f thou wilt diligently hearken to the voice of the Lord thy God, and wilt do that which is right in his sight, and wilt give ear to his commandments, and keep all his statutes, I will put none of these diseases upon thee, which I have brought upon the Egyptians: for I am the Lord that healeth thee” (Exod. 15:26).

The promise of immunity from Egypt’s diseases was given to the children of Israel soon after they left their captivity. Yet, this promise wasn’t based simply on supernatural intervention; it was based also, maybe even especially, on the natural laws of health. If they followed what the Lord commanded them to do in the area of health and sanitation, as opposed to what their captors did (for instance, while the Egyptians used human excrement for medicinal purposes, the Hebrews were to bury theirs outside the camp), they would be spared the ailments that afflicted the Egyptians.

Even here, then, we can see God’s concern for not just the spiritual well-being of His people but for their physical well-being, their health, as well. This idea also is found in the Hebrew word *shalom*, commonly translated as “peace.” Yet, the word conveys a deeper sense, that of a completeness, of a wholeness and a fullness that involves the total person, physical health included. The first use of the word *shalom* in the Old Testament appears when Jacob, inquiring about Laban, the grandson of Abraham’s brother, asks, “And he said unto them, Is he well? And they said, He is well” (Gen. 29:6). In both instances, the word translated “well” comes from *shalom*. 
Of course, it makes perfect sense that God would care about our physical health. After all, He created us as physical beings. Before sin, before the Fall, we were already in the flesh. We were made as fleshly beings. Our fall wasn’t to the flesh; it was a fall in the flesh. Our bodies aren’t evil, or bad, the prison houses for the soul or the like (as some religions have taught). Our bodies are wonderful gifts from a loving God who created us in His image and who wants us to enjoy our physical existence, at least as much as possible in this fallen world.

Thus, this quarter we are going to look at what’s often been a neglected aspect of the wonderful truths God has given us as a movement, and that is the health message. The Lord revealed these principles to us for the same reason He died for us, because He loves us and wants what’s in our best interest.

Of course, we all are mortal. We all face sickness, and, unless Christ comes in our lifetime, we all die. Nothing is going to change that now, and certainly not healthful living. But that doesn’t mean we shouldn’t do our best to take care of ourselves; that doesn’t mean we aren’t under a divine obligation to take care of our bodies as temples. As Paul expressed it, “Or do you not know that your body is the temple of the Holy Spirit who is in you, whom you have from God, and you are not your own? For you were bought at a price; therefore glorify God in your body and in your spirit, which are God’s” (1 Cor. 6:19, 20, NKJV).

This quarter’s lesson on healthful living, written by the General Conference Health Ministries Department in Silver Spring, Maryland, U.S.A., was produced with the desire to help us enjoy all the shalom we possibly can now, until that final day in which we receive, once and forever, “the redemption of our bodies” (Rom. 8:23, NIV).

Contributors from the Health Ministries Department of the General Conference of Seventh-day Adventists were Allan Handysides, Kathleen Kuntaraf, Peter Landless, Stoy Proctor, and the late Thomas Zirkle, who served as an associate director for the world church’s department of Health Ministries.
How to Use This Teachers Edition

Get Motivated to Explore, Apply, and Create

We hope that this format of the teachers edition will encourage adult Sabbath School class members to do just that—explore, apply, and create. Each weekly teachers lesson takes your class through the following learning process, based on the Natural Learning Cycle:

1. Why is this lesson important to me? (Motivate);
2. What do I need to know from God’s Word? (Explore);
3. How can I practice what I’ve learned from God’s Word? (Apply); and

And for teachers who haven’t had time to prepare during the week for class, there is a one-page outline of easy-to-digest material in “The Lesson in Brief” section.

Here’s a closer look at the four steps of the Natural Learning Cycle and suggestions for how you, the teacher, can approach each one:

Step 1—Motivate: Link the learners’ experiences to the central concept of the lesson to show why the lesson is relevant to their lives. Help them answer the question, Why is this week’s lesson important to me?

Step 2—Explore: Present learners with the biblical information they need to understand the central concept of the lesson. (Such information could include facts about the people; the setting; cultural, historical, and/or geographical details; the plot or what’s happening; and conflicts or tension of the texts you are studying.) Help learners answer the question, What do I need to know from God’s Word?

Step 3—Apply: Provide learners with opportunities to practice the information given in Step 2. This is a crucial step; information alone is not enough to help a person grow in Christ. Assist the learners in answering the question, How can I apply to my life what I’ve learned?

Step 4—Create: Finally, encourage learners to be “doers of the word, and not hearers only” (James 1:22). Invite them to make a life response to the lesson. This step provides individuals and groups with opportunities for creative self-expression and exploration. All such activities should help learners answer the question: With God’s help, what can I do with what I’ve learned from this week’s lesson?

When teachers use material from each of these four steps, they will appeal to most every student in their class: those who enjoy talking about what’s happening in their lives, those who want more information about the texts being studied, those who want to know how it all fits in with real life, and those who want to get out and apply what they’ve learned.
Sabbath Afternoon

Read for This Week’s Study: Matt. 22:37, 38; Rom. 12:1; Eph. 2:8, 9; 5:2; Col. 3:13; 2 Tim. 1:9; 1 John 4:10.

Memory Text: “Bless the Lord, O my soul; And all that is within me, bless His holy name!” (Psalm 103:1, NKJV).

As the Hubble telescope has probed ever deeper into the universe, the mysteries of creation have become ever grander. If such limitlessness is incomprehensible to our finite minds, how much more so must be its Creator, who—by necessity—must be more complex than what He has created. If we cannot understand the universe itself, how could we fully comprehend the One who made it?

Zophar the Naamathite asks Job, “ ‘Can you search out the deep things of God? Can you find out the limits of the Almighty?’ ” (Job 11:7, NKJV).

The answer, of course, is that he can’t.

As if all this were not enough, this same God who created the universe is the One who in the person of Jesus bore not only our humanity but our sins, as well. The God who created the universe faced in Himself the punishment for our iniquities, in order that we could have eternal life.

With a truth like this ever before us, how could we not love this God and offer Him our very best praise and worship?

*Study this week’s lesson to prepare for Sabbath, April 3.

To view and/or download a Hope Channel program on this week’s lesson, visit www.lifesbeat.org.
Our God of Love

By creating humanity with a free moral will, that is, by giving humans the capacity to choose to obey or disobey Him, God also had made provision for the potential consequences should humanity make the wrong choice with the freedom given it. That provision is what’s known as the gospel, the good news of what Jesus has done for us to restore us to the eternal life that we originally were created to have.

Read 2 Timothy 1:9. Dwell on the implications of the idea that God had prepared the plan of salvation even before the world began. What does it tell us about God’s unconditional love for us that He would do this even before we existed? How does this text help us understand what grace is all about?

