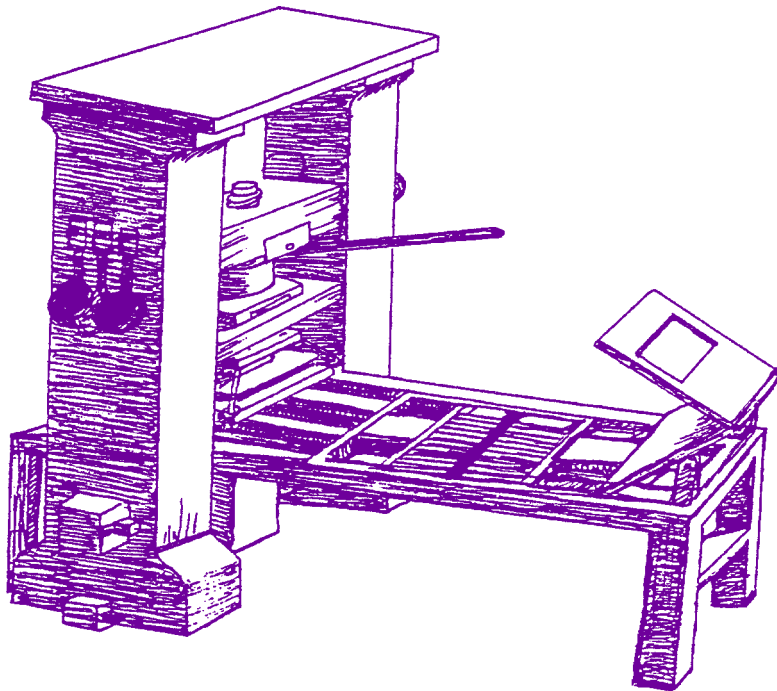


Designing Your
Own School Program

3

History of the Word



A "True Education" Language Series

“The word is nigh thee,
even in thy mouth,
and in thy heart....”

Romans 10:8



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Teacher Section





INSTRUCTIONS

For the Teacher

Step 1

Study the Bible Lesson and begin to memorize the Memory Verses. Familiarize Yourself With the Character Quality. The student can answer the Bible Review Questions. See page 6. Use the Steps in Bible Study.

Bible Lesson

“**The Fullness of Time**” – Ecclesiastes 3:1-15; Luke 1:26-35; Galatians 4:4-5

Memory Verses

Galatians 4:4-5; *The Desire of Ages* 32; Acts 3:22; Isaiah 61:1-3; 60:1-3; Genesis 49:10; John 3:16-17

Character Quality

Alertness – quick to understand and watching very carefully: vigilance; watchfulness; moving with celerity briskness; nimbleness; sprightliness

Antonyms – carelessness; indifference; unawareness; levity

Character Quality Verse

Mark 14:38 – “*Watch ye and pray, lest ye enter into temptation. The spirit truly is ready, but the flesh is weak.*”

Step 2

Understand How To/And

A. Do the Spelling Cards so the student can begin to build his own spiritual dictionary.

B. Mark Your Bible.

C. Evaluate Your Student’s Character in relation to the character quality of **alertness**.

D. Familiarize Yourself With the “History of the Word.” Notice the Projects.

E. Review the References for the “History of the Word.”

F. Notice the Answer Key.

A. Spelling Cards Spelling Lists

Language Words Bible Words Place I - II - III continued

Aramaic	end
chapter	espoused
Greek	faileth
Hebrew	favour (favor)
history	favoured (fa- vored)
library	forever
materials	fullness
verse	Galilee
writing	Israel
Place II - III	Jesus
abbreviations	Joseph
authorized	kingdom
codex	law
expressed	made
leather	Mary
manuscript	Nazareth
papyrus	prolonged
parchment	proverb
printing press	redeem
signature	reign
translation	sent
version	sons (Son)
Bible Words	stand
adoption	throne
alertness	time
blessed	troubled
conceive	under
David	virgin
	vision

B. How to Mark the Bible

1. Copy the list of Bible texts in the back of the Bible on an empty page as a guide.
2. Go to the first text in the Bible and copy the next text beside it. Go to the next one and repeat the process until they are all chain referenced.
3. Have the student present the study to family and/or friends.
4. Make up your own study from the References in the Teacher's Section.

C. Evaluate Your Student's Character

This section is for the purpose of helping the teacher know how to encourage the students in becoming more **alert**. See page 7.

See the book
Spelling from the Scriptures
for instructions about
the Spelling Cards.

D. Familiarize Yourself With the “History of the Word” – Notice the Projects Projects

1. As the student does his work, be **alert** to little things and do the work thoroughly (such as, when dusting, also dust the tops of the windows and doors). Discuss what you have learned in the Bible lesson while you work.

2. Visit a paper mill.

3. Find a wasp’s nest that you can look at more closely.

4. Find the oldest Bible in your house. Fix up a table in the living room to display all the Bibles that you have in your home. Set an old-

fashioned lamp in the center of the table. Copy Bible promises, and stack them neatly on the table to give to guests when they visit.

5. Ask around in the church or community to find the oldest Bible and gain permission to look at it.

5. Have the student give a study on the history of the Bible. He can present it to family and friends.

6. Visit a print shop (or newspaper print shop). See how the modern day presses work.



E. Review the References for “History of the Word”

Teacher, read through this section before working on the lesson with the student.

