women are enough to penetrate and saturate a community with Christ-centered disciples. Initially, the real question is not one of quantity, but quality. As Jonathan said to his armor-bearer, "Perhaps the Lord will work for us, for the Lord is not restrained, save by many or by few." (I Samuel 14:6b)

What ingredients will make a group successful? Here is an almost sure-fire recipe:

START with one person with a desire for the Lord,

SIFT in a few other eager Christians, plus some others who want to meet Jesus, or know Him better.

BLEND in a balanced, interesting course of study,

ADD a cup of prayer and another cup of preparation.

STIR in a tablespoon of common sense, **DROP** in a pinch of humor.

SKIM off the religious jargon, the do's and don'ts, the over-emotionalism.

SEASON with generous portions of acceptance, genuine, personal interest and love.

REMOVE preachiness, self-effort and the holier-than-thou attitude.

ALLOW the influence of the Holy Spirit to lift hearts to worshipping the Lord Jesus Christ Himself.

Follow this recipe of leading group discussions, and they will almost never burn, over-bake, sour, or fall flat.

There are some specific values in meeting together as a group:

1. Fellowship

“Two are better than one; because they have a good reward for their labor. For if they fall, the one will lift up his fellow: but woe to him that is alone when he falleth; for he hath not another to help him.” (Ecclesiastes 4:9,10 4) We need each other God has made us that way. “Iron sharpeneth iron; so a man sharpeneth the countenance of his friend.” (Proverbs 27:17)

2. The interactions of a group produce faster learning.

There is more to learning than listening. We learn to do by doing. By meeting each other in small groups we benefit from group dynamics in:

- finding what the Bible has to say
- having open discussion
- having a meaningful sharing of our lives
- learning to pray together
- motivating us to outreach
- there will be time for each to contribute
- regular study will be encouraged
- there will be better stimulation of personal application
- each will be more free to share
- all will get to know the others well

There are hindrances to every one of these benefits:

- Finding what the Bible has to say - Laziness, preconceived ideas, unwillingness to accept it as the authentic and authoritative Word of God.
- Having open Discussion - Domineering leader. Leader who is an authority figure or who is afraid of revealing his lack of knowledge.
- Having a meaningful sharing of our lives - Having an honest sharing life is a difficult thing in the Christian context today. We are afraid to be honest with each other. Some of the fears are well-founded. Some are afraid they will be judged and rejected. Others, that they will be gossiped about. Still others, that people will not understand their problems. Yet others, that they may simply get a pat answer from the Bible instead of understanding and counsel. Whatever the cause for this faking each other out, it is one of the means which has effectively blocked the full flow of God's power by His Spirit into many groups.
- Learning to pray together. Some people are afraid of the sound of their own voices. We learn to swim by getting into the water. We learn to pray by praying. Some practical suggestions can be found under the heading, “The Elements of an Effective Bible Discussion Group.” These suggestions will enable you to help the group members to experience the joy of praying together.
- Motivating us to outreach. Many Christians either want to reach out to a lost and

dying world but don't know how, or are afraid to try. The Bible discussion group can be helpful in overcoming these problems by preparing the members to share their own personal experience with Christ in a meaningful way, equipping them to present the facts of the Gospel and by providing settings in which outreach may occur most naturally. Some means available for such help are:

- 1) Personal calling on friends or associates with another group member.
- 2) Evangelistic coffees or teas.
- 3) Andrew dinners. Committed couples bringing uncommitted couples together for an evening of food and fellowship.
- 4) As a group inviting friends to join you at a crusade, evangelistic film showing, special speaker, etc.
- 5) Group members organizing and leading evangelistic studies. Groups without outreach soon become ingrown and die.

3. Pressure to prepare.

Most of us are lazy and won't do an effective job of preparing in Bible discussion if we do not have the pressure of a group.

4. Application and a way to check up on our applications. God is not nearly as interested in teaching us something as He is in making us something. He is more interested in what we are (Ephesians 1:12) than what we do.

5. It will help us learn how to lead a group ourselves.

The Types of Bible Study

1. Mama-Bird Study.

This is one where the mama bird (teacher) goes to the Bible, digs out all of the little goodies and drops them into the open, waiting, and expectant mouths of the members of the group. This is the least effective type of study because it has the least retention and effect upon the personal lives of those who attend.

2. Share Your Ignorance.

This is when a group decides that they will get together for Bible study and upon arriving they decide to look at the second chapter of Luke, for instance, and then share their ignorance on the subject with no prior preparation.

3. Question and Answer.

There is a sense in which this is predigested food but is an excellent study for teaching basic Bible doctrine and truth.

4. Inductive.

This is where each member of the group goes to a portion of the Word of God and discovers the facts that are there, tries to understand what they mean, makes an application to his own life with the group coming together simply to discuss what they have found in personal study.

The Discussion Group Itself

A discussion group is not a lecture or a conversation between two opinionated people. The United States Post Office has a definition of a group that readily applies to the definition of the Bible study discussion group:

“A group of capable people put together by design
working with shared concern
toward meaningful objectives
according to a plan
at high levels of performance
within a framework of policies
*(a relationship to God and
a relationship with each other)*
to which all are committed.”

Ideally, group Bible discussions are the cooperative search for the solution to a problem, the type of interaction where decisions are made, and real learning takes place. This demands a mutual expression of interest in the subjects under study by the members of the group. The leader asks a question, and waits for the group to respond. He can then ask what the others find, or what facts did someone else discover? Again, looking around the whole group, waiting for anyone to speak. His job is that of a traffic policeman or a band director, bringing the members in or allowing them to contribute as the discussion continues. The leader should not do all of the talking, or even most of it. The leader does not have to possess all of the answers or be the authority figure. When the discussion group is functioning properly, the leader will no longer be the focus of the group. Replies will not be directed to the leader, but soon they will begin to reply and discuss among themselves. Then the discussion becomes group-centered.

The Elements Of An Effective Bible Discussion Group

The elements of an effective Bible discussion group should be:

1. A consistent study and personal application of the Word of God.
2. Prayer.
3. An honest sharing of the life.
4. Outreach.

Learning to pray together can be one of the richest experiences of the discussion group, many of whom have never prayed aloud in the presence of one another. One suggestion for “easing” one into praying before others without causing them embarrassment or fear is to have a time of group prayer with each one taking his turn. Suggest that prayers be sentence prayers, thanking God for one specific thing. Explain that if a person does not want to formulate a prayer of his own, when it comes his turn, simply to say, “Thank You, Lord” which will indicate to the next person that he may begin to pray.

After having experienced sentence prayers of thanksgiving together, another type of prayer

is conversational prayer. It is an easy thing to learn how to pray together. The honest sharing of the application will naturally lead to an outpouring of confession, praise, and petition, and heart-felt prayer at the end of the discussion. To do this, a group needs to concentrate on saying things that they really mean. Learning how to say exactly what they think or feel at the moment requires honesty and openness with the Lord and to one another. The objective is to learn to pray conversationally about common needs, in sentence prayers in order to give all the opportunity to take part. As a leader, you might begin, for instance, by sharing your heart with the Lord in the first person singular. (I, me, my, instead of we, us, or they). As you begin, and then continue, hopefully, another person in the group will feel led to share his heart on the same subject. He is simply carrying on the same prayer of the first person with hardly a break in thought. To encourage the group to stick to one topic at a time, you, as the leader should change the subject the first few times until the group catches on to the process. The tendency is to want to change the subject too soon. You will want to keep your prayers to one or two sentences so as not to monopolize the prayer time and to set the example for the next person. You should let the group then volunteer to pray but not force them. This can be accomplished, naturally, by going around the circle.

Here are some simple rules for conversational prayer to keep in mind.

1. Pray briefly so that everyone has the opportunity to pray several times.
2. Pray loudly so that everyone can hear.
3. Pray topically, so that everyone has the opportunity to pray about the same subject.
4. Pray specifically so that everyone zeroes in on a particular request.
5. Pray persistently so that everyone present sees that the group really means business.

Another interesting change of prayer is to ask each member of the group to pray for the person on their right after all the applications have been shared. This can be a very rich time indeed. Yet another idea is bidding prayer. In bidding prayer, you, as the leader, have decided on a number of things which the group could or should pray about, and will ask, "Who will pray about this?" When someone has prayed about that particular topic, then introduce another topic. This also can be a meaningful time of group prayer.

How To Start

1. Recruit people for the group.
 - a. Decide on the target group
 - b. Test their interest
2. Decide on the materials to be used.
3. Keep it small. We should grow in the business instead of going in the business.
4. Decide on a place and time.

5. Decide on the overall length of the study. (6 weeks, 12weeks, etc.) Bible discussion groups should always have an ending time. No group should form to go from now until Jesus comes.

6. Decide on the length of time to be invested when the group meets. (One hour, 1 1/2 hours, 2 hours, etc.)

7. Some do's and don'ts of inviting people:

DO:

- Invite people who have common interests and who contribute toward better understanding and communication.
- Be positive, optimistic, and enthusiastic about the study.
- Ask people to commit themselves to come each week for the specified course of study and to do the necessary preparation.

DON'T:

- Pressure people. Eager people are the best students.
- Have more than you can handle. Ten is the maximum number I have found practical with which to start.
- Be discouraged if only one person is willing to meet with you. God is intensely interested in the individual

8. Set the Stage.

a. Prepare a comfortable place. A home setting is a very relaxed and comfortable place to hold a Bible discussion group.

b. Insure proper ventilation. People being too hot or cold limits their learning ability.

c. Be sure that you have proper lighting.

d. Plan the seating ahead of time. (A semi-circle with the leader in the middle or around the table, et cetera)

e. Make sure everyone has a Bible. In a new group it may be advisable to buy an inexpensive new copy of the same translation by the same printer for each person in the study. That way, instead of looking for the verses by books, chapter and verse, you can look for them by the page number which will keep those who are not very familiar with the Bible from being embarrassed.

f. Prepare against disturbances ahead of time. Telephone, television, doorbell, pets, children, et cetera.

g. Have a good clock clearly visible.

9. Control the size of the group.

An ideal group would be not less than four nor more than 10 people. If a group grows too large all the values of being a small group tend to disappear. Fellowship becomes less intimate. Personal involvement diminishes. Stimulation to prepare and the opportunity to share application decreases. The atmosphere becomes less of a group of close friends and more of a committee meeting.

On the other hand, in a small group:

1. Each member counts and knows it. He will be missed if absent.
2. Most homes or rooms can accommodate a small group.
3. More people are willing to lead a small group than a large one, and thus have the opportunity to grow in spiritual leadership.

Sometimes it is helpful to have a group covenant. Because a flimsy, purposeless, undisciplined group works worse than no group at all, it will drive away, rather than attract.

The covenant should look something like this:

1. The supreme authority is to be the Word of God. I am willing to accept this as a rule for the discussion group.
2. The attendance at the meetings will be priority during the duration of the study. I pledge myself to be there for ____ weeks unless providentially hindered. If I cannot come, I will let someone know.
3. I will prepare my assignments in advance or not participate in the discussion. I will attend but only audit the sessions.
4. I will maintain a daily devotional time.
5. I will hold in confidence those things which are shared in the group. I will not gossip about other members of the group.
6. I will pray daily as God gives grace for the other people in my group.
7. I will seek to relate my faith to the world outside, and to share what I have learned with others.

10. The First Meeting.

It is important that people get to know each other if they are to be an effective part of the Bible discussion group. At the first meeting you might suggest that they give their name, where they are from, something about the work they do and their family. Another good way to

introduce people is to ask them to answer three questions and give them five minutes within which to do it.

Question:

- #1: What is the first thing you remember?
- #2: What people or events have made you what you are today?
- #3: What is the happiest moment of your life that you can remember?

Another way of getting a group introduced to each other is to use what is called the Quaker dialogue. The questions are as follows:

Question:

- # 1: Where did you live between the ages of 9 and 13?
- #2: How did you heat your home during those years?
- #3: What room in your house (or personal thing) was the center of emotional warmth to you during those years?
- #4: When did you first come to realize that God was something more than an idea? (In asking this last question you may explain that you are not looking for their conversion experience, but simply when their own consciousness of God came about and the circumstances which surrounded it.)