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God’s great love and grace were in operation for us even before our existence. The gospel was, in a sense, a warranty on our souls. God knew what was going to happen, and in His love and wisdom, He had the plan of salvation in place to meet the crisis when it arrived. And, of course, at the center of that plan was the sacrificial death of Jesus in our stead. The only way we could be redeemed from our fallen condition was through the Cross, the place where God Himself, in our humanity, bore the punishment for our sins. Nothing else would have sufficed; nothing else could have. No matter how steep the price, Jesus was willing to pay it in our behalf.

How then are we to respond in the face of such love for us? Eph. 4:32, 5:2, Phil. 2:5–8, Col. 3:13. What is the basic message that all these texts have in common?

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To love unconditionally is an alien concept to the human heart. There is almost always an ulterior motive, one usually tainted with self. Yet, at the same time, if we had to wait until our motives were absolutely pure, we might not get anything done, would we? How much time should you spend, then, dwelling on the character of Christ? How could that help you learn to act more and more out of the kind of unconditional love that has been shown to us in Jesus?
The Lesson in Brief

Key Text: Psalm 103:1

The Student Will:
Know: Contemplate the goodness of God and the magnitude of gifts given in the Person of His Son.
Feel: Acknowledge our need, indebtedness, joy, and gratitude for what God has done.
Do: Respond as a living sacrifice to God with praise.

Learning Outline:

I. Know: The Magnitude of God’s Goodness

A Before time began, Heaven made provisions for the health and happiness of the universe. Those provisions included the priceless offering of God’s very best gift—His Son. Why is it so important to attempt to comprehend the length and depth and height of the love of God, though it is beyond knowledge?
B Review and meditate upon the Bible texts that describe your favorite depictions of God’s great glory.

II. Feel: Awake, O Sleeper

A Why is it true that the more we comprehend the wideness of God’s generosity, His selfless and unconditional love, the more completely we can respond emotionally to Him and to others?
B What emotions and attitudes are awakened by meditation on what God has done for us throughout history and in our personal lives?

III. Do: Praise as Sacrifice

A David, the psalmist, wrote that “praise is awaiting You, O God, in Zion” (Ps. 65:1, NKJV). How can our whole existence—what we do and don’t do—physically, mentally, and spiritually praise God?
B How is this praise of God also, paradoxically, a sacrifice to Him?

Summary: Praise to God evolves out of an appreciation of His goodness to us. It includes the expression of our adoration and gratitude through everything we think, say, and do.
God of Grace

“For by grace you have been saved through faith, and that not of yourselves; it is the gift of God, not of works, lest anyone should boast” (Eph. 2:8, 9, NKJV). Summarize in your own words the meaning of this text. Ask yourself this question too: Why must salvation be by faith and not by works? Why can works not save us? See Gal. 3:21.

An epileptic youth fell, convulsing, onto the New York City subway tracks as an oncoming train entered the station. Without hesitation, a stranger flung himself on top of the writhing youngster. Holding the boy flat, the man lay until the train screeched to a halt above him. Then he called out, “We are OK!” His risky act of self-denial was the only thing that saved the boy from certain death. What a powerful illustration of grace, of unmerited favor, of what Jesus has accomplished for us. Imagine how grateful that boy must have been to that man. How much more so should we, then, be grateful to Jesus for what He has done in our behalf?

The crucial question for all of us is, How do we manifest that gratitude in our lives? It’s one thing to talk about how grateful we are for Jesus or how much we love God because of what Jesus has done. But the real issue for us, the true test of the reality of our faith, is our works—works that arise not from trying to earn salvation (we can’t) but from a heart filled with gratitude and praise for what we have been given and promised in Jesus.

Sometimes, though, it’s not easy for us to appreciate fully what Christ has done for us. In a youth class where the plan of salvation was being explained, a boy raised his hand and said, “I have not done anything to deserve dying.” Well, the fact of the matter is we all deserve death. Or, perhaps, one could phrase this question another way. What have we done that we deserve living? What have we done that we deserve eternal life? What is it about us that God would go through so much to save us?

Dwell on the paragraph above. What answer do you have to those questions? After all, what have any of us done to deserve eternal life? Who among us is so worthy that it would make sense as to why Jesus would die for us? How does your answer help you better understand just how grateful we should be for salvation? More important, how well do your works reveal that gratitude?
Learning Cycle

**STEP 1—Motivate**

**Key Concept for Spiritual Growth:** The deeper our appreciation for the love and character of God, the more complete our praise and submission will be.

A couple who shopped for carpet learned there are two methods for coloring carpet: the “radish” and the “beet” methods. In the radish method, carpet is made by weaving a neutral color that is then dyed. The end result produces a carpet that looks like a radish—red on the surface, white at the core. Carpet woven according to the beet method is created from fibers saturated in a particular color. It needs no dye and looks just like its name, the beet: red inside and out. The radish method works, but the carpet wears out faster than the beet-method carpet, in which the color is embedded throughout the fibers, as opposed to just being superficially applied. The couple chose the “beet” carpet and years later are pleased with the carpet’s durability.

If our appreciation for God’s love is superficial, creating only a surface relationship, then the temptations, disappointments, and challenges of life will wear out our apparent devotion and expose our core character. If we are the same inside and out, our praise and submission will remain constant regardless of our trials.

**Just for Teachers:** Create a flip chart for the following exercise. Or, alternatively, use a blackboard or whiteboard, if either is available.

**Opening Activity:** Compose a God appreciation list. Let members name things from their Bible study or personal experience that enhance their appreciation of God. Use a flip chart, if possible, to list the categories: God of Wonder, God of Truth, God Who Loves, and God Who Secures Our Future.

**Discuss:** Let class members suggest which category their responses match best. How has thankfulness to God in these areas enhanced their appreciation of Him?

**STEP 2—Explore**

**Bible Commentary**

I. Praising and Loving a God of Love and Grace *(Review 1 John 4:7–12, 18 with the class.)*

CONTINUED
A Love Relationship

When asked what was the most important of all commandments, Jesus responded, “Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy mind. This is the first and great commandment” (Matt. 22:37, 38). What does that text mean? How are we to do what Jesus commands here?

Think of the incredible implications of these words. According to Jesus, the most important of all commandments isn’t to keep the Sabbath, nor is it any of the prohibitions against killing, stealing, and adultery. On the contrary, the most important of all the commandments deals with what is in our hearts, in our souls; it deals with what is inside of us and not with our outward actions, however important they might be.

Indeed, if the most important commandment deals with our love to God, then the foundation of all the commandments deals with a relationship. After all, what is love if not a relationship—one in which we love God above and beyond everyone and everything else?

Why would love for God be the most important of all relationships? Why would that be so fundamental? What spiritual dangers arise if we love something, anything, more than God?

