



BIBLE

STUDENT BOOK

▶ **12th Grade**

BIBLE 1201

KNOWING YOURSELF

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LIFEPAC Test is located in the center of the booklet. Please remove before starting the unit.

Christian Ministries

Introduction

Career guidance begins with self-understanding, but the next step is equally essential: knowing the job market. Then you can intelligently match yourself with a suitable career.

Information about secular occupations is more readily available than information about ministries. The Occupational Information Network (O*NET) has been developed under the sponsorship of the United States Department of Labor. The O*NET database lists over 900 occupations and includes the skills, abilities, knowledge, tasks, work activities, work context, experience levels required, job interests, work values/needs, and work styles of those occupations. Of all these occupations, only a few are related to religion, theology, and churches. The emphasis of this LIFEPAC® is upon the variety of Christian ministry.

Objectives

Read these objectives. The objectives tell you what you will be able to do when you have successfully completed this LIFEPAC. When you have finished this LIFEPAC, you should be able to:

1. Explain what a Christian ministry is.
2. Describe the various kinds of Christian ministries.
3. Compare a Christian ministry to a career.

1. WHAT YOU ARE

Self-understanding is the foundation upon which intelligent career decisions are built. Successful people learn to utilize their strengths and compensate for their weaknesses. This prayer expresses a healthy attitude toward one's self:

"God grant me the courage to change the things I can, the serenity to accept the things I cannot, and the wisdom to know the difference."

The ultimate source of truth about ourselves is God's Word, the Bible. It reveals how our Creator

views us, as we really are. A Christian has the advantage of receiving an accurate view of himself and others. A secondary source for information is the social sciences, including sociology (the study of society and human groups) and psychology (mind and human behavior). Observant people can discover much about themselves and others on their own, and those people with whom we associate can show us how we affect them.

Section Objectives

Review these objectives. When you have completed this section, you should be able to:

1. Describe what God has given man in creation and salvation.
2. Improve your personality and your relationships with other people.

Vocabulary

Study these words to enhance your learning success in this section.

career

ministry

personality

skill

Note: All vocabulary words in this LIFEPAAC appear in **boldface** print the first time they are used. If you are not sure of the meaning when you are reading, study the definitions given.



Match these items.

- | | | | | |
|------|-------|---|----|--------------------------------|
| 1.6 | _____ | general service | a. | the church in Antioch |
| 1.7 | _____ | prepared a meal for Jesus | b. | assistance to fellow believers |
| 1.8 | _____ | ministered to the material needs of the church in Jerusalem | c. | Philemon |
| 1.9 | _____ | rendered Paul personal aid | d. | propagate the Gospel |
| 1.10 | _____ | special ministry | e. | Martha |
| | | | f. | Onesimus |

THE TWO MODERN MEANINGS

Ministry in the New Testament is synonymous with service. It performs general services for other people and it performs special ministries to maintain the unity of the church. As viewed in Christendom today, the word ministry conveys two distinct meanings, a *restrictive meaning* and an *inclusive meaning*.

Restrictive. The restrictive meaning of ministry identifies it purely as the Gospel ministry, under

those such as pastors and missionaries. Ministry is frequently limited to this meaning.

Inclusive. The inclusive meaning of ministry includes the voluntary ministries performed by all Christians. Ministry in this sense corresponds more closely to the Biblical use of the word as it is used for a wide variety of Christian services. The following segments correct five misconceptions that arise from limiting the definition of a ministry.



In addition to salary, notice the fringe benefits: travel expenses, housing allowance, insurance premiums, pension payments, and vacation allotments. A schedule for annual raises should include cost of living as well as salary increases. How adequately will the income meet your family's needs?

Job responsibilities. Job responsibilities should be clearly stated and understood before accepting any position. A written job description or agreement should clarify what will be expected of you and should list the specific duties to be performed. Your job description should state who your supervisors will be and how you will give an accounting to them. It should also identify the staff members under your supervision and include your working hours, days off, and annual vacation time. A mutual understanding of these responsibilities will avoid future problems.