See page 8.

F. Notice the Answer Key

The Answer Key for the student book is found on page 20.

Step 3

Read the Lesson Aim.

Lesson Aim

This lesson is to teach your child how men struggled to write, copy, and distribute God’s Word. He

will learn more about using his Bible to help him in his own character development.

Help your child to make a parallel between the **alertness** of Israel in readiness for the first coming of Christ, and our **alertness** in preparing for the Second coming of Christ.

Galatians 4:4-5 says: *“But when the fullness of the time was come, God sent forth his son, made of a woman, made under the law,*

“To redeem them that were under the law, that we might receive the adoption of sons.”

Some were **alert** and, “Among the Jews there were yet steadfast souls, descendants of that holy line through whom a knowledge of God had been preserved. These still looked for the hope of the promise made unto the fathers. They strengthened their faith by dwelling upon the assurance given through Moses, ‘*A prophet shall the Lord your God raise up unto you of your brethren, like unto me; him shall ye hear in all things whatsoever he shall say unto you*’ (Acts 3:22). Again, they read how the Lord would anoint One ‘*to preach good tidings unto the meek,*’ ‘*to bind up the brokenhearted, to proclaim*

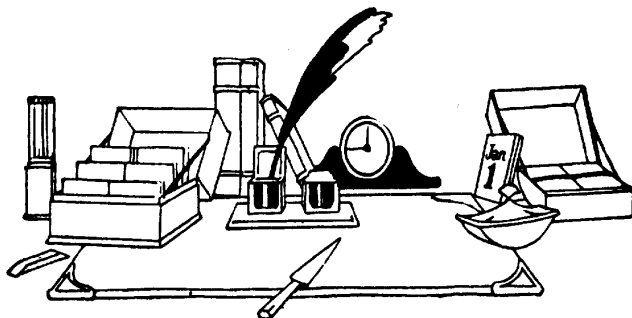
*liberty to the captives,' and to declare the 'acceptable year of the Lord' (Isaiah 61:1-2). They read how He would 'set judgment in the earth,' how the isles should 'wait for his law,' how the Gentiles should come to His light, and kings to the brightness of His rising (Isaiah 42:4; 60:3)."**

These were **alert** to the signs in Israel and in the world. These were watchful and ready for the coming of the Messiah. These few had studied the prophecies.

We too must be **alert** to the signs of the times today pointing to the coming of Jesus. All is almost in readiness, in God's people, and in the world. We will need to know how to use our Bible study tools to help us understand more about the times we live in.

Step 4

Prepare to begin the Language Lesson.



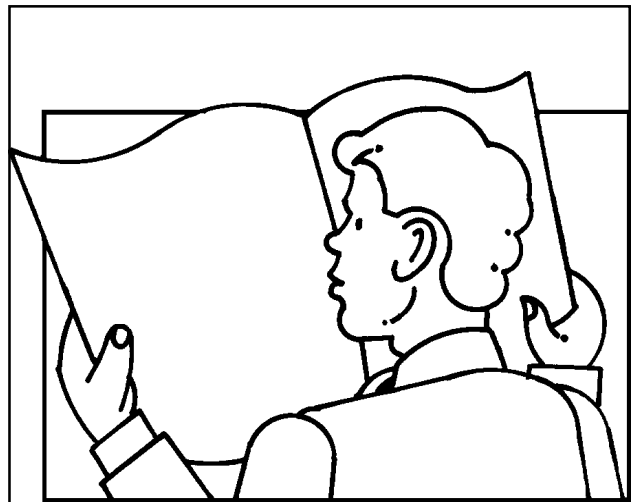
**The Desire of Ages 34*

To Begin the Language Lesson

Start reading a book about some reformer translating the Bible.

Step 5

Begin the Language lesson. Cover only what can be understood by your student. Make the lesson a family project by all being involved in part or all of the lesson. These lessons are designed for the whole family.



Place I = Grades 2-3-4
Place II = Grades 4-5-6
Place III = Grades 6-7-8

Steps in Bible Study

1. Prayer
2. Read the verses/meditate/memorize.
3. Look up key words in *Strong's Concordance* and find their meaning in the Hebrew or Greek dictionary in the back of that book.
4. Cross reference (marginal reference) with other Bible texts. An excellent study tool is *The Treasury of Scripture Knowledge*.
5. Use Bible custom books for more information on the times.
6. Write a summary of what you have learned from those verses.
7. Mark key thoughts in the margin of your Bible.
8. Share your study with others to reinforce the lessons you have learned.

Review Questions

1. Does God have a time table? (Ecclesiastes 3:1-15)
2. To whom was the angel Gabriel sent? (Luke 1:26-27)

3. In what town did Mary live? (Luke 1:26)
4. Who was to be Mary's husband? (Luke 1:27)
5. How did the angel greet Mary? (Luke 1:28)
6. What did the angel say to remove her fear? (Luke 1:29-30)
7. Who did the angel say should be born to her? (Luke 1:31-33)
8. What does "Jesus" mean? (See a concordance.)
9. What did the angel say of Jesus' throne and kingdom? (Luke 1:32-33)
10. What would He be called? (Luke 1:31)
11. When did God send His Son to this earth? (Galatians 4:4)
12. What does it mean "*the fullness of time had come?*" In God's reckoning or man's?