God, in fact, had purposed from the start that humanity would be capable of enjoying a special relationship with Him. It was His purpose to provide a higher plane of experience for humans than for the rest of the creatures He had made on earth. This truth is reflected in Genesis 1:26: “And God said, Let us make man in our image, after our likeness: and let them have dominion over the fish of the sea, and over the fowl of the air, and over the cattle, and over all the earth, and over every creeping thing that creepeth upon the earth.” None of the other creatures was made in His image; none of the other creatures was given the responsibility given to humanity. Hence, humans are not just highly developed apes; there’s a vast qualitative gap between humanity and the rest of God’s creation on earth. We are special, and part of that specialness is revealed in the love relationship that we are called to have with God, something that the animals and plants are not capable of experiencing.

What is your own experience in loving God? How do you know that you love God? Write out a paragraph expressing what that means and how that love has changed your life. Bring it to class on Sabbath.
Appreciation for God is traced to God’s two major actions—Creation and Redemption. Through Creation we received life—the pleasure of interacting with God and His created wonders. Sin interrupted that relationship, damaging our capacity to know God. Rebellion should have resulted in human extermination. Instead, God sacrificed His Son for our Redemption. Satan obscures that truth, for he knows that appreciation for God’s mercy is the root of a transformed life. He wants us to fear God. Often his instrument of fear is religion itself. If the thing to which people turn when they want to find God can make them fear Him, Satan emerges victorious. “There is no fear in love; but perfect love casts out fear” (1 John 4:18, NKJV). Equally true: “fear casts out love.” Satan knows that if our God-relationship is fear-filled, we never will enjoy His love. So, Satan plants fear factors in our faith! The heavenly reunion at Christ’s return is overshadowed by a time of trouble, economic crashes, and doomsday scenarios. The joy of Redemption is cheapened to become “fire insurance.” Escaping hellfire is emphasized above fellowship with God. Christian lifestyle privileges are reduced to obligations met to escape God’s anger. What a joyless view of salvation! But God offers us exuberant joy. We are free to sail the universe with God, licensed to fly first class with Royalty. Praise God from whom all blessings flow!

Consider This: How does a God-relationship built on fear influence our view of health? What might result from a loving relationship? How does loving God affect our outlook physically? Mentally? Spiritually? (See Eph. 2:8, 9; 4:32; 5:2; Phil. 2:5–8; Col. 3:13.)

II. A “Reasonable Service” (Review Romans 12:1 with the class.)

The concepts of life (living) and sacrifice do not fit easily together. We must remember that anciently the idea of sacrifice was not limited to the more modern sense of merely giving up something. Sacrifice inextricably was tied to the reality of death. In the Hebrew economy, a sinner would take an unblemished animal to the sanctuary and end its life as a means of expiation for sin. The sacrificial animal never got up and walked away from the altar! Sacrifice equaled death. Now Paul introduces a stunning metaphor: living sacrifice. Who could have been qualified more to introduce this concept than he? Earlier in Romans he spoke eloquently about death to sin (Romans 6) and also about the life-giving Spirit who brings no condemnation (Romans 8). Now he calls us both to die and to live. How ironic that he refers to this as our “reasonable” or rational or logical service. Yet, what a fitting metaphor this notion is to describe complete
Praising the Lord

“Be joyful in God. Christ is light, and in him is no darkness at all. Look toward the light. Accustom yourselves to speak the praise of God. Make others happy. This is your first work. It will strengthen the best traits of character. Throw the windows of the soul wide open heavenward, and let the sunshine of Christ’s righteousness in. Morning, noon, and night your hearts may be filled with the bright rays of heaven’s light.”—Advent Review and Sabbath Herald, April 7, 1904. How can you take these words and make them a reality in your own life?

No question, as Christians we have much to praise God for; that is, whatever our struggles, whatever our fears, whatever our pains, whatever our losses and disappointments, we all have much to be thankful to God for, do we not? After all, in the end, no matter what our immediate situation is, we still have the hope and promise of eternal life in Jesus, the hope and promise that “there shall be no more death, neither sorrow, nor crying, neither shall there be any more pain: for the former things are passed away” (Rev. 21:4). That alone, if nothing else, gives us reasons to praise.

Whatever your struggles right now, what are things that you have to praise God for? Write down a list of these things and why you are thankful to God for them.

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Before we can praise in sincerity, we need to personally have experienced the goodness of the Lord. We need to know for ourselves the reality of God and the reality of God’s love for us as individuals. This is something the Lord will do for anyone and everyone who is open to His leading. It is only our stubborn hearts and carnal natures that keep us from knowing for ourselves the goodness and love of God. And once we come to know that goodness and that love, how could we help but praise the Lord?

How can you learn to live more and more in an attitude of praise and thanksgiving to the Lord, despite whatever trials and sufferings you face?
submission to God. Perhaps we have here just a slight taste of how Abraham and Isaac felt when they climbed the mountain in submission to God’s call for sacrifice. (For additional commentary on this passage, see lesson 10, Bible Commentary, section II, “Acting on Belief.”)

Consider This: As I consider my own spiritual experience, what evidence is there that I am dying to my natural selfish tendencies but living in the purposes of God? If I cannot consider my life to be a “living sacrifice” at this time, what changes can I allow God to make that will transform my life into one?

STEP 3—Apply

Just for Teachers: Narrowing our focus, we ask, “How do we apply the attitude of gratitude to our management of the physical side of life?” Assign to class members the roles in the dialogue between Denial and the three Hebrew unworthy: Hat-Rack, Me-Hack, and To-Bed-We-Go (not to be confused with Daniel and friends!), set in the modern-day Jail Cell of False Theories.

DENIAL. OK, guys, how are we dealing with this food issue?
HAT-RACK. Well, you know, “When in Babylon, do as the Babylonians do.”
ME-HACK, coughing. How can you say that? Even think that? The Sacred Writings are clear, and that attitude’s nowhere near kosher. What do you think, To-Bed-We-Go? Wake up!
TO-BED-WE-GO, snoring. What? Oh. Food again. Look, what difference does it make? We’re just collections of molecules that have evolved over the last four billion years. We expire in less than a hundred, which means our significance is equal to what? About . . . nothing, nada, zip?
DENIAL. Heresy! The laws of health are, like, right up there with the Ten Commandments, and you know what Charlton Heston had to go through to get them!
ME-HACK. I think you mean Moses.
DENIAL. Uh, right, Moses. Anyway, you’re going to get cancer, heart disease, clogged arteries, gout, arthritis, Alzheimer’s, and alphabet disease.
HAT-RACK. Alphabet disease? What? What’s that?
DENIAL. I’m not sure, but with that many letters, it’s got to be bad. Besides that, you’ll never be allowed back to a church potluck again. You’ll be snubbed for eternity.
A “Reasonable Service”

“I beseech you therefore, brethren, by the mercies of God, that ye present your bodies a living sacrifice, holy, acceptable unto God, which is your reasonable service” (Rom. 12:1).

So far, we have seen that God is a God of love and grace, and He desires to have a special relationship with us, one that none of the other creatures here on earth can enjoy. At the center of that relationship stand the Cross and the plan of salvation, because—of all the reasons we have to love God—the Cross remains by far the best one.