In using the Quaker dialogue, you first, as a leader, should answer each of the questions in order to give other members of the group an example of how you intend for them to be answered. On the first three questions you can go around the circle in the group. On the fourth question the answer should be optional.

Anything which can transform them from a number of individuals into a group will be helpful at the outset. Sometimes this can be accomplished through humor, other times by singing, but the necessity of welding the group together is real.

11. The Discussion Group Leader.

A. The discussion group leader's responsibilities:

1. To tell the group **WHY** Bible discussion is important to this particular group at this time. As a group leader, you need to be properly and effectively motivated. Your enthusiasm in goal setting will spur the group on to achievement.
2. To show the group **HOW**. Example is the best way to teach. You must have a workable study plan that you are personally using so that you can show them how and what to do.
3. To **get** the group **started**. Many people are just waiting for something to do and for someone to show them how. You can provide the incentive for getting started by having a plan, getting them the materials and requiring a fulfilled assignment.
4. To **keep** the **group going**. Having a regular weekly meeting to attend and

prepare for, is the best way of helping people regularly to do Bible study. Requiring a completed assignment that you will be discussing the following week will encourage them, motivate them and challenge them to be prepared.

B. As the leader, you need:

1. To know well the passage to be studied. It will take a little extra time to dig a little deeper and to look more closely at the verses being studied. Be sure to know and understand the context. But there is no substitute for diligent preparation and prayer. Don't be sidetracked from the priority of your own intensity of study. When you stop studying you stop leading effectively.

2. To be excited about the discoveries of group members. Often a Bible discussion leader will get excited about what he himself is discovering from the text of the scripture. He acknowledges what others find with a nod of the head, an appreciating remark, or a further question. But, when he fails to get excited about new truths the group members are discovering, he de-motivates them. Because you have previously discovered a truth that someone has just now discovered, don't quench his search for new truth by your superior attitude. Get excited about what others are excited about - and show it!

3. To use your sense of humor. Spontaneity and freedom are important areas to be developed in the life of the leader. Humor that is well placed, well timed, appropriate, and in the context of what is being studied, will sustain interest in the study. You must develop your own style of humor and not try to imitate another's style.

4. To be enthusiastic. You need not be the one who comes up with the best discoveries, interpretations, or applications. Neither do you need to be the one who uncovers the most revealing background material, character sketches, or facts. You should, however, be enthusiastic as you prepare for the discussion and as you long. Pray that your discussion will be one they will never forget. Ask God to give you a spirit of enthusiasm as you prepare for the discussion and as you lead it. Your attitude will help determine the attitude of each member in your group.

5. To use creative illustrations and visualizations. Eye-catchers and ear-catchers captivate interest. Simple little illustrations communicate more readily than complex ones - a picture, a drawing, a story, or personal illustration, can provide your group members with a point of identification with you. Encourage the participants in the group to share their own creativity.

6. To put the group to work. Those who consistently and enthusiastically complete the study, apply the Word of God and participate in the discussion, will want to get involved in helping others to do the same. Putting them to work leading other discussion groups or involving them in personal evangelism, visitation programs, Sunday School classes, conferences, personal follow-up and counseling will help them to reproduce Christ-centered lives in the lives of others. This is called making disciples.

7. To become personally involved with the members of the group. “Love never fails.” (I Corinthians 13:8) People desperately need someone to care whether they sink or swim spiritually. As a leader you can make all of the mistakes in the book, but if you genuinely care, people will continue to come and respond to your leadership. The apostle Paul is an excellent example of someone who really cared. “But we were gentle among you, even as a nurse cherisheth her children. So being affectionately desirous of you, we were willing to have imparted unto you, not the gospel of God only, but also our own soul, because ye were dear unto us.” (1 Thessalonians 2:7,8) Then he said, “I pray that you will live good lives, not because that will be a feather in our caps, proving that what we teach is right; no, for we want you to do right even if we ourselves are despised.” And, “We are glad to be weak and despised if you are really strong. Our greatest wish and prayer is that you will become mature Christians.” - II Corinthians 13:7 and 9 (Living Bible)

a. **Learn to Listen.** Listening to someone is one of the highest compliments that you can pay them.

1) Listen attentively. Use your eyes to look at a person. Don't glance off because he doesn't seem eager to respond. Be observant of what people say and use their statements to formulate other questions. It was said that President Kennedy made you think that he had nothing else to do except ask you questions and listen, with extraordinary concentration to your answer. You knew that for the time-being he had blotted out both the past and the future.

2) Be prepared to wait for an answer. Waiting demonstrates your real interest and concern. Give a person time to think. You may want to re-state the question. Also be attentive to second thoughts. Often a person will think of more to say on an issue or be able to clarify his position after he makes his first statement. It is common for people to think of what they should have said. If you sense this, be alert enough to come back for more information. “Do you have any more thoughts on that?” or, “Would you like to add anything else?”

b. **Pray.** One of the biggest ministries that you will have is praying for your group members. Much more will happen in their lives throughout the week if you conscientiously and consciously concentrate on praying for their specific, individual needs. Bring these things boldly before the throne of grace. The Lord will honor this heart-felt conviction and concern.

c. **Live what you teach.** The example of your life will speak more loudly than all the high advice you can give. Different members may not always believe what you say, but they cannot help but believe what you are.

Preparing For The Discussion

As a discussion group leader, you need to do at least three things in the way of specific preparation prior to the group meeting. You need to:

- determine your objective
- divide the lesson into manageable segments
- prepare a lesson plan.

1. Objectives. A good discussion group leader will begin with an objective clearly in mind. “He who aims at nothing hits it every time”. So be sure you have an objective in mind. Don't fall into the trap of flying by the seat of your pants, hoping that everything will work out. An objective is a brief statement which summarizes what you want from the group meeting. Ask yourself, “What do I want the group to know, feel, and do by the time the discussion is completed.” A clear objective will help you do four things.

a. It will help tell you where you are heading with the discussion and give you direction for your questions.

b. It will help you evaluate progress at any point during the discussion. After this evaluation you can make any adjustments.

c. It will allow you to make decisions along the way as to what to discuss. If a tangent issue arises, you can direct the group back to the main goal and temporarily table the tangent. But remember the tangent and deal with it later, perhaps in private.

d. It will help you evaluate how effective the time has been.

2. Divide the lesson into manageable segments. In question and answer studies or in studying portions of the Word of God you will find that the writers had certain basic ideas in mind which they were trying to put across. When you have discovered how much of the lesson a major idea covers, then you are prepared to lead the discussion on that portion. Sometimes, chapters cannot be broken down into neat packages but it's well worth the effort to attempt to determine what these logical divisions are in order to make the discussion more meaningful.

3. The Lesson Plan. The lesson plan will be helpful in assuring that you accomplish your objective, cover the material that you need to cover, and that you do not spend too much time on any one particular point. The following is an example of a suggested lesson plan.

LESSON PLAN

Chapter discussed	One
Time of discussion	One hour
Date of discussion	6/2/08
Place of discussion	Dining Room table
Objectives:	<i>(What do I want the group to know, feel, and do?)</i>
To know:	Be sure each one knows Jesus Christ personally and is assured of it.
To feel:	Assured of their salvation - based on the facts of God's Word.
To do:	To be able to clearly share the gospel with another.

I. Introduction and Prayer. (10 minutes)

II. Discussion

A. FIRST DIVISION: Main Truth, Theme, or Concept Who Jesus Christ is. Time Allotted 10 minutes.

Leading Questions:

1. What divine attribute of Jesus means the most to you?
2. What human characteristic of Jesus means the most to you??
3. What does Jesus have to do with the operating of the natural laws today?

B. SECOND DIVISION: Main Truth, Theme, or Concept What Jesus did. Time Allotted 10 minutes.

Leading Questions:

1. Is conversion the completion of salvation?
2. Luke 19:10 says "Jesus came to seek and to save the lost." Who are the lost?
3. How does Jesus "seek the lost"? How does He save them?

C. THIRD DIVISION: Main Truth, Theme, or Concept What the Life, death, and resurrection of Jesus means. Time Allotted 15 minutes.

Leading Questions:

1. Why is the resurrection important to genuine Christianity?
2. In your opinion what is a Christian? How does one become one?
3. What is repentance? How important is this to conversion?

(Some lessons may have more or less divisions, depending on the number of main themes)

III. CONCLUSION. Summary and prayer. (10 minutes)

IV. Assignment for next week session. (5 minutes)

Traps to Avoid

As you begin or continue leading Bible discussion groups don't fall into the three major traps of discussion leaders.

1. Comparing yourself to others.

The Bible warns us against doing this. “Not that we venture to class or compare ourselves with some of those who commend themselves. But when they measure themselves by one another, and compare themselves with one another, they are without understanding.” (II Corinthians 10:12) Comparison is the denial of God's special place for you. Each individual is unique, and the Lord has given each special abilities that are needed if the body of Christ is to function properly.

2. Giving up.

Don't throw in the towel. There is a need to stick with the goal to completion. “Better is the end of a thing than the beginning thereof.” (Ecclesiastes 7:8) Be a finisher. Everybody has to start where they are with what they have and do what they can. “Never give up” is the best policy to follow in leading discussion groups.

3. Discouragement.

Discouragement is spiritual anemia. Our God is the God of encouragement. And you can always trace discouragement to Satan. Don't get discouraged, but continue to “press toward the mark for the high calling of God in Christ Jesus.” (Philippians 3:14) He will encourage you with blessings from His Word. “Don't be impatient for the Lord to act. Keep traveling steadily along His pathway and in due season He will honor you with every blessing.” - Psalm 37:34 (Living Bible) There are three main ways you can discourage a discussion group:

- a. Rushing the lesson. If you have too much material to cover and are rushed, you will transfer your tension to the group and they, in turn, will get frustrated. Most groups prefer less to swallow, and less to chew on, than gulping down big bites. Choose the most crucial material and skip the rest.
- b. Skipping around the text. Sometimes you may be tempted to skip around the Bible using cross-references, to interpret and explain obscure passages. If you do this too much, you will lose your group in page-turning and thought-following. It is best to stick within a chapter and uncover what it has to say about a particular subject before moving outside.
- c. Monopolizing with monologues. It is so easy to move into spontaneous sermonizing and sharing your brilliant observations and ideas instead of getting into the Bible and helping the group discover the meaning. People are basically hungry to know what the Bible is saying and not necessarily what you are saying. Be sure that you give your discussion group first crack at the text before you get turned on. Keep your finger close to your own “OFF” button.

Remember that we are teaching people and not lessons. Don't be bound by the materials, but meet the needs of the people in your group.

Goals Of Bible Study

The three basic goals of Bible study are:

- DISCOVERY - What does it say?
- UNDERSTANDING - What does it mean?
- APPLICATION - What does it mean to me?

In your own study and in the study time of the group, these principles should be taught and followed:

1. Discovery.

Discovery can be defined as the act of seeing and taking notice of things as they really are the art of awareness. It answers the questions, "What does it say?" Accurate discovery is essential to accurate understanding and application. Adequate discovery depends upon root attitudes. The basic attitudes are openness of mind and openness of life. Too often, people come to Bible study with preconceived notions. Their attitude is "Don't confuse me with the facts. My mind is made up." The wise man is always open to new ideas. In fact, he looks for them. - Proverbs 18:15 (Living Bible)

The person who doesn't have an open life won't see certain things. Whenever we guard some area of our life, we hinder our understanding. A man who is not open to being changed in his marriage won't see anything that would indicate that a change should occur. The woman who won't admit to vanity in her life won't see it described in the scriptures. There are three steps to making good discoveries.

- Prayer
- Reading
- Recording

PRAYER is an act of the will and an acknowledgement before God that you are dependent upon the Lord and His Spirit to reveal truth to you. The psalmist prays, "Open thou mine eyes, that I may behold wondrous things out of thy law." (Psalm 119:18) Paul continually prays in his letters that the Spirit would open the eyes of understanding to his converts. (Ephesians 1:17,18)

READING must involve the attitudes of diligence, purpose, thoughtfulness, and inquiry. Reading is not a lazy man's art. Chewing over and assimilating the Bible, meditating until it filters down and jogs the mind and heart requires quality time. When you study you read for the message, not for the mileage.