Thought Question: Why was it necessary for Christ to come to earth as a man to save man? (He came to fulfil what Adam failed to do in the flesh, and He lived a perfect example of righteousness.)

Evaluating Your Child's Character

Check the appropriate box for your student's level of development, or your own, as the case may be.

Maturing Nicely (MN), Needs Improvement (NI), Poorly Developed (PD), Absent (A)

Alertness

1. Does the child show **alertness** and recognize opportunities and dangers on his own?

MN NI PD A

2. Is the child able to visualize the consequences of subtle dangers and act according to the wisdom of Scripture? "*A prudent man foreseeeth the evil, and hideth himself*" (Proverbs 22:3).

MN NI PD A

3. Does the child act quickly upon command?

MN NI PD A

4. Is the child sluggish in the morning?

Yes No

5. Is the child **alert** to the special needs of others about him?

MN NI PD A

Notes



References

“History of the Word” Open Communion

“The holy pair were not only children under the fatherly care of God but students receiving instruction from the all-wise Creator. They were visited by angels, and were granted communion with their Maker, with no obscuring veil between. They were full of the vigor imparted by the tree of life, and their intellectual power was but little less than that of the angels. The mysteries of the visible universe—*‘the wondrous works of him which is perfect in knowledge’* (Job 37:16)—afforded them an exhaustless source of instruction and delight. The laws and operations of nature, which have engaged men’s study for six thousand years, were opened to their minds by the infinite Framers and Upholders of all. They held converse with leaf and flower and tree, gathering from each the secrets of its life. With every living creature, from the mighty leviathan that playeth among the waters to the insect mote that floats in the sunbeam, Adam was familiar. He had given to each its name, and he was acquainted with the nature and hab-

its of all. God’s glory in the heavens, the innumerable worlds in their orderly revolutions, *‘the balancings of the clouds,’* the mysteries of light and sound, of day and night—all were open to the study of our first parents. On every leaf of the forest or stone of the mountains, in every shining star, in earth and air and sky, God’s name was written. The order and harmony of creation spoke to them of infinite wisdom and power. They were ever discovering some attraction that filled their hearts with deeper love and called forth fresh expressions of gratitude.” (*Patriarchs and Prophets* 50-51)

“In this vision the plan of redemption was presented to Jacob, not fully, but in such parts as were essential to him at that time. The mystic ladder revealed to him in his dream was the same to which Christ referred in His conversation with Nathanael. Said He, *‘Ye shall see heaven open, and the angels of God ascending and descending upon the Son of man’* (John 1:51). Up to the time of man’s rebellion against

the government of God, there had been free communion between God and man. But the sin of Adam and Eve separated earth from heaven, so that man could not have communion with his Maker. Yet the world was not left in solitary hopelessness. The ladder represents Jesus, the appointed medium of communication. Had He not with His own merits bridged the gulf that sin had made, the ministering angels could have held no communion with fallen man. Christ connects man in his weakness and helplessness with the source of infinite power.” (*Patriarchs and Prophets* 184)

Angels Visit

“The angels warned them to be on their guard against the devices of Satan, for his efforts to ensnare them would be unwearied. While they were obedient to God the evil one could not harm them; for, if need be, every angel in heaven would be sent to their help. If they steadfastly repelled his first insinuations, they would be as secure as the heavenly messengers. But should they once yield to temptation, their nature would become so depraved that in themselves they would have no power and no disposition to resist Satan.” (*Patriarchs and Prophets* 53)

Adam Taught

“For nearly a thousand years Adam lived among men, a witness to the results of sin. Faithfully he sought to stem the tide of evil. He had been commanded to instruct his posterity in the way of the Lord; and he carefully treasured what God had revealed to him, and repeated it to succeeding generations. To his children and children’s children, to the ninth generation, he described man’s holy and happy estate in Paradise, and repeated the history of his fall, telling them of the sufferings by which God had taught him the necessity of strict adherence to His law, and explaining to them the merciful provisions for their salvation. Yet there were few who gave heed to his words. Often he was met with bitter reproaches for the sin that had brought such woe upon his posterity.” (*Patriarchs and Prophets* 82)

“Adam taught his descendants the law of God, and it was handed down from father to son through successive generations. But notwithstanding the gracious provision for man’s redemption, there were few who accepted it and rendered obedience. By transgression the world became so vile that it was necessary to cleanse it by the Flood from its corruption. The law was

preserved by Noah and his family, and Noah taught his descendants the Ten Commandments. As men again departed from God, the Lord chose Abraham, of whom He declared, *‘Abraham obeyed my voice, and kept my charge, my commandments, my statutes, and my laws’* (Genesis 26:5). To him was given the rite of circumcision, which was a sign that those who received it were devoted to the service of God—a pledge that they would remain separate from idolatry, and would obey the laws of God. The failure of Abraham’s descendants to keep his pledge, as shown in their disposition to form alliances with the heathen and adopt their practices, was the cause of their sojourn and bondage in Egypt. But in their intercourse with idolaters, and their forced submission to the Egyptians, the divine precepts became still further corrupted with the vile and cruel teachings of heathenism. Therefore, when the Lord brought them forth from Egypt, He came down upon Sinai, enshrouded in glory and surrounded by His angels, and in awful majesty spoke His law in the hearing of all the people.” (*Patriarchs and Prophets* 363-364)

“...Noah taught his descendants the Ten Commandments.”

Antediluvian

“Notwithstanding the wickedness of the antediluvian world, that age was not, as has often been supposed, an era of ignorance and barbarism. The people were granted the opportunity of reaching a high standard of moral and intellectual attainment. They possessed great physical and mental strength, and their advantages for acquiring both religious and scientific knowledge were unrivaled. It is a mistake to suppose that because they lived to a great age their minds matured late, their mental powers were early developed, and those who cherished the fear of God and lived in harmony with His will continued to increase in knowledge and wisdom throughout their life. Could illustrious scholars of our time be placed in contrast with men of the same age who lived before the Flood, they would appear as greatly inferior in mental as in physical strength. As the years of man have decreased, and his physical strength has diminished, so his mental capacities have lessened. There are men who now apply themselves to study during a period of from twenty to fifty years, and the world is filled with admiration of their attainments. But how limited are these acquisitions in comparison with those of men whose mental and physical

powers were developing for centuries!

“It is true that the people of modern times have the benefit of the attainments of their predecessors. The men of masterly minds, who planned and studied and wrote, have left their work for those who follow. But even in this respect, and so far as merely human knowledge is concerned, how much greater the advantages of the men of that olden time! They had among them for hundreds of years him who was formed in God’s image, whom the Creator Himself pronounced ‘good’—the man whom God had instructed in all the wisdom pertaining to the material world. Adam had learned from the Creator the history of creation; he himself witnessed the events of nine centuries; and he imparted his knowledge to his descendants. The antediluvians were without books, they had no written records; but with their great physical and mental vigor, they had strong memories, able to grasp and to retain that which was communicated to them, and in turn to transmit it unimpaired to their posterity. And for hundreds of years there were seven generations living upon the earth contemporaneously, having the opportunity of consulting together and profiting each by the knowledge and experience of all.” (*Patriarchs and Prophets* 82-83)

Moses—the First Writer of Scripture

“During the first twenty-five hundred years of human history, there was no written revelation. Those who had been taught of God, communicated their knowledge to others, and it was handed down from father to son, through successive generations. The preparation of the written word began in the time of Moses. Inspired revelations were then embodied in an inspired book. This work continued during the long period of sixteen hundred years—from Moses, the historian of creation and the law, to John, the recorder of the most sublime truths of the gospel.” (*The Great Controversy* v.2)

“The long years amid desert solitudes were not lost. Not only was Moses gaining a preparation for the great work before him, but during this time, under the inspiration of the Holy Spirit, he wrote the book of Genesis and also the book of Job, which would be read with the deepest interest by the people of God until the close of time.” (*3 Bible Commentary* 1140)

“During the first twenty-five hundred years of human history, there was no written revelation.”

“As the years rolled on, and he wandered with his flocks in solitary places, pondering upon the oppressed condition of his people, he recounted the dealings of God with his fathers and the promises that were the heritage of the chosen nation, and his prayers for Israel ascended by day and by night. Heavenly angels shed their light around him. Here, under the inspiration of the Holy Spirit, he wrote the book of Genesis. The long years spent amid the desert solitudes were rich in blessing, not alone to Moses and his people, but to the world in all succeeding ages.” (*Patriarchs and Prophets* 251)

How The Word Was Written

“Before the entrance of sin, Adam enjoyed open communion with his Maker; but since man separated himself from God by transgression, the human race has been cut off from this high privilege. By the plan of redemption, however, a way has been opened whereby the inhabitants of the earth may still have connection with heaven. God has communicated with men by His Spirit, and divine light has been imparted to the world by revelations to His chosen servants. *‘Holy men of God*

spake as they were moved by the Holy Ghost’ (II Peter 1:21)....

“The Bible points to God as its author; yet it was written by human hands; and in the varied style of its different books it presents the characteristics of the several writers. The truths revealed are all *‘given by inspiration of God’* (II Timothy 3:16); yet they are expressed in the words of men. The Infinite One by His Holy Spirit has shed light into the minds and hearts of His servants. He has given dreams and visions, symbols and figures; and those to whom the truth was thus revealed have themselves embodied the thought in human language.

“The Ten Commandments were spoken by God Himself, and were written by His own hand. They are of divine, and not of human composition. But the Bible, with its God-given truths expressed in the language of men, presents a union of the divine and the human. Such a union existed in the nature of Christ, who was the Son of God and the Son of man. Thus it is true of the Bible, as it was of Christ, that *‘the Word was made flesh, and dwelt among us’* (John 1:14).

“Holy men of God spake as they were moved by the Holy Ghost”

“Written in different ages, by men who differed widely in rank and occupation, and in mental and spiritual endowments, the books of the Bible present a wide contrast in style, as well as a diversity in the nature of the subjects unfolded. Different forms of expression are employed by different writers; often the same truth is more strikingly presented by one than by another. And as several writers present a subject under varied aspects and relations, there may appear, to the superficial, careless, or prejudiced reader, to be discrepancy or contradiction, where the thoughtful, reverent student, with clearer insight, discerns the underlying harmony.

“As presented through different individuals, the truth is brought out in its varied aspects. One writer is more strongly impressed with one phase of the subject; he grasps those points that harmonize with his experience or with his power of perception and appreciation; another seizes upon a different phase; and each, under the guidance of the Holy Spirit, presents what is most forcibly impressed upon his own mind—a different aspect of the truth in each, but a perfect harmony through all. And the truths thus revealed unite to form a perfect whole, adapted to meet the wants of men in all the circumstances and experiences of life.

“God has been pleased to communicate His truth to the world by human agencies, and He Himself, by His Holy Spirit, qualified men and enabled them to do this work. He guided the mind in the selection of what to speak and what to write. The treasure was entrusted to earthen vessels, yet it is, nonetheless, from heaven. The testimony is conveyed through the imperfect expression of human language, yet it is the testimony of God; and the obedient, believing child of God beholds in it the glory of a divine power, full of grace and truth.

“In His word, God has committed to men the knowledge necessary for salvation. The Holy Scriptures are to be accepted as an authoritative, infallible revelation of His will. They are the standard of character, the revealer of doctrines, and the test of experience. *‘Every scripture inspired of God is also profitable for teaching, for reproof, for correction, for instruction which is in righteousness; that the man of God may be complete, furnished completely unto every good work.’* (II Timothy 3:16-17, R.V.).

“The Holy Scriptures are to be accepted as an authoritative, infallible revelation of His will.”

“Yet the fact that God has revealed His will to men through His Word, has not rendered needless the continued presence and guiding of the Holy Spirit. On the contrary, the Spirit was promised by our Saviour, to open the Word to His servants, to illuminate and apply its teachings. And since it was the Spirit of God that inspired the Bible, it is impossible that the teaching of the Spirit should ever be contrary to that of the Word.

“The Spirit was not given—nor can it ever be bestowed—to supersede the Bible; for the Scriptures explicitly state that the Word of God is the standard by which all teaching and experience must be tested. Says the apostle John, *‘Believe not every spirit, but try the spirits whether they are of God: because many false prophets are gone out into the world’* (I John 4:1). And Isaiah declares, *‘To the law and to the testimony: if they speak not according to this word, it is because there is no light in them’* (Isaiah 8:20).

“Great reproach has been cast upon the work of the Holy Spirit by the errors of a class that, claiming its enlightenment, profess to have no further need of guidance from the Word of God. They are governed by impressions which they regard as the voice of God in the soul. But

the spirit that controls them is not the Spirit of God. This following of impressions, to the neglect of the Scriptures, can lead only to confusion, to deception and ruin. It serves only to further the designs of the evil one. Since the ministry of the Holy Spirit is of vital importance to the church of Christ, it is one of the devices of Satan, through the errors of extremists and fanatics, to cast contempt upon the work of the Spirit and cause the people of God to neglect this source of strength which our Lord Himself has provided.

“In harmony with the Word of God, His Spirit was to continue its work throughout the period of the gospel dispensation. During the ages while the Scriptures of both the Old and New Testament were being given, the Holy Spirit did not cease to communicate light to individual minds, apart from the revelations to be embodied in the Sacred Canon. The Bible itself relates how, through the Holy Spirit, men received warning, reproof, counsel, and instruction, in matters in no way relating to the giving of the Scriptures. And mention is made of prophets in different ages, of whose utterances nothing is recorded. In like manner, after the close of the Canon of the Scripture, the Holy Spirit was still to continue its work,

to enlighten, warn, and comfort the children of God.

“Jesus promised His disciples, *‘The Comforter which is the Holy Ghost, whom the Father will send in my name, he shall teach you all things, and bring all things to your remembrance, whatsoever I have said unto you.’* *‘When he, the Spirit of truth, is come, he will guide you into all truth...And he will show you things to come’* (John 14:26; 16:13). Scripture plainly teaches that these promises, so far from being limited to apostolic days, extend to the church of Christ in all ages. The Saviour assures His followers, *‘I am with you always, even unto the end of the world’* (Matthew 28:20). And Paul declares that the gifts and manifestations of the Spirit were set in the church *‘for the perfecting of the saints, for the work of the ministry, for the edifying of the body of Christ: till we all come in the unity of the faith, and of the knowledge of the Son of God, unto a perfect man, unto the measure of the stature of the fullness of Christ’* (Ephesians 4:12-13).

“For the believers at Ephesus the apostle prayed, *‘That the God of our Lord Jesus Christ, the Father of glory, may give unto you the Spirit of wisdom and revelation in the knowledge of him: the eyes of your understanding being enlightened;*

that ye may know what is the hope of his calling, and...what is the exceeding greatness of his power to usward who believe’ (Ephesians 1:17-19). The ministry of the divine Spirit in enlightening the understanding and opening to the mind the deep things of God’s holy word, was the blessing which Paul thus besought for the Ephesian church.

“After the wonderful manifestation of the Holy Spirit on the Day of Pentecost, Peter exhorted the people to repentance and baptism in the name of Christ, for the remission of their sins; and he said: *‘Ye shall receive the gift of the Holy Ghost. For the promise is unto you, and to your children, and to all that are afar off, even as many as the Lord our God shall call’* (Acts 2:38-39).

“In immediate connection with the scenes of the great day of God, the Lord by the prophet Joel has promised a special manifestation of His Spirit (Joel 2:28). This prophecy received a partial fulfillment in the outpouring of the Spirit on the Day of Pentecost; but it will reach its full accomplishment in the manifestation of divine grace which will attend the closing work of the gospel.

“The great controversy between good and evil will increase in intensity to the very close of time. In all ages the wrath of Satan has been manifested against the church of Christ; and God has bestowed His grace and Spirit upon His people to strengthen them to stand against the power of the evil one. When the apostles of Christ were to bear His gospel to the world and to record it for all future ages, they were especially endowed with the enlightenment of the Spirit. But as the church approaches her final deliverance, Satan is to work with greater power. He comes down *‘having great wrath, because he knoweth that he hath but a short time’* (Revelation 12:12). He will work *‘with all power and signs and lying wonders’* (II Thessalonians 2:9). For six thousand years that mastermind that once was highest among the angels of God has been wholly bent to the work of deception and ruin. And all the depths of satanic skill and subtlety acquired, all the cruelty developed, during these struggles of the ages, will be brought to bear against God’s people in the final conflict. And in this time of peril the followers of Christ are to bear to the world the warning of the Lord’s second advent; and a people are to be prepared to stand before Him at His coming, *‘without spot, and blameless’* (II Peter 3:14). At this time

the special endowment of divine grace and power is not less needful to the church than in apostolic days.

“Through the illumination of the Holy Spirit, the scenes of the long-continued conflict between good and evil have been opened to the writer of these pages. From time to time I have been permitted to behold the working, in different ages, of the great controversy between Christ, the Prince of life, The Author of our salvation, and Satan, the prince of evil, the author of sin, the first transgressor of God’s holy law. Satan’s enmity against Christ has been manifested against His followers. The same hatred of the principles of God’s law, the same policy of deception, by which error is made to appear as truth, by which human laws are substituted for the law of God, and men are led to worship the creature rather than the Creator, may be traced in all the history of the past. Satan’s efforts to misrepresent the character of God, to cause men to cherish a false conception of the Creator, and thus to regard Him with fear and hate rather than with love; his endeavors to set aside the divine law, leading the people to think themselves free from its requirements; and his persecution of those who dare to resist his deceptions, have been steadfastly pursued in all ages. They may be traced in the history of patri-

archs, prophets, and apostles, of martyrs and reformers.

“In the great final conflict, Satan will employ the same policy, manifest the same spirit, and work for the same end as in all preceding ages. That which has been, will be, except that the coming struggle will be marked with a terrible intensity such as the world has never witnessed. Satan’s deceptions will be more subtle, his assaults more determined. If it were possible, he would lead astray the elect (Mark 13:22, R.V.).

“As the Spirit of God has opened to my mind the great truths of His Word, and the scenes of the past and the future, I have been bidden to make known to others that which has thus been revealed—to trace the history of the controversy in past ages, and especially so to present it as to shed a light on the fast-approaching struggle of the future. In pursuance of this purpose, I have endeavored to select and group together events in the history of the church in such a manner as to trace the unfolding of the great testing truths that at different periods have been given to the world, that have excited the wrath of Satan, and the enmity of a world-loving church, and that have been maintained by the witness of

those who *‘loved not their lives unto the death.’*

“In these records we may see a foreshadowing of the conflict before us. Regarding them in the light of God’s Word, and by the illumination of His Spirit, we may see unveiled the devices of the wicked one, and the dangers which they must shun who would be found *‘without fault’* before the Lord at His coming.

“The great events which have marked the progress of reform in past ages are matters of history, well known and universally acknowledged by the Protestant world; they are facts which none can gainsay. This history I have presented briefly, in accordance with the scope of the book, and the brevity which must necessarily be observed, the facts having been condensed into as little space as seemed consistent with a proper understanding of their application. In some cases where a historian has so grouped together events as to afford, in brief, a comprehensive view of the subject, or has summarized details in a convenient manner, his words have been quoted; but in some instances no specific credit has been given, since the quotations are not given for the purpose of citing that writer as authority, but because his statement affords a ready and forcible

presentation of the subject. In narrating the experience and views of those carrying forward the work of reform in our own time, similar use has been made of their published works.

“It is not so much the object of this book to present new truths concerning the struggles of former times, as to bring out facts and principles which have a bearing on coming events. Yet viewed as a part of the controversy between the forces of light and darkness, all these records of the past are seen to have a new significance; and through them a light is cast upon the future, illumining the pathway of those who, like the reformers of past ages, will be called, even at the peril of all earthly good, to witness *‘for the word of God, and for the testimony of Jesus Christ.’*”

“To unfold the scenes of the great controversy between truth and error; to reveal the wiles of Satan, and the means by which he may be successfully resisted; to present a satisfactory solution of the great problem of evil, shedding such a light upon the origin and the final disposition of sin as to make fully manifest the justice and benevolence of God in all His dealings with His creatures; and to show the holy, unchanging nature of His law, is the object of this book. That

through its influence souls may be delivered from the power of darkness, and become *‘partakers of the inheritance of the saints in light,’* to the praise of Him who loved us, and gave Himself for us, is the earnest prayer of the writer.” (*The Great Controversy* v,-xii – Introduction)

Printing

“Those Reformers whose protest has given us the name Protestant felt that God had called them to give the gospel to the world, and in doing this they were ready to sacrifice their possessions, their liberty, and their lives. Are we in this last conflict of the great controversy as faithful to our trust as were the early Reformers to theirs?”