How does 1 John 4:10—“Herein is love, not that we loved God, but that he loved us, and sent his Son to be the propitiation for our sins”—capture the essence of what it means to love God?

When you love someone, words of praise and appreciation are natural. When we, as Christians, give our hearts to the Lord, we get the gift of the Holy Spirit, and He fills the Christian with a deep sense of gratitude or appreciation. From such appreciation there will arise a heart filled with praise and adoration of God.

Yet, there is an important point that many folk forget. True praise for God involves the whole being. That is, we praise God not only on spiritual, emotional, and mental levels but with our physical bodies too. Application of healthful habits in life gives us clarity of mind, the balance to the whole.

Scientists have uncovered fascinating physical changes in the brain that follow habitual practices. For instance, drugs induce changes in the brain that become firmly entrenched and make for powerful addictions. Degeneration in our blood vessels likewise results in impaired brain functioning. A disease such as Alzheimer’s is a result of destruction of brain cells. Clearly, we are dependent on our physical state to enjoy clear mental, emotional, and spiritual relationships. Many foods and drinks, included as a very occasional item in the diet, will have no measurable effect. But they become problems when incorporated as habitual practices. We give our God praise from the whole of our being by offering our whole life as a living sacrifice.

Dwell more on the idea of praising God with our bodies. What might that mean? How might lifestyle choices be a means of praising God? At the same time, how might wrong lifestyle choices be a way of denying God?
Learning Cycle CONTINUED

ME-HACK. Is that a threat?
HAT-RACK. Look, Denial, if fear as a motivator is what you want to hang your hopes on—great. I appreciate your conservatism, and if it works for you, wonderful; but, fella, maybe it’s time to live and let live.
TO-BED-WE-GO. Yeah, if you want to starve your way to Holiness, give Slim-Fast¹ or Jenny² a call, but I’m sick and tired of dieting; and my body is mine. Where’s the chops?
DENIAL. I’m not sure I buy your evolved-molecule theory, To-Bed-We-Go, but I guess as long as we take care of our spirits, the body isn’t that important anyway.
ME-HACK, raising his voice. God’ll nail you for that!
JAILER. Dinner, anyone?

Consider This: Unlike Daniel and company, our four misfits poorly represent spirituality. But the humor and the absurdity of their dialogue captures, with sobering precision, several skewed trends in thinking toward health. Analyze the statements of the four unworthies. What is the true Christian perspective in contrast to theirs? How does the biblical truth affect the way we manage our physical health? In what way does our personal health management contribute to our submission to God?

STEP 4—Create

Just for Teachers: We use music to praise God. Distribute hymnals or praise-song lyrics for the following activities. (Please observe copyright laws.)

Closing Activities:

₁ Select one or more songs to read. Invite members to express how the lyrics impact their spiritual walk.

₂ Create a composite hymn, taking lines from various songs to form a new one. Sing the new song as a class.

Discuss: How does gratitude affect our attitude toward our Creator and our bodies?

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¹ Slim-Fast—a weight-loss supplement or beverage.
² Jenny—short for Jenny Craig, a popular weight-loss program.

“David, in the beauty and vigor of his young manhood, was preparing to take a high position with the noblest of the earth. His talents, as precious gifts from God, were employed to extol the glory of the divine Giver. His opportunities of contemplation and meditation served to enrich him with that wisdom and piety that made him beloved of God and angels. As he contemplated the perfections of his Creator, clearer conceptions of God opened before his soul. Obscure themes were illuminated, difficulties were made plain, perplexities were harmonized, and each ray of new light called forth fresh bursts of rapture, and sweeter anthems of devotion, to the glory of God and the Redeemer. The love that moved him, the sorrows that beset him, the triumphs that attended him, were all themes for his active thought; and as he beheld the love of God in all the providences of his life, his heart throbbed with more fervent adoration and gratitude, his voice rang out in a richer melody, his harp was swept with more exultant joy; and the shepherd boy proceeded from strength to strength, from knowledge to knowledge; for the Spirit of the Lord was upon him.”—Ellen G. White, Patriarchs and Prophets, p. 642.

Discussion Questions:

1. In class, discuss your answer to the question of what it means to love God. How do we as fallen beings love God? What does that mean? How does love for God differ from love for other people or other things, whatever they are?

2. Why is praise to God so important to us? How do praise and worship draw us closer to God? How do praise and worship help us to better know and love God? Also, why is praise to God especially important during times of crises? After all, anyone can praise God in good times, right? What does it take to be able to praise Him during bad ones?

3. As we have been stressing all week, salvation is by faith alone. None of us is good enough to deserve salvation; more so, none of us ever could be made good enough to deserve it either. Salvation has to be a gift, a gift from a loving and benevolent God to a fallen race of beings who, at their core, are corrupted by sin and who in and of themselves have nothing to offer the Lord. And yet, at the same time, we have been called, again and again in the Bible, to obey God. In other words, though we are not saved by works, works are a part of what it means to be saved and to have salvation. How do we understand the relationship between faith and works? How can we learn to praise God and reveal our love to Him through our works, while at the same time not get caught in the trap of believing that these works save us?
Lesson 2

*April 3–9

The Power of Choice

Sabbath Afternoon

Read for This Week’s Study: Gen. 2:16, 17; 3:1–13; Deut. 30:10–19; Ps. 119:11; Col. 3:2; Heb. 11:8–10.

Memory Text: “But Daniel purposed in his heart that he would not defile himself with the portion of the king’s meat, nor with the wine which he drank” (Daniel 1:8).

Jackie and Carol (not their real names) were sisters, separated by two years, who grew up together in a loving home. By the time she reached adolescence, Jackie was applying herself diligently to her studies. She did well and, after graduating from high school, went to university to study business. Today she has a position with an investment company, is married, and lives in her own home.

Carol chose to party and enjoy herself. She dropped out of high school and began to experiment with tobacco, alcohol, and other drugs. Today she is a single mother, living on government assistance, in rehabilitation for her drug dependency, and remains slightly jealous—though grudgingly proud—of her sister’s success.

Both girls had the same opportunities, chances, and set of choices. Each is living with the consequences of those choices.

Choices—we all have them, we all have to make them, and we all have to live with the consequences of the ones we make.

What will those choices be, and how can we know how to make the right ones? We will look at the power of choice.

*Study this week’s lesson to prepare for Sabbath, April 10.

To view and/or download a Hope Channel program on this week’s lesson, visit www.lifesbeat.org.
The Reality of Freedom

We often hear people talk about freedom. Political movements usually, in one way or another, make great proclamations about freedom. One state in the United States boasts the motto “Live free or die.”

Freedom is, in fact, a very complicated subject. The word means different things to different people in different contexts. It’s not always easy to pin down exactly what people mean when they talk about “freedom.”