RECORD what you discover. As you write it down, it will force you to clarify your thoughts. You may feel you can't write down everything. The more you can, the more help it will be. If you don't have a good study Bible, try to get one. In it, you can underline important words, write in the margins, and use arrows to connect associated terms.

Often the first step in making a discovery is defining words and phrases. Without the meaning of words there is no possibility of communication or understanding. If you do not have both a good regular dictionary and a Bible dictionary, get them. They are the best possible reference books for Bible study. Unger's Bible Dictionary and New Bible Dictionary are two suggested helps. Haley's Bible Handbook and Unger's Bible Handbook will also help.

2. Understanding. We assume that the Bible is literal. That is, the Bible means what it says. However, there is often more than one definition to a word. Understanding means finding which definition the writer had in mind when he wrote the words. Here are some of the questions which will help you in gaining good understanding.

WHO - Who are the personalities involved?

WHAT - What ideas were being conveyed, and what results were expected or gained?

WHERE - What was the geography? Where did it happen?

WHEN - What was the time element involved? When did it really take place?

WHY - Purpose. What was the reason for which it was written?

WHEREFORE - Application. What did the writer expect to happen as the result of what he wrote?

HOW - Implementation, method. What plan did the writer have for seeing that his objectives were reached?

There are times when we cannot come to clear conclusions. At this point we must acknowledge the possibilities without being dogmatic. Real understanding is not finding some mysterious hidden meaning through the use of allegorical or symbolic words. The Bible does use some allegories, and symbols but there are usually very easily identified.

You will also want to use the rest of your Bible as a commentary on the particular passage you are studying. The basic approach to the scriptures is dictated by the scriptures themselves. The Bible is its own best commentary. Use cross-references in your study.

3. Application.

Since God is more interested in what we are than what we do, application is the most important part of Bible study. It means putting the Word of God into practice, stating the problem and attacking it head-on, recognizing the voice of the Lord, and responding accordingly.

The benefit of Bible study is not the method, the technique, or the diligent efforts of deciphering the text. The benefit is in obeying the voice of the Lord, taking what He says and putting it into practice. Application doesn't happen by chance or by osmosis. Application is by intent. The starting of application is a healthy and immediate response to the truth. A rejection of truth is the result of unbelief and disobedience. The response should be trust, obedience, praise, and thanksgiving. An unwillingness to apply the scriptures personally may tend to develop an intellectual knowledge with spiritual insensitivity to the Lord, and to people.

Our response is always to God and not to a rulebook. Our response is to be motivated by love ... the goal is to respond to Him at the point where we meet Him in the word. Our ultimate goal is the pursuit of God, pleasing Him in every area of our lives, getting to know Him better and better. Our depth with God can be measured by our obedience to Him and by the depth of our relationship with other people. Shallow relationships with other people indicate a shallow relationship with God.

How To Make A Personal Application From Bible Study

1. What impresses me most?

(Generally, as you study a subject or a portion, God by His Spirit will lay some particular aspect on your heart. Pray that God will open your eyes to a specific application. Ask Him what He wants you to do about it.)

2. Where do I fall short in this?

(When God speaks to you about a particular aspect of the study, write out the way in which you fall short in this area. Use personal singular pronouns - I, me, my, mine, etc. An application should be personal, practical, and possible. It should be concerned with a truth which may be translated into daily life and should be clearly stated. The application may deal with your relationship to God or your relationship to man. It should result in personal spiritual enrichment and uplifting by deepening your relationship to the Lord, or should improve your relationship to fellow Christians or those outside of Christ.)

3. What do I intend to do about it with God's help?

(Write out your intentions as a definite action that you will take now to correct the weakness, build the needed quality into your life, strengthen the understanding, etc.) This action may be memorizing a verse on the subject, or making a special study on it, or praying daily about the need. It may be writing a letter of apology, righting some harm done, et cetera. Whatever the action - be specific. Always realize that unless God helps you, real lasting application is impossible.

We need to ask our discussion group members to make personal applications. Two primary questions must be in the heart of every believer before he tackles the text of any scripture. "Do I have a desire to know God's Word?" and "Do I have a desire to do God's Word?" If either of these questions triggers a negative response, stop the boat, because here's where the Bible student has jumped overboard heading for the falls. The Bible was never given to satisfy men's curiosity, but to change and redirect their lives. God has given His Word in order to reveal Himself and to cause a response in our lives to Him and His principles of living as found in the Bible.

Seven traps that keep us from applying the Word of God properly:

1. The human heart resists change. It always is costly to the pride to stop, change gears, and move in a different direction. We tend to write it off by saying, "I can't possibly do that" or "The Bible is too complex for me to understand" or "Besides, I'm doing okay now."
2. An unwillingness to admit our faults. There is a lack of understanding as to what application really means. The opposite of understanding is not ignorance. In the Christian faith the opposite of understanding is disobedience. To know and not do is not to know at all.
3. There is pressure from society to conform to relative standards and not to the absolute standards of God's authoritative Word. Some say "That's all right, everybody's doing it", or "If I applied that to my life, it would cause me a lot of difficulty at home and at work."
4. There is a tendency to apply the Word of God in areas where I'm already using it. Therefore I redefine sin to fit my model of life and avoid a confrontation with truth that steps on my toes. This can be seen in my attempt to draw up a list of the filthy five, nasty nine and the dirty dozen - a compilation of things I NEVER do.
5. There is a tendency to substitute interpretation for application. This can be seen by too much concern for "How many toes are on the beast of Revelation?" rather than living a holy life in the midst of a perverted generation. When we see conflict of interpretation we shouldn't say "This is unclear and therefore I don't have to follow it." That is excusing, rather than attempting to understand.
6. There is the substitution of an emotional experience for a volitional act. I get carried away with an "experience" - a new "sensitivity to feeling", a glob of non-directed emotional vibrations that leave me nowhere. I say, "Oh what a beautiful sermon. Wasn't it eloquent and dramatic," but I avoid the pointed demand for commitment and action.
7. There is the fogging of clear thinking by prejudice, bias, and laziness. I get the human viewpoint or my group's viewpoint confused with the divine, and I'm off on another tangent. Because this truth conflicts with my preconceived ideas, it can't possibly mean that I do thus and so. "And besides, I'd have to give up this habit and attitude to do that, and God doesn't want me to do that yet."

The place to start with application of the Word is with a healthy, immediate response to it, admitting that sinfulness exists within our own hearts and moving in the direction of obedience to Him, with a specific act.

Leading The Discussion

The importance of questions.

Asking questions to help a person discover scriptural principles for himself is not a new technique. Jesus used over one hundred questions in the Gospels. There were many purposes behind the questions of Jesus. One man has said Jesus came not to answer questions but to ask them. Not to settle men's souls, but to provoke them. Jesus used questions to:

1. Secure information. Luke 8:30
2. Express emotion. John 3:10
3. Recall the known. Mark 2:25,26
4. Awaken conscience. Matthew 23:17
5. Elicit faith. Mark 8:29
6. Create a dilemma. Mark 3:4

Jesus often used a leading type of question which suggested the answer He wanted but which allowed the one being questioned to draw his own conclusions. The nature of the leading question is to lead toward a conclusion without forcing acceptance of the answer, or a preconceived idea. For example, in Matthew 5:13 Jesus asked this question on the sermon on the mount. "You are the salt of the earth. But if the salt has lost its taste, how shall its saltiness be restored?" The conclusion is obvious. You need to stay salty to have the effect of salt.

Sometimes He used questions to stop the opposition. He used questions that His foes were unwilling to answer. Compare Matthew 21:25-27, Matthew 22:45, and Luke 14:5,6.

From Jesus' example, you can see that your job as a discussion leader is to help others discover truth for themselves. Therefore, it is necessary for you to cultivate the ability to develop and ask the right questions. These questions become the springboard for discussion in the group. Do not simply repeat the questions in the lesson, if it is a question and answer study. Formulate questions which will help the members make new discoveries about what they've studied. Never tell when you can ask. Be open to answers you didn't have in mind. By looking for your own preconceived answer you may miss new insights from God. Questions are valuable because:

1. They help evaluate the group members' understanding, knowledge, and progress in the lesson.
2. They cause the group members to think.
3. They reflect a personal approach which elicits a personal response.
4. They prevent you from becoming the authority figure.
5. They allow the group members to discover truth for themselves.

Robert Lewis Stevenson discerned the value of questions when he said, "You start a question and it's like starting a stone. You sit quietly on top of the hill, and away the stone goes, starting others."

After you have done a Bible study to completion you have in a sense, climbed the mountain. You have discovered, understood, and applied truth. You have attained a sort of satisfaction having walked through the passage of scripture to your destination.

Now that you are on top of a hill, you look down at others who want to climb it. The tendency as a discussion group leader is to throw out all the pearls that you have found along the way. If

you do this, you stifle study and quench inquiry especially when you become impatient with others when they don't seem to grasp quickly what you saw.

It is possible to get so bound up in meeting a time limit, trying to cover too much material or waiting impatiently while another stumbles around, that you forget that the purpose of a discussion is to help others learn to dig from the Word, and develop their relationship to Christ. Your refusal to listen or take the time to help them “see” and “understand” what is there, may cool their curiosity to desire more from His Word. Remember, we teach people, not lessons. “People enjoy climbing mountains, but only the feeble enjoy being carried up.”

The real key to asking questions is your genuine concern and interest in people. Genuine questioning conveys the attitude that you are truly interested in what people have to say. You cannot successfully fake genuine concern. Neither can you conceal a lack of concern. True dialogue begins when people genuinely want to share in another person's thoughts. If you are really interested in what the other person feels and thinks, you will never be ineffective in asking questions.

It's true that there is an art in asking questions. But anyone who wants to, can learn a lot about the knowledge, skills, and techniques in asking good questions.

There are basically three avenues of questioning in a group discussion. These avenues parallel the three parts of Bible study. These questions are **LEADING**, **GUIDING**, and **APPLICATION**. These correlate with the parts of Bible study **DISCOVER**, **UNDERSTANDING**, and **APPLICATION**.

1. Leading Questions.

Leading questions are to initiate meaningful discussion of a section or division of the study. The questions you use to start a discussion should be carefully selected. The questions will determine to a large extent both the direction of the discussion and the type of response you will receive. Leading questions are aimed at discovery. You should have two or three carefully prepared in advance for each section of the study, in case one of them or two of them don't really get the discussion started. Some helpful beginning questions could be:

“What have you discovered about _____?”

“What new insights have you seen concerning _____?”

“How does your discovery in this area relate to any other portion of the scripture?”

Leading questions must be simple, relevant, and short. Avoid using “and,” “or,” “but,” in your leading questions as this introduces a second question. Some other general examples of leading questions are,

“What concept in this section was of uppermost importance to you?”

“Would you describe what you studied from this section?”

“What impressed you most from this section?”

2. Guiding Questions.

The purpose of guiding questions is to reveal “What does this section mean?” It is aimed at understanding. It is difficult to fully prepare guiding questions in advance because each discussion will determine its own course. However, it is helpful to have a few ideas in mind, prior to the

discussion. Your own preparation of the lesson will help you in this.

Each paragraph or division of the lesson should be summarized before the application question is asked. It will be helpful to keep short notes on what was contributed during that part of the discussion in order to be able to summarize it. Your summary might go like this: "It seems that what we have said is, _____". Summarization should clarify, analyze and arrange logically, or structure the chief points in that phase of discussion. One of the keys to learning is to organize, structure, or synthesize the truths discovered. Some examples of guiding questions could be:

"What does that mean?"

"Can you illustrate that?"

"Can you give us an example, preferably from your own experience?"

"How do you relate that to our discussion today?"

"Does someone else have an idea on that?"

"Is there any scripture to help us on that point?"

Some key words to remember in guiding questions are: *feel, think, mean, respond*.

3. Application Questions.

The purpose of application questions is to help each individual determine what he thinks God wants him to do as the result of the study. "What does God want you to do about it?" These questions should draw specific acts or attitudes which the passage being studied implied or commanded. No study is complete without bringing attention to what should be done as the result of what has been studied. These questions will be asked at the end of each section. They should not be saved until the end of discussion time. Application should be emphasized throughout the discussion.

A realistic evaluation of your questions can be done by asking the following questions about your questions.

(1) To whom is the question directed?

(2) What is the underlying purpose of the question?

(3) What answer does the question expect or suggest?