“In the face of persecution and death, the truth for that time was spread far and near. The Word of God was carried to the people; all classes, high and low, rich and poor, learned and ignorant, studied it eagerly, and those who received the light became in their turn its messengers. In those days the truth was brought home to the people through the press. Luther’s pen was a power, and his writings, scattered broadcast, stirred the world. The same agencies are at our command, with facilities multiplied a hundred fold. Bibles, publications in many lan-

guages, setting forth the truth for this time, are at our hand and can be swiftly carried to all the world. We are to give the last warning of God to men, and what should be our earnestness in studying the Bible, and our zeal in spreading the light!" (6 Testimonies 403)

"The light of truth is shedding its bright beams upon the world through missionary effort. The press is an instrumentality by which many are reached whom it would be impossible to reach by ministerial effort. A great work can be done by presenting to the people the Bible just as it reads. Carry the word of God to every man's door, urge its plain statements upon every man's conscience, repeat to all the Saviour's command: '*Search the Scriptures.*' Admonish them to take the Bible as it is, to implore divine enlightenment, and then, when the light shines, to gladly accept each precious ray and fearlessly abide the consequences." (5 Testimonies 388)

A great work
can be done by presenting
to the people the Bible
just as it reads.

Notes



Answer Key

Page 5

1. **Alert**, strong, word, gesture, forgetting

2. God—Jesus, angels

3. Holy men

Page 6

1. They had **alert** strong minds that could remember each word and gesture. Later they could recall without forgetting one detail of what they had been taught.

2. God—Jesus, angels

3. Adam, Garden of Eden/angels

4. Holy men like Seth, Enoch, and Noah

Page 11

1. About God, He is using the Scriptures.

2. Moses, John

3. God

4. Teacher, check.

Page 12

Lamp = Bible

Wick = Faith

Oil = Holy Spirit

Jesus = Light

Page 13

1. It was communicated orally one to another—“handed down from father to son.”

2. In the time of Moses

3. Moses, John

4. 1,600 years

5. God, human hands

6. Authoritative, infallible, revelation

7. Teacher, check.

Page 16

Eagle – U

Goat – C

Pigs – U

Rabbit – U

Horse – U

Goose – C

Cow – C

Chickens – C

Sheep – C

Answer Key

Page 21

1. Ten Commandments
2. (1) Leather
(2) Papyrus
(3) Parchment

3. See pages 17-18.

Page 22

4. In cylindrical boxes called “capsa”
5. Bits, broken, pottery

1. Egyptian inscriptions about 4000-5000 B.C., or King Sargon I in Babylon 2350 B.C.

2.
A. Ten Commandments—finger of God

B. See page 15.

Page 23

3. See page 15.

4. A leather scroll cut with a pen knife

Page 23 continued

5. See page 16.

6. See pages 17-18.

Page 24

7. By joining together pieces of papyrus

8. In cylindrical boxes called “capsa”

9. Bits of broken pottery

10. See page 20.

Page 27

1. Public Writer

2.

M	Y	T	I	C	S	Y	L	C	R	I	B	E	R
A	U	T	S	W	T	R	A	I	T	E	R	P	U
N	S	N	D	I	O	C	G	A	T	E	R	E	N
U	E	S	C	R	I	B	E	P	E	N	E	U	M
S	W	R	I	T	E	R	L	L	I	W	B	T	N
C	L	C	L	C	I	E	E	P	I	W	M	U	N
R	E	L	B	O	C	C	O	P	Y	K	U	C	O
I	H	E	U	U	D	O	C	U	M	E	N	T	S
P	C	A	P	N	F	R	L	E	T	T	E	R	S
T	I	N	I	T	N	D	E	S	S	E	N	I	L
S	C	H	E	C	K	S	L	E	T	T	E	R	S

Answer Key

Page 28

1. A public writer
2. They looked after public records of the king, or legal documents, wills, letters, etc. for the people; or a personal secretary for a public officer in the king's court; or copy manuscripts like the Bible. He often had his office by the city gate.
3. See page 26.
4. A. Animal skin paper
B. See page 25.

Page 32

1. See page 30.
2. Teacher, check.
3. Bible

Page 33

1. 105 A.D., China
2. Johannes Gutenberg,
Mainz, Germany
3. The great desire of the people to learn

Page 33 continued

4. See pages 30-31.
5. Bible

Page 40

- 1.-5. Teacher, check.

Page 41

1. Teacher, check.
See page 38.
2. See the Teacher's Section, page 2.

Page 44

Teacher, check.

Page 45-46

1. The Word of God,
The Lively Oracles,
The Law and the Testimony
2. The Holy Scriptures
(Which means sacred writings)

- 3.-5. Use your Bibles.