One thing, though, is certain: when God created humans, He made them moral beings, and in order for humans to be truly moral, they had to have moral freedom. In other words, they had to have the capacity to choose wrongly, if they wanted to. If not—if they didn’t have that option—they really couldn’t be free.

Read Genesis 2:16, 17. What is implied in God’s words to Adam? How is Adam’s moral freedom revealed in these texts?

In Genesis 3:1–6, we see the moral freedom given to both Adam and Eve. Why would God have warned them against eating of the tree unless they had been given the power of choice? Hence, we see perfect beings in a perfect environment allowed moral freedom. At the very foundation of human existence, the reality of our freedom has been made readily apparent.

Read Genesis 3:1–6. What are the places where Adam and Eve both exercised free will? How could they at each of these stages have made better choices? What can we learn from these texts about the kind of choices we make?

Human moral freedom must be something very important in the eyes of God. After all, look at what our abuse of that freedom cost Him. So sacred, so fundamental, is this gift that, rather than deny it to us, God would go to the cross instead of leaving us to our demise because of how we misused this gift.

What basic mistake did both Adam and Eve make? How can we, with the knowledge of their mistakes, avoid doing similar things in our own context? In what ways do we face similar temptations?
The Lesson in Brief

**Key Text:** Deuteronomy 30:19, 20

**The Student Will:**
- **Know:** Recognize the great lengths God went to in order to guarantee our right to free choice.
- **Feel:** Cherish the high value God has placed on every person’s freedom of will.
- **Do:** Resolve to choose consciously life with Christ each day.

**Learning Outline:**

I. **Know: Models of Choice-Making**
   A. Eve, Adam, Abraham, and Daniel are a few of the many models of both good and bad choices presented in the Bible for our edification. What principles of cause and effect, forgiveness and God’s power of restoration, do these models bring to mind?
   B. How is Jesus’ sacrifice the most potent example of the power of choice?

II. **Feel: The High Value and Cost of Free Will**
   A. As we ponder the violent results of sin and the astounding dimensions of selfless love displayed at the cross, what emotions are aroused in our hearts toward God?
   B. How does our response to the Cross translate into respect and care for others?

III. **Do: Choosing Life**
   A. To choose life is to choose to acknowledge the supremacy of God’s will and to obey Him with the whole heart and soul. How do we choose life in our everyday decisions regarding our lifestyles, our families, our careers, and our devotional lives?

**Summary:** The high value God has placed on our freedom of choice and our free will is illustrated in Christ’s provisions for our rescue after the Fall. Our appreciation of God’s love, revealed in Christ’s sacrifice, is acknowledged when we choose Him as our Savior.
The Consequences: Guilt and Fear

Read Genesis 3:7–13 and answer the following questions:

1. If you could define, in one word, what the couple experienced, what would that word be, and why? How do we, in our own experience today, sometimes face the same thing?

____________________________________________________________________
____________________________________________________________________

2. What other emotion did they experience that they had not known before? Again, in what ways do we experience the same thing, and why?

____________________________________________________________________
____________________________________________________________________

When the Watergate scandal in the United States was exposed by the press in the early 1970s, it was revealed that much of the White House activity focused on cover-up operations. When President Richard Nixon finally resigned, it was not because he either had authorized the break-in to the Democratic Party’s premises or had a part in planning the break-in; instead, he was guilty of trying to cover up what others had done.

In a sense, what we see in these verses is Adam and Eve attempting a cover-up job, trying to hide from God what they had done or at least trying to shift the blame from themselves.

Of course, most folk who know the Lord know that it’s impossible to hide anything from Him. When the hairs of our heads are numbered (Matt. 10:30), we can’t fool Him about our actions. But we can fool ourselves, can’t we? How easily we find ways to try to shift the blame on others. If only my boss hadn’t done this, then I wouldn’t have done that. If only my spouse hadn’t done this, then I wouldn’t have done that. If only God had taken away the temptation when I prayed, then I wouldn’t have fallen. If only this, if only that . . .

Sure, we sometimes face powerful temptations, temptations that pull at the very fabric of our being. The situation is worse, too, because we already come with corrupted and fallen natures, which makes it that much easier for us to succumb when tempted and tried. As bad as sin is, as bad as the consequences often are, we make it worse when we refuse to accept responsibility. After all, how can we overcome sin if, in our own minds, we don’t blame ourselves for it?

How open are you to accepting responsibility for your wrong choices? Or do you always find ways to blame others for them? If so, when are you going to stop?
Learning Cycle

STEP 1—Motivate

Key Concept for Spiritual Growth: The choices we make have eternal consequences.

Just for Teachers: Have a volunteer read the meditation below on freedom of choice before doing the opening activity as a class.

Freedom of choice is not automatic. True freedom may be considered unusual. Sin produces fear and breeds insecurity. In attempting to resolve our insecurities, we attempt to control our environment, including other people. The result? Billions of people limit others’ choices so that they themselves can feel secure. Parents seek to control adult children, nations want to control neighbors, husbands and wives try to control each other. Even church members wrestle to control churches! Humans are enslaved by sin. We are not born free. We have tendencies toward evil that cannot be overcome by inherent human power. We need a Rescuer. God offers the only true freedom. He alone calms fear, destroys insecurity, and gives victory in the battle with self.

Opening Activity: What choices do you make in answer to the following questions: (1) Paper or plastic? (Or, for the progressive-minded consumer, recyclable shopping bag or eco-friendly basket?) (2) Candidate A or B? Invite members to list, in answer to these questions, their recent choices at the grocery store or marketplace or at the voting polls at their most recent election. Rank their choices in order of importance.

Discuss: Which choices are trivial? Which bear eternal consequences? Which ones were dictated by circumstances? Which were the hardest to make? The easiest? Why?

STEP 2—Explore

Just for Teachers: The lesson is twofold. (1) How is freedom secured? (2) How is freedom used? Emphasize that the choices we make have a tremendous impact on our spiritual, emotional, and physical well-being.

Bible Commentary

I. The Reality of Freedom (Review Genesis 2:16, 17; 3:14–19 with the class.)

CONTINUED
Choices: Good and Bad

However much human nature changed after the fall of Adam and Eve, as humans we still have the power of choice. We still have free will. What we do with that free will is, really, entirely up to us. We can surrender to God and obey Him, or we can choose to go our own sinful way.

Read Hebrews 11:8–10. What does this tell us about Abraham and his choices? What can we learn from those choices?

What were, however, some of the wrong choices that Abraham made? What were the consequences of those choices? See Genesis 16, 21:9–14.

“Polygamy had become so widespread that it had ceased to be regarded as a sin, but it was no less a violation of the law of God, and was fatal to the sacredness and peace of the family relation. Abraham’s marriage with Hagar resulted in evil, not only to his own household, but to future generations.”—Ellen G. White, Patriarchs and Prophets, p. 145.

Read Daniel 1:8–16. The words “Daniel purposed in his heart” indicate that Daniel’s choice was both conscious and firm. The consequences of this deliberate and reasoned decision influenced the whole life of Daniel and occasioned his special blessing and attention by the Lord. Daniel reaffirmed his commitment to the Lord daily in his seasons of prayer and devotion.