(4) How personally are the hearers involved by the question?

(5) What degree of urgency does the question suggest? The more we think about and evaluate the questions we ask, the greater will be our usefulness as a leader and chairman of the group.

Let us remember at the same time that spiritual truths and spiritual gifts are spiritually discerned (I Corinthians 2:12-14) and that the Lord longs to give us the wisdom from above that we need so much.

"If any of you lack wisdom, let him ask of God, that giveth to all men liberally, and upbraideth not; and it shall be given him." (James 1:5)

1. To whom is the question directed?

a. To oneself - *rhetorical*; Avoid rhetorical questions; they usually kill discussion at once.

b. To one member of the group - *direct*; Beware of direct questions; the person asked may have nothing relevant to say.

c. To the one who asked the previous question - *reverse*

d. To the group, other than the previous questioner - *relay*

e. To the group as a whole – *general*; Normally use general and relay questions; they stimulate the group most.

2. What is the underlying purpose to the question?

Is it to accumulate facts, to define, to clarify, to explain, to compare, to contrast, to develop, to relate, to bring the group back to the subject, to change direction, to involve, to arrive at conclusions, to summarize findings, or to stimulate applications?

3. What Answer Does the question expect or suggest?

Type Of Question Examples Answer Value As Guiding Question In Leading Discussion

Type of Question	Examples	Answer	Value As Guiding Question in Leading Discussion
a. Loaded	Of course you all agree, don't you?	Yes	None - it neither stimulates thought nor discussion.
	Surely you don't think that, do you? <i>(A question where you have a preconceived answer and will accept nothing else)</i>	No	None – it is clear to all that you've an exact answer in mind. Instead of stimulating discussion, you've started a mind-reading competition. It would be much better to ask: "What are some great truths in this chapter?" Then it becomes an open question.
b. Limiting	What are the three great truths in this chapter?	What the group thinks you think.	Some – it insists on a decision. But it must be followed by an open or wide-open question if you want to stimulate further discussion.
c. Open	Do you agree with that?	Yes or no.	Much – it stimulates discovery, understanding or application according to how you word it.
	Who is this all about? Where did this happen? When was this? Why was it? What was the outcome? How can anyone benefit	People Places Times Reasons Results Conditions	
d. Wide-open	What do others think?	Any	Very much – it stimulates maximum thought discussion. It is best used after an open question has been answered.
	What does anyone think about that? What does anyone else think?	relevant thoughts.	

4. How are the hearers involved personally by the question?

- a. What should other people do about this? - not at all
- b. What should 20th Century man do about this? - very little
- c. What should unbelievers do about this? believers? - only if the hearers are of the group named.
- d. What should you do about this? - all except the questioner.
- e. What should we do about this? - all, including the questioner.
- f. What will you do about this? - all, fully committed, except the questioner.
- g. What shall we do about this? - ALL fully committed.

Notice how Jesus Christ helps His disciples to think first objectively (without being personally involved) and only then subjectively (being personally involved) about so important a matter as who He is (Mark 8:27-29, NEB).

- Verse 27 - “Who do men say I am?”
- Verse 29 - “Who do you say I am?”

5. What degree of urgency does the question suggest?

- a. What could we have done about this? - none
- b. What could we do about this? What can we do about this? - vague
- c. What shall we do about this? What should we do about this? - urgent
- d. What should we do about this, as soon as possible? - most urgent
- e. What should we do about this, when ever possible? - recurring

There are three criteria for good questions.

- Good questions are: Clear
- Good questions are: Relevant
- Good questions: Get A Response

1. *Clarity*

Does it ask for observations and facts rather than opinions and feelings? Can it be easily remembered and understood? Does it avoid complicated wording?

2. *Relevance*

Can it be answered from two or three of the truths in the section of our study? What is the underlying purpose of the question? Does it focus attention on the main point? Does it relate to contemporary life?

3.. *Response*

Will it stimulate good participation and discussion? Does it give more than one person opportunity to respond? Does it draw from their personal preparation?

Learn to avoid the use of these types of questions:

Guessing Questions which require chance answers. Would make no difference.

“Guess which question has the most answers?”

Pumping Questions which try to squeeze the right answer from the group members.

“What does this mean?” “Okay, what does this mean?” “Okay, what does this mean?”

Fact Questions which only require knowledge of facts, and generalizations.

“What did Jesus do when He went to the temple?”

Digressionary Questions which lead the group astray and off on to tangents.

“Concerning the authority of the Bible, what does the Koran have to say?”

Double-Answer Questions which require two different answers - really, two different questions.

“What does this verse say, and what about the verse in the next chapter?”

Obvious Answer Questions which require no thinking or very little.

“How many members are in the Trinity?”

Questions With Involved Wordings which are too complicated and complex to answer or understand.

“Seeing the 60 different items in chapter two, how many complex and complete sentences can you construct using just a word or two from each verse?”

Too-Difficult-To-Answer-Questions which require thinking or facts beyond the aptitude or ability of the reader.

“How many camels can get through the eye of a needle?”

Questions In A Haphazard Sequence which have no order or method in the questions.

“Who finished the assignment?” “Who would like to begin in prayer?”
“Did you understand the chapter?”

“A skilled question is the half of knowledge.” – *Francis Bacon*

Sharing Responsibilities

One of the finest opportunities for training others is in the choosing of an assistant who could take your place when you're gone, and eventually start another group. In choosing an assistant, look for the person who will:

1. Pray with you for the group on a regular basis.
2. Help you lead the group more effectively by going over the evaluation after the discussion time.
3. Discuss with you what happened in the discussion. Why it happened and how to improve. He will often be able to see more clearly what happened in the group because he is not under the pressure of asking questions, redirecting questions, and answering questions.
4. Learn how to lead a group himself, so that if you have to be absent he can take the responsibility of leadership.
5. Be prepared to start and lead another group. You should meet with your assistant 10 or 15 minutes before the study and then stay with him 10 to 30 minutes after the study in evaluation.

How To Make The Discussion More Interesting

As the old saying goes, "There is more than one way to skin a cat." The same is true in leading a discussion group. There is a sense in which "variety is the spice of life." Don't get in a discussion rut. Try some new approaches. You may be surprised how positive the response will be. Employing audio-visual aids is one way to be a creative leader. The ability to learn and retain knowledge is increased when audio-visual aids are used.

Science has proven that over 70% of our mental impact is made through the eyes. The "eyes have it!" So here are some helpful hints in utilizing visual and audio aids. Try a few before you say "They won't help me!"

Why are visual aids so important to Bible study? They accentuate and strengthen learning in at least eight ways:

1. They catch the students' interest. They get attention, surface needs and curiosity, and orient them to the subject at hand.
2. They contribute to the depth and variety in learning. They offer an alternate to just writing, talking, and listening.
3. They clarify words and concepts. They visualize the verbal, and translate observation and interpretation to communication.
4. They stimulate thought and imagination. They sensitize and personalize objective facts into subjective feelings.

5. They aid logic and reasoning. They allow a viewing of the process, sequence and organization of ideas and concepts.
6. They make learning more permanent. They project upon the mind's eye images and pictures that are permanently etched. They are pass-on-able!
7. They help students assimilate information. They make remembering and learning easy and fun by giving a package construction to study.
8. They aid in personal growth. They emphasize the problems and processes and not the product of growth, showing the relationship of study, time and evaluation.

What are some visual aids that can be used?

1. Slide projector - 2x2 slides can be organized into short teaching segments. Make your own slides by taking your own pictures and telling your story with them.
2. Overhead projector - Very useful with your own creative transparencies. They are transferable and useful in small groups. Everybody in the group can use it, adding to your transparency or creating their own.
3. Opaque projector - Although very expensive, it is useful when you want to use material on a screen from a book or picture.
4. Filmstrip projector - Many film strips can be ordered from your local library or denominational Christian education publishers.

How can visual aids be developed for Bible discussion? Here are some tips:

- Watch for new ideas. Openness to new ideas, thinking and viewpoints is a key to finding visual aids. You will find visual aids in everyday items. Learn to carry paper and a pencil with you to jot ideas down.
- Learn to think creatively. Look for new ways to use familiar aids. Creativity is the ability to view the usual as unusual and the unusual as usual.
- Create your own teaching tools. Make your own charts, pictures, cartoons, flash cards, posters, puppets, objects, models, maps, slides, films to illustrate specific lessons.
- Visit your local library, church media department or bookstore. You may stumble across a book, pamphlet, or article that jogs your thinking, and stimulates a creative thought for a visual aid.
- Write publishers and producers for listing of visual aids. Ask for catalogues, listings of films, filmstrips, slides, pictures, object lessons, overhead transparencies, etc.
- Check with public school teachers and friends for ideas. One of your greatest sources of ideas is the imagination and thoughts of a friend who is involved in the teaching profession. Some of your best ideas will come from a “brainstorming session” with a few people who want to think along with you.

Visual Helps

1. Pictures - start a file of pictures of things you can use to illustrate material in discussion groups.
2. Exhibits - make a display of useful evangelistic tools or helpful study books and literature.
3. Objects - use common things, like a marble in the hand to show how the Lord has the world in His hand.
4. Specimens - sharing artifacts, a grain of mustard seed, a wheat germ, a grapevine can make a dull conversation more interesting.
5. Charts - chart the course of Paul through Asia Minor, Macedonia, and Africa, and make his travels come alive.
6. Graphs-have the group make a graph of their Christian growth or to show the rise and fall of King David, etc.
7. Maps - a good map of the Bible lands make history and narrative material understandable.
8. Figures - draw figures, sketches, stick-figures to show the action and movement of Bible personalities.
9. Diagrams - a drawing of King Solomon's temple, Jerusalem, or Noah's ark helps communicate size, thought and feeling.
10. Cartoons - add a little humor to otherwise dry material.
11. Posters - great to show a group to communicate ideas, events and attitudes.
12. Chalk boards - every discussion group leader should have one of these on which to write. A newsprint pad serves the same purpose. Both are ideal for writing outlines, sketches, and diagrams.
13. Newspaper and magazines - these are great to draw from for ideas, pictures, and articles.
14. Games - these are fun to play and can be organized around some Biblical principle.
15. Field trips - a trip out to see something of interest or to get involved personally in practicing a newly learned skill can really meet needs. You might take your group on door-to-door evangelism.
16. Dramatization - this fits into the category of role-playing and can be effective in communicating emotions and feeling.
17. Role-playing - taking the part of an angry Herod can add a new dimension to Bible study since you are walking in the shoes of another.

18. Handouts - *why handouts are important in bible discussion:*

- They convey large amounts of information for group members to see.
- They leave time for the group to interact and work.
- They are useful in summarizing a session and pointing out key concepts.
- They help communicate a written form, such as “How to Write a Lesson Plan” or “How to Prepare a Testimony.”
- They facilitate note-taking and encourage group members to write things down.

Audio Aids

1. Audio recorders.
2. Video recorders.
3. Radio - you might schedule a Bible discussion during a radio program that corresponds with your topic.
4. Telephone - you can use a telephone in a discussion on prayer, comparing it with our conversation with the Lord.

Audio visual aids offer a variety of opportunities. Try it, you'll like it! The other group members will catch on quickly, and will be adding their own to your accumulation of teaching techniques and tools.

Handling Problems

In every discussion group you will run into problems. These problems, or obstacles can turn into opportunities with proper handling. Here are some suggestions to help you solve these problems:

How to draw everyone in: Your role as leader is one of a guide, not a teacher. Beware of dominating situations, or appearing to be the final authority on questions that arise. Keep a mental note of those who have not been contributing and direct some questions to them. Be sure the questions are easy so that they are not embarrassed. If necessary, call the group members by name, to help them participate. Leave enough time for them to answer.

How to control the talkative. This is a difficult task. You can call for a contribution from others by asking “What do others think?” or, refer questions specifically to other people. If this doesn't work you may have to have a private conversation with the talker explaining the necessity of group participation and getting that person to help you draw others out.

How to get back on the track. Look upon tangent issues as possible fish bones you may put aside in order to get at the meat. A recognition of the situation generally helps. “This is interesting. However, we have left our topic. Perhaps we could discuss this further after the

group has completed its discussion.” Or you might suggest that the question be tabled until you complete the idea being discussed. But if you do this don't fake it but actually go back to the question and handle it if they want to.