Page 51

- 1.-6. Use your Bibles

Answer Key

Page 53

7. Ge—Genesis; Ru—Ruth; M't—Matthew; Joh—John; Re—Revelation; Ps—Psalm; Ec—Ecclesiastes; Heb—Hebrews; II Ti—II Timothy; III Jo—III John; Jas—James, Ro—Romans; Joe—Joel; Ezr—Ezra; Pr—Proverbs

Page 54

1. See page 51.
2. Divide, or, through, and, repeat
3. Obadiah - Ob; II John - II Jo; Philemon - Ph'm; Jude - Jude
4. Behold; John 5:39

Page 55

1. See page 52.

Page 56

1. (1) I-II Samuel; I-II Kings; I-II Chronicles
- (2) Isaiah
- (3) Lamentations
- (4) Ezra

Page 56 continued

- (5) Threats and promises of things which would happen to the world.
- (6) Psalm, Job
- (7) Psalm 119:105
- (8) Jeremiah 23:29
- (9) James 1:3
- (10) The story of the life and death of Jesus.
- (11) What the twelve apostles did
- (12) They do not contain a single quotation from the Old Testament.
- (13) John
- (14) It contains Christ's talk with His disciples before His death and His prayer for them.
- (15) "*Feed my lambs*" (John 21:15).

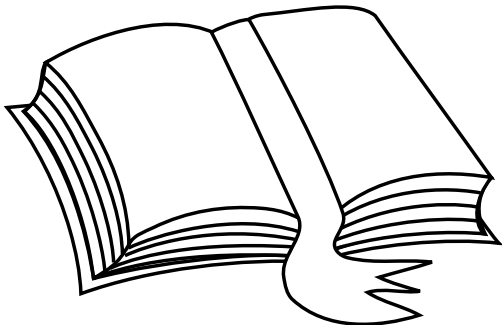
Page 58

Teacher, check.

Answer Key

Page 64

1. Luke
2. Isaiah
3. Psalms
4. Revelation
5. Philemon
6. Job
7. Genesis
8. Jeremiah
9. Esther
10. Ecclesiastes
11. James
12. Hebrews



Muller's Rules for Bible Reading

Read the Scriptures regularly through. Read alternately portions of the Old and New Testament. Mark where you leave off, and commence there the next time.

Read with Prayer. You cannot by your own wisdom understand. Seek carefully the help of the Holy Spirit's enlightening power.

Read with meditation. Ponder over what you read. You see new and deeper meanings. It is better to **think over** a little than to read a great deal.

Read with reference to yourself. Receiving instruction and blessing yourself, then pass on to others.

Read with faith. Not simply as statements that may be true or not. Rest upon the promises. Read them as made for you.

Read in order to carry into practice. The Word must be accepted as a revelation of God's will. In it He tells us what to do, and how to do it. Be obedient children.

Gardening Sheet

Lesson Three Subject Language

Title "History of the Word"

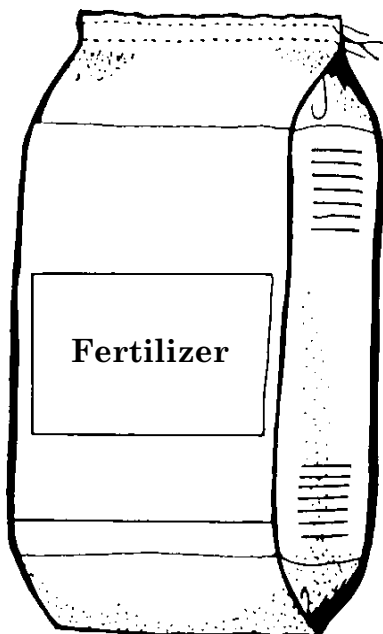
In Season

Out of Season

(This can be for both In Season and Out of Season.)

God wants us to study more about His Word and how it developed and how to distribute it. Since His Word is linked to Israel, a nation of gardeners, we can learn much from the Bible on gardening.

Check on all of the texts relating to soil. (Ground, land, field, or country.)



Organic Fertilizers

Composed barnyard manure

One of the best all-around garden fertilizers because it also contains humus as soil conditioner.

Prepared sheep

Useful as a top-dressing after crops are up. Quickly becomes available in the soil.

Dried blood

Product of slaughter houses. Its nitrogen content quickly becomes available.

Bone meal

Contains nitrogen and phosphoric acid, but not potash. This is a favorite phosphorus source for roses.

Inorganic fertilizers

Ammonium nitrate

Has a very high nitrogen content, and should be used with due care.

Phosphorus

Give especially good results when applied to peat or light sandy soils.

Wood ashes

Another source of potash. Corrects soil acidity.

“Also Jonathan David’s uncle
was a wise counsellor,
a wise man, and a scribe....”

I Chronicles 27:32



Each booklet in the series,
“Designing Your Own School Program,”
is planned for a family to study together for their homeschool curriculum;
yet versatile enough to be used in the conventional classroom.
Learn the principles of the subject matter from the Scriptures;
discover more academic information;
then apply it to your daily life.

Other titles in the language series are available
in the following subjects:

- 1 – What is Language?
- 2 – Your Bible, The Word
- 3 – History of the Word
- 4 – Understanding the Word
- 5 – The Word Explains Words
- 6 – Books Full of Words
- 7 – Pure Words
- 8 – Figurative Words
- 9 – Synonyms, Homonyms, and Antonyms
- 10 – Development of Words (Prefixes, Suffixes, Root Words)



Mark 4:29