It is one thing to say that we should make right choices; it is another to have the conviction of heart to do it. What are ways that we can program our minds so that we are more likely to make the right choices? Ps. 119:11, Phil. 4:8, Col. 3:2.

In the end, we are free to choose for the Lord or free to choose against Him. There is no middle ground. We are on one side or the other. This doesn’t mean that we don’t make mistakes or fall (look at Abraham, for instance); it means, instead, that we must “purpose in our hearts” to seek to do God’s will, whatever the cost. We must “purpose in our hearts” to choose what is right, and what is right is what God commands us to do. What is important, one thing that we should never forget, is that if we fall, if we make the wrong choices, God does not cast us off. The danger, instead, is that we can feel so guilty, we can feel so bad, that we are in danger of giving up. In such cases, our only hope is to cast ourselves at the foot of the cross and claim the forgiveness offered in Jesus.
In God’s perfect world there was freedom. This gift did not mean that Adam and Eve could do just anything. God warned them of their danger. When they trusted Satan more than God, they suffered the consequences. Sadly, when the devil collects payment for sin, he bills more than the sinner. He bills family, friends, and community. When, in 2008, New York’s governor was linked to a call girl, his wife, parents, children, government, and political party suffered. The consequences of Adam and Eve’s sin reach even further, imperiling an entire planet. After the couple surrendered earth to Satan, their children were no longer free.

During the Falkland Islands War, the British stated two issues: liberty and sovereignty. As Argentina had invaded the Falklands, residents were no longer free to choose their government. As the British saw it, the first task was to liberate the islanders so they could decide the second issue—how they would be ruled. This parallels our human dilemma. When Adam sinned, we became captives of a hostile ruler. God liberated us and restored choice through His Son’s death. Now we are free to settle the second question—sovereignty. Whom will we serve?

Consider This: Considering the expense and British lives lost, would it not have been odd had the islanders chosen Argentina? Why, then, do people spurn the privilege of serving God, choosing instead our planet’s invader? In choices big and small, whom are we choosing?

II. Choice and the Next Generation (Review Deuteronomy 30:9–19 with the class.)

Pain and suffering carry from one generation to the next. Some misunderstand these verses to teach that God is so vengeful that He punishes later generations for the sins of the earlier one. But Ezekiel 18 and other passages clearly teach individual accountability and retribution. Our sins, however, have ongoing consequences. Our sins influence children and grandchildren to make bad choices. While the process by which our choices affect the genetic heritage that we pass on to future generations is not understood completely, common sense and observation tell us that our decisions definitely make an impact. While we might leave a positive legacy, through poor choices we may leave a negative one that is difficult to overcome—physically, emotionally, genetically, or spiritually.

Consider This: What legacy are you leaving? How will the choices
Choice and the Next Generation

Read Deuteronomy 30:10–19. What is the essence of the Lord’s words to His people? What points jump out at you? More important, how do you understand the idea that their choices will impact the lives of their seed, their children? What does that mean? How can our choices impact our children?

The consequences of life choices affect not just ourselves but often our children, as well. Our influence is so much greater than we imagine, especially on our children.

One example is that of drinking alcohol. A whole lot of hoopla has been made of the supposed benefit of one glass of alcohol per day. This promotion, empowered by liquor industry lucre, has fooled many. Few people, though, are aware that these studies are seriously flawed and when corrections for these flaws have been applied, it is found that these touted benefits are nonexistent.

Alcohol remains what it always has been, one of the great scourges of humanity; and with all the warnings we have been given about it, how foolish to let our guard down now.

It is known that about 7 percent of persons who take a first drink will become alcoholic or problem drinkers. The choice to introduce alcohol into our homes, even just a little here and there, may or may not have repercussions on us individually. We may not be damaged greatly by it. But what of our children? What about the example you leave? If you drink, it’s much more likely your children will, as well. Is it worth choosing something that may steal the life of your child? Studies clearly have shown that children raised in homes where alcohol is present are much more at risk of alcohol problems than are children raised in homes where alcohol is not consumed. That simple fact alone should make us even more cautious about the examples we set.

Read again Deuteronomy 30:10–19. Your choices impact not just yourself but your children too. And if you don’t have children, why risk making a choice that, in the end, presents so many hazards? God gave us these health principles for our good. Do we have the faith to trust Him at His word?

Who has not seen examples of the devastation brought by alcohol use? Why be foolish and risk that for yourself or, even worse, why do something that influences others in the wrong direction?
that you make today affect your children and their children? How can you overcome a negative legacy that you inherited? Are you locked into a pattern of behavior because of the decisions your parents and grandparents made, or does God provide a way to escape your genetic makeup? Knowing that Satan can use inherited evil tendencies to his advantage, how can a positive legacy give our offspring a spiritual advantage against Satan?

STEP 3—Apply

Just for Teachers: Choice is a purchased right, not an inherent one. Thus, we speak of freed will rather than free will. Christ’s death freed us from Satan’s grasp, so now we are free to choose. His sacrifice shouts volumes about how much God values freedom, because He would not have died for something unimportant. Read the following dialogue, entitled “The Puppet and the Wind.” How can we apply this metaphor to our lives?

WIND. Wake up, puppet head. You look like a pile of rags.

PUPPET. I am a pile of rags, and I can’t get up. The only way I can stand up is if someone wears me on his or her hand. Otherwise I’m just what you see right now—a flop.

WIND. So?

PUPPET. Well, I really don’t want that grubby brat’s hand to wear me again. I feel violated. He’s always dirty and germy—never washes his hands. I’m already so filthy inside that I can’t stand it.

WIND. Can’t stand up either?

PUPPET. It’s horrible, and you don’t have to rub it in. No, I can’t stand it, and I can’t stand. The only way I ever get up is when he’s in control. Some choice: Whenever I get up and get noticed, it means he’s in charge of my every move. It’s nice hearing kids laugh, but deep inside I know I’m just getting dirty. Otherwise I live like this, a total flop.

WIND. You don’t have to.

PUPPET. Oh, I used to think so. I used to think there was a way out. I saw another puppet, and he was free as a bird. He didn’t need the help of a hand to stand up, and he moved through the air with the greatest of ease. He looked so happy and free.
Choice and Chance

“And of Zion it will be said, ‘This one and that one were born in her; and the Most High Himself shall establish her.’ The Lord will record, when He registers the peoples: ‘This one was born there.’ Selah” (Ps. 87:5, 6, NKJV).

Though all have the power of choice, not all have an equal array of opportunities. Some choices limit future possibilities and opportunities. Some individuals suffer disadvantages without the choice being theirs. Consider the disadvantages that cloud the lives of some: children born into homes where drugs are used, where domestic violence prevails, where poverty is extreme. Consider the ravages of violent corruption and desperation. We all, to one degree or another, have been placed in situations that are not of our own choosing.