How to handle wrong answers. Never contradict a person flatly and tell him he is wrong. You might want to direct the same question to someone else in the group. For example, “Okay, what do others think?” or, “Has anyone some scripture which may help us here?” or, “What does someone else have to say about this?”

How to handle silence. Don't be afraid of pauses. Don't try to fill in verbal voids. Give people time to think. The silence may do more good than the discussion has done. The silent times may be uncomfortable times but they are productive.

How to answer questions. Don't ever be afraid of saying “I don't know.” You may not know the answers, so don't try to fake one. You don't always have to have the answer but you can tell them that you can find out and discuss it with them later. Someone else in the group may have the answer.

How to cover the lesson. Make a simple lesson plan so you won't get bogged down in the details.

How to handle controversial subjects. When a group faces a serious quest for truth, there is a fear that fellowship may be broken. There is a temptation to skirt the difficult issues of life and to rely on superficial answers. The best way to handle these when they come up is to see what the Word of God has to say and rest the verdict on principles or commands in the Bible which apply to the situation. God's Word is the ultimate authority.

How to spark a lethargic group. Generally, the group will respond to your attitude. Pray for enthusiasm and respond enthusiastically. If you want them to be a little enthusiastic, then you may have to be overly enthusiastic.

How to draw out applications. First, make good, solid applications to your own life from the portion being studied and be willing to share it with them. Then learn to ask effective application questions like, “What does it mean to you?” or, “Is there anything that you can do about this today?”

Roles In The Group

Dr. Howard Hendricks introduces some amusing but informative characteristics on the roles that people play in a group situation. You'll find yourself identifying with some of these brief character sketches.

Each member of the group is faced with the right and the responsibility of being a mature participant. To accomplish this he must apply himself to the task of being an effective group member, constantly evaluating himself and his relationships with others.

Characteristics of Immaturity:

Onlooker - Content to be a silent spectator. Nods, smiles and frowns. Other than this, he is a passenger instead of a crew member.

Monopolizer - Brother Chatty. Rambles roughshod over the rest of the conversation with his verbal dexterity. Tenaciously clings to his right to say what he thinks - sometimes without thinking.

Belittler - This is Mr. Gloom. He takes the dim view. Minimizes the contributions of others. Usually has three good reasons why "it will never work."

Wisecracker - Feels called to a ministry of humor. Mr. Cheerio spends his time and talent as the group play-boy. Indifferent to the subject at hand, he is always ready with the clever remark.

Manipulator - Brother Ulterior knows the correct approach to the problem, obviously. He manipulates the proceedings so his plan will be adopted.

Hitchhiker - He has never had an original thought in his life. Unwilling to commit himself. Sits on the sidelines until the decision has jelled, then jumps on the bandwagon.

Pleader - Chronically afflicted with obsessions. Always pleading for some cause or for certain actions. Feels led to share this burden frequently. One-track mind.

Sulker - Born in the objective case and lives in the kickative mood. The group won't accept his worthy contributions so he sulks.

Characteristics of Maturity:

Proposer - Initiates ideas and action. Keeps things moving.

Encourager - Brings others into the discussion. Encourages others to contribute. Emphasizes the value of their suggestions and comments. Stimulates others to greater activity by approval and recognition.

Clarifier - The one who has the facility to step in when confusion, chaos and conflict dominate. He defines the problem concisely. He points out the issues clearly.

Analyzer - Examines the issues closely. Weighs the suggestions carefully. Never accepts anything without first "thinking it through."

Explorer - Always moving in to new and different areas. Probing relentlessly. Never satisfied with the obvious or the traditional.

Mediator - Facilitates agreement or harmony between members; especially those who are making phrases at each other. Seeks to find mediating solutions acceptable to all.

Synthesizer - Is able to put the pieces together. Brings the different parts of the solution or plan together and synthesizes them.

Programmer - The one who is ready with the ways and means to put the proposal into effect. Adept at organization. Moves in the realm of action.

One way to use this material is to read this section to your discussion group, and then have them react and respond to the various roles in the group. You may want them to privately evaluate their role in the group and then publicly discuss it at the next meeting. This type of evaluation helps the group members see themselves for what they really are. It gives each member an appreciation for the other members in the group. The humorous way the above captions are written helps objectify the personal involvement of each member in the group.

Evaluation

It is always good for us to have some form of checkup period. The following questions will help you evaluate your leadership of the discussion group.

Leader's Private Evaluation

1. Leader's Preparation

- a. Do you consider yourself to have adequately prepared? If not, what was needed?
- b. Did you personalize the group? What did you do with tension? How did you react?
- c. Did you go too deep for the group's ability? Were you too shallow?
- d. How was your eye contact? Your seating position? Your gestures? Voice tone? Mannerisms?
- e. Did you listen? Were you sensitive to group member's needs?
- f. How well did you use illustrations? Visual Aids? Humor?

2. Leader's Planning.

- a. Did you arrive at a useful outline for the discussion, including objectives, introductions, questions, conclusions, etc.?
- b. Did you follow the plan closely? Why or why not?
- c. How should you have introduced and concluded the discussion?
- d. Was the purpose of the discussion clearly grasped by everyone?
- e. Did you plan any illustrations, visual aids or humor?
- f. What did you learn that you could include in future planning?

3. Group Procedures.

- a. Did you guide the discussion with questions? Did you lead or were you led?

- b. Was sufficient relevant information presented to provide a basis for discussion?
- c. Was the desired result of each main question realized? If not, why not?
- d. Was the information carefully observed, interpreted, correlated, and applied?
- e. Did you keep to the subject? Was the material covered? Why not, if not?
- f. What procedures could be eliminated and not affect performance? What new procedures would stimulate the group?

4. Group Participation

- a. Did everyone expected come to the group discussion? If not, why not?
- b. Did everyone in the group take part? (Rank the members in order of how much they talked.)
- c. Were there any tangents? How did they occur? How could they have been avoided or best answered?
- d. Did anyone ever answer or question the group? Did any group member question another group member? Who? How many times?
- e. Was each person stimulated to contribute his best? If not, what could you have done to accomplish this?
- f. Did you notice any members who continuously performed certain functions or played such roles as “harmonizers,” “initiators,” or “obstructionist”?

5. Group Personalization

- a. Were attitudes of cooperation and permissiveness generally evident?
- b. Did the others listen to each other?
- c. Was the atmosphere a healthy balance of enthusiasm and relaxed participation?
- d. How well do the members know each other?
- e. Was each person stimulated to contribute his best? If not, what could you have done to accomplish this?

6. Group Product

- a. Were the solutions and conclusions practical and desirable?

- b. To what extent was the original objective accomplished?
- c. If personal applications were read or shared, were they specific and practical?
- d. Have any thinking patterns been changed? Whose? In what way?

From the member's point of view, they each should be able to answer affirmatively to the following five statements.

I have experienced a good discussion session when:

- 1. I feel that the leader took me right into the subject and not around it.
- 2. I feel we interacted with the subject itself and not with the personal opinions of the leader.
- 3. I feel that I now have a better understanding of the truth than before I came to the discussion group.
- 4. I feel that the time was basically spent in meanings and not in a confusion of religious rules and generalities.
- 5. I feel challenged, comforted, encouraged and practically instructed.

For further help in evaluating their own behavior, you may want to give them the following 12 questions to answer privately, and then later discuss their feelings as a group. Or you may want to get together with each one personally and discuss the answers. The purpose of these 12 questions is to surface some needs and feelings so that the group can continue to experience spiritual health.

Questions For Member's Private Evaluation

- 1. What was the most exciting thing you learned this week?
- 2. What two ways would you improve this discussion group?
- 3. Do you know the group's objectives?
- 4. Are you as an individual receiving help in applying the principles learned in the weekly Bible discussion?
- 5. Do you feel like a member of the discussion group?
- 6. When you are absent from a weekly discussion, are you missed?
- 7. Do you have a group of Christian friends with whom you can share the doubts you are ashamed of or embarrassed about?
- 8. If you feel lonely, how effectively are the other group members helping you to feel accepted and needed?
- 9. Is anyone helping you to control yourself in areas where you know you are irresponsible or unconcerned?
- 10. In what ways are you learning what your gifts are, and what your ministry is to the Body of Christ?
- 11. Do you feel inside that other members of the group care whether you sink or swim spiritually?

Appendix B

Twelve Steps to Leading Better Bible Studies

Twelve Steps to Leading Better Bible Studies

The Navigators

YOU CAN LEAD A SMALL GROUP BIBLE STUDY

Leading a small group in Bible study is not as hard as you may think. The focus of attention is not on you as the leader, but the Bible. *Your* role is simply to guide the discussion, encourage personal interaction with Scripture and allow the Holy Spirit to make application according to each group member's needs. Many committed Christians are witnessing the dynamic impact of small Bible discussion groups. Sparked by the growing hunger for personal knowledge of God's Word and close fellowship, these bands of eager learners are springing up everywhere. The intense fellowship, the personal interaction over God's Word and the mutual commitment to application experienced in these groups can cause great spiritual development. One person, such as you, with a genuine desire and hunger for the Lord is enough to spark a group. That group can ignite a neighborhood, church, business office, dormitory or barracks. The resulting disciples could saturate a community with God's Truth. And you could be the person to start this process.

Goal of the Discussion Group

The type of discussion group presented in this booklet involves prior personal preparation by each participant. Otherwise, the discussions become a substitute for personal study and the time is spent with everyone "sharing their ignorance." Those who have prepared will not learn anything new from those who haven't prepared and will soon lose their motivation for personal study. Therefore, the goal of a discussion group is to amplify the results of each person's individual Bible study through your interaction together.

A successful group:

- * Provides an incentive for each member on a regular basis.
- * Enables all of you to go beyond the limits of your own personal findings by exposing you to the ideas of others and by stimulating further thoughts.
- * Creates an atmosphere of love and acceptance which stimulates honest talk of personal discoveries, questions, problems or needs.
- * This acceptance builds the confidence of group members and allows them the freedom to speak about the Bible without fear of embarrassment or criticism.
- * Fosters positive Christian fellowship where group members can develop close personal relationships in an informal setting. You learn how to pray together, and how to bear the burdens of others.
- * Equips growing Christians with a method for helping others grow spiritually. Small Bible study groups are one of the most effective tools to help Christians fulfill Christ's Great Commission to make disciples in every nation.

The Nature of the Discussion Group

Group discussions are not lectures in which an infallible expert displays his knowledge to a captive audience.

The lecture is unnecessary in a group discussion because the members have prepared their studies in advance and should be able to share what they have learned. Nor are group discussion conversations in which overly opinionated people carry on a dialogue. In this situation the quieter members of the group will soon lose interest and may stop coming altogether if they are not given opportunities to share. The spontaneous interaction of a good discussion provides a setting for sharing, learning and making new discoveries. God's Word achieves its life changing effect on people through the ministry of the Holy Spirit. The effective group leader will act as a chairman and guide, not as an authority and teacher, because he realizes the authority is the Bible and the teacher is the Holy Spirit. And *you* can be such a leader as you rely on the Holy Spirit in applying a handful of principles to turn the Bible discussion group into a dynamic center of fruitful ministry. This booklet covers the fundamentals of leading a discussion group. If you are planning to start a group for the first time, it will provide a step-by-step explanation of how to lead a discussion. If you are looking for some new tips to improve a study you are already leading, this material will provide a resource of ideas and practical suggestions as well as a thorough review of basic principles.

HOW TO ORGANIZE A GROUP BIBLE STUDY

Every successful endeavor begins with prayer. Before you start inviting people to a group Bible study, begin praying daily that God will attract the group members He wants, that He will unify them and will enable you to lead and encourage the group. The kind of Bible study you want depends, of course, on the type of people you invite to be in the group. Are they couples, single adults, housewives, businessmen, senior citizens, church members? Are they non-Christians, new Christians, Christians with a few years of maturing, seasoned veterans or a combination of all four? Your Christian bookstore carries many good studies on individual topics, concerns and books of the Bible for varying age groups and Christian maturity levels. Just be sure the study you choose fits the needs of the group, contains lessons that are not too hard or long and is applicable to group members' situations. If you are choosing the study *as a group*, narrow your selections to three and let the group members decide by vote which to use. Some bookstores will allow you to take home some studies to help you decide. If you want to start a study with fellow church members, extend an invitation in your church bulletin or newsletter.