Working conditions. Working conditions may seem insignificant at first, but distractions and irritations

intensify over time. Notice the general atmosphere surrounding the job. What is the prevailing mood? Does the organization have a good or poor reputation? What are the objectives of the organization? Do they coincide with yours? Ascertain the morale of the employees. Does the staff enjoy a harmonious relationship? Are the facilities adequate? Physical and emotional hazards often accompany Christian ministries. Are you willing to risk any foreseen danger or ridicule? Count the cost.

Intangible rewards. The intangible rewards of a ministry are more important to a Christian than are its material ones. Job satisfaction and personal fulfillment come as by-products of a position for which you are well suited. The gratitude of your associates and clients arise from a ministry that you perform well. Your ministry should give both you and your family opportunities for spiritual growth. In the final analysis, where can you do the most good?

Match these items.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>1.6 _____ working conditions</p> <p>1.7 _____ occupational requirements</p> <p>1.8 _____ employment opportunities</p> <p>1.9 _____ personal qualifications</p> <p>1.10 _____ job responsibilities</p> | <p>a. specific duties to be performed</p> <p>b. available equipment and facilities</p> <p>c. length of employment</p> <p>d. job satisfaction</p> <p>e. degree of training</p> <p>f. mental ability</p> |
|--|--|

Answer true or false.

- 1.11 _____ The intangible rewards of a ministry are more important to a Christian than are its material returns.
- 1.12 _____ Such concerns as length of employment and opportunity for advancement may seem "unspiritual," but are practical and wise.
- 1.13 _____ The objectives of an organization affect the working conditions of an employee.



Select one of the top priorities from the list of ministries that you rated in Assignment 11 (Bible 1202). In your career notebook, record all the information you can obtain about it, using the sources and steps suggested in this section (Assignment 12).



Review the material in this section in preparation for the Self Test. The Self Test will check your mastery of this particular section. The items missed on this Self Test will indicate specific areas where restudy is needed for mastery.

THE AUTHENTICITY

Centuries after the preparation and distribution of the original manuscripts of God’s Word, faithful men probed the authenticity of these writings to determine if they were in fact what God had spoken. Verification of the canonicity of the New Testament books occurred by investigating external and internal evidences. The Epistle of James was examined and accepted as part of the canon at the Third Council of Carthage in 397 A.D.

External evidences. External evidences used to determine the inspiration of a particular book include the Church’s historical attitude toward the book and the use to which it was put. Because the theme and style of James’s Epistle appealed to Jewish Christians, Gentile recognition of the letter came much later. As the epistle’s canonicity was being determined, much difficulty was encountered because it was not written by a recognized apostle, and was not addressed to a specific church.

Clement of Rome, Ignatius, and Polycarp alluded to the Epistle of James in the first century. Origen (185–254) was the first to use the epistle and make reference to it as inspired by God. Additional reference in the Land of Israel and Syria indicated that

the letter was readily accepted by the Church of that area.

The Epistle of James was questioned by the Roman church until the fourth century. The Latin fathers Jerome and Augustine, defended James’s letter and fully accepted its authenticity. Their arguments, along with the work done by (the father of church history) Eusebius, paved the way for acceptance of the epistle at the Council of Carthage in 397.

Internal evidences. Internal evidences of authenticity are those found within the text of a book itself. Checking its pages for contradictions, heresies and false doctrines, and comparing it with other canonical books yields the final verdict.

The internal evidences for the inspiration of James’s Epistle are far stronger than the external evidences. Josephus wrote much about James, and his account harmonizes with what is known of James from this epistle and the book of Acts.

Although some have claimed that a contradiction exists between Paul and James, their works share similar statements of doctrinal importance. Consider the comparisons in the chart.

Romans 5:3–4	“... knowing that tribulation worketh patience; and patience, experience ...”
James 1:3	“Knowing this , that the trying of your faith worketh patience.”
Romans 2:13	“For not the hearers of the law are just before God, but the doers of the law shall be justified.”
James 1:22	“But be ye doers of the word, and not hearers only, deceiving your own selves.”

This letter shows how the Law, although fulfilled in Christ, has its expression in the New Covenant. This New Covenant is a higher law and principle that finds its substance in the law of the Spirit of life, the royal law (James 2:8) fulfilled in loving your neighbor as yourself.



Answer these questions.

1.11 How does the triune God validate the Christian faith?

1.12 Where is the authority of the Scriptures clearly seen?

1.13 How does regeneration give validity to the Christianity?

1.14 How does heritage lend validity to Christianity?



Read Luke 9:49-50

TRUE AND FALSE CHRISTIANITY

Categories exist within Christianity as well as within many other world religions. The four main categories are Roman Catholicism, the Orthodox churches (sometimes called “Eastern Orthodox” because of their origins in countries east of Western Europe such as Greece and Russia), the Anglican churches (Church of England, a unique form of Protestantism), and Protestantism. Most believers within these four main categories of Christians hold to basic Christian doctrine as explored previously in this section. However, other groups attempt to convince people that they are Christian but do not hold to the basic doctrine. We call these latter groups *pseudo-*, or *false* Christians.





Read 1 Samuel chapters 16–26 and 2 Samuel chapters 11–13

DAVID'S LIFE

God endowed David with many kingly qualities including strength, perceptiveness, and hospitality. David was chosen to replace Saul as Israel's king after Saul disobeyed the LORD and thus, lost his throne. Although David was a king, he was not immune to temptation or sin. Unlike most, he acknowledged his sin and was strengthened by God in his office, private life, and friendships.

Anointed king. God commanded Saul to kill the Amalekites and "... utterly destroy all that they have, and spare them not; but slay both man and woman, infant and suckling, ox and sheep, camel and ass" (1 Samuel 15:3). Instead, Saul's troops spared the best of the sheep and oxen for sacrifices. He did not kill Agag (the Amalekite king), but brought him back as a prisoner. Samuel declared to Saul "... Because thou hast rejected the word of the LORD, he hath also rejected thee from *being* king" (1 Samuel 15:23). Samuel himself then killed Agag to fulfill God's command to Saul.

God sent Samuel to Bethlehem to anoint a new king from Jesse's sons. Samuel feared that Saul would murder him if he found out his intentions. Therefore, God told Samuel to take a heifer with him as a sacrifice in order to give him a public reason for going. Seven of Jesse's sons passed before Samuel, but none of them were the chosen king. When David (Jesse's youngest son) was brought in, Samuel anointed him and the LORD's Spirit came upon him.

Goliath. The Israeli and Philistine war camps had been arrayed in battle for forty days. Jesse sent David to deliver bread and an **ephah** of parched corn to feed his brothers, who were part of the army. When David arrived at the battlefield, he could not understand the Israelites' fear of the Philistines. He knew no one could successfully defy God's armies. He challenged the soldiers for their lack of courage against Goliath, the Philistine armored giant who was insulting God's people.

David's oldest brother Eliab, mistook David's faith as pride and became very angry. Eliab thought David belonged back in the wilderness with his sheep, and accused him of coming just to watch the battle.

David was **prudent** in speech, choosing his words carefully. When taken to Saul for permission to fight Goliath, he convincingly spoke of his courage and ability to stand against the giant.

In the fields, David protected his sheep by killing lions and bears. His experience proved God had already prepared him to fight the giant. David said, "... the LORD that delivered me out of the paw of the lion, and out of the paw of the bear, he will deliver me out of the hand of this Philistine" (1 Samuel 17:37). David clearly stated that his faith was in the power of God and not in his own resources.

Alone with his sheep for long periods of time, David disciplined his body and spirit, increasing his physical and spiritual strength. In the privacy of the fields, David talked to God. He grew in spiritual knowledge and understanding.

David expressed himself through his psalms. The Psalms include hymns, **supplications**, and thanksgivings he accompanied with his harp. A crowned leader is no different in God's eyes than the humblest Christian who speaks to the LORD from his heart.



| David was famous for defeating Goliath.


THE NATURE OF GOD

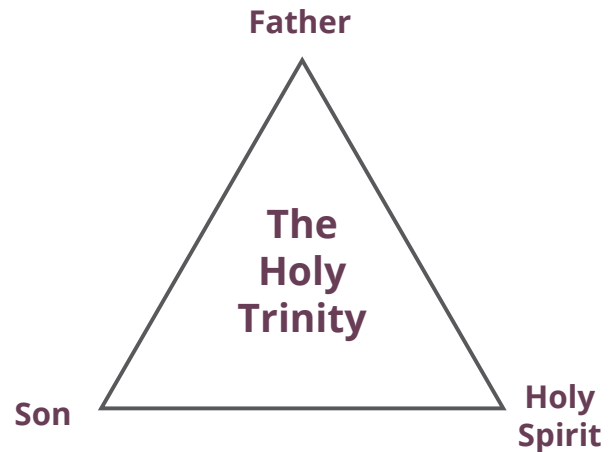
The Trinity is the single most important doctrine in Christianity. It is the linchpin upon which stands Christ's Atonement, his Incarnation, and ultimately, our Salvation.

The Trinity. Our only source of primary knowledge of the Trinity (Father, Son, and Holy Spirit) is the **canon** of Holy Scripture. The emphasis of the Old Testament was on the revelation of God as YHWH (I AM, Yahweh), the one and only God, contrasted with the **polytheism** of all other nations. The Israelites used what we call the Old Testament as their source of authority on personal and religious conduct.

God dwelt in the presence of (yet separate from) his holy nation, Israel. He abode between the cherubim on the Mercy Seat (the gold cover on the Ark of the Covenant) (Exodus 25:22). The Ark was kept in the Holy of Holies to be seen only once a year, on the Day of Atonement, by a single high priest. During the wilderness wanderings, the Ark was carried in front of the people.

His presence continued with them until his wrath was finally kindled at Shiloh (Psalm 78:60). The Israelites followed other gods once again, thereby breaking their covenant with God, and he withdrew

 **Read John 1, 2 Corinthians 13:14, and Isaiah 48:16.**



from them. He delivered them into the hands of their enemies at Ebenezer. The sons of Eli took the Ark of the Covenant into battle, thinking it would save them. Israel was defeated by the Philistines and the Ark was captured.

Complete these sentences.

- 1.1** The three Persons of the Trinity are the a. _____ ,
b. _____ , and c. _____ .
- 1.2** Israelites used the Old Testament as their authority in a. _____ and
b. _____ conduct.
- 1.3** God withdrew his physical presence from Israel because _____
_____ .
- 1.4** Israel was defeated by the a. _____ , and the b. _____
was captured.



BIBLE

TEACHER'S GUIDE

▶ **12th Grade**

BIBLE 1200

Teacher's Guide

LIFEPAC® Overview **5**

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INSTRUCTIONS FOR BIBLE

The LIFEPAC curriculum from grades two through twelve is structured so that the daily instructional material is written directly into the LIFEPACs. The student is encouraged to read and follow this instructional material in order to develop independent study habits. The teacher should introduce the LIFEPAC to the student, set a required completion schedule, complete teacher checks, be available for questions regarding both content and procedures, administer and grade tests, and develop additional learning activities as desired. Teachers working with several students may schedule their time so that students are assigned to a quiet work

activity when it is necessary to spend instructional time with one particular student.

The Teacher Notes section of the Teacher's Guide lists the required or suggested materials for the LIFEPACs and provides additional learning activities for the students. The materials section refers only to LIFEPAC materials and does not include materials which may be needed for the additional activities. Additional learning activities provide a change from the daily school routine, encourage the student's interest in learning and may be used as a reward for good study habits.

TEACHER NOTES

MATERIALS NEEDED FOR LIFEPAC

Required

(none)

Suggested

- King James Version (KJV) of the Bible and/or other versions as permitted
 - Dictionary
 - Three-ring notebook paper
 - Book on Christian career planning, such as *Your Career in Changing Times* by Larry Burkett. (Check your local Christian bookstore for other possible titles.)
 - Bolles, R.N. *What Color Is Your Parachute? A Practical Manual for Job-Hunters and Career-Changers*. Berkeley: Ten Speed Press, 2015. (This popular guidebook has very few references to Christian ministries, but it is very practical.)
- *Reference materials can be in printed, online, or digital formats.*

ADDITIONAL LEARNING ACTIVITIES

Section 1: What You Are

1. Discuss these questions with your class.
 - a. How are we made in the image of God?
 - b. Believing that we were created in God’s image and are in dominion over his creation, can we accept the theory of evolution?
 - c. Does becoming a Christian change one’s personality? How?
 - d. If you feel called to a career that seemingly does not suit your personality, should you pursue it, having faith that God will help you? (Example: a student who feels called to preach but has a problem speaking in front of people.)
2. Select a short article from a religious periodical (printed or online) on personal relationships or Christian growth. Have the entire class read it, and then discuss it.
3. Have students interview a Christian psychologist on problems found most often in Christians and in non-Christians. How does being a Christian help him in his work?
4. This assignment should be given at the beginning of the LIFEPAC and turned in before students take their final LIFEPAC Test.

- **Jist Publishing**
(jist.emp.com). This company offers a variety of career guidance products, including an *Ability Explorer* which measures abilities for jobs, such as interpersonal, leadership, organizational, and persuasive abilities.

Additional Activity

The activity on the following page may be reproduced as a student worksheet.

Additional Activity, Answer Key

Verses that may be used include the following:

1 Thessalonians 4:11
1 Corinthians 3:13–15
Galatians 6:4
2 Thessalonians 3:10 and 12
2 Timothy 4:5
Romans 16:12
1 Corinthians 4:12
Ephesians 4:28
1 Timothy 5:18
1 Thessalonians 1:3
1 Timothy 5:17
Philippians 2:16
1 Corinthians 3:9
1 Thessalonians 2:9
2 Corinthians 10:15
Ephesians 6:5
Colossians 3:22
Colossians 4:1
1 Corinthians 7:23
1 Timothy 6:1

The principles will be determined by the verses used.

» THE PAULINE WORK ETHIC

The Apostle Paul had a great deal to say about the values and blessings of work. Using a concordance (printed or online), look up the references the apostle makes to work, labor, service, and other related terms. Copy the verses on a separate piece of paper and try to group them together to form at least seven principles regarding Paul's view of work. Write the principles on the following lines.

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

6. _____

7. _____

ANSWER KEY

SECTION 1

- 1.1** Any order; examples:
JACOB
 a. be served
 b. stronger
 c. plain man
 d. tent dweller
 e. loved by Rebekah
 f. favored birthright
- ESAU
 servant
 weaker
 cunning hunter
 man of the field
 loved by Isaac
 despised birthright
- 1.2** a. God
 b. Maker
- 1.3** a. image
 b. dominion
- 1.4** Trinity
- 1.5** Either order:
 a. fearfully
 b. wonderfully
- 1.6** eternal
- 1.7** all men are endowed by their Creator with equal rights
- 1.8** differs
- 1.9** Hint:
 Include at least one of the personality types and the identifying characteristics.
- 1.10** Hint:
 Be specific.
- 1.11** Hint:
 Be specific.
- 1.12** Hint:
 Be specific when describing your personality type.
- 1.13** Be specific.
- 1.14** d
- 1.15** g
- 1.16** i
- 1.17** b
- 1.18** k
- 1.19** j
- 1.20** a
- 1.21** e
- 1.22** h
- 1.23** c
- 1.24** c
- 1.25** b
- 1.26** c
- 1.27** b
- 1.28** a or b
- 1.29** d
- 1.30** d
- 1.31** Answers will vary.
- 1.32** Most individuals swing back and forth somewhere between two extremes called "extroverts" and "introverts." Those people are called "ambiverts."
- 1.33** The common rules of decency are the foundation of good social relations.
- 1.34** Christian grace
- 1.35** his or her ability to get along with co-workers
- 1.36** such favorable interpersonal relations as friendliness and tact

LIFEPAC TEST

1. true
2. true
3. false
4. false
5. true
6. true
7. true
8. true
9. false
10. true
11. c
12. h
13. e
14. j
15. a
16. k
17. i
18. d
19. g
20. b
21. c
22. b
23. c
24. a
25. a
26. d
27. c
28. c
29. a
30. c
31. exhortation
32. helps
33. intelligence
34. performance
35. Any order:
 - a. rating scales
 - b. self-reports
 - c. testing instruments
36. human
37. discernment
38. faith
39. Either order:
 - a. friendliness
 - b. tact
40. Any order:
 - a. Observe your own strengths for service.
 - b. Obtain others' opinions about your ministry.
 - c. Occupy yourself in various ministries.

ALTERNATE LIFEPAC TEST

1. j
2. f
3. l
4. i
5. a
6. o
7. m
8. b
9. c
10. q
11. g
12. r
13. e
14. p
15. h
16. k
17. d
18. n
19. false
20. true
21. true
22. true
23. false
24. true
25. false
26. true
27. true
28. true
29. true
30. true
31. false
32. d
33. c
34. b
35. d
36. d
37. a
38. b
39. d
40. c
41. c
42. d
43. a
44. a
45. a
46. c
47. c
48. Examples; any order:
 - a. family and friends
 - b. career models
 - c. church
 or employment agencies,
 career guidance specialists

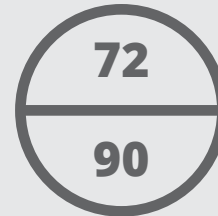
BIBLE 1201

ALTERNATE LIFEPAC TEST

NAME _____

DATE _____

SCORE _____



Match these items (each answer, 2 points).

- | | | |
|-----------|---------------------|---|
| 1. _____ | breath of life | a. how intelligence influences life |
| 2. _____ | personality | b. priorities |
| 3. _____ | introvert | c. filled out by others |
| 4. _____ | 1 Corinthians 10:13 | d. sociable and impulsive |
| 5. _____ | wisdom | e. study of society |
| 6. _____ | faith | f. the total person |
| 7. _____ | ministry | g. on-the-job training |
| 8. _____ | values | h. Father, Son, and Holy Spirit |
| 9. _____ | rating scales | i. resist temptation |
| 10. _____ | testing instruments | j. breathed by God |
| 11. _____ | apprenticeship | k. made alive |
| 12. _____ | vocation | l. withdrawn |
| 13. _____ | sociology | m. on God's behalf, for the benefit of others |
| 14. _____ | mankind | n. study of human behavior |
| 15. _____ | trinity | o. "vision" |
| 16. _____ | quickenened | p. highest form of life on earth |
| 17. _____ | sanguine | q. statistically scored |
| 18. _____ | psychology | r. occupational calling |

38. One's ability to carry out active tasks is called _____.
a. aptitude b. performance skill c. apprenticeship d. motor dexterity
39. A vocational ministry is _____.
a. full-time Christian service
b. short-term Christian service
c. part-time Christian service
d. a, b, and c
40. Ministry in the New Testament does not include _____.
a. serving meals b. physical care c. attending church d. giving money
41. The study of society and human groups is called _____.
a. psychology b. biology c. sociology d. anthropology
42. Social personalities usually enjoy _____.
a. scientific endeavors
b. art, music, and literature
c. office and clerical work
d. educational and social welfare positions
43. One should choose a ministry and a career that suits his _____.
a. personality b. recreational plans c. preference d. financial goals
44. The encouragement of Christians in their spiritual lives is called _____.
a. exhortation b. prophecy c. preaching d. teaching
45. Next to Jesus, the wisest man who ever lived is considered to have been _____.
a. Solomon b. Paul c. Socrates d. Hippocrates
46. R.G. LeTourneau gave _____ percent of his income to churches, schools, and Christian organizations.
a. 50 b. 30 c. 90 d. 40
47. Dwight L. Moody had earned a reputation as a successful _____ salesman.
a. car b. clothing c. shoe d. insurance

Complete this item (each answer, 3 points).

48. Name three sources of career counseling.
- a. _____
- b. _____
- c. _____