Read Psalm 87:5, 6. What is the message there for all of us regarding some of the circumstances that are not of our own choosing? How, too, should these verses help us better understand the meaning of Matthew 7:1, 2?

God knows our circumstances; God knows that many of us have been brought into horrible situations not of our own doing. God alone fully knows the background of us all.

Who hasn’t, at times, met people struggling with some terrible issues, issues brought about by choices that others made: a choice of a parent to abandon the family; a choice of a spouse to commit adultery; a choice of a friend to betray someone who had trusted him or her? The variables are as endless as they are scary.

Yet, the good news in all this is that we can make one choice that is the most important of all. We can choose to follow Jesus. As we choose Jesus as our personal Savior, as we repent from our sinful ways, and as we are baptized, we receive the gift of the Holy Spirit. Through this gift, God now enters and influences our hearts and minds to direct our actions and to lead us to bear fruit. We become branches of the True Vine.

According to Galatians 5:22, 23, the fruit of the Spirit does not come individually but as a cluster. It is the result of the Spirit taking control of our will, at least to the degree that we choose to let Him. In other words, through the power of God working in our lives, we can—by our choices—allow the Lord to negate some of the negative things brought upon us by choices we ourselves never made.

What are some of the things you have struggled with that are the result of choices that others, not you, have made? What better choices can you yourself make that could help in the healing process?
Wind. And?
Puppet. It was all an illusion. When I got closer I could see it. There was no grubby hand helping him stand, but he was all tied up. There were strings attached everywhere—mouth, hands, feet. I had such high hopes. I just crumbled back to the ground—shattered. There was no freedom after all.

Wind. But there is!
Puppet. Lies!
Wind. No, I mean it. My family business is setting puppets free to soar.
Puppet, skeptically. Really? I can’t even see you.
Wind. A little faith, how about it? What do you expect from the wind?
Puppet. Make your pitch.
Wind. A family member paid the price for all puppets to live . . . even while you were still flops. Now you can go anywhere you want.
Puppet. And how much does this cost?
Wind. Oh, it cost a ton! More than you could ever afford . . .
Puppet. Figures!
Wind. . . . but it’s free to you. A grant from the family foundation took care of it.
Puppet. No! Really?
Wind. Really. And all you have to do is let me live inside you, and I’ll clean out all of Grubby’s dirty germs . . . Don’t worry, we only use nonchlorine bleach, since it’s gentler.

Consider This: Why do people believe that the freedom to choose is beyond their grasp? How are we liberated spiritually? (Note Romans 7, 8.)

STEP 4—Create

Just for Teachers: Invite your class to contemplate, privately, how they can create a better world through Spirit-filled choices.

Activity: Distribute notepads and pencils. Have members divide the paper into two columns, listing poor choices/habits on the left. Assure them that they will not be asked to share their list. Next, list better choices on the right. Pray for grace to choose wisely.

“Every soul has a heaven to win, and a hell to shun. And the angelic agencies are all ready to come to the help of the tried and tempted soul. He, the Son of the infinite God, endured the test and trial in our behalf. The cross of Calvary stands vividly before every soul. When the cases of all are judged, and they [the lost] are delivered to suffer for their contempt for God and their disregard of His honor in their disobedience, not one will have an excuse, not one will need to have perished. It was left to their own choice who should be their prince, Christ or Satan.”—Ellen G. White, Selected Messages, book 1, p. 96.

“God does not compel men to give up their unbelief. Before them are light and darkness, truth and error. It is for them to decide which they will accept. The human mind is endowed with power to discriminate between right and wrong. God designs that men shall not decide from impulse, but from weight of evidence, carefully comparing scripture with scripture.”—Ellen G. White, The Desire of Ages, p. 458.

Discussion Questions:

1. In class, discuss the whole question of freedom. What does freedom mean? Is someone who chooses to be a slave really free? How free are we, really? What are the limits of freedom? When can freedom be a bad thing?

2. Think about all the negative effects of alcohol. Think of the lives ruined through its use. When contrasted with the supposed benefits, why is it smart never to get involved with it at all?

3. Some folk have been born into loving, Christian homes with parents who loved them, cared for them, and taught them about Jesus and His grace. Others have been born into homes where the parents abused them and neglected them, and even if they did talk about Jesus, they certainly didn’t reflect Christ in their lives. Their actions revealed them to be agents of Satan, not of Christ. What hope does the gospel hold out to these people? What promises can you point them to?

4. There’s no question, some folk have been born in horrible circumstances with consequences that, to one degree or another, will haunt them for the rest of their lives. At the same time, why must we be careful not to spend the rest of our lives blaming our parents, or our poor upbringing, for our problems? How can we learn to, through God’s grace, move beyond these things?
Lesson 3 *April 10–16

Celebrating Spiritual and Physical Fitness

SABBATH AFTERNOON

Read for This Week’s Study: Ps. 139:13–15; 1 Cor. 3:16, 17; 9:24–27; Eph. 2:8; 2 Tim. 2:3–5; 4:7; Heb. 11:6.

Memory Text: “But those who hope in the Lord will renew their strength. They will soar on wings like eagles; they will run and not grow weary, they will walk and not be faint” (Isaiah 40:31, NIV).

Much effort had gone into the preparation that ultimately led to Roger Bannister running the mile in under four minutes. There was endless training and practice that included, among other things, strenuous mountain climbing. Meanwhile, others around the world had their eyes on the prize that had meant so much to this young athlete.

May 6, 1954, dawned, the day that Bannister had been preparing for emotionally, spiritually, intellectually, and physically for years now. Yet, the morning before, he had slipped on a polished floor and limped the rest of that day! Nevertheless, the race began the next day, and Bannister ran the mile in 3 minutes, 59.4 seconds—the first person to run the mile in less than four minutes!

Using imagery from athletics, the apostle Paul encourages us to “run with perseverance the race marked out for us” (Heb. 12:1, NIV). Yet, the race Paul is talking about is a race so much more important than the one Bannister won! This race demands our best possible spiritual and physical fitness, and an important component of that fitness is derived from exercise, our topic this week.

*Study this week’s lesson to prepare for Sabbath, April 17.

To view and/or download a Hope Channel program on this week’s lesson, visit www.lifesbeat.org.
The Spiritual Athlete

“I have fought a good fight, I have finished my course, I have kept the faith” (2 Tim. 4:7). What was Paul, the great teacher of salvation by faith alone, talking about here? What point was he making?

Across the centuries humans have been fascinated with athletics, and many have marveled at feats of the athlete. Who hasn’t at times been envious of what these people have done with their bodies? And yet, whatever their natural abilities, most of these people achieved what they did through sheer hard work.

Someone once asked an award-winning, long-distance runner if the runner thought this person could become a great runner, as well. “Sure,” the athlete replied, “all you need to do is run 15 miles a day for six days a week and then, on the seventh, run 25. Do that for a year, and you’ll have a good chance of making it.”