Or you might want to help follow up new Christians in your church or witness to recent contacts in the community.

Specific Bible studies could be the right vehicles for meeting their needs. Always *personally* invite potential group members and then give them a telephone call later in the week. This shows you really are concerned about them as persons and not just numbers.

Be specific about the details of the study when you're inviting people. Tell them *what* you are planning to do, *when* you plan to meet and *how many weeks* the course of study will require. Probably, the first study series shouldn't last longer than six weeks. Then you can make plans with the group for further study.

Informational Coffee Hour

One way to start a group Bible study in your neighborhood is to invite several people to your home for coffee and dessert, tell them of your interest in starting a group and then ask them to join you. When you invite them be sure you tell them what you will be talking about so they don't come under false pretenses. Your informational coffee hour shouldn't be "religious." Don't open with a prayer or use Christian jargon such as "I've been led to start a Bible study." You may be familiar with these words but they will only scare prospective participants.

After serving refreshments and simply explaining the format of the study group, suggest they call within two weeks *if they are interested*. Therefore, those who are not interested will not have to call and offer an excuse. Don't feel hurt if everyone isn't as excited about the Bible study as you are. Not all will want to join.

Just be loving, gracious and kind to everyone so they will have the freedom to make their own decisions without feeling guilty. Try to keep the group small; you don't have to start a big program. A big group can stifle discussion because fewer people can participate. *Grow* into business, rather than go into business. Start with a few interested and eager people, a good group size is six, and as they become trained they can lead other groups.

The natural progress of a healthy Bible study is growth. But don't be disappointed if you only have one or two people in the group. God is intensely interested in the individual. "For where two or three come together in my name, there I am with them" (Matthew 18:20). People often accept an invitation to a Bible study and then fail to attend. It's easy for them to forget something that is not yet part of their routine. The devil desires to keep people from God's Word and will set obstacles and distractions in the way. Remind them of the study a day or two in advance. After the first couple of weeks this shouldn't be necessary. By then they will have discovered the profit of their Bible discussion group.

Practical Details

Many practical details affect the success of a Bible discussion group. An uncomfortably warm or cold room, noisy children or pets, or studies that run too long can distract the group members. Here are some things which you, as the group leader, can plan in advance.

* *Meet in a comfortable atmosphere.* The warmth of a living room, the unity of a kitchen table, or the informality of a dorm room or barracks all lend themselves to a teaching atmosphere. Your attitude and approach can make the time together friendly, natural and conducive to honest searching.

* *Make appropriate physical arrangements.* Meet in a circle so all can see and discuss with each other. Make sure your chair's height allows you to have good eye contact.

* *Maintain good lighting.* Good lighting will not only illuminate the room, it also creates a warm feeling. Also, no one should have to look into the sun or toward a bright window.

* *Provide proper ventilation.* Make sure the air temperature is comfortable.

* *Guard against distractions.* Pets, television and radios take away attention from the discussion. If needed, make arrangements with babysitters.

You will discover other practical details as you lead your group. But remember the key to a successful group Bible study is God working in hearts. So again, the best preparation is your prayers.

YOUR FIRST MEETING

The first meeting of the group Bible study is the most important session. The impressions the group members receive during this meeting may greatly influence their participation during the rest of the study. If you are leading a study within your church, the members of the group will probably have differing levels of Christian maturity. Some may never have been in a group Bible study and may be apprehensive. If they are uncomfortable and don't feel accepted during the first meeting, they may not come to the second. Though it may be difficult, the leader in this situation should try to stimulate discussion with questions of varying difficulty so that all will be helped. Remember this is a *group* discussion. You are the leader, not the director. You will set the members at ease if you don't assume an air of superiority but show the quiet confidence which comes from having a plan and knowing how to execute it.

Objectives

As a good leader, you should always begin with a clear objective for each session. You shouldn't fall into the trap of "flying by the seat of your pants" and hope everything will work out fine. The objective will summarize what the group should understand and apply by the end of the discussion period. It can be stated in one or two short sentences. A clear objective will help you:

* know where you want to proceed with the discussion and give you direction for your questions.

* evaluate progress at any point during the discussion. After this evaluation, you can make needed adjustments.

* make decisions during the session as what to discuss. If a tangent or unrelated issue arises, you can direct the group back to the main goal.

Plans for the First Meeting

Your major objective for this first meeting is to have the participants start studying the Scriptures. Here are three major steps to accomplish this:

* *Become acquainted with one another so honest discussion and interaction can take place.* As a person arrives, introduce him to the others. When the group is gathered, ask each member general questions about their hometowns, occupations, hobbies, etc. You should share first to establish what could be mentioned and how long each person could talk. Even church members may discover many new things about each other.

To further "break the ice" you could distribute cards on which are written such unusual question as:

- *Who was your fourth grade teacher? Tell something about her.*
- *What qualities do you like in a cookie?*
- *What do you like to do on a rainy day?*

If the group is comprised of Christians, you can ask them to give their testimonies.

* *Explain how the Bible is going to be studied and how it will be discussed in the group.* Before you begin your explanation, pause for prayer and ask God to guide the discussion and to teach the group members from His Word. Explain that all Christians need spiritual food, fellowship and training and a small Bible study group is an excellent way of providing all of these. Through the study, the members should not only be fed but also learn how to *feed themselves*, a basic requirement for maturing. Tell them you will ask four basic questions about the Scriptures: *What does it say?; What does it mean?; and How can it be applied?* Be sure they understand you will ask these three types of questions in different ways during the study sessions to stimulate thinking and not to test or belittle anyone. Tell them that through their active participation in the study, they will *discover* the facts of the Bible, begin to *understand* those facts and their relationships to each other, and then *apply* those facts in their lives. Stress the purpose of Bible study is to become good friends with a Person, not principles.

Everyone should adhere to a set of standards to help unify the group. You, as the leader, should *suggest* these standards so you will not assume a dictatorial attitude in telling everyone what is expected. Everyone should agree that *attendance* at the discussions and *preparation* of the Bible study is important. Then agree on the length of each session. Tell them you will be diligent to end the sessions on time. Now introduce the Bible study plan and give them their materials or have the group decide from a list of three or four, the study they want to use. If you are using printed materials, have each person read aloud a paragraph of the introduction and instructions.

Stop and discuss whenever a question arises.

**Complete part of the first lesson.* Enthusiasm and an expectancy can be developed as the members actually complete part of the study. Ask them to quietly start working on the first part of the first lesson for five or ten minutes.

Then ask the group to share what they have discovered from this short glimpse into God's Word. Work at creating curiosity and anticipation for the rest of the study series. For example, you might ask, *I wonder if we will discover a relationship between these things as we complete our study?* Or say, *That is an excellent observation. I have a hunch we will see more about that as we complete the study.* Be sure to encourage the group members as they respond, especially as they tell of what they learned from the study time. Work at giving sincere compliments. They will be heartened and motivated by your praise. End on time so as to start a pattern for each session. Each of the three steps for this first session should take about one-third of your time. As you adjourn, remind everyone of the time, date and place of the next session and of their assignment. Before writing an objective for your second session, in which you will thoroughly study the first chapter or lesson, you should write an outline for that chapter.

Outlines

The outline is the basic framework which underlies a particular biblical passage or topical study. It consists of a few sub-points which logically break down the chapter into smaller sections. As a contractor views a building blueprint, so you can look at an outline to see the basic framework of the lesson chapter. When you are leading a discussion group, an outline will:

**provide a general direction for the study.*

**help you prepare discussion questions.*

**help you evaluate the progress of the discussion.*

**serve as a teaching aid by helping the group members remember the content of the discussion if you share the outline with them.*

In many studies the lesson chapter subtopics already form a brief outline. An example is in the chapter, "God Cares for You" (book one, chapter one) of NavPress' *Design for Discipleship* (DFD):

1. God Created You
2. God Knows You
3. God Loves You
4. God Made You Part of His Family

Writing an Objective

The outline provides stepping stones for determining the objective of the session. A possible objective for the chapter "God Cares For You" of the DFD could be: *At the conclusion of the session, the group members should express thankfulness of God's love.* How can you evaluate whether this objective has been accomplished? Valid indicators might be a brief testimony concerning salvation, new excitement over a verse or a prayer of thankfulness for God's love. Don't be disappointed if you don't always seem to reach the objective of the session. Remember, you may be the leader but the Holy Spirit is the director and He has plans for the study of which you couldn't dream. If you relax in your role and allow the Spirit His, you and the members of the study are going to enjoy many fruitful hours of teaching and warm fellowship.

HOW TO STIMULATE VALUABLE DISCUSSION

The Bible discussion leader asks questions which help group members discover biblical truths for themselves.

Therefore, the leader should cultivate the ability to develop and ask the right questions to elicit discussion.

Questions in a group are valuable because they:

- *help evaluate the group members' understanding, knowledge and progress in learning.
- *cause the group members to think.
- *reflect a personal approach which evokes a personal response.
- *prevent the group leader from becoming the authority figure.
- *allow the group members to discover truth for themselves.

If your questions are well written they will help the group members *discover* the truths of the Bible, *understand* or interpret their meaning and relevance and *apply* the Bible to their daily lives.

Discovery questions

Discovery questions should be carefully selected because they initiate meaningful discussion on a topic. This type of "launching" question determines both the topic you discuss and the response you receive.

Since you are trying to stimulate discussion, ask general questions which have several possible answers. You can use such phrases as, *What did you learn?; What did you observe?; What did you discover?; What impressed you?*

For a specific example, *What did you learn from this section about prayer?* Discovery questions must be simple and short. Avoid using "and" or "but" for these usually

introduce a second question. Be sure your question can be answered by the facts contained in the study.

To evaluate discovery questions, review the following criteria:

Clarity...Does it ask for observations and facts rather than opinions and feelings? Can it be easily remembered and understood? Does it avoid complicated wording?

Relevance...Can it be answered from two or three truths from the particular section of the Bible study? What is the underlying purpose for the question? Does it focus attention on the main point?

Response...Will it stimulate good participation and discussion? Does it give more than one person an opportunity to respond? Does it draw from their personal preparation?

Understanding type questions

Understanding questions open up, deepen, illustrate or clarify the discussion started by the discovery questions. This type of question encourages group members to go beyond their initial observations. Understanding questions guide the discussion, while drawing out the members' personal thoughts. Your goal here is to help the group understand more fully the *meaning* of the discovered truths. Ask yourself what words and phrases may not be clearly understood and then develop clarifying questions. Often during the discussion someone will ask *what does it mean?* This may replace your prepared understanding question. Answering that question is to your advantage because you are discussing their concerns. However, if the discussion wanders too much from the topic you could say, *what we've been discussing is interesting, but we've left our topic. Perhaps we could discuss this more at a different time.* Then you could present a thought-provoking question that draws the group back to the biblical issues you were discussing. To evaluate an understanding question, review these criteria:

Clarity...Does the question ask, *What does it mean?* Does it help clarify the meaning?

Relevance...Does the question relate to truth already discovered? Are the questions in order of importance? Will the answers reveal what the Author of Scripture meant?

Response...Does the question lead to personal involvement by the group members? Do they have the personal knowledge to answer it? Is the question aimed at their personal understanding?

Application questions

Application is the ultimate goal in Bible study. God wants to change us, not just inform our minds. Correct applications depend upon accurate discovery and understanding. Application questions stimulate the members to act upon the discovered truths. They also serve to summarize the discussion. Use discretion when you ask an individual a question. Only ask a person directly about his personal application when it would benefit the group. One way to encourage sharing is to have everyone write an application one week during the study and then the next week they can tell the *results* of their written application. This encourages them to write short-range applications and to expect God to help them apply what He brought to their personal attention. Application questions are hard to formulate, but they are the link between Bible study and daily living. You need to live with the passage, asking God to help you see where it applies.

Here are some examples:

What can you do to better glorify God as part of his creation?

How can you benefit from God's complete knowledge of you?

How do you receive love from God?

What assurance do you have that you are part of God's Family?

To evaluate an application question, review these criteria:

Clarity...Does it ask *What should I do about the truth of the passage?* Is it clear what kind of response is expected? Does it give freedom to choose what to do?

Purpose...Does it call for a possible and practical response? Does it relate to truths already discovered? Is it built on a clear understanding of the passage?

Response...Does it personally involve the group members? Is it embarrassing to any of them? Does it encourage not discourage the members? Does it refer to a realistic application?

A method of asking questions

When you ask a question, look around the group until someone answers. Then you can ask *What did others of you find?* Or *What did someone else discover?* Again, look around the whole group, watching for anyone who wants to speak, instead of pointing out a specific individual. At the start, the group members will probably look directly at you as they give their replies. But if you patiently persist with good guiding questions, the members will begin responding to the group instead of to the leader. Thus true discussion will begin.

QUALITIES OF A GOOD LEADER

Because leaders often neglect to take inventory of their experiences, they miss opportunities for improvement. Now that you may have led a few sessions of the group Bible study, evaluate your ability to lead and the progress of the group members with the following questions (You may use this evaluation throughout the study series):

Planning and preparation

- *Do you adequately prepare? If not, what is needed?
- *Do you closely follow your plan? Why or why not? (Veering from your plan is not always detrimental.)
- *What have you learned that you could include in future planning?

Your leading techniques

- *Do you lead or are you led?
- *Do you listen or are you always talking?
- *Are you sensitive to group members' needs?
- *Have there been any tangents? If so, how did they occur? How could they have been best handled or possibly avoided?

Biblical context

- *Do you ask enough quality questions so group members can discover, understand and apply biblical truth?
- *Do you keep to the subject of the session?

Participation of the group

- *Did everyone who was expected, come to the sessions? If not, why not?
- *Through your leadership, is everybody stimulated to contribute his best? If not, what could you do to accomplish this?
- *Do group members question and talk with each other rather than just to you?

Personal relationships within the group

- *How well do the members know each other?
- *How well do the members listen to each other?

Three “traps”

In the process of developing skill in leading a Bible study, you may find yourself falling into one or more of three traps:

1. *Comparing yourself with others.* God's Word tells us not to do this. "We do not dare to classify or compare ourselves with some who commend themselves. When they measure themselves by themselves and compare themselves with themselves, they are not wise" (2 Corinthians 10:12). Comparison is a denial of God's special place for you. Each individual is unique. The Lord has given every person distinctive abilities that need to be developed.

2. *Discouragement.* When the discussion doesn't meet your expectations, you may focus on what went wrong and become discouraged. However, obstacles and mistakes will alert you to new ways of improving your ability to lead the discussion. This is part of the learning process. Don't allow Satan to discourage you. God is honored when His Word goes forth. He is the Encourager.

3. *Giving up.* Don't throw in the towel. Stay with the goal of the study until completion. "The end of a matter is better than its beginning and patience is better than pride" (Ecclesiastes 7:8). If it's God's Will for the study to continue, then in time it will prosper if you persevere.

Concentrate on the positive

Sometimes you may only be aware of the negative evaluation - the mistakes, problems and omissions. But remember it's more important to concentrate on the positive: What went *right*? What was *good* in the discussion? Emphasizing and maintaining the strong points of your leadership is just as important as improving the weak areas. The most exciting outcome of your discussion group is *not* the development of your leadership abilities. More importantly, God's Word is being studied, discussed and applied. He us using each discussion you lead to proclaim His Word.

INTRODUCING CONVERSATIONAL PRAYER

Does conversational prayer make you nervous? If your answer is "yes," you're not alone. Most Christians have seldom or never prayed aloud in a church group. They're afraid of sounding stupid, or not knowing what to pray, and, worst of all, making "mistakes." Of course, their fears can be allayed with a little experience in the real thing. Your job, as a leader, is to let them see that praying as a group can be a uniquely worshipful time, not something to dread at the end of a study. Actually, praying together is vital for an effective discussion group.

After the members have discussed their biblical discoveries and applications, a time of praise, petition and thanksgiving will be the next most natural step. In this time of prayer, you should remind the group that it is a team and should learn to pray as a unit. To do this, they will have to forget the ritualistic King James phraseology and concentrate on things they really mean. Learning how to say exactly what is thought or felt requires perfect honesty and openness with the Lord and with one another. The person praying doesn't have to be concerned with the form of the prayer, with the specific words he prays or how he sounds to other group members. All he has to do is simply communicate with

God from the heart. Remind the members they aren't being pressured to pray with the group. Allow them to work on this at their own speed. Most of them probably want to pray aloud but they need to feel the encouragement of the group to do so. God will bring all this about in His own timing. Here are several guidelines for conversational prayer:

1. *As the leader, pray first.* Unless led otherwise, pray first and in the first person singular (I, me, my, instead of we, us, they).

After you pray, another person may be led by the Holy Spirit to pray on the same subject. He is simply "continuing" your prayer with hardly a break in thought.

2. *Don't send too much time sharing prayer requests.* Much of your valuable prayer time can be spent in sharing requests rather than praying. Usually the person with the burden for someone or something will be the one to initiate prayer about that person or thing.

3. *Pray about one topic at a time.* It is important to pray topically as much as possible. One person may pray about a sick friend and a second person may stay on that topic by asking for strength for the Family. Then possibly another could pray the Family's financial needs will be met.

You don't want a disjointed time, where you skip from topic to topic, but a time in which you can join in meaningful prayer about the requests at hand. All of you will want to pray in your hearts with the person praying, rather than just listening.

4. *Pray briefly.* When each person prays about only one aspect of the topic, he can pray again sooner. This helps everybody keep alert, awake and involved in what is being prayed.

5. *Pray spontaneously, not in sequence.* Don't pray around the circle, but let each person pray for that which interests him. For example, if six subjects are prayed about in the conversational prayer time, you may have a vital interest in only three of them. Members shouldn't have to pray for something about which they are uninformed or not motivated.

Praying spontaneously doesn't mean praying thoughtlessly. While another is praying on the subject at hand, the Holy Spirit may confirm in your heart what you would like to pray.

To summarize:

- *As the leader, pray first.
- *Don't just share; pray.
- *One topic at a time.
- *Be brief.
- *Be spontaneous.

As you start praying as a group, often there will be a few moments of silence while the members quiet their hearts and focus their attention on praying effectively. Normally the focus of prayer should start with *praising and thanking God* and then on to specific requests. Some may start praising Him for His greatness, another for His power and another for His faithfulness. One may thank Him for a neighbor who recently trusted Christ. Another may thank Him for the abundant life he has in Christ. Then you may pray for *needs within the group*. The members will find their relationships in the group will grow more personal as they pray for each other.

They will also acquire an added burden to pray for other members of the group. Next you might pray for *needs outside the group*. Obviously, the number of needs is limitless, but it's more important to do a thorough job of praying for a few items than to scatter the prayers over too wide a range. By praying conversationally, you will experience a new excitement about praying in a group. You will also find it leads to more praying - both in the group and when you are alone. "Again, I tell you that if two of you on earth agree about anything you ask for, it will be done for you by my Father in heaven. For where two or three come together in my name, there am I with them" (Matthew 18:19-20).

ROLES PEOPLE PLAY

Dr. Howard Hendricks of Dallas Theological Seminary, says, "Each member of the group is faced with the right and the responsibility of being a mature participant. To accomplish this he must apply himself to the task of being an effective group member, constantly evaluating himself and his relationships." In the following amusing and informative material, Dr. Hendricks describes roles people play in a group situation. You will find it helpful in evaluating the members of your group.

Characteristics of immaturity

Onlooker Content to be a silent spectator. Nods, smiles and frowns. He is a passenger instead of a crew member.

Monopolizer Brother Chatty. Rambles roughshod over the rest of the conversation with his verbal dexterity. Tenaciously clings to his right to say what he thinks - sometimes without thinking.

Belittler This is Mr. Gloom. He takes the dim view. Minimizes the contributions of others. Usually has three good reasons why "it will never work."

Wisecracker Feels called to a ministry of humor. Mr. Cheerio spends his time and talent as the group playboy. In-different to the subject at hand, he is always ready with the clever remark.

Manipulator Brother ulterior knows the correct approach to the problem, obviously. He manipulates the proceedings so his plan will be adopted.

Hitchhiker Never had an original in his life. Unwilling to commit himself. Sits on the sidelines until the decision has jelled, then jumps on the bandwagon.

Pleader Chronically afflicted with obsessions. Always pleading for some cause or certain actions. Feels led to share this burden frequently. One-track mind.

Sulker Born in the objective case and lives in the kickative mood. The group won't accept his worthy contribution so he sulks.

Characteristics of maturity

Proposer initiates ideas and action. Keeps things moving.

Encourager Brings others into the discussion. Encourages others to contribute. Emphasizes the value of their suggestions and comments. Stimulates others to greater activity by approval and recognition.

Clarifier The one who has the facility to step in when confusion, chaos and conflict dominate. He defines the problem concisely. He points out the issues clearly.

Analyzer Examines the issues closely. Weighs the suggestions carefully. Never accepts anything without first "thinking it through." **Explorer** Always moving into new and different areas. Probing relentlessly. Never satisfied with the obvious or traditional.

Mediator Facilitates agreement or harmony between members; especially those who are "making phrases at each other." Seeks to find mediating solutions acceptable to all.

Synthesizer Is able to put the pieces together. Brings the different parts of the solution or plan together and synthesizes them.

Programmer The one who is ready with the ways and means to put the proposal into effect. Adept at organization. Moves in the realm of action.

You may want to read this section to your discussion group and then have them react and respond to the various roles. They can privately evaluate their role in the group and then, at the next meeting, publicly discuss it. This type of evaluation helps them see themselves for what they really are and gives them an appreciation for the other members in the group.

HANDLING CONFLICT IN YOUR GROUP

In most discussions, controversy, tension and excitement of any kind is avoided like the plague! Many leaders associate conflicts with dissension and strife and therefore they try

to steer any trace of disagreement down a deserted alley and off a steep cliff. It's true that some unnecessary disagreement is caused by misguided opinions, petty issues and false doctrines. But not all disagreements are bad, wrong or un-Christlike. The group that sails along, with its members always giving the "right" answers may be the group that isn't thinking. It can be worth the time to discuss a controversial conflict. Some very profitable discussions have taken place after an issue or question introduced tension, disagreement and a difference of opinion. When this happens, the group leader can point the members to the *Word of God* as the final authority, instead of tradition or illogical reasoning.

Three stages

This type of good group tension is best used to point to the truth when it is produced and resolved in three stages: *personalization*, *confrontation* and *clarification*.

1. Before controversial subjects are introduced, it is best to begin with a relaxed atmosphere, the *personalization* stage. This is best accomplished by refreshments, singing, games and other openers. Be careful not to allow this stage to run too long!

2. The *confrontation* stage begins when you introduce the possibility of tension. You do this by asking questions that lead the group members down the "streets of the unknown response" to the eventual goal of agreement around the Word.

There are many ways to create a difference of opinion and get to the honest answers. Having each member respond in turn to a specific question, staging a debate or intentionally having someone take the opposite view on an issue can create the kind of disagreement that forces the group into the Word. Following are examples of questions that often generate confrontation:

*Questions that require a decision - *Which is better: to do what is right when you don't feel like it, or wait to get the right motive, feeling or desire?*

*Questions that imply a truth that is not true - *Why might we say Muhammad was the greatest man who ever lived?*

*Controversial questions - *Why does God allow suffering? Is there a biblical basis for women's liberation? Should a Christian go to war?*

3. In the *clarification* stage the leader takes control and directs the group back to where the answers wait. The goal is to get the group into the Word to uncover for themselves the answer that will relieve the tension caused by the variety of views. Sometimes resolution occurs when the group realizes the Word *doesn't* give a specific answer but allows room for several opinions.

You should be ready with some summary questions and a summary statement to put into one sentence the conclusions of the Scriptures. From there the group can apply the principle with many possible applications.

Be cautious

Of course, you have to be cautious with confrontation questions that cause tension. Animosity, division and strife also can be caused by group tension: "Don't have anything to do with foolish and stupid arguments, because you know they produce quarrels" (2 Timothy 2:23). "The goal of this command is love, which comes from a pure heart and a good conscience and a sincere faith" (I Timothy 1:5). Aim toward love! But don't avoid healthy group tension.

TURNING PROBLEMS INTO OPPORTUNITIES

By now you have probably run head on into problems in the discussion group. These problems, which may seem like obstacles, can be turned into opportunities with proper handling. Here are some ideas:

How to control the talkative

Calling for contributions from others often helps - *What do the rest of you think?* In very difficult situations you may have to take control of the discussion and call for a show of hands before anyone responds. Then you can call on the group members in turn. Sometimes it may be necessary to talk privately with the "talker", explaining how group participation is imperative. You may enlist him to draw in others. This may not only solve the problem of his dominating the discussion, it will also help him become more sensitive to other people.

How to get back on track

A verbal recognition of the problem usually helps - *This is interesting. However, we have left our topic. Perhaps we could discuss this further after we finish our topic.* Or you can present a thought-provoking question to draw the discussion back to the initial thought. At times, you can suggest tabling the question or idea until after the discussion when those who want to, can discuss it further. Your *attitude* toward the tangent is most important.

How to handle wrong answers

Never tell a person he is wrong. You may want to ask the group the question you asked him. For example, *Okay, what do others think? Or Does someone else have something to say about this?* You may want to restate the question or ask another question which would help clarify or stimulate further thought. Always keep others from losing face or becoming embarrassed because of a wrong answer.

How to handle silence

You don't have to feel uncomfortable during long pauses in the study. If you give the members time to think, they will ask good questions as the discussion progresses.

By being patient, you may be surprised with the number of excellent thoughts they will give.

How to handle difficult questions

Don't be afraid of saying, *I don't know*. You can always find the answer later, have someone else research it or a member of the group may have a good answer. There is no merit in being known as a "know-it-all." If you always have the answer, your discussion group will turn into a lecture.

How to cover the passage or chapter

Make a determined effort to cover the entire portion allotted for the discussion. Continually getting bogged down in details and falling behind can have a very demoralizing effect on the group. Moving ahead gives a feeling of accomplishment and success. If you have trouble getting through the material, you may have tried to cover too much and may need to cut back.

How to speak to a lethargic group

Generally the group will respond to the attitude of the leader. Pray for enthusiasm for yourself and the group. If you want them to be a little enthusiastic, you may have to be overly enthusiastic. The source of enthusiasm is a desire for the Lord Himself and for His Word.. The leader, by example, will have to demonstrate these convictions. You cannot expect excitement from the group if you are not excited yourself.

How to handle controversial subjects

To smother honest questions and convictions is detrimental to the growth of the members and the study. A Bible discussion marked only by the smile, the pious utterance or the literary, well-verbalized prayer is unproductive. Even when a group is seriously looking for truth, you may have the temptation to skirt the difficult issues of life and rely on superficial answers. The best way to handle controversial topics is to see what the Scriptures have to say and rest the verdict on the principles or commands of the Bible that apply to the situation. God's Word is the utmost authority.

How to elicit good applications

Pray that God will speak through His Word so the members will realize it applies to them. The Holy Spirit will use passages to cause them to think about their lives. Be direct in your approach where the Word is direct. You can help people see the relevance of the Scriptures for themselves by asking them application questions such as *What does this mean to you?* Or *Is there anything you can do about this today?* Learn how to share your own applications with honesty and humility. If you are open, they will be open also.

How to give reinforcement

It's important for you to give approval or reinforcement to the members as they respond. You can do this by acknowledging an answer with comments like *good, that's right*, or giving a positive nod of the head, a smile or other subtle behavior. You can also reinforce by supporting an anticipated response. For example: *Take a moment to think. I know you can answer this*. Even when a wrong answer is given you can reinforce participation: *That is a thoughtful answer*. Too often leaders are pleased with answers but fail to show any outward sign of their pleasure. Overuse of a particular word, inappropriate exhortation or seemingly insincere enthusiasm will probably not reinforce at all.

How to increase listening ability

Listening is not only being able to hear what people really say but also what they can't and won't say. This ability requires sensitivity, concentration and attention to the other members of the group. Some members tend to think more about what they want to say rather than about what the others are saying. They often become preoccupied with their own thoughts. One way to end this lapse in listening is to have each person in turn summarize what had been said by the previous person. Doing this requires the members to concentrate on every contribution to the discussion.

IMPROVING YOUR LEADERSHIP

No amount of planning, preparation, new methods and ideas can guarantee a successful small group Bible study unless the leader truly loves God and people. Then, and only then, can he lay the study in God's hands so the Holy Spirit can do his work. The following points can only be used to improve your leadership if you have settled in your heart to serve the group members. You cannot expect for these procedures to work unless you've committed to help carry out Jesus' love in their lives.

Know the passage to be studied

There is no substitute for diligent preparation and prayer. Take extra time to dig a little deeper into the passages. Don't be sidetracked from this priority. When you stop studying, you'll lose your incentive and excitement. And you will have little to give to the members.

Be excited about the discoveries of group members

Often a discussion leader will be excited only about what he himself has discovered from the text of Scripture. He acknowledges what others find with a nod of the head, an appreciating remark or a further question but he fails to get excited about the new truths group members are discovering. Just because you already know a truth that someone is now discovering, don't quench his quest for new truth by your superior attitude! Get excited about what others discover - and show it!

Utilize your sense of humor

Humor that is appropriate to the audience and to the context of what is being studied, will help create a warm, spontaneous environment. You have your own unique sense of humor, so relax and let God bring it out.

Be enthusiastic

A leader is not necessarily the one who comes up with the best discoveries, understandings and applications. Neither is he the one who uncovers the most revealing background material, character sketches or trivial facts. However, those things can be replaced by a God-given enthusiasm for not only the study, but for living. And then He will use your attitude to change other members of the group.

Use memorable and relevant illustrations

Eye-and ear-catchers captivate human interest. Simple illustrations communicate more readily than the complex. A picture, a drawing, a story, personal illustrations can help the group members identify with you. Also, encourage the participants to share their illustrations and visual aids. Visual aids accentuate and strengthen learning by:

- *contributing to the depth and variety in learning. They offer an alternative to writing, talking and listening.
- *clarifying words and concepts. They visualize the verbal and translate the members' discoveries and understandings to communication.
- *stimulating thought and imagination. They sensitize and personalize objective facts into subjective feelings.
- *aiding logic and reasoning. They allow a viewing of the process, sequence and organization of ideas and concepts.
- *making learning more permanent. They project upon the mind's eye images and pictures that are permanently etched. They are pass-on-able!
- *aid in personal growth. They emphasize the problems and process and not just the product of growth. What kind of visual aid can best be used in a Bible study? I must be:
 - *simple and clear, containing only the essentials.
 - *suitable for the group. Don't shock them!
 - *pertinent. Its main point should be clearly related to what is being discussed.
 - *easily concealed after its use to prevent distraction.

Sources for ideas include your local library, church media department or bookstore. You can also write publishers and producers for listings of visual aids. Ask to catalogues, listings of films, filmstrips, slides, pictures, overhead transparencies, etc. The Bible study leader wants to do more than just meet with a group of people, ask questions, talk about applications and bid them farewell until the next week. All of us need occasional individual help outside of regular group Bible study hours. We need someone for counsel. Sometimes we just need a person to listen to us. Maybe you're saying *I'm not a*

counselor. I'm not skilled in handling problems. You don't really need to have abundant abilities and gifts. The only imperative is a love for God and a willingness to give your life to people. Helping others will test your hold on your time, sleep and many times, patience. But God has chosen to love His children *through* His children. And when we agree to be that channel, their lives and our lives becoming pleasing to God and, in the process, others see His goodness. And *that's* the real purpose of Man.

Getting into another's "shoes"

God beckons Christians to this deep love. "Now that you have purified yourselves by obeying the truth so that you have sincere love for your brothers, love one another deeply, from the heart" (I Peter 1:22). To love from the heart, we have to try to understand and to identify with one another. Here are three questions that will help you do that with a particular person you may be helping.

1. What is the *reality* of this person?

- *Family history
- *Major good and bad experiences
- *Religious background
- *Current environment
- *How he's previously reacted to God's teaching

2. What are possible *feelings* this person has?

- *Despite his reactions to major experiences, what are his true emotions?
- *What are the prevailing feelings he has at this point in his life? Are they honest feelings or is he trying to hide something?
- *What problems, if any, do these feelings point to?

3. How might this person, with his reality and these feelings, *act*?

- *Are his actions and words consistent with his reality and feelings or do they conflict?

4. With this information, how can you practically *help* this person?

- *Possibly suggest a course of action
- *At times listening is the best help or
- *Look through the Word *together* on the subject or
- *If problem is too complicated for you, refer him to other, more experienced counsel.

Remember, throughout this process you are trying to understand this person to help him, not to analyze him.

TRAINING OTHERS TO LEAD

One of the goals of the discussion group has been personal growth. A possible result of a person's maturing is the ability and desire to become a leader himself. You should be sensitive to this and begin to decide if there is one person in the study you would like to train as an assistant. This person could eventually replace you or be the leader of an offshoot group. When choosing an assistant, look for a person who will:

- *pray with you for the group on a regular basis.
- *help you lead the group more effectively by reviewing the evaluation with you after each session. Discuss with him what happened, why it happened and how to improve. Often, he will be able to see more clearly what is happening in the group because he is not under the pressure of asking, redirecting and answering questions.
- *learn how to lead a group himself so that if you happen to be absent he can take the responsibility to lead it.
- *be prepared to start and lead another group.

When people want to join a group after it has begun, you can do one of two things: either invite them to join another existing group in its early stages or start another group.

As the number of people in the group grows, make plans for starting another group. A maximum of six persons is best. Your assistant, who has been helping you and learning about leading a group, is probably the one you will ask to lead the new group.

Frequently the group will not want to divide. After all, it may be the first time they have really gotten to know other Christians well. So you will need to share some of the reasons for dividing.

If the group grows too large, all of the advantages of being a small group decrease: fellowship becomes less intimate, personal involvement diminishes, stimulation to prepare and opportunity to share lessons and the atmosphere becomes less of a group of close friends and more of a committee meeting. On the other hand, in a small group:

- *each member counts and knows it. He will be missed if absent.
- *there is time for each to contribute.
- *regular study is stimulated.
- *participants are likely to have more personal applications.
- *each person feels more free to share.
- *all can know each other better.
- *the members can meet in most homes or rooms.
- *more people are willing to lead and, thus, have the opportunity to grow in spiritual leadership.

Help the new leader arrange a place for the new group to meet. Let all the members know of the new arrangements. Allow the new leader to exercise his responsibilities but be

available for advice and encouragement. As you and your previous assistant choose assistants and train them to be leaders, you will be able to see how you have begun to start a process that will result in an increasing number become disciples of Jesus Christ!

COMMON ERRORS IN LEADING GROUPS

Problems are not always caused by errors, but errors will *always* turn into problems if left alone. Here are some common errors of Bible study leaders:

**Not making the questions sound conversational.* Even though you prepare and write out your questions beforehand, speak them in a conversation tone. And use your own vocabulary.

**Being afraid of silence after asking a question.* Don't be impatient or nervous. Give everyone time to think.

**Limiting yourself to asking questions.* The leader is also a participant in the group. Share freely your answers and observations but don't dominate the discussion

**Combining two questions in one.* Ask one question at a time.

**Not explaining what you want the group to do.* You're in charge. Don't hesitate to step in from time to time to influence the direction of the discussion, to end the discussion on time, to call on someone to pray, and so on.

**Trying to maintain too much control.* If the discussion "takes off" don't worry about it as long as the group doesn't wander too far from the Scriptures.

**Asking a question which can be answered "yes" or "no".* This type of question hinders discussion.

**Asking questions that are too complex.* State each question simply and clearly.

**Emphasizing your own viewpoint or application.* Don't expect everyone to be deeply impressed with the same things in Scripture that deeply impress you.

**Not being familiar enough with the material.* If you don't feel comfortable with the material, then you won't feel free to lead the study.

**Not ending the study on time.* If you promise the study will last only to a certain time, keep your word.

**Lecturing, not participating.* Lecturing by the leader is the "kiss of death" for a study group.

**Not summarizing the main ideas as they are presented.* Summarizing allows you and the other group members to stay focused on the subject and reach the session's goals.

**Not adequately discussing how Scriptural truths can be applied.* It's possible to concentrate so much on understanding the Word that we never apply it.