

Teacher's Guide

for Use in Intermediate to
Advanced ESL Classes

for *The Story of Hope Bible Study*

(Based on Global English Version, 2015)

Those who use *The Story of Hope Bible Study* book are freely permitted to print and use this Leader's Guide.

If at all possible, you should attend a Good Soil Evangelism & Discipleship (E&D) training seminar in preparation for using *The Story of Hope (TSOH)*.

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Introduction for ESL Teachers

This short guide has been prepared to help you use *The Story of Hope* with learners of English as a Second Language. Beginning level learners are encouraged to use a version of *The Story of Hope* written in their heart language, however intermediate and advanced level students should be able to use and understand the Global English (preferred) or North American versions of *The Story of Hope*.

Each lesson has suggestions for you to teach the information to ESL students and includes:

- Definitions of key vocabulary words.
- Explanation of grammatical structures and ideas to teach/review them.
- Clarification of cultural items (if applicable).
- Idioms of interest to students.
- Suggestion for use of the pictures as tools for discussion and writing practice.

Some of the wording has been simplified in the Instructions and a few other areas of this Guide to provide the Teacher with suggested alternative readings for difficult passages.

While the page numbers of this guide will not coincide exactly with the page numbers in *The Story of Hope*, the page numbers from *The Story of Hope* are given at the top left corner of the first page of the page or pages that discuss it.

A good introduction to starting an ESL outreach ministry and how to teach English can be found in the book (author: Michael Pasquale) entitled *An ESL Ministry Handbook: Contexts & Principles* published by Credo House Publishers (2011).

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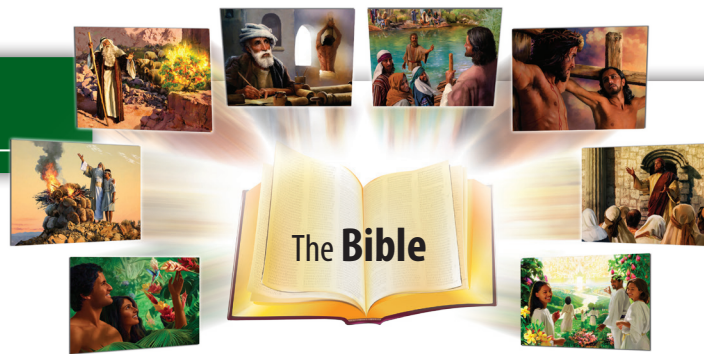
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Introduction

Title: Introduction (p. 4)

Text on Bible: The Bible



Left column:

The Bible is the most amazing book ever written. It contains 66 individual books. Approximately 40 authors wrote different parts of the Bible over a period of 1,500 years. These authors lived in many different regions of the world, and they wrote their parts of the Bible in three different languages. Many different types of people participated in writing the Bible. They cover many historical eras and various ways of life. They had different experiences of family life and work. Some of these authors were well educated, but others had very little education. All of these individual voices make the Bible even more interesting.

This amazing book contains more than 500 stories and 3,000 characters. Yet all of these stories join together to make one Big Story that continues through the Bible from its beginning to its end. This Big Story has a beginning that attracts your attention, and it has a clear and interesting plan. The story also has a strong and interesting central character, and a great variety of other fascinating characters. It has numerous mysteries along the way and an exciting ending. It is a story that has a wonderful beginning, but then turns terribly wrong. However, it ends better than you can imagine. And in addition to all of that, it is a TRUE story.

Right column begins:

It is profitable for you to read and study the Bible, even if you have doubts about its message. This very old book has been accepted throughout the world as literature, and is a bestseller in many regions and countries of the world. If you want to be a truly well-educated person, you really need to read the whole Bible carefully.

People who are familiar with the Bible and its Big Story understand why the book is popular. When people begin to study the Big Story with open minds, they understand the reason why the Bible attracts readers. The reason is that the story reveals a need that all people have, and it shows how that need can be met. The Bible is truly The Story of Hope. It is the story that reveals the unique provision in God's plan to bring eternal hope to people of all times and places. The best way to understand and appreciate any great book is to study it seriously from beginning to end. Therefore, this is the best way to study the Bible. This Bible study book will help you to do just that.

Teacher Notes: *Have students quietly read through this introduction section and write down (or underline) any words or phrases that are unfamiliar to them. If the reading is a bit hard for them, tell them not to worry, and encourage them that the lessons will be shorter. You can also give a brief summary of the introduction section by saying something like "The Bible is a book that has many parts. There were many authors and took more than 1,500 years to write. The Bible is a true story about God's plan for people and the world." This will be a good place to gauge the reading ability of the student(s).*

Instructions

Title: Instructions (p. 5)

Subheading #1: Tips (Instructions) for Self-Study

- Start at the storyline's beginning of the story on page 12 and continue to read to the end on page 31. Next, study *The Chronological Bridge to Life* on pages 32-39. This section summarizes eight essential truths that you will find in the Bible's Big Story.
- To better understand the locations where events occurred, look at the Bible maps on pages 7-9. Also look at the tabernacle illustration on page 10. The tabernacle illustration will help you to understand how those who worshipped God in the early years of Bible history found hope.
- Read the Bible passages and then study the questions given for each event. We wrote these questions to help you understand the Big Story of this big book, the Bible, in a short amount of time.
- If you have questions, do not let the questions stop you. You will find answers to some of your questions as you continue through the study. Let the story reveal the answers. Then if you still have questions after you complete the study, seek answers from someone who knows the Bible well. Or you can contact GlobalEnglish@SowAndHarvest.com.
- Think of the Bible's Big Story as a mystery story. Look for clues that slowly reveal the plot. Enjoy seeing how the plot is resolved, and how the meaning of the story slowly becomes clear.
- You will find more suggestions for individual study in the section below, even though that material is primarily for leader-guided studies.
- If you wish to tell us about your experiences as a participant in this study, please describe your experiences in an email and send it to GlobalEnglish@SowAndHarvest.com. We would love to hear from you.

Teacher Notes: *You don't have to spend too much time on this page. Ask students to read through the "Tips for Self Study" and ask if there are any questions. If you decide that some of the suggestions given in the "Suggestions for Group Study Leaders" section on pages 5 and 6, but you do not want to take the time to read through that material with the student, prepare a summary of the suggestions to share at the same time as your discussion of "Tips for Self Study."*

Follow the same procedure for this page as for page 4. Discuss words and phrases that are difficult to understand.

Maps and Places

Pages 7-9

Teacher Notes:

- You may want to bring out a world map and show where the Holy Land is.
- You may need to explain the units of measurement and perhaps show a local map to compare distances.
- Have students point on the map to where their country of ancestry/heritage is (if applicable).

Teacher Vocabulary: *(some examples of easier definitions for ESL context)*

Galilee: Galilee was a region in northern Palestine.

Sea of Galilee: The Sea of Galilee was a large lake in the eastern part of Galilee.

Jordan River: The Jordan River flowed from north to south in Palestine. It ran from north of the Sea of Galilee to the Dead Sea.

Dead Sea: The Dead Sea is a body of water in southern Palestine. Water does not flow out of it. Its water contains so much salt that nothing can live in it. Sometimes it is called the Salt Sea. The Jordan River flows into the Dead Sea.

Note: A great resource for ESL-level definitions of Bible concepts can be found in Eby, J. Wesley, Lyons, George, & Truesdale, Al. *A Dictionary of the Bible & Christian Doctrine in Everyday English*. Kansas City, MO: Beacon Hill Press, 2004.

Grammar Overview:

This will be a good place to overview asking “wh” questions such as “Where is ...?”

Put on the board:

Where	am	I
	is	he
		she
		it
	are	we
		you
		they

Review that when you are asking a location question, you would say “Where is ...?” if singular and “Where are ...?” if plural.

Example questions for review:

Look at the maps on page 7, 8 and 9. (Lower level students can point, advanced students can practice describing their placement on the map)

1. Where is the Sea of Galilee?
2. Where is the Great Sea?

Have students ask their own questions to each other or to the whole class.

For expansion: Ask “Which” and “What” questions to compare/contrast for size and for directional terms like *east*, *west*, *north*, *south* and to ask comprehension questions.

1. Which sea is largest: The Great Sea, the Dead Sea, or the Sea of Galilee?
2. What is the name of the biggest sea? (The Great Sea)
3. (A more advanced question): Where is the Arabian Desert? (possible answers: The Arabian Desert is to the east of Canaan. The Arabian Desert is to the south of the Euphrates River.)

Have students ask their own questions to each other or to the whole class.

Writing Assignment: Give students a blank map and ask them to write, on the map, the names of the places discussed above.

1. Gate of the Court
2. Court Fence
3. Bronze Altar
4. Offerings at the Altar
5. Bronze Laver (Basin)
6. Tabernacle
7. Holy Place
8. Golden Lampstand
9. Table of Bread
10. Altar of Incense
11. Veil
12. Most Holy Place
13. Ark of the Covenant
14. Mercy Seat
15. Pillar of Fire & Cloud

This unusual structure plays an important role in the first half of *The Story of Hope*. Later in the study, you will return to this picture. You will learn why and how this mobile place of worship (tabernacle) became a symbol of hope and promise for many God-seekers who lived a long time ago.

Teacher's Notes: This section can be covered in much the same way as the map pages. You can point to the picture and describe the items and where they are. You can help clarify and define some new terms that may have.

Teaching Vocabulary (*):

Altar: A place where a sacrifice can be offered.

Ark (Meaning 1): A special wooden box used to carry precious objects and to for the base for the Mercy Seat.

Covenant: A Promise, or agreement.

Incense: A kind of spice with a fragrant smell that is burned as an offering.

Mercy Seat: The place on the ark or altar where the blood of the sacrifice is placed.

Tabernacle: A tabernacle was a house, like a tent or hut that could be moved. The people of Israel lived in tabernacles as they moved from Egypt to Canaan. The most important tabernacle in the Old Testament was Israel's house of worship. God told Moses to build a special tent as a sanctuary. The inner room was called the most holy place, or holy of holies. The Ark of the Covenant was kept in this inner part. The altar, where sacrifices were offered, was placed outside in front of the Tabernacle. The Tabernacle was the house of God in a special way. God met His people there as they worshipped Him. The people of Israel moved the Tabernacle as they travelled from place to place.

* The teaching vocabulary for these lessons is taken from *The Story of Hope*, and from the *New King James Version of the Bible*. If another version of the Bible (for instance, the New International Version-NIV) is used for reading the Bible passages, the vocabulary items will have to be modified to reflect the changed wording.

Note: You can wait to discuss this page in detail until it is covered in the study, or if students are curious, you can talk about it a bit more now.

Grammar Overview

You can review prepositions such as: *near, next to, in front of, by, across from ...*

You can also review the questions of "Which?" "What?" "Where?"

THE STORY OF HOPE

On the next page, you will begin the fascinating study of God's master plan. God's plan is for the universe, the spirit world, and the human race. You will learn the answer to some of the great questions that men and women of all times and places ask: How did I get here? What is the true meaning and purpose of life? How can my life have this meaning and purpose? What happens to me after I die? How can I be prepared to die?

Turn the page and begin your experience with the true, unfolding drama of *The Story of Hope*.

Teacher's Notes:

Grammar Overview:

Review the use of "how" in questions:

'How' is used in a number of various combinations to ask questions. Here are the most common combinations:

How often

'How often' is used to ask about the frequency with which someone does something.

Example: *How often do they go to the store?*

How long does it take?

'How long' is used to time ask about the duration of an activity.

Example: *How long does it take to get to New York by plane?*

How (+) various adjectives

'How' is combined with various adjectives to ask detailed information about an object.

Example: *How deep is the river? - How wide is the street?*

How much

'How much' is used to ask about a singular, non-countable quantity. The most common question is: How much does it cost?

Example: *How much rice is in the cup?*

How many

'How many' is used to ask about plural, countable objects.

Example: *How many apples are there in the bowl?*

How about (verb+) 'ing'

'How about ing' is used to make a suggestion.

Example: *How about having dinner with us tonight?*

How do you (+ verb)

'How do you verb' is used to ask about the manner in which something is done.

Example: *How do you bake a cake?*

How do you do

This is a funny manner of greeting in English. It is only used the first time you meet someone and is responded to with 'How do you do' or 'Pleased to meet you.'

Example: *How do you do. - How do you do.*

Note: Relate to the questions starting with “how” ... Talk about how you answer questions starting with “how”:

Question: “How did I get here?”

Answer: “I got here by ...”

Question: “How can I realize that meaning in my life?”

Answer: “I can realize that meaning by ...”

Note: This is not necessarily the time to press students to answer these personal questions (though if they are eager to talk and share, that is fine!). These questions will be explored in further depth as the lessons continue.

Lesson Spreads: Pages 12-21

Text at the bottom of each two page spread (12-13, 14-15, 16-17, 18-19, 20-21):

Centered between pages:

Put a check mark next to all of the ways that God is portrayed in the events on these pages:

On the odd page (on the left side of the two page spread):

Put a mark beside the ways that God is

- Almighty Creator Supreme Authority Just Judge Merciful Protector
 Holy God Faithful Promise Keeper Eternal Being

On the even page (on the right side of the two page spread):

portrayed in the events on these pages:

- Universally Present Spirit All-Knowing One Person to Whom you can Relate Loving Father
 Authoritative Lawgiver Forgiving Redeemer Truth Revealer

Teacher’s Note: *This information as at the bottom of each page from p. 12-21. Before or after lesson one, go over the terms at the bottom of the page to check for comprehension. Use an ESL dictionary for help if applicable. At a minimum, explain the following words as simply as possible (assume that your student will not understand them in English):*

Almighty – all powerful

Supreme – above all

Just – right in all of his judgments

Eternal – without beginning or end

Being – a living creature, or, in God’s case, one who is alive and the source of all life

Universally - everywhere

All-knowing - knowing everything

Authoritative – having the power to rule

To relate to – to feel close to; to find a person or things easy to know

Redeemer – one who pays the debt of another

Revealer – one who opens up and presents something that has been hidden

1 The Eternal God

In its opening statement, the Bible answers the most basic question of human existence. The Bible declares that there is a God and that He has always existed.

Genesis 1:1



Bible study discussion guide (text flows from left column to right column):

- a. Read the first phrase of Genesis 1:1. Does Genesis 1:1 speak of one God or more than one god?
- b. Which of the following statements is true? Explain the reasons for your choice.
 - The Bible begins with an attempt to prove the existence of God.
 - The Bible begins with the assumption that God exists.
- c. Read Psalm 90:2. What does it mean that God is “from everlasting to everlasting”?
- d. As we read through the stories of the Bible, we learn more and more about God. We learn who He is and what He is like. At the bottom of each double page spread (such as this one, pages 12-13), put a mark beside the ways God is portrayed in the four events on the two pages.

Teacher’s Notes:

Vocabulary

Statement – Is something you say or write which gives information in a formal or definite way.

Existence – Something that is present in the real world. It is a real thing. “Existed” is the past tense of the verb, “To exist.”

Declare – When you say something that is true.

Phrase – A short group of words that are used together in a sentence.

Following - (in this case) A preposition that refers to a list of things you are about to say.

Reasoning – The reasons why you think what you think.

From Everlasting to Everlasting – Without beginning or end. *[Teacher’s Note: Avoid the wording “from the beginning to the end,” which creates the problem of suggesting that there was a beginning of or ending to God’s existence.]*

Portrayed - Shown, or presented.



Grammar Overview

This could be a good time to give an overview of prepositions and prepositional phrases. The most common prepositions in English are *at, by, for, from, under, without, in, with*.

You may want to clarify that “to” can serve as both a *preposition* as in “I went to the store.” (“to the store” is a prepositional phrase) and an *infinitive marker* as in “I want to go to the store.” (In this sentence the first “to” marks the infinitive of the verb “go”, while the second is a preposition).

Some prepositional phrases in this section:

- In its opening statement
- From everlasting to everlasting
- With an attempt (Actually the object of the preposition is the long Noun Phrase: “an attempt to prove the existence of God”)
- Of the Bible
- In the four events
- On the two pages

Review: “wh” question words such as *why, which, and what* ...

2 Creation of the Earth

Next, the Bible says that God created the universe, including our earth and its heavens. God also created plants and animals of all kinds.

Genesis 1:1-25



Bible study discussion guide (text flows from left column to right column):

a. The first day of creation—Read verses 1-5.

- When God created the earth, what was its condition (verse 2)?
- What did God do in verses 3-5?

b. The second day of creation—Read verses 6-8. What did God divide on this day?

c. The third day of creation—Read verses 9-13.

- What happened first on the third day? (verses 9-10)
- What happened next on the third day? (verses 11-13)

d. The fourth day of creation—Read verses 14-19. What were some of God’s purposes for the lights in the heavens above the earth?

e. The fifth day of creation—Read verses 20-23. What animals were created on this day?

f. The sixth day of creation, part 1—Read verses 24-25. What animals were created next?

Teacher’s Notes:

Vocabulary

Universe – The whole world and everything beyond the atmosphere of the earth.

Purposes – The reason why something is done or made.

Create – To make or produce something.

Without form and void – Unshaped and empty of life.

Firmament – An expanse; in this case, the atmosphere.

Evening and morning – The Hebrew people, following the Genesis account, started the day in “the evening”.

Herb – A plant, or shrub; some can be used for seasoning, medicine, or perfume.

“According to its kind” – In agreement with the species or type of living thing it is (for example, a certain tree will produce seeds that will grow into exactly the same type of tree).

Grammar Overview

You may need to review ordinal numbers. Ordinal numbers are numbers that show order: *first, second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, etc.*

Since **ordinal numbers have nothing to do with amount but rather with position**, do not start off by using numbers but instead use images of other vocabulary words to simulate a race on the board. You can talk with your students about the positions of each item by saying for example “*The dog is first and the cat is second.*” Begin with just a few words or images on the board and work your way up to give students practice using the first ten ordinal numbers. Introduce the word ‘*last*’ as well since this is a position related vocabulary word. Once students understand the meaning of these words, you can use number flashcards and choral repetition for pronunciation practice.

3 Creation of Man

Then God created a man and a woman, Adam and Eve, and commissioned them to rule (put them in charge) over everything he created on the earth, but He told them not to eat the fruit of one particular tree.

Genesis 1:26-31; Genesis 2:7-25



Bible study discussion guide (text flows from left column to right column):

- a. Read Genesis 1:26-27. Compared to the other creatures God made, what was unique and special about the creation of man and woman?
- b. Read Genesis 1:28-31. What special role did God give to Adam and Eve that was not given to other creatures that God made?
- c. Read Genesis 2:7. What additional facts do we learn here regarding (about) the creation of Adam?
- d. Read Genesis 2:8-9. What indications do we see in these verses that the Garden of Eden was a beautiful and fruitful paradise?
- e. Read Genesis 2:15-17. What one thing did God tell Adam not to do, and what did God say would happen if this command was disobeyed?
- f. Read Genesis 2:18-25. (Is the following statement) **true** or false? *At this time, Adam and Eve were living in a condition of innocence.* What do you see in these verses that leads (you) to your conclusion?

Teacher's Notes:

Vocabulary

Particular – Set apart from others.

Compared – To think about the way things are the same or different.

Additional – Other; added to.

Unique – One of a kind; different than all others.

Indications – Things that are pointed out, or shown.

Image and likeness – God gave some of His own characteristics to human beings when He created them, so they are like Him.

Be fruitful and multiply – Give birth to children and increase your number.

Subdue – To bring or keep other people or things under your control.

Shame – An uncomfortable feeling that you have when you know that you have done something wrong or embarrassing.

Tree of life – A tree with fruit that would sustain life (keep life going).



Tree of the knowledge of good and evil –A tree with fruit that, if eaten, would take away the innocence of Adam and Eve and cause them to know both good and evil.

Guess – To form an idea about something. It may or may not be true.

Grammar Overview

Preposition review:

- “of man and woman”, “of Adam”
- “at this time”
- “In these verses”

4 Downfall of Lucifer

At some earlier time Lucifer, who was originally a beautiful angel of God, led other angels in an unsuccessful rebellion against God. Then Lucifer became known as Satan, the Devil.

Ezekiel 28:11-17; Isaiah 14:12-15



- a. Angels are spirit beings that God created to worship and serve Him.
- b. Ezekiel and Isaiah provided a description of Lucifer's downfall by comparing Lucifer to the kings of Tyre and Babylon.
 - Read Ezekiel 28:11-17. What was Lucifer originally like?
 - Read Isaiah 14:12-15. What did Lucifer want to do that led to his downfall? In verse 15, what did God say would happen to him?
- c. Read Matthew 25:41. How does this verse relate to Isaiah 14:15? Hint: The "Devil" is another name for Lucifer.
- d. Who do you think the Devil's angels are—the angels mentioned in Matthew 25:41?
- e. We do not know exactly when Lucifer rebelled. His rebellion certainly occurred before the following event, and it might have been much earlier.

Teacher's Notes:

Vocabulary

Originally – In the beginning.

Unsuccessful – When you try to do something and it doesn't work.

Attack – A violent act which is done in order to hurt someone or damage something.

Against – When you think something is wrong. You do not agree.

Spirit – The part of yourself that is not your body and is connected with your deep ideas and feelings about life.

Worship – To show respect to God.

Rebellion – A violent organized action by a large group of people who are trying to change something.

Mentioned – To speak or write about something.

Anointed – To have oil applied to the head to prepare someone for serving the Lord.

Cherub – The highest order of the angels.

Profane – A thing or creature that cannot be used in serving God.

Exalt – To lift up [for example, 'exalt my throne' means to lift my throne above].

The Most High – One of the titles of God.

Sheol – The grave; the place of the dead.



Picture Discussion

Have the students describe in their own words (either orally, or in writing) what they see in the picture.

Grammar Overview

You can review past tense verbs (the regular verbs will at least be review for advanced students and probably intermediate as well). The irregular forms are good practice as well.

Regular form: The past tense of a verb is usually formed by adding “-ed” to the end of the verb. If the word ends with an “e,” then just add “-d”.

The past tense of the verb “to listen”

Person	Singular	Plural
First	I listened	We listened
Second	You listened	You listened
Third	He/she/it listened	They listened

Have the students find the regular verbs in the past tense in this lesson.

The regular verbs: *failed, created, compared, mentioned, rebelled, happened*

Go over definitions of any verbs if applicable (use an ESL dictionary if necessary)

Locate the irregular verbs in this lesson: *led, became, was, made*

5 Beginning of Human Sin

In continued defiance against God, Satan tempted Eve to eat the forbidden tree. Eve then caused Adam to eat of the tree, and Adam ate it, even though God gave a clear and loving warning.

Genesis 3:1-6



a. Keep in mind these words from the last book of the Bible: “That ancient serpent, who is the devil, or Satan.” (Revelation 20:2).

b. Read Genesis 3:1-5. Satan appeared to Eve in the form of a serpent and ... (mark the statements below that are true)

- Gave her a false interpretation of God’s words that made God seem to be unloving (compare Genesis 2:16-17 with Genesis 3:1).
- Denied that God could or would really punish disobedience as God had promised He would (see verse 4).
- Suggested that God only gave this warning because God is selfish and jealous (see verse 5)

c. Read Genesis 3:6. What three things caused Eve to eat the fruit that God had forbidden?

d. As we read the Bible, we must to realize that to disobey what God has commanded is “sin.”

Teacher’ Notes:

Vocabulary

Continued – To not stop doing something.; kept on doing something.

Sin – Doing something that breaks the laws of God; something that God hates.

Ancient Serpent – An old snake.

Punish – To make someone suffer because of something they did wrong.

Disobedience – To refuse to do what someone in authority tells you to do, or to not follow the rules.

Suggested – To put forth a plan or idea for something you want to consider.

Warning – Something which is said or written to tell people of a possible danger or problem.

Jealous – In this case, to want everything to go your way; not wanting anyone else to have or do something other than what you want for them.

Doubt – When you feel uncertain about something; when you don’t think something is true.

Holy – Describes how God is perfect and pure.

Perfect – Complete, lacking nothing; without any faults or flaws.



Idioms and figures of speech

- Adam's apple – the large bump – usually best seen on men – in the middle of the throat
- Forbidden fruit - something that should never be touched

Grammar Overview:

Describe here how intonation can be used to bring meaning to a sentence:

A raising of the voice, or making a statement sound like a question, can add meaning to what is said. For instance, compare these sentences:

1. "Are you going to eat that?"
2. "Are you really going to eat that?"
1. "Are you going to her house?"
2. "You're not going to her house are you?"

Think about the phrases the Serpent used to plant doubts in Eve's mind:

"Has God indeed said, 'You shall not eat of every tree of the garden?'" (Gen 3:1)

[What he was really asking was: "Did God really say this?"]

"You will not surely die." (Gen 3:4)

[What he was really saying was, "God didn't mean you would just drop over dead."]

"Your eyes will be opened;" "you will be like God;" [that is what Lucifer wanted to be, Isaiah 14:14]; "[you will know] good and evil."

6 Origin of Death

Because God is a holy and just judge, Adam and Eve suffered the consequences of their disobedience. They immediately died spiritually and later died physically.

Genesis 3:7-13; Genesis 5:5



a. First, be aware that “death” simply means separation, and that sin brings three kinds of death: spiritual death, physical death, and an eternal death.

b. Read Genesis 3:7-13. What do these verses say Adam and Eve’s sin caused ...

- Their spiritual death (separation from God)?
- Their relationships with each other to be broken?
- Them to experience deep feelings of shame and fear?

c. Read Genesis 5:5. What other penalty did Adam later have to experience for his sin?

d. Read Genesis 5:8, 11, 14, 17, 20, 27, and 31. Then, read Romans 5:12. What are two ways that Adam’s disobedience in Genesis 3 affects all of us?

Teacher’s Notes

Vocabulary

Just – When something is morally right or acceptable.

Judge –When you form an opinion based on evidence.

Separated – To make one thing into two things; or, to take one thing away from another.

Relationship – How things are connected.

Eternal - Forever.

Experience – A knowledge or skill in a job or activity which you have from doing that job or activity.

Penalty – A punishment for doing something which is against a law or rule.

Eventually – The end of a situation that has been waiting a long time to happen.

Affects – When something has influence and causes something to change.

Effect – The change or reaction what is the result of something.

His presence – His face; being before him.

Deceived – Tricked, fooled, or lied to.



Idioms and figures of speech

- “My eyes were opened” – meaning, “I understood”
- “Shift the blame” – meaning, “It’s not my fault, somebody made me do it.”
- “In the cool of the day” – meaning the part of the day when the sun’s light and heat are not so bright and warm.

Grammar Overview

Review the difference between the words *affect* and *effect*

The English words *affect* and *effect* are often confused by native speakers - don’t let their mistakes affect your English.

Affect: a verb with several different meanings.

1. To have an influence on, contribute to a change in: “What you do affects all of us.”
2. To touch, move; to act on the emotions of: “I was profoundly affected by this book.”

In psychology, *affect* is a noun which refers to a “feeling” or “emotion”:
“Your son’s lack of affect explains why you find it difficult to gauge his moods.”

Effect: most commonly used as a noun, and has three meanings.

1. Result, something brought about by someone or something
“What was the effect of her decision?”
2. Something that gives the impression/sense of something else
“The special effects were amazing.”
3. *Effects* can refer to belongings: “Did you bring any personal effects?”

Note: As a verb, to *effect* means “to bring about, lead to a result”
“The only way to effect change is to participate.”

Summary

The confusion between *affect* and *effect* comes out of the fact that *affecting* something leads to an *effect*. The two questions “How were you affected?” and “What was the effect on you?” mean almost exactly the same thing.

When you want to use one of these words as a noun, the one you want is probably *effect*. When you want a verb, most of the time you want *affect*. *Effect* is used as a verb only when it has a direct object and only when you mean “to bring about, lead to.”

The difference between to *affect* and to *effect* can be seen here:

- To affect the results - To influence, have an impact on the results
- To effect the results - To bring about, lead to the (desired) results

Picture Discussion:

Have the student describe how the images of Adam and Eve in this picture differ from those in the picture for Lesson 3.

7 Promise of a Satan-Conqueror

God then promised that someday a special descendant (offspring) of Eve would defeat Satan. God promised this because Satan had tempted Adam and Eve to disobey.

Genesis 3:14-15



a. Read Genesis 3:14. In what way did God cause the serpent-animal to change?

b. Read Genesis 3:15. Choose one interpretation:

- God simply wanted to establish unfriendliness between people and snakes.
- No, something more significant was happening here.

c. The “Offspring” (descendant) of the woman will: (mark all that are true)

- Be a human being.
- Damage one of the most important parts of the serpent’s body.
- Suffer a lesser harm in the process of defeating the serpent.

d. Keep this in mind: This person will be the offspring (descendant) of the woman. The Bible does not say that he will be the offspring (descendant) of a man!

Teacher’s Notes:

Vocabulary

Someday – A later day.

Conqueror – The person who wins.

Unfriendliness – Not acting like a friend.

Suffer – When you are badly affected by something.

Lesser – Something that is smaller than something else.

Harm – When someone hurts someone else.

Process – A series of actions or events that have a result.

Offspring - Children.

Descendant – Someone’s children and all of their children.

Belly – Stomach; the front part of the upper body.

Bruise – (Verb) To injure, or hurt, leaving a mark; (Noun) the mark that is left after the injury.

8 Provision of Coverings

Adam and Eve attempted to cover their guilt and shame with fig leaves. Then God graciously replaced the leaves with clothing He made from animal skins.

Genesis 3:7, 21



a. Read Genesis 3:7 and then read Genesis 3:21.

b. Look for at least two differences between the way Adam and Eve were clothed in verse 7 and the way they were clothed in verse 21. Questions: Who made the coverings? What kinds of coverings were used?

c. **True** or False? *Based upon what we know that God did for Adam and Eve, their loss of innocence seems to be permanent.*

d. **True** or False? *Because of Adam and Eve's sin, God apparently needed to kill one or more animals to provide these coverings.*

Teacher's Notes:

Vocabulary

Attempted – Tried.

Guilt – A bad feeling you get when you have done something wrong.

Shame – The feeling of embarrassment you have when you are caught doing something wrong.

Fig – A kind of fruit that grows on a tree.

Graciously – When someone acts kind and nice.

Replaced – When you use something else in place of something.

Differences – When you compare things, the differences are the parts that are not the same.

Coverings – Things that are used to put over the body or other things; clothes.

Based upon – When something is developed from something else. Other phrase like this are: 'since we know that . . .'; or, 'since it is true that.'

9 Expulsion from Eden

Because Adam and Eve's disobeyed God, they lost their privilege to live in the paradise garden where God had placed them. So God made them leave Eden.

Genesis 3:22-24



a. Read the first statement in Genesis 3:22. True or False? Because they ate fruit from the forbidden tree, Adam and Eve now had knowledge of evil from personal experience. If that statement is true, how is Adam and Eve's knowledge of evil different from God's knowledge of evil?

b. Read the second half of verse 22 in Genesis 3 and then continue to read through 3:24.

- Fact 1: Verses 23-24 tell us that God expelled Adam and Eve from the Garden of Eden.
- Fact 2: The second part of verse 22 reveals why God expelled them.

c. Questions regarding the expulsion of Adam and Eve from the Garden of Eden:

- Was this expulsion an act of God's judgment? Explain.
- Was this expulsion also in some way a gracious act of God? Explain.

Teacher's Notes:

Vocabulary

Forbidden – When you are not allowed to do something.

Privilege – Special permission to do something; something special a person can do that could be taken away.

Personal experience – Something a person has had happen to him or her.

Expulsion – To force someone to leave a place.

Evil – Wickedness (badness) that happens in the world and in sinful hearts.

Judgment – An opinion that you have after you have carefully thought about something.

Lest he put out his hand - (NIV: He must not be allowed to reach out his hand) . . . and take . . . and eat . . . and live . . . – So that he will not be able to reach out his hand to take the fruit of the tree of life, and eat it, and live forever.

To till the ground – To work the ground; to cultivate the ground.

Cherubim – The plural of cherub.

Grammar Overview

An overview of **apostrophe** usage can be helpful here. In this section it is used twice: "Eve's" and "God's".



You can introduce the discussion on apostrophes by asking the following:

What is the difference between the two sentences in the following three sets of statements?

1. "The boy's papers are on the table", and "The boys' papers are on the table"
2. "The book's pages are damaged.", and "The books' pages are damaged."
3. "What you see there is the dog's food.", and "What you see there is the dogs' food."

The possessive apostrophe is always used, as its name states, to denote possession of something. The key is to define if the possessive noun, or the owner of the thing, which can be a person or a thing, is singular or plural, and whether or not it ends in -s in its written form.

These are the rules:

1. When the possessive noun is singular, always add an apostrophe (') + an -s. For example:
 - The cat's toy
 - Laura's house
 - The baby's crib
2. When the possessive noun doesn't end in -s in its written form, always add an apostrophe (') + an -s. For example:
 - Mary's children
 - The dog's food
 - The house's roof
3. When the possessive noun is plural and ends in -s, which includes most plural nouns, just add an apostrophe ('). For example:
 - The cats' tails
 - The foods' flavors
 - The texts' meaning

This is why you see sentences with things like the following:

- Charles's car (Note that 'Charles' is singular)
- The children's toys (Note that 'children' is plural, but it doesn't end in -s)
- The boss's office (Note that 'boss' is singular)

You can also cover the grammatical topic of past perfect (vs. simple past) in this section.

1) Use

Past Perfect	Simple Past
Together with the Simple Past When two past actions are combined - the first action, which was completed before the second one began, is put into Past Perfect.	action finished in the past
the past equivalent of the Present Perfect	series of completed actions in the past



2) Signal Words

Past Perfect
no unambiguous ones

Simple Past
yesterday, last week, a month ago, in 2010

3) Form

Past Perfect
had + past participle

Simple Past
regular verbs: infinitive + ed
irregular verbs

4) Examples

We use the the same form of the auxiliary (had) every time regardless the subject.

Past Perfect	Simple Past
Affirmative sentences	
He had played hockey. He'd played hockey.	He played hockey.
Negative sentences	
He had not played hockey. He'd not played hockey. He hadn't played hockey.	He did not play hockey. He didn't play hockey.
Questions	
Had he played hockey?	Did he play hockey?

5) Spelling (Past Perfect and Simple Past)

stopped (Double the consonant after a short vowel.)

loved (one -e at the end of the word -> Leave out the -e and add -d.)

worried (consonant before -y ->Change to -ie.)

Note: This section is adapted from Sharon Keegan's ESL course notes (used with permission)

10 The Great Flood

During the years after God expelled Adam and Eve from the garden, the human race grew. However, humans became so sinful that God sent a great flood. This flood destroyed the earth and its inhabitants, except for God-fearing Noah and his family. *Genesis 6:5-8:22*



a. Read Genesis 6:5-7 and 11-12. Why did God send such a destructive flood? How serious was the problem that caused the flood?

b. Read Genesis 6:8-10 and 7:1. How was Noah different from the other people of his generation? What do you think the statement “Noah walked with God” meant?

c. Read Genesis 6:5—8:22. What kind of flood does this seem to be?

- A local flood?
 A world-wide flood?

d. Read Genesis 6:15. How large was the ark?

e. From this story ...

- What do we learn about mankind?
- What do we learn about God?

Teacher’s Notes:

Vocabulary

Flood – A large amount of water that covers the ground.

Destroyed – To cause so much damage so that it is completely ruined or does not exist anymore.

Local – In one’s neighborhood or area.

Worldwide – A large boat.

Ark – Covering the whole world.

Wickedness – Sinfulness; badness.

Evil - The opposite of good.

Genealogy – The list or record of the generations (like descendants, the children, and childrens’ children, and so forth).

Cubit – A measure of length.

Rainbow – The colorful half-circle of light that appears in the clouds, especially after the rain.



Idioms

“It rained cats and dogs” – It rained very hard.

“The river flooded its banks” – The river went over the banks on its sides and went out onto the land.

“The skies opened up” – It began to rain.

Specialized idioms using “by” –

“Two by two,” or “by pairs” are phrases that mean that two people, or two animals, do something together. For example, “They lined them up in couples, and they went in two by two.” Another expression that is similar to this is “side by side.” This usually means that more than one thing (human, animal, or object) stands, sits, or is set “beside” another. For example, “Seven chairs were set up, side by side, along the wall.”

Figures of Speech:

- The fountains of the deep – a fountain is a source of water; this figure of speech is used to describe the deep ocean as a source of a great amount of water.
- The windows of heaven opened – a window is an opening. Usually light, or air, (or even rain, if we forget to shut the window!) is what comes through a window, but in this figure of speech, the window is a way of describing an opening in the sky through which a great amount of water would come. This would be used in case of a heavy rain.

11 Promises to Abraham

Many years after the flood, God chose Abraham to be the father of a very large nation. All peoples on earth will receive a special spiritual blessing through Abraham.

Genesis 11:31—12:7



- Read Genesis 11:31-32 and locate Ur, Haran, and Canaan on the map on pages 8 and 9.
- Read Genesis 12:1-3. At the end of verse 3, God made one special promise that you should keep in mind. The promise is that all families (clans or nations) of the earth will be blessed through Abraham. This promise is repeated several times in the Bible, so it must be very important. In what way could this promise be fulfilled? To learn the answer to this question, you will need to wait and see how the Bible's story of hope develops.
- Read Genesis 12:4-7. What additional promise did God give to Abraham in verse 7?

Teacher's Notes:

Vocabulary

Blessing – Something good that you are thankful for.

Locate – To find something. Where something is.

Clans – Groups of people, like tribes (see the next lesson).

Fulfilled – When a promise to do something happens.

Cultural note: Family Relationships

This brief section is a good place to discuss family relationships.

When Abraham was told he would be the “father of a very large nation,” how is that different from the expression “your father’s house” meaning the house of Abraham’s father, Terah? In English, the word ‘father’ can mean a physical father, or an ancestor. What is a grandson? What is a “daughter-in-law”? What is a brother’s son called? What do children call their mother’s sister? How different are these words in your culture? How different is the naming of family relationships in your language than in English?

12 Offering of Isaac

God planned to send his spiritual blessing to the entire world through Abraham's son, Isaac. God tested Abraham's faith by asking Abraham to sacrifice Isaac, but at the last moment God provided a substitute sacrifice.

Genesis 22:1-18



a. Read Genesis 22:1-14. Here are two questions: “Why did God ask Abraham to sacrifice his son?” and “Why did Abraham obey such an unusual command?”

b. Answers to these questions are based on something that Abraham believed that God could do.

- See verse 5. Then read Hebrews 11:17-19. What did Abraham believe?
- See Genesis 22: 7-14. In this case, how did Abraham show his faith?

c. Later, Isaac had a special son named Jacob (whom God renamed “Israel”). Jacob (Israel) had twelve sons. These sons later became leaders of tribes in the nation named for their father (Israel).

d. As Jacob (Israel) was preparing to die, what promise did he make to his son Judah in the first few words of Genesis 49:10? Note: A scepter is a staff held by a king as a sign of royal authority.

Teacher's Notes:

Vocabulary

Faith – When you believe something even if there isn't proof.

Tribes – A group of people of the same race, language, religion or customs.

Royal – Belonging to a king, queen, emperor or to a member of their family.

Authority – When you have been given the power to do something.

Scepter – A scepter is a staff held by a king as a sign of royal authority.

Ram – Male sheep.

Thicket – Bushes with many branches in which something could be easily caught.

“possess the gate” – In the ancient city, the gate was the only place of entry into a city, and it was also a place where the greatest men of the city would gather to talk.



Grammar Overview:

This is a good place to review modal (auxiliary) verbs, such as “would” and “could” that are used in this section.

Could	To indicate past ability	He could play tennis well.
	To indicate possibility	I could give you a ride.
	In requests	Could you open the door?
	To ask permission	Could I use the restroom?

Idioms and figures of speech

- “as the stars of the heaven” -
- “as the sand which is on the seashore”

Both of these idioms are used to describe a very large number of people or things. The word “as” is a comparative word in these phrases meaning “like” or “as many as.”

13 Moses' Call to Leadership

Some of Abraham's descendants (the Israelites) became slaves in Egypt. But God called Moses to lead them out of Egypt and into Canaan. Canaan was the land that God had promised to Abraham. *Exodus 1:1-14; Exodus 3:1-17*



- a. God created a situation in Israel's family to put Israel's son Joseph in Egypt as a prominent leader. God did this in order to prepare the way for Israel's family to go to Egypt.
- b. Read Exodus 1:1-7. In what ways does verse 7 describe the growth of Israel's clan?
- c. Read Exodus 1:8-14. A new Egyptian Pharaoh (king) came to power. This Pharaoh did not remember Israel's son Joseph or the former Pharaoh's promises to Israel. What happened then?
- d. Read Exodus 3:1-10. What task did God want to give Moses? God said that He had a special relationship with the Israelites. What was this relationship?
- e. Read Exodus 3:11-17. What was Moses supposed to tell the Israelites when they asked him, "Who sent you?"
 - From God's instructions in verse 14?
 - From God's instructions in verse 15?

Teacher's Notes:

Vocabulary

Supposed to – Expected to, or required to.

Former – Previous; the person (or thing) that was before.

Abundantly – Meaning "very much".

Exceedingly – Meaning "very".

Shrewdly – Wisely, or cleverly (sometimes with a bad meaning).

With rigor – Hard, difficult.

Taskmasters – Those who make slaves do hard tasks.

Not consumed – Not burned up.

Holy ground – Sacred ground; ground that is set apart from other ground around it for use by God.

Oppression – The distress or pressure the Egyptians put on them.



Idioms and figures of speech

- “Fruitful” – used of trees that bear fruit, but it also is used of people who have many children
- “Made their lives bitter” – like a lemon is “bitter” to the taste, so painfully hard work is “bitter” to the soul and body of a person
- “Turn aside” – to leave a path to go to something not on it.
- “Out of the hand of” – means away from their power or control
- “Flowing with milk and honey” – where much milk and much honey can be found

14 The Plagues and Passover

To free the Israelites, God sent a series of plagues upon Egypt. These plagues included the death of the firstborn child in every family. However, God protected those who appropriately expressed faith in Him. *Exodus 12:1-13, 21-23*



a. God sent a series of dreadful plagues upon Egypt. God sent these plagues to demonstrate His power over the false gods of Egypt and to convince Pharaoh to release the Israelites. The tenth and final plague in that series caused the death of firstborn children and animals.

b. Read Exodus 12:1-13, 21-23.

- What qualities did God require in the animal to be sacrificed? See verse 5.
- What were the Israelites supposed to do with the blood of this animal? See verses 7 and 22.
- What sign caused God to pass over a home without sending the plague of death? See verses 12-13, 23.
- God established a memorial to remind the Israelites of this deliverance from death. What was the name of this memorial? See verse 27.

Teacher's Notes:

Vocabulary

Plagues – A very bad sickness, or a number of terrible things all happening at once.

Firstborn – The first child born into a family.

Passover – A celebration of the time when God did not kill the Israelite firstborn children and only killed the Egyptian firstborn children. God “passed over” the Israelite children.

Dreadful – Something that is horrible, awful, or terrible.

Convince – When you try to get someone to believe something is true.

Deliverance – The act of being freed from something by someone.

Memorial – A thing or a holiday used to remind people of a special event.

Without blemish – Having no bad spots or parts.

Doorposts – The posts on each side of the door.

Lintel – The post at the top of the door.

Boiled – Cooked in hot water.

Roasted – Cooked over a fire.

Hyssop – A kind of plant.



Cultural note: Passover

Passover is the Jewish feast that celebrates the Exodus from Egypt. The people of Israel were slaves in Egypt, but God set them free. The Hebrew word for the Passover is Pesach.

The Jews still celebrate the Passover during the month of March or April. The Passover meal is called a seder. The date is different each year. The date of Easter is always the Sunday following Passover week.

Picture Discussion:

What are the people doing at the door of their house?

15 Exodus of the Israelites from Egypt

When Moses led the Israelites out of Egypt, God made a path through the waters of the Red Sea. God did this to prepare a way for the Israelites to move toward the promised land of Canaan.

Exodus 14:1-31



- Read Exodus 14:1-12. Why was the boldness of the Israelites (in verse 8) so quickly changed to fear (in verse 10)?**
- According to verses 1-2 and verse 9 in Exodus 14, what was the name of the place where the Israelites camped? Find the probable location of that place on the map on page 8.**
- Read Exodus 14:13-14. How did Moses express faith in God in these verses?**
- As you read the remainder of the chapter, look for at least three major miraculous acts that God performed. These were miracles that God performed to help the Israelites to escape from Egypt. Read Exodus 14:15-31. Identify and discuss the miracles that God performed.**

Teacher's Notes:

Vocabulary

Path – A strip of ground that people walk on.

Boldness – Someone who is acting brave.

Probable – When something is likely to happen or something is likely to be true.

Remainder – What is left after part of something is gone.

Miracles – When something happens that only God can do; something not normally found in nature.

Miraculous – An adjective that describes something that has happened as being a miracle.

Express faith – To show or say something about what one believes.

Waters were divided – The water on one side was like a wall, and on the other side was like a wall, with dry land in between.

Idioms and figures of speech

“Hardening a heart,” – when Pharaoh’s heart was hardened, he forgot the reason he had let Israel go, and his anger and stubbornness returned. An expression we still use about a person who seems to have no pity or compassion is that the person is “hard-hearted.”



Grammar Overview:

You can review present progressive tense during this lesson.

We use the **present progressive tense** to talk about something happening now, or something that happens regularly around now. For example:

I am studying English now.
I am taking a course in Biology these days.
She is trying to find a new job at the moment.

The present progressive tense is also called the present continuous tense.

The present progressive tense uses the following structure:

subject | be verb in the present tense | main verb + ing | object /complement

He | is | watching | a movie now.
Jon | is | giving | a presentation in the meeting now.
They | are | visiting | from Los Angeles for the holidays.

Moses is holding his hand out over the sea.
The Israelites are watching the waters return over the chariots of the Egyptians.

The present progressive most often describes three situations:

1. An action happening right now.
2. An action that is happening regularly but isn't finished.
3. An action that is happening in a period of time around now.

Here's an example of each:

The mechanic *is fixing* my car (now).
In this sentence, the mechanic is in the process of repairing the car.

My friend *is planning* to move. He *is looking* for a new apartment these days.
In these sentences, my friend hasn't moved yet. He is in the middle of an action which could take several more weeks before it finishes.

I'm quite tired these days. I *am drinking* a lot of coffee so I can finish my term papers on time.
This is a repeated action that is happening around now.

16 The Ten Commandments

In the wilderness between Egypt and Canaan, God, the perfectly holy One, gave the Israelites a set of laws. These laws express His hatred for “sin.”

Exodus 20:1-17



- a. God gave a complete system of laws to the nation of Israel. The central part of that legal system was ten laws that are often called the Ten Commandments. Read Exodus 20:1-17 and identify these ten laws.
- b. What do these laws tell us about the nature and character of God?
- c. In your culture, which of these laws do people often break?
- d. What do these laws tell us about the nature and character of mankind?
- e. How many of God’s laws would a person need to break to be guilty of sin? Think about Adam and Eve. See event 5 on page 14.

Teacher’s Notes:

Vocabulary

Wilderness – an area of land that does not have any people or buildings.

Express – To explain something.

Hatred – When you really don’t like something. A strong dislike.

System – A method or way of getting something done.

Commandments – The rules that God gave the Israelites.

Character of God – What God is like.

Human nature – How people naturally act or behave.

A carved image – a statue or idol to which someone might bow or pray

Jealous – in the Hebrew language, the word translated “jealous” is only used about God; it means that God does not want anything or anyone to receive the worship that belongs only to Him.

To take in vain – to use something in a meaningless, or silly way

Sabbath day – the seventh day (Saturday); the day of rest

Covet – to desire or want something or someone that belongs to another person

Guilty – can be used in two ways: “to feel guilty” or “to be guilty.” One might feel guilty if he thinks he has done something wrong. One will be guilty if he is proven to have done something wrong.

Grammar Overview:

“You shall not . . .” is the usual translation into English of a command preceded by a negative in Hebrew. Other ways in which these commands could be given in contemporary English would be “you must not,” or “do not.”

17 Tabernacle in the Wilderness

God then directed Moses to build a portable place for worship. In this place, the Israelites offered sacrifices and received forgiveness of their sins.

Exodus 40:17-34; Leviticus 1:1-4, 10



a. Read Exodus 40:17-34. Compare what you read here to the tabernacle drawing on page 10.

If this study is guided by a leader, the leader should be prepared to explain the functions and purposes of the major parts of the tabernacle. For more information download the Leader's Guide from the user-support website.

b. The tabernacle was a place of worship, but also a place where a person's sin could be atoned for (covered or forgiven). A person's sin could be atoned for by offering a sacrifice from his herds of cattle and goats, from his flock of sheep, or from his birds. The sacrificial animal was a substitute for the person, and it would die to atone for the person's sin. Read Leviticus 1:1-4 and 10-14. Summarize the procedure that people followed.

c. What similarities do you see between what was done here and what occurred in event 8 on page 15?

Teacher's Notes:

Vocabulary

Offered – In this case, gave a gift to God.

Sacrifices – The things that the people gave to God.

Forgiveness – When you stop being angry at someone when they do something bad to you.

Functions – How something is supposed to work when it works correctly.

Purposes – The reason why something is done or someone believes something

Tabernacle – A portable tent used for worship (see pages 8 and 9); in contemporary speech, some church buildings are called tabernacles.

Atoned – The act of Jesus that allows us to be forgiven of our sins and become a Christian.

Herds – Groups of animals

Cattle – A group of cows

Flock – A group of sheep

Substitute – When someone or something is used instead of something or someone else.

18 Bronze Serpent

On their way toward Canaan, the Israelites rebelled against God, and God punished them with deadly serpent bites. But God graciously provided a remedy for their suffering.

Numbers 21:4-9



a. Read Numbers 21:4-9 and identify each of the following parts of this story:

- Sin of unbelief and rebellion
- Judgment
- Confession
- Prayer for deliverance
- God's provision
- Faith
- Life

b. What did an Israelite have to do in order to be saved from death?

c. Keep this event in your mind because a very important teacher will refer back to it later in the Bible's story. This teacher will explain the importance of this event.

Teacher's Notes:

Vocabulary

Deadly – Something causing death.

Serpent – Another name for a snake; see below.

Unbelief – Not believing.

Confession – When you tell someone that you have done something wrong.

Provision – Giving things to people who need it.

Cure – The process of getting better when you are sick.

Bronze – A kind of golden-brown metal.

Unusual expressions

"the soul of the people" became very discouraged

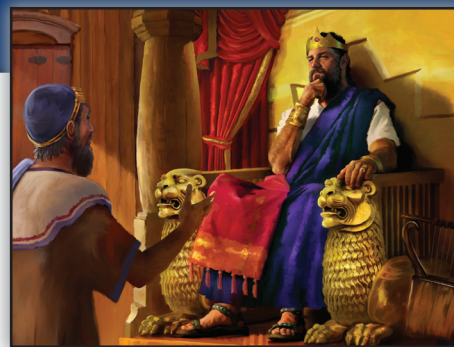
"our soul loathes [hates]"

Normally the "soul" is spoken of as an internal (inside) part of a single person, "my soul," having to do with feelings and emotions. In this case, the description is collectively speaking of the feelings and emotions of all of the people of Israel.

"Fiery serpent" – a venomous (poisonous) snake, with "fiery" possibly referring to the burning sensation in the body of the person who was bitten.

19 Reign of King David

After the Israelites entered Canaan, God ruled them through judges and kings. One of the kings was King David. God promised that King David's kingdom would continue forever through one special descendant. *2 Samuel 7:1-16*



- a. In Canaan, Israel was ruled by several judges and later was ruled by a series of kings. David, the second king, was the greatest and godliest of them all. Read 2 Samuel 7:1-7. What kind of “house” did David want to build for God? Note: David gathered materials and made plans for a magnificent temple in Jerusalem. This temple was built later by his son, King Solomon.
- b. Be aware that *house* sometimes also refers to a person's descendants. Read the last part of 2 Samuel 7:11 through verse 13. What kind of *house* did God promise to establish for David?
- c. Read 2 Samuel 7:16. What details indicate that this promise of a house extends far beyond the reign of David's son Solomon?
- d. Guess which Israelite tribe David was from. Note: Remember Israel's promise to Judah in Genesis 49:10. See event 12 on page 17.

Teacher's Notes:

Vocabulary

- Ruled** – When someone is in charge of something, like a king and a country.
- Series** – A group of things, one after another.
- Godliest** – The person who acts the most like God.
- Refer** – When you mention a particular person or thing.
- Establish** – When you create an organization, event or system.

Cultural note

Shepherds and sheep were common in Israel. Some of the words used in this passage illustrates how sheep herding influenced common speech:

“to shepherd my people Israel” (used of leaders God had appointed to guide and care for His people); the sheepfold (an enclosure or shelter for sheep); “from following the sheep” (the shepherd typically walked behind the sheep to herd them).

Figures of speech

“for my name” – an expression that means more than “for me.” It includes the idea “my reputation,” or “so that people will know my name.” “The throne of his/your kingdom” – in this expression, the throne stands for the rule of the king.

20 Prophecies of a Coming Messiah

Throughout the history of the Israelites, God inspired His prophets to foretell many details concerning a special Israelite. This Israelite would be born at some future time and would be a King and Savior. *Isaiah 7:14; 9:1-2, 6-7; 52:13—53:12*



- a. **His birth:** Read *Isaiah 7:14*. Remember that the conqueror of Satan will be the offspring of the woman. But no father was mentioned. See event 7 on page 15. What possible connection do you see between *Genesis 3:15* and *Isaiah 7:14*?
- b. **His birthplace:** Read *Micah 5:2*. How does this verse relate to the scepter promise in *Genesis 49:10*? See event 12 on page 17.
- c. **His ministry in Galilee:** Read *Isaiah 9:1-2 & 6*. Note that this area was near the Sea of Galilee.
- d. **His death:** Read *Isaiah 52:13—53:12*. What bad things will be done to the man who is described here? What good things would happen as a result of what he suffered?
- e. **His resurrection from death:** Read *Psalms 16:8-10*. What does verse 10 indicate?
- f. **His eternal kingdom:** Read *Isaiah 9:6-7*.

Teacher's Notes:

Vocabulary

Inspired – When something or someone is the source of an idea.

Foretell – To tell something before it happens.

Details – The small individual parts of something.

Connection – The relationship with between 2 people or things.

Suffered – To have a very bad experience; to have been badly hurt.

Kingdom – The land and people ruled and owned by a king.

Virgin – a person who has not had sexual relations; also, something that is untouched, or unspoiled (like a “virgin forest”).

To ‘**mar**’: to ruin or spoil the appearance of someone or something

Idioms and figures of speech

“the shadow of death” – an expression often used in Scripture for a deep, or dark shadow, or the removal of light.

the government “shall be [or shall rest] upon his shoulder (or back)” – an expression meaning that the full weight of responsibility falls on the person



Synonyms and Antonym

Notice in Isaiah 52:13 and 53:12 that because of the parallelism that is used throughout these passages, many synonyms are used. For example:

Exalted/extoled/very high; visage and form; tender plant/root out of dry ground; form/ comeliness/beauty; despised/rejected; etc.

Grammar Overview:

Here is a good place to talk about future “tense” in English. Here is an example for how to teach the future in English:

First you can start by eliciting the words “yesterday”, “today” and “tomorrow” from the class. Then then write “past”, “present” and “future” above those words.

Once you have those on the board, then write the current year (e.g., 2011) under the present column and elicit what goes under the past and future column. Then continue to write words under the present column and have them give you the past and future version of that word. Use words such as months, days, times, etc ... After this, write a sentence under the present column like ‘I study English’. Then elicit the past tense (e.g, “I studied English.”).

And then elicit the future, ‘I will study English.’

Now, for more advanced students, ... talk about using “would”:

“I would study English IF ... ”

You would use if in that situation to talk about the conditional future (“if” something happens).

Picture Discussion

What are the objects gathered around the man at the table? What are the marks on the back of the person the prophet Isaiah is seeing in the future and describing?

Lesson Spreads: Pages 22-31

Text at the bottom of each two page spread (22-23, 24-25, 26-27, 28-29, 30-31):

Centered between each two page spread:

Put a check mark by the ways that Jesus is portrayed in the events on these pages:

On the odd page (on the left side of the two page spread):

Put a mark beside the ways that Jesus is

- Humble Human Being
- Sinless Man
- Authoritative Teacher
- God in Human Flesh
- Miracle Worker
- Rejected Messiah
- Israel's Promised King
- Willing Substitute

On the even page (on the right side of the two page spread):

portrayed in the events on these pages:

- Perfect Sacrifice
- Sin Forgiver
- Resurrected Savior
- Ascended Son of God
- Satan Conqueror
- Worshipped Lamb of God
- Truth Revealer

Teacher's Notes:

Vocabulary

Humble – a person who is not proud or thinks they are better than someone else.

Authoritative – someone who is in control or in charge.

Flesh - skin

Rejected – when you don't accept or agree with something. When you can't support an idea.

Substitute – when you use one thing (or person) in place for another thing (or person).

Sacrifice – When you give something up. When one thing takes the blame of another. In this case, it means that Jesus was our sacrifice. He took our place and died instead of us.

Savior – someone who saves us when we are in danger.

Ascended – went up into the sky.

Conqueror – someone who wins.

Truth Revealer – someone who reveals or shows us the truth.

Note: The order in which some of the life of Christ events are presented in later editions of *The Story of Hope* (editions published in 2011 and later) differs from the order in which they appear in the earliest editions (2010 and earlier). The events are the same; the only difference is the order in which the events are presented.

Page 22

21 Birth of Jesus of Nazareth

At God's chosen time, He sent His son to Earth. God's son was born of a virgin named Mary. This special child would become the special King and Savior that God had promised for centuries.

Matthew 1:1-2, 18-25; Luke 2:1-14



- a. Read the beginning of the genealogy of Jesus in Matthew 1:1-2. What special things do you remember about these ancestors of Jesus?
- b. Read Matthew 1:18-25. What do we see in these verses to indicate that Jesus was a unique child? Note: Think of the way He was conceived and His names *Jesus* and *Immanuel*.
- c. Read Luke 2:1-7 and compare these events to the prophecy of Micah 5:2. See event 20 on page 21.
- d. Read Luke 2:8-14. Jesus was described as “a Savior, who is Christ the Lord.” What do the words *Savior*, *Christ*, and *Lord* mean? Note: *Christ* is the Greek equivalent of the Hebrew word *Messiah* (Anointed One, the One God has chosen to be the Jewish King).
- e. At the bottom of each double-page spread on pages 22-31, put a check mark beside the ways Jesus is portrayed in the four events that are mentioned on the two pages.

Teacher's Notes:

Vocabulary

Centuries – Hundreds of years.

Genealogy – A record of family relationships.

Conceived – Became pregnant.

Prophecy – To know when something is going to happen in the future.

Begot, or begat – An old fashioned way of saying “was the father of” or “gave birth to.”

Betrothed to – Similar to the modern expression “to be engaged to”.

Fulfill – To make happen something that was prophesied or promised before.

To register – To write down one's name and other information for an activity.

Census – A gathering of certain information from all people in an area.

A sign – Something that points to something else; the evidence of a miracle.

Swaddling cloths – Materials to wrap a baby in.



Manger – A feeding container for animals.

Multitude – A large number of people or things.

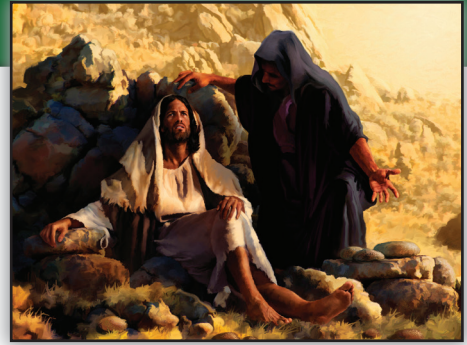
Cultural note:

This might be an appropriate time to talk about customs of celebrating Christmas in the US and compare with Christmas celebrations (if applicable) in their home/heritage country. It is possible that this will lead to a discussion in which the student asks about the meaning of Christmas, Santa Claus, etc. The answer will point the student back to the subject of this lesson.

22 Temptations by Satan

At the beginning of His ministry, Jesus was personally tested by Satan. But Jesus resisted Satan's temptations with statements from God's Word in the Old Testament.

Matthew 4:1-11



- a. God's Spirit wanted to demonstrate that Jesus was truly the unique person that the angels declared Him to be at the time of His birth. To do this, God's Spirit led Jesus into the desert where Jesus faced a difficult series of temptations by the greatest tempter – Satan.
- b. Read Matthew 4:1-4. Try to summarize the nature of Jesus' first temptation. How did He respond?
- c. Read Matthew 4:5-7. Try to summarize the nature of Jesus' second temptation. How did He respond?
- d. Read Matthew 4:8-11. Try to summarize the nature of Jesus' third temptation? How did He respond?
- e. How does Jesus' response to Satan's temptations differ from Eve's response? See event 5 on page 14.
- f. What words do you think of when you read about how Jesus resisted Satan's temptations?

Teacher's Notes:

Vocabulary

Temptations – When you are encouraged to do something, or when you want to do something, even though it might not be good to do.

Fasted – Gone without eating.

Resisted – Didn't do something even though you wanted to do it.

Desert – An area of land that is hot, dry and has a lot of sand.

Respond – When something is said or done in reaction to something that someone has said.

Grammar Overview:

1. Review ordinal numbers again.
2. Conditional sentences: When Satan spoke to Jesus, he used the expression: "If you are the Son of God . . ." twice. When conditional sentences are used in English, they are often in the form of "If you . . . , then . . ." The "if" in the first phrase sets the stage by saying "if this is true," and the "then" in the second phrase suggests something else that should be true. For example:

"If you look at the sun, then you could become blind." Or, "If you are a doctor, then you



should make people well." In many cases, the word "then" does not have to be used. For example, "If you hurry, you can arrive before the game starts."

23 John the Baptist's Proclamation

God's prophet, John the Baptist, announced that Jesus of Nazareth was the special King and Savior. He was God's Lamb who would take away the sin of the world.

John 1:29-34



- a. Jesus grew up in Nazareth where Joseph, His earthly father, worked as a carpenter.
- b. At about the age of 30, Jesus began a public ministry. At that time, a popular prophet named John (John the Baptist) preached about the coming Messiah and baptized repentant people in the Jordan River.
- c. Read John 1:29. Remember what we studied about sacrificial lambs taking away sins? See event 17 on page 20. What do you think John meant by this "Lamb of God" proclamation?
- d. Remember the promise to Abraham in Genesis 12:3 and 22:18? See events 11 & 12 on page 17. Jesus was a descendant of Abraham. What is the connection between Jesus and the promise to Abraham?
- e. Read John 1:30-34. What other special things do we learn about Jesus?

Teacher's Notes:

Vocabulary

Grueling – Hard; physically or emotionally difficult.

Baptist – A person who baptizes someone. When you are baptized you are showing that you believe in Jesus. It is saying that you believe that He died for you. Today, many people belong to churches that call themselves "Baptist" churches, and they call themselves "Baptists." This means that they believe in believer's baptism in water.

Repentant – Having changed one's heart and mind, turning from sin to God.

Proclamation – An announcement about something important.

To bear witness to – To tell others about something or someone one has seen

Figures of Speech

In this passage, we find two figures of speech. The first is a metaphor, in which one thing is used to represent another: "Behold! The Lamb of God" (1:29). In this expression, John is calling Jesus (a man) God's lamb, because lambs were offered for sacrifices. The second is called a *simile*, a figure of speech that compares two different things with the words "like," or "as." John said, "I saw the Spirit descending from heaven like a dove" (1:32), not saying that the Holy Spirit was a dove, but that the Spirit came down upon Jesus as a dove, or like a dove, would gracefully fly and land.

Map Discussion

Where is Nazareth on the map of the Holy Land?

Picture Discussion

Describe what you see in the picture. Do you see the lamb, or the dove? Why not?

24 Meeting with a Religious Leader

On one occasion, Jesus told a prominent religious leader that he needed to experience a spiritual birth in order to enter God's kingdom. *John 3:1-18*



- a. Read John 3:1-4. How did Nicodemus interpret Jesus' statement about being "born again"?
- b. Read John 3:5-8. What kind of rebirth was Jesus talking about?
- c. What do you think Jesus meant when He talked about the need to be born again by the Spirit? Note: Go back to John chapter 1 and read verses 10-13. He refers to Jesus.
- d. Review the Israelites' experiences with the bronze snake in Numbers 21:4-9. See event 18 on page 20. Now read John 3:14. Note: *Son of Man* is a common reference to Jesus. Based upon the Israelites' experiences, what do you think Jesus was predicting would happen to Him?
- e. Read John 3:15-18. Summarize the main idea in these verses.

Teacher's Notes:

Vocabulary

Prominent – One who was well known or outstanding in what he does.

Religious leader – One who serves in a major role in a religion (in this case, the Hebrew faith).

Spiritual birth – Becoming a Christian through the work of God's Spirit. You are born again, not physically, but into new life as a child of God.

Interpret – Understand, or explain.

Summarize – To give a short explanation of something.

Perish – To die, or be destroyed.

Grammar Overview:

"And as Moses lifted up the serpent in the wilderness, even so must the Son of Man be lifted up, (John 3:14)

"As . . . so" - This kind of phrase is useful when comparing one thing to another. For example:

"As (or "Just as") the cherry trees bloomed in Japan, so (or "even so") they will bloom on the mall in Washington, D.C."

Sometimes, the "so" in the second clause is left out:

"Just as the birds fly south in the winter, the people who don't like cold weather flock to Florida."

25

Meeting with a Samaritan Woman

On another occasion, Jesus explained to a woman from Samaria how God could permanently satisfy her spiritual thirst.

John 4:3-42



a. In Jesus' day, most Jewish people felt contempt for people from Samaria and even hated them. Jewish leaders did not allow Jews to even talk with the Samaritans because Jews thought the Samaritans were religiously unclean. With that in mind, read John 4:3-9.

b. Read John 4:10-15. What kind of *water* was the woman thinking about? How was that water different from the "water" that Jesus was talking about?

c. Read John 4:16-18. What do we learn here about this woman's life?

d. Read John 4:19-26. What information about Himself did Jesus reveal to her?

e. Read John 4:28-29. How did Jesus know so much about what this woman had done?

f. Read John 4:30, 39-42. How did other Samaritans respond to Jesus? What did they conclude?

Teacher's Notes:

Vocabulary

Spiritual thirst – A kind of thirst not based on the lack of water, but the lack of God in one's life.

Reveal – When you make someone aware of something.

Religiously unclean – impure because of violation of God's law.

Thirst(y) – Want or need to drink water.

"Will thirst again" - Will become thirsty again.

"Will never thirst" – Will not become thirsty again.

Everlasting life – Life that will never end.

Idioms and figures of speech

"The hour is coming," "The day is coming," or "The time is coming" – Jesus is talking about the future, and saying that in the future (at a later time) certain things will happen.

"The fields are white for harvest" means that the color of the crop in the field shows that it is ready to be harvested.

26 Claims of Oneness with God

Jesus declared that He was equal to God and one with Him. This statement greatly offended some people, so they attempted to kill Jesus.

John 5:16-18; John 8:48-59; John 10:22-33



- a. For the Jews, if an ordinary man claimed to be God or equal to God, that man committed the sin of blasphemy. The Jews' penalty for blasphemy was death by stoning.
- b. Read John 5:16-18. **True** or False? *When Jesus claimed that God was His Father, He acknowledged that He possessed the same essential (and equal) nature as God.*
- c. Read John 8:48-59. At the very beginning of our study, we learned that God is eternal—from everlasting to everlasting. What did Jesus reveal about Himself here? Read Exodus 3:14 and compare it with John 8:48-59. See event 13 on page 18.
- d. Read John 10:22-33. Were the Jews correct when they thought that Jesus claimed to be God?

Teacher's Notes:

Vocabulary

Offended – When you embarrass or hurt someone's feelings.

Ordinary – Plain, regular, not unusual.

Equal – When two things are the same in value, number, size, or nature.

Claimed – When you say that something is true.

Acknowledged – Accepted and agreed it was true.

Essential – Basic, substance.

Persecute – To subject someone to unfair treatment – with words and actions.

"Have a demon," or be "demon-possessed" - To be under the power and control of a demon, an evil fallen angel.

Stoning – A Jewish punishment, used especially to punish public sin or blasphemy.

"I am" – Jesus uses this reference to the name of Jehovah in the Old Testament to say that before Abraham was alive, He (Jesus) already existed.

27 Teachings about Hell

As He moved among the people, Jesus often warned them that eternal punishment in Hell was real. He told the people that they needed to escape that punishment immediately. When Jesus gave this warning, He was both loving and stern.

Mark 9:42-48; Luke 16:19-31



a. In an earlier lesson, we learned that God created an everlasting fire to punish the Devil and his angels. See event 4 on page 13. Read Matthew 25:41. Jesus warned those who follow Satan that they will also experience that same eternal punishment.

b. Read Mark 9:42-48. What phrase did Jesus use in verse 48 to describe vividly what Hell is like?

c. Jesus once told about a man who died and went to Hell (also called Hades or Place of the dead). Read Luke 16:19-31. What did Jesus teach about Hell?

- **True** or False? *Hell is a place of conscious suffering.*
- True or **False**? *Once people are in Hell, they can leave.*

Teacher's Notes:

Vocabulary

Warned – to tell someone something bad is going to happen.

Stern – very serious; so sternly means in a very serious way.

Escape – to get away from something bad.

Punishment – suffering received because of something you have done wrong.

Millstone – a large, circular stone used for grinding grain.

Worm – an insect that lives in the earth.

Quench – to pour water on a fire to put it out.

Hell – a place of torment to which some people go when they die. “Hell” is used to translate many words from other languages and religions, for a place of pain, torment, or punishment into English, but the meaning varies from religion to religion. The Greek word (Hades) from which the word “hell” is translated in the New Testament generally meant the place of the dead. Jesus’ description makes it clear what He meant by “hell.”

Abraham’s Bosom – these words are talking about a place where Lazarus could be in comfort after death, resting on the chest of godly Abraham, who was in the same place.

“A gulf fixed” – a vast distance that could not be crossed between the two places.

Conscious – mentally awake and aware of what is happening.



Grammar Overview:

The phrases “it would be better to (verb) [a body part]” are metaphorical; they use verbs like “pluck out,” or “cut off” to stand in the place of something one must do to stop a certain behavior. The person need not cut of his hand to stop using that hand to do the wrong thing. He or she need not cut out his or her eye to stop using that eye for seeing things it should not see. It must be very clear to the student that Jesus is not telling them to literally cut off body parts to prevent them from using the parts the wrong way.

28 Miracles of Jesus

Jesus healed the sick and disabled. He cast out demons. He even raised people from the dead. He did these things to demonstrate that He had compassion for people who suffered. And He did them to demonstrate His divine power.

Matthew 4:23-24; John 11:1-45



- a. To demonstrate that He truly was “the Son of God,” Jesus performed many miracles.
- b. Read Matthew 4:23-24. What specific types of miracles did Jesus perform in this early ministry tour of the Galilee region?
- c. Read John 11:1-4. According to Jesus, what was the primary purpose for Lazarus’ sickness?
- d. Read John 11:5-16. What did Jesus know that His disciples did not know?
- e. Read John 11:17-27. What did Jesus ask Martha about her belief in Him? What was Martha’s response?
- f. Read John 11:28-46 and pay special attention to verses 40-45. What was the positive response of many of the Jews who witnessed this miracle? Note: The Jews of the New Testament were descendants of the *Israelites* of the Old Testament.

Teacher’s Notes:

Vocabulary

Healed – When a person is sick and they get (or are made) better.

Disabled – When a person has a sickness or illness that hinders or restricts their way of life.

Cast out – To send away.

Demons – An evil angel.

Compassion – A feeling of pity, sympathy or understanding.

Demonstrate – To show someone how something works or how something is true.

Region – An area or place.

Resurrection (from the verb “to resurrect”) – To bring back, or come back; especially from death.

Idioms and figures of speech

“He is calling for you” – He wants you to come to him.

“Bound hand and foot” – completely wrapped up.

“He is asleep,” or “He fell asleep” – expressions with the word “sleep” are sometimes used to describe death or dying.



Picture Discussion:

What expression do you see on the faces of the people? Why is the man on the right dressed so strangely?

29 Betrayal of Jesus

When Judas Iscariot (one of Jesus' twelve disciples) betrayed Him, Jesus did not use supernatural power to resist arrest. Instead, He willingly submitted Himself to His captors.

Matthew 26:1-2, 14-28, 45-56



- a. Before you read from Matthew 26, read the prophecy in Psalm 41:7-9.
- b. Read Matthew 26:1-2. What did Jesus know would happen to Him?
- c. Read Matthew 26:14-28. Jesus had predicted that his captors would harm His body and shed His blood. How does Jesus' statement, in verse 28, clarify what John the Baptist said earlier when he proclaimed, "Look, the Lamb of God, who takes away the sin of the world!"? See event 23 on page 23.
- d. Read Matthew 26:45-56. Did Jesus have the power to resist arrest? Why do you think that He allowed Himself to be arrested?

Teacher's Notes:

Vocabulary

Disciples – People who followed Jesus around, lived with Him and learned from Him.

Betray – When someone trusts you and you hurt or disappoint them.

Supernaturally – in away that is above or beyond what is found in nature.

Resist – When you refuse to accept something or try to change it.

Arrest – When someone is taken to the police station to see if they have done something wrong.

Instead – When you do the first thing and not the second thing. Usually a change of opinion or behavior.

Crucified – Put to death on a wooden cross (a Roman punishment).

30 pieces of silver – 30 silver coins.

Captured – Taken by policemen.

Shed His blood – To bleed.

30 Appearances before Unjust Judges

Jesus was never proven guilty of any wrongdoing in any religious or civil court; however, He was unjustly beaten and condemned to die by Roman crucifixion.

Matthew 27:1-2, 11-24



a. Read Matthew 27:1-2. What do we see here to indicate that Jesus would not receive a fair trial?

b. Read Matthew 27:11-14. Did Jesus deny the accusation that He was the King of the Jews?

- In Genesis 49:10, God promised that the scepter, a sign of royalty, would not depart from the tribe of Judah. And as a descendant of Judah, Jesus qualified to be the Jewish King. Review point d. in event 12 on page 17.
- Review points b., c., and d. in event 19 on page 21. As a descendant of King David, Jesus was qualified to re-establish the royal reign of King David's family.
- But if Jesus died soon, how could He establish the kingdom that God promised to King David that would continue forever?

c. Read Matthew 27:15-24. What evidences do we see in this passage that Jesus was not guilty of the crimes for which He was tried?

Teacher's Notes:

Vocabulary

Proven – To show that something is true.

Beaten – Someone that has been hit very hard by someone else.

Accusation – A claim or charge brought by another person that a person has done something wrong.

Qualified – One who is qualified is a person who is the right one to do or be something.

Appearances – What something looks like.

Re-establish – When something is created again.

Reign – To rule over a group of people, like a king.

Crimes – Activities that are against the law, like stealing, doing drugs and hurting other people.

Depart – Leave.

To plot against – To make a plan to do something to another.

Envy – Wanting to have what somebody else has.

Idioms and figures of speech

“Wash my hands of . . .” – to refuse to be a part of something.

31 Crucifixion of Jesus

Jesus then died on a cross, as the perfect sacrificial Lamb for our sins. Jesus' death crushed Satan's head, as God had promised to Adam and Eve.

Luke 23:26-38; 1 Corinthians 5:7



- a. The Jewish historian Josephus described crucifixion as “the worst kind of death.” First, a prisoner was beaten mercilessly with a short heavy whip. Then he was nailed to a cross where he suffered terrible pain and shame for hours before he died.
- b. Read Psalm 22:1-18. King David wrote this psalm about the Jewish Messiah approximately 1,000 years before Jesus was born and hundreds of years before crucifixion was used as a death penalty in Canaan. Look for indications that the man described here (the Messiah) would die by crucifixion.
- c. Read Luke 23:26-38. What does Jesus' prayer in verse 34 tell us about Him?
- d. Read the last phrase in 1 Corinthians 5:7 and think of the similarities between the Passover lambs that were killed in Egypt and Jesus' death on the cross. See event 14 on page 18.

Teacher's Notes:

Vocabulary

Crushed – To press on something very hard so it breaks.

Historian – A person who studies history.

Crucifixion – A very painful way to be killed where your hands and feet are nailed to a cross.

Mercilessly – Without care or mercy.

Whip – To hit someone very hard with a piece of leather.

Similarities – Things that are the same with each other.

Psalm – A story or poem put to music.

Picture Discussion:

What are some of the things you see in the picture?

32 A Repentant, Dying Thief

As Jesus was dying, one guilty man who was crucified beside Him placed his faith in Jesus. Because of his faith in Jesus, this man received the gift of life in a place of paradise after he died.

Luke 23:39-47



a. Read Luke 23:39-42.

Which of these were true of the repentant criminal?

- He feared God.
- He acknowledged his own guilt.
- He acknowledged Jesus' innocence.
- He believed that Jesus was truly a king.
- He believed in life beyond death.
- He believed that Jesus could give him some kind of "kingdom favor."
- He made a simple faith-based request of Jesus.

b. Read Luke 23:43. Discuss Jesus' promise. What was it? When did Jesus give the promise? How certain is it?

c. What other paradise did God provide much earlier in the Bible? See event 3 on page 13.

d. Read Luke 23:44-47. What did the Roman centurion conclude?

e. Read Mark 15:33-39. What other historical facts are given here regarding Jesus' death?

Teacher's Notes:

Vocabulary

Repentant – To be sorry about something that you have done wrong.

Centurion – A person who stands guard and projects the people who live in a city; head of 100 troops.

Commander – The person in charge. The head of a group of people.

Condemnation – Being condemned, that is, judged to be guilty and given a penalty.

Cultural note

The sixth hour . . . the ninth hour. The Jewish people counted time from the rising to the setting of the sun. This means that the sixth hour was about noon, and the ninth hour was about three o'clock in the afternoon.

Idioms and figures of speech

"He breathed his last" – in other words, He let out his last breath; He died.

33 Resurrection of Jesus

On the third day after Jesus died and was buried, God raised Him from the dead by using supernatural power. God did this to demonstrate His power over sin, death, and Hell.

Luke 24:1-12, 36-43



- a. Read Hebrews 2:14-15. What purpose for Jesus' death do we see in verse 14? In verse 15?
- b. Read Luke 24:1-12. Look for evidences that Jesus was no longer in the tomb.
- c. Read Luke 24:36-43. What did Jesus do to prove that He was not just a spirit, and to prove that His physical body was raised from the dead?
- d. What can we have because God raised Jesus from the dead?
 - **True** or False? *We can have confidence that what Jesus said about Himself was true.*
 - **True** or False? *We can have confidence that God was satisfied with Jesus' death as a payment for our sins.*
- e. As you think back over what we have studied, how would you answer this question: "Who is Jesus?" One great literary critic has said that there are only three possible answers:
 - He was a lunatic.
 - He was a liar.
 - He was and is the Lord.

Teacher's Notes:

Vocabulary

Buried – To be put in the ground after you die.

Evidences – The proof that something is true.

Tomb – The place where you put a dead body.

Confidence – Assurance; a settled belief in the reliability of a person or thing; trust.

Perplexed – Confused; frustrated.

Idle tales – Stories without any basis in fact.

Marvel, marveled, marveling – To be surprised or amazed.

In their midst – Standing with them.

In their presence – In front of them.

Terrified, frightened - Strong emotions of fear.

Lunatic - An old word used to describe someone who was supposedly influenced by the moon. It means "insane," or "crazy" in ordinary usage.



Grammar Overview:

Some parts of the grammar and vocabulary of English are called “archaic” (meaning old), but have been kept in the language for special situations. An example is the expression “He is risen.” We would normally say, “He rose,” or “He got up;” but in this special case, a perfect tense is used which literally means “He rose up [from the dead] and He continues to be alive.”

34 The Ascension of Jesus

(Jesus Goes to Heaven)

After His resurrection, Jesus appeared many times to His disciples on earth. Then He ascended to Heaven to be with His Father.

1 Corinthians 15:3-8; Acts 1:6-11



a. Read 1 Corinthians 15:3-8.

True or False? *More than 500 people saw Jesus alive after His resurrection. Most of those people were still living when Paul wrote this letter to the Corinthians.*

b. Read Acts 1:6-11. Acts 1:8 records the last words Jesus spoke on earth. Summarize the final statement that Jesus made to His followers.

c. Read Acts 1:9-11. What promise did the two men (angels) give to the followers of Jesus?

d. A few chapters later, Jesus appears another time in the story of the Bible. Read Acts 7:54-56. Where was Jesus at that time?

e. What is Jesus now doing in Heaven? Read Hebrews 7:24-25. Note: The words *He* and *Him* (that are in most versions of the Bible) refer to Jesus.

Teacher's Notes:

Vocabulary

Resurrection – To become alive again after being dead.

Corinthians – The people that lived in the city of Corinth.

Versions – Different types of similar things.

Cephas – Another name of the Apostle Peter

Born out of due time – Born at another, or an unusual time.

Restore – Return to its original condition; bring back into existence.

Witnesses – People who have seen and can tell what they saw.

Gazing – Looking with great intensity; keeping the eyes focused on something.

Grammar Overview:

Review here again the difference between simple present tense vs. present progressive (or continuous) tense.

Idioms and figures of Speech

The end of the earth – sometimes, “The ends of the earth.” This is an old expression meaning the parts of the earth that are the furthest away from the person who is speaking. It did not mean the place where you would fall off of the earth.

35 Peter Proclaims the Good News

Soon after Jesus went to Heaven, His disciples began to tell others the good news. They proclaimed who Jesus was and what He did. They explained why people should trust in Him as their Savior.

Acts 2:22-36



a. Ten days after Jesus ascended to Heaven, the Holy Spirit of God came upon the followers of Jesus just as He had promised.

b. With the power of God's Spirit upon him, Simon Peter (one of Jesus' disciples) presented his first message about Jesus. Based upon what he had personally seen and heard, what did Peter say about Jesus? Read Acts 2:22-36.

- His Life (verse 22)
- His Death (verse 23)
- His Resurrection (verses 24-32)

Note: Peter quoted Psalm 16:8-10 in verses 25-28. Be aware that King David wrote this psalm about 1,000 years before Jesus lived on earth.

- His Ascension (verses 33-35)

c. What was Peter's overall conclusion regarding Jesus of Nazareth? Read verse 36.

Teacher's Notes:

Vocabulary

Ascend – To go up (into the sky).

Quoted – To say something that someone has already said.

Regarding – Concerning; in reference to.

Attest – To show that something is true or real.

Miracles, wonders, signs – These are all words used in the Bible to refer to things that are done that do not have a natural explanation.

Determined purpose – A plan that has already been set in place by God.

Foreknowledge – Knowledge that God has of something before it takes place.

Foreseeing – Seeing something that will happen in the future.

Right hand – The throne on the right side of the Ruler's [in this case God the Father's throne] is a position of honor.

Idioms and figures of Speech

"Until I make Your enemies Your footstool" – this figure of speech comes from the ancient custom of rulers who have won a battle over their enemies putting their feet on the backs of the defeated enemies to shame them, and to make them "foot rests."

36 Jesus' Return for Believers

During His earthly ministry, Jesus promised to return to earth. He said that He will return to take those who have truly believed in Him to be with Him in a heavenly paradise.

John 14:1-3; 1 Thessalonians 4:13-18



a. The final five events in this version of *The Story of Hope* have not yet happened. This event is the first one of those five events. To this point, we have been studying Bible history. But now we will see how the big story of the Bible moves smoothly from Bible history into Bible prophecy.

b. Before His death, what did Jesus tell his disciples in order to comfort them? Read John 14:1-3.

c. To learn more about this return of Jesus for believers, read 1 Thessalonians 4:13-18.

- What will happen to Jesus' followers who have already died?
- What will happen to Jesus' followers who are still alive when He returns?

d. Read 1 Corinthians 15:51-57. What additional information is given here regarding this return of Jesus Christ?

Teacher's Notes:

Vocabulary

Ministry – Work that someone does for God.

Return for believers – When Jesus will come back and take all the Christians to Heaven.

Mansions – Places to live.

Asleep – As in Story #28, the meaning of “those who are asleep” here is those who are dead.

Archangel – The highest ranking leader among the angels.

Caught up – Taken up; be raised up.

Comfort – To relieve from pain and worry.

Idioms and figures of speech

A troubled heart – since the meaning of “the heart” here is not the physical heart, but the place from which emotions are thought to come, a troubled heart is one in which the emotions are all stirred up and tumbling over each other, not a happy heart.

37 Jesus' Return as King

Soon after His return for believers, Jesus will come back with those He took to Heaven. Then He will reign as King over the whole earth.

Revelation 19:11-19; Revelation 20:1-6



a. The writing style of Revelation is very symbolic. But by interpreting the symbolic words, we can see four major facts. Read Revelation 19:11-19.

- Jesus will return to the earth. (Why do we think this is the same Jesus whom we have studied?)
- Jesus will be accompanied by the armies of heaven. (Who will be in these armies?)
- At that time, Jesus will defeat those who oppose Him. (Who are these enemies of Jesus?)
- When Jesus defeats His enemies, God will judge them with justice. (Why is this judgment just and fair?)

b. Read Revelation 20:1-3. Who is the *old serpent* and what will happen to him? See events 4, 5, and 7 on pages 13-15.

c. Read Revelation 20:4-6. What will take place on the earth for 1,000 years? Where in our study have we seen predictions that Jesus will reign as a king sometime in the future?

Teacher's Notes:

Vocabulary

Reign – To rule with authority, like a king.

Revelation – The last book of the Bible.

Symbols – Something that represents something else. **Symbolic:** having symbols

Accompanied – When others come along with someone.

Armies – A group of people that are trained to fight in a war.

Defeat – When someone or a group of people wins.

Oppose – To not agree about something. To be against it.

Enemies – People that you do not like or people that you hate.

Righteousness - Perfect correctness and justice.

Bound – Tied up or restrained (with a chain, a rope, or some other object) to prevent free movement.

Beheaded – Removing the head from the body.

Mark (on the forehead or hand) – A written word or symbol that is put on the forehead, or on the hand, for identification.



Idioms and figures of speech

The passage in Revelation 19 is filled with figures of speech that describe Christ Jesus as he returns to do battle with His enemies. For example, “Eyes like a flame of fire” – stands for the anger that shows in his eyes. “Out of His mouth goes a sharp sword” represents the power of His words. “A robe dipped in blood” and “Treading the winepress” go together in illustrating the color and the amount of the blood of His enemies that will be spilled during the battle. The picture of the “supper of the great God” speaks of the fact that the enemies of God who hate Him so much will be so thoroughly destroyed that the birds are invited to come and eat their bodies. Chapter 20 also has some figures of speech that should be noted: the “bottomless pit” speaks of a pit that is so deep that it is as if there is no bottom to it; “binding” the devil with a “great chain” indicates that, though he is a spirit being, he will be prevented from moving around freely.

38 Satan's Final Doom

Near the end of Jesus' kingdom, Satan will make a final attempt to lead a rebellion against God. But Satan will fail, and God will throw him into the lake of fire that God prepared earlier for him.

Revelation 20:7-10



a. Before his final punishment, Satan will be bound in chains for a period of 1,000 years. Read Revelation 20:1-3.

b. At the end of the 1,000 years, Satan will be released temporarily. What will Satan do at that time? Read Revelation 20:7-9.

c. Read and review Isaiah 14:15 and Matthew 25:41. See event 4 on page 13. Now read Revelation 20:10. What do we learn here about Satan's final punishment?

d. Read and review Genesis 3:15. See event 7 on page 15. What is the connection between Genesis 3:15 (in the third chapter of the Bible) and the final destiny of Satan that is described here (in the third chapter from the end of the Bible)?

Teacher's Notes:

Vocabulary

Period – An amount of time.

Released – Something let go.

Temporarily – For a short amount of time. Will not be forever.

Connection – When things are put together.

Doom – A dreadful fate, or punishment, usually by death.

Devour – To eat, or swallow up in something (for example, fire).

Lake of fire - Fire that is gathered in one place, like a lake.

Brimstone – Burning sulfur.

Torment – Mental or physical pain.

Grammar Overview:

Review future tense here.

39 Terrible Destiny for Unbelievers

Then at the end of earthly time, unbelievers will stand in front of God to be sentenced to eternal punishment for their sins. *Revelation 20:11-15*



a. As this event begins, what will happen to the earth and its heaven that now exist? Read Revelation 20:11 and 2 Peter 3:10.

b. Who do you think will be the Judge on this great white throne? Explain why you chose your answer. Read Revelation 20:11-12.

c. Books will play important roles in this Great White Throne Judgment. Read Revelation 20:12-13.

- What will be the purpose of the “the books”?
- What will be the purpose of “the Book of Life”?

d. Read Revelation 20:14-15. Who will be thrown into the lake of fire?

- According to verse 14?
- According to verse 15?

Teacher’s Notes:

Vocabulary

Unbelievers – People who do not believe the good news concerning Jesus Christ.

Sentenced – The punishment that a judge gives you when you have done something wrong.

Terrible – Very bad; something that brings terror or fear into your heart.

Throne – The seat where a king sits.

Elements – The basic atomic building blocks from which everything is built.

Melt – Change from a solid into a liquid.

Grammar Overview:

It might be good to distinguish between “throne” and “thrown” (especially if you use “thrown” as a synonym for “be cast”).

Picture Discussion:

What are some of the things you see in the picture?

40 Joyful Destiny for Believers

But God’s story ends with wonderful news. At the end, everyone who has trusted Jesus as his or her Savior will enter a beautiful paradise where there is no sin. These believers will live there eternally with God. *Revelation 21:1—22:5*



a. How will believers enjoy God’s eternal paradise?

- They will go up to heaven to enjoy paradise, or ...
- God will bring paradise down for them.

Read Revelation 21:1-3 to find the answer.

b. Read Revelation 21:4—22:5 to learn more about this eternal paradise.

- Who is “the Lamb”? Note: See verse 14.
- What will not exist in the new, holy city?
- What are some of the most impressive features of this new city?
- Who will be allowed to live in this new paradise? Read Revelation 21:27.

c. How long will they live there? Read Revelation 22:5.

d. Do you think that *your name* is written in the Lamb’s Book of Life?

- Yes No Not Sure

What are the reasons for your conclusion?

Teacher’s Notes:

Vocabulary

Paradise – Another word for Heaven.

Impressive – Great, beautiful, causing a person to be amazed, or “blown away”.

Adorned – Dressed.

Alpha and Omega – The first and last letters of the Greek alphabet.

Overcome – To be victorious; to win; to pass over all obstacles.

Abominable – Very unpleasant and offensive.

Measure with a Reed – To use a stick made from reeds that is measured to a certain length.

Furlong – Space or distance of about 600 feet.

Precious stones – A list of stones that are hard to find and have a great value.

Transparent – Something light can go through, like window glass.



Idioms and figures of speech

Alpha and Omega – used to mean the beginning (the first letter) and the end (the last letter), that is the One who was there at the beginning, and the One who is there at the end.

ChronoBridge Spreads (Pages 32-39)

Title (across top of each two page spread: pages 32-33, 34-35, 36-37, 38-39):

Eight Essential Truths Emerge out of the Bible's Story of Hope

Bridge Illustration (middle of each 2 page spread: pages 32-33, 34-35, 36-37, 38-39):

Truths (left to right):

God Man Sin Death Christ Cross Faith Life

Below Bridge, left side of land (page 32):

SPIRITUAL DEATH

Below Bridge, right side of land (page 33):

ETERNAL LIFE

Page 32 - Top half of page

Truth: God



God

Introduction (under truth title):

What we have learned about our Creator:

Inside of white box:

Numbered list (text flows from left column to right column):

- 1. The God of the Bible has always existed and will continue to exist forever. Because He is eternal, God referred to Himself as the "I AM" (Yahweh or Jehovah)). This word is translated in most Bibles as LORD (with all capital letters).**
- 2. By simply giving a command, God created the world and everything in it. In its original condition, God's creation was perfect.**
- 3. Throughout the Bible, this Creator-God continually demonstrated that He is all-powerful.**
- 4. In contrast to false gods, the true God is perfectly holy (totally without sin).**
- 5. As the Creator of mankind, God gave men and women clear commands to obey.**
- 6. God is a righteous and fair Judge who must punish disobedience, and will punish it.**
- 7. God loves us even when we disobey Him.**

Application question (under numbered list):

Which of these truths about God would you like to understand better?

Circle one or more numbers.

Throughout – Through the entire thing.

Continually – When something does not stop. To keep going. To not end.

Holy – To be set apart, or different from everything else, like God.

Righteous – To always act right in everything; only God can do this.

Circle – To make or draw a circle around something.

Page 32 continued - Bottom half of page

Verse in left column:

The Bible says: *“And without faith it is impossible to please God, because anyone who comes to Him must believe that He exists and that He rewards those who diligently seek him.”*
(Hebrews 11:6)

Faith response in right column:

Our Faith Response: From the Bible we learn that one, and only one, true eternal and holy God exists. We also learn that He is our all-powerful Creator and just Judge, and that we will have to answer to Him. Do you believe this?

Idiom:

“To have to answer to” means that you are responsible to someone, that you must please that person, and that whatever you do or say can be questioned by that person.

Truth: Man

Man

Introduction (under truth title):

What we have learned about mankind:

Inside of white box:

Numbered list (text flows from left column to right column):

- 1. Human beings (people) are uniquely created by God, in His image. Because of this, God gave us some qualities and abilities that He did not give to His other creatures.**
- 2. These special qualities and abilities prepare us to be caretakers of God's creation. This is a role that God has assigned to us.**
- 3. God loves all human beings. He wants us to be in perfect fellowship with Him, and He wants us to enjoy His presence.**
- 4. God gave us the responsibility and the ability to obey Him, but He also gave us the ability to disobey.**
- 5. Because God made us and owns us, every human being is accountable to Him.**
- 6. God created human beings with a material body and an immaterial spirit.**
- 7. The spirit of man will always exist. This spirit will live forever in a resurrected body.**

Application question (under numbered list):

Which of these truths about mankind would you like to understand better?

Circle one or more numbers.

Vocabulary

Mankind – refers to all people.

Qualities – characteristics that people or things have

Abilities – what a person can do.

Creatures – another word for animal.

Fellowship – enjoying each other; sharing things in common with each other

Caretakers – people who help other people or animals.

Role – another word for job or responsibility.

Motives – to reason why you want to do something.

Material – something that is made of matter; able to be seen, touched, etc

Immaterial – something that is made of spirit; invisible but real

Nostrils – The openings to the inside of your nose.



Page 33 continued - Bottom half of page

Verse in left column:

The Bible says: *“The LORD God formed the man from the dust of the ground and breathed into his nostrils the breath of life, and the man became a living being.”* (Genesis 2:7)

Faith response in right column:

Our Faith Response: From the Bible we learn that we are made by God and loved by God, and that God deserves our full obedience. Do you believe this?

Truth: Sin

Sin

Introduction (under truth title):

What we have learned about disobedience to God:

Inside of white box:

Numbered list (text flows from left column to right column):

- 1. God created Adam and Eve, and He loved them and provided for them. But they rebelled against Him.**
- 2. They disobeyed God by eating fruit from the one tree from which He told them not to eat.**
- 3. Disobeying God is called “sin,” and sin is a great offense to God, who is perfect and holy.**
- 4. Adam and Eve’s sin ruined the perfect relationship they had with God and with each other. Their sin caused a terrible physical and spiritual change for all mankind.**
- 5. All mankind inherited Adam and Eve’s sinful, rebellious nature. The rebellion against God in our hearts is the cause of fighting, of war, of selfishness, and of arrogance.**
- 6. The Bible says that we have all sinned. We all do things that we know in our hearts are wrong.**
- 7. Because God is a holy and just judge, our sin must be punished.**

Application question (under numbered list):

Which of these truths about mankind would you like to understand better?

Circle one or more numbers.

Vocabulary

Arrogance – proudly seeing myself as better than others.

Deserve – earn or rightly receive

Page 34 continued - Bottom half of page

Verse in left column:

The Bible says: “For all have sinned and fall short of the glory of God.” (Romans 3:23)

Faith response in right column:

Our Faith Response: From the Bible we learn that we have sinned against God and that we deserve His righteous punishment. Do you believe this?

Truth: Death

Death

Introduction (under truth title):

What we have learned about the penalty for sin:

Inside of white box:

Numbered list (text flows from left column to right column):

- 1. The essence of death is separation from God.**
- 2. Adam and Eve died spiritually (became separated from God) the moment they sinned.**
- 3. All human beings are descendants of Adam and Eve. Therefore, we are all born spiritually dead.**
- 4. Physical death occurs when the human spirit separates from the body. Adam and Eve also experienced physical death, and so do all of their descendants.**
- 5. Physical death is not the end of our human existence. After death, a person will appear before God, who is the holy and just Judge of all mankind.**
- 6. People will experience eternal death if they do not trust God's remedy for sin and death. This death means being separated from God in everlasting conscious punishment.**
- 7. Death, in all its forms, is God's righteous judgment for sin.**

Application question (under numbered list):

Which of these truths about the penalty for sin would you like to understand better? Circle one or more numbers.

Vocabulary

Essence – basic, essential thing.

Physical – connected with a person's body rather than their mind.

Page 35 continued - Bottom half of page

Verse in left column:

The Bible says: "Just as man is destined to die once, and after that to face judgment." (Hebrews 9:27)

Faith response in right column:

Our Faith Response: From the Bible we learn that we are facing God's judgment and that we cannot escape it on our own. Do you believe this?

Vocabulary

Destined – meant, or intended.

Truth: Christ

Christ

Introduction (under truth title):

What we have learned about Jesus Christ:

Inside of white box:

Numbered list (text flows from left column to right column):

- 1. Soon after Adam and Eve sinned, God promised to send someone who would defeat Satan.**
- 2. Throughout the Old Testament, God slowly revealed who this person will be. God also revealed that through this person's death, everyone who trusted God will receive forgiveness of sins.**
- 3. To fulfill His promise, God sent His Son, Jesus, to rescue us from judgment.**
- 4. God's Son was born of a virgin named Mary, and He was called Jesus of Nazareth.**
- 5. Jesus lived a completely perfect life of love and obedience to God.**
- 6. During his earthly ministry, Jesus clearly and repeatedly demonstrated that He is God. He demonstrated this through His claims and miracles.**
- 7. Jesus is truly unique because He is both God and man in one perfect person. He is the only way to eternal life.**

Application question (under numbered list):

Which of these truths about Jesus Christ would you like to understand better?

Circle one or more numbers.

Vocabulary

Rescue – to save or help someone or something.

Repeatedly – again and again

Page 36 continued - Bottom half of page

Verse in left column:

The Bible says: "Jesus answered, 'I am the way and the truth and the life. No one comes to the Father except through me.'" (John 14:6)

Faith response in right column:

Our Faith Response: From the Bible we learn that Jesus Christ is the perfect Son of God and the perfect Son of Man, and that He is the only way to eternal life. Do you believe this?

Truth: Cross

Cross

Introduction (under truth title):

What we have learned about the death and resurrection of Jesus Christ:

Inside of white box:

Numbered list (text flows from left column to right column):

- 1. Because God is perfectly holy, He must punish those people who disobey His commandments.**
- 2. God loves us even though we sin. Therefore, He offers His mercy and grace to us when He provides a just way to forgive our sins.**
- 3. In the Old Testament, God created a system of sacrifice that gave sinners a way to have their sins forgiven.**
- 4. Then God sent His Son Jesus to be the one perfect and final sacrifice for all sin.**
- 5. Because religious and political leaders hated Jesus, they influenced people and they misrepresented the law to condemn Him to die.**
- 6. Like the sacrificial lambs in the Old Testament, Jesus willingly took the punishment for our sins on a cross. His death was the complete and permanent sacrifice for sin.**
- 7. Three days later, Jesus rose to life again. This event showed that God accepted Jesus' sacrifice as a just payment for our sins.**

Application question (under numbered list):

Which of these truths about the death of Jesus Christ would you like to understand better? Circle one or more numbers.

Vocabulary

Misrepresented – made false statements and claims

Willingly – When you don't mind doing something.

Manipulate – use for one's own purposes; cause people to do something

Permanent – Something that will last forever.

Page 37 continued - Bottom half of page

Verse in left column:

The Bible says: "He himself bore our sins in his body on the tree, so that we might die to sins and live for righteousness; by his wounds you have been healed." (1 Peter 2:24)

Faith response in right column:

Our Faith Response: From the Bible we learn that Jesus Christ, God's Son, died for our sins. We also learn that Jesus rose from the dead to rescue us from death and to give us eternal life. Do you believe this?

Wounds – injuries, cuts; various kinds of damage to the body

Truth: Faith

Faith

Introduction (under truth title):

What we have learned about trusting Jesus Christ:

Inside of white box:

Numbered list (text flows from left column to right column):

- 1. The gospel of Jesus Christ offers eternal salvation, and we do not have to work for it or earn it. In this way, the gospel is different from other religions of the world.**
- 2. As sinful beings, humans can not earn salvation even if they want to and if they diligently try to earn it.**
- 3. Through the death of His Son Jesus, our loving and righteous God provided the way to pay our sin debt.**
- 4. Because Jesus paid the penalty for our sins, God offers salvation freely to us as a gift.**
- 5. God promises to forgive us if we repent and believe (trust) in His Son, Jesus Christ.**
- 6. Repentance occurs when our former false views of God, of ourselves, and of our sins are deeply changed to agree with God's view.**
- 7. To believe is to trust Jesus (place our faith in Jesus), and only Jesus, to save us.**

Application question (under numbered list):

Which of these truths about trusting Jesus Christ would you like to understand better? Circle one or more numbers.

Page 38 continued - Bottom half of page

Verse in left column:

The Bible says: "For by grace you have been saved through faith - and this is not from yourselves, it is the gift of God - not by works, so that no one can boast." (Ephesians 2:8-9)

Faith response in right column:

Our Faith Response: From the Bible we learn that we must trust in Jesus' death on the cross as the only satisfactory payment for our sins. We must abandon our trust in other things that we formerly relied upon to save us. Do you believe this?

Vocabulary

Satisfactory – fully acceptable, providing completely.

Abandon – throw away, let go of, turn away from

Formerly – in the past

Truth: Life

Life

Introduction (under truth title):

What we have learned about eternal life:

Inside of white box:

Numbered list (text flows from left column to right column):

- 1. When we repent and trust in Jesus, we pass from spiritual death to spiritual life.**
- 2. The eternal spiritual life that God promised becomes our present and everlasting possession that we will never lose.**
- 3. Our spiritual life results in new desires and motivations, such as loving, obeying, worshipping, and serving God from our hearts.**
- 4. Our new relationship with God frees us from the fear of death. We are free from fear because we know that our names are recorded in the Lamb's Book of Life, and we know that death leads us into God's presence.**
- 5. Now we can experience the love, joy, and fulfillment that God desires for us.**
- 6. We will enjoy life eternally with God in a paradise that is beautiful, sinless, and without pain. This paradise will be on a perfectly restored, new Earth.**
- 7. Then and only then, will we understand the full significance of the Bible's story of hope.**

Application question (under numbered list):

Which of these truths about eternal life would you like to understand better?

Circle one or more numbers.

Vocabulary

Desires – the things a person wants

Motivation – something that moves a person to do something, or to be a certain way

Restored – to make something like it was when it was first made.

Significance – the importance of something.

Page 39 continued - Bottom half of page

Verse in left column:

The Bible says: "Jesus said to her, "I am the resurrection and the life. He who believes in Me, will live, even though he dies; and whoever lives and believes in Me will never die. Do you believe this?" (John 11:25-26)

Faith response in right column:

Our Faith Response: From the Bible we learn that only Jesus has power over death and that He gives eternal life to those who trust solely in Him for the forgiveness of sins. Do you believe this?

Title across top in dark blue: (Page 40)

A Personal Faith Response

Instructions under title:

Personalize the following words of Jesus. In place of the word “whoever,” insert your name as the object of Jesus’ promises.

Reference: **John 3:16-18**

Verses:

¹⁶ For God so loved the world that He gave His one and only Son, that whoever believes in Him shall not perish but have everlasting life. For God did not send His Son into the world to condemn the world, but to save the world through Him. Whoever believes in Him is not condemned; but whoever does not believe stands condemned already because he has not believed in the name of God’s one and only Son.

Personalized faith response (inside of darker box just below verse):

A Personal Faith Response Commitment:

I now understand that the God of the Bible is the one True God. He is perfect and holy.

Through the teaching of the Bible I now see myself in a different way than I did before. I now realize that I was born with a sinful nature, and that I have disobeyed God continually. I realize that my sin deeply grieves God, who made me and who loves me. I know that my sin separated me from God, and that the just punishment for my sin is eternal separation from God Him. The punishment is in a place of torment that the Bible calls Hell.

I understand that the death of God’s Son Jesus Christ is the only hope for me to be forgiven, and to escape the everlasting punishment for my sins. Jesus’ death is the only hope for me to receive God’s gift of eternal life.

I am now trusting Jesus Christ and His death on the cross as the only sufficient remedy for my sin problem and its dreadful consequences.