The Bible, in numerous places, compares the life of faith with some sort of athletic endeavor. Read 1 Corinthians 9:24–27, Philippians 3:12–14, and 2 Timothy 2:3–5. What basic point are they making, and how have you experienced the meaning of these texts yourself?

From merely looking at their facial expressions, one easily can form an incorrect impression of how much (or little) joggers, cyclists, and runners are enjoying themselves. It sometimes may appear that the whole endeavor is a punishment. There are, however, many benefits to persisting with an exercise program. These will be discussed later in the week. The benefits come from the determined application and discipline required to perform the exercise itself. There are certain rules to be adhered to. Regularity of exercise is essential. There must be a goal and sometimes even a prize.

These principles apply to both spiritual and physical fitness. To be spiritually fit, we need to focus on Jesus. We need to read His Word, pray, and meditate. There are so many things that distract our attention. These may include good and noble causes—our work, studies, or even church activities. But we need to cast off the activities and distractions that keep us from growing in grace and prioritize our goals if we are going to finish strong.
The Lesson in Brief

**Key Text:** 1 Corinthians 9:25

**The Student Will:**
- **Know:** Describe the importance of using and improving mentally, physically, and spiritually what God has given us.
- **Feel:** Acknowledge our accountability to God as stewards for the bodies He has made for us.
- **Do:** Stretch and strengthen our physical muscles daily, as well as our faith muscles.

**Learning Outline:**

I. **Know: Use It, Don’t Lose It**
   - **A** Like the servant in Matthew 25:14–28, who hid his gift and lost it, God has made us accountable for every single gift He has given us. What are the benefits of using the muscles God has given us?
   - **B** What are the costs of not exercising our muscles properly?

II. **Feel: We Are Not Our Own**
   - **A** While God has given us free will, if we don’t acknowledge our responsibility to discipline our physical bodies, we will reap the results not only physically but mentally and spiritually, as well. How should we care for God’s gifts properly?
   - **B** How can we express praise to God as we use and improve His gifts?

III. **Do: Training Schedule**
   - **A** What types of activity have you noticed are most beneficial for you?
   - **B** What lifestyle choices can you make in the next week to bring more movement into your life?
   - **C** How can you stretch and develop your faith?

**Summary:** Our bodies and our faith are gifts from God. We are responsible to Him for exercising them in order to keep them useful and healthy for His service.
When Faith’s Muscles Atrophy

Read Ephesians 2:8 and Hebrews 11:6. How are these verses related? Most important, how do we maintain and build up the faith that we have been given as a gift?

Those who have suffered a broken bone or severe joint sprain have experienced the immobilization necessary for healing to take place. Supportive casts, bandages, and even surgical pins are used to help stabilize an injured joint or fractured limb. As a result of the immobilization, the muscles related to that particular area are not used. With this lack of use, a process of atrophy, or wasting, occurs. The muscles become thin and weak. When the healing of the bone or joint has taken place, movement begins to return, and with sustained use and exercise, muscle strength is regained.

“Action is a law of our being. Every organ of the body has its appointed work, upon the performance of which its development and strength depend. The normal action of all the organs gives strength and vigor, while the tendency of disuse is toward decay and death. Bind up an arm, even for a few weeks, then free it from its bands, and you will see that it is weaker than the one you have been using moderately during the same time. Inactivity produces the same effect upon the whole muscular system.”—Ellen G. White, The Ministry of Healing, pp. 237, 238.

So it is with faith. If faith is not exercised, it does not grow. The vital movements and actions of the limbs and body of faith cannot take place. Though faith is a gift, if it is not exercised, if we do not make choices based on it, if we do not reach out and by it claim God’s promises, if we are not willing to take chances based on faith, if we will not exercise faith to the point of being brought to our knees in submission and humility, then we are in danger of losing it.

What a tragedy, because faith is one of the most precious of all God’s gifts. Only those who know what it’s like to live in this world without faith, without the knowledge of God, without the hope found in His promises, can tell you just how wonderful and precious a gift it really is.

How often are you exercising the gift of faith? You might say that you believe and that you have faith, but how well do your actions show it? How can you learn to exercise your faith daily in small things so that when big things come, you will be able to reveal the faith that you profess?
Learning Cycle

STEP 1—Motivate

Key Concept for Spiritual Growth: Physical health is the foundation for a sound mind and a healthy spiritual life.

Just for Teachers: Choose a volunteer to read the lesson overview below before inviting the class to participate in the opening activity.

What are some of the motivations for maintaining physical health? Obsessing over the answer to this question is nothing new. Ancient Greeks idolized the human form. Its care was deemed highly important. Speaking of physical health in the context of Herod’s architectural accomplishments during the Roman Era, *Eerdmans’ Family Encyclopedia of the Bible* states, “Greek-style athletics were also performed in the stadium and in the gymnasium. The Greeks believed that exercise of this kind was necessary for a healthy body.”—*Guideposts* (Carmel, N.Y.: 1978), p. 222. In a number of Eastern religions, physical exercise has considerable spiritual significance. Many moderns pursue exercise to glorify not God but self—to look “sexy.” Our study explores the role and significance of physical exercise for the Christian’s life. If our bodies are indeed “bought with a price” and are “the temple of the Holy Spirit,” if we are committed in whatever we do to “do all to the glory of God,” how may that affect our exercise habits?

Opening Activity:

Option A: If time and weather permit, lead the class on a short walk, preferably outdoors, and do some light stretching exercises. Ask the question “What, if anything, does this have to do with my relationship with God?”

Option B: Pass out paper and pencil and ask members to make a log of their physical exercise for the previous week. Ask the question from Option A.

STEP 2—Explore

Just for Teachers: Ancient Greeks believed in a dichotomous human nature. There was the physical side, represented by the body, and the spiritual side, represented by the soul. Thus, a soul could exist independent of a body. The Hebrews, on the other hand, took a more wholistic approach. For them the soul was the integration of spirit and body (*Gen. 2:7*). It stood to reason, then, that what affected the body affected the spirit, and vice versa. Caring for the physical nature would have an impact on the total person. Keep this concept central in your presentation.

CONTINUED
Believing Without Seeing

The dejected young officer kicked a small stone in the dry, desert sand. His mother was to undergo surgery for breast cancer. The demands of the military operational schedule would not allow him to return to be at her side. With a tinge of anger and rebellion, he asked, “Why? Why? Why?” He had been praying for faith, and, in these moments, when things were not going as he wanted, when his prayers weren’t answered as he had hoped, he found his faith waning. The darkness of doubt crept into his soul, and for a few moments he wondered if God existed at all. Then as the sun rose and the beauty of the dawn filled the sky, his mind went to some verses in the Bible, to a story that he had known since childhood, and as he dwelt upon that story, his faith returned. However difficult it was for him to understand about things, however hard it was for him to see the reasons for what had happened, he pressed on ahead, trusting and loving His Lord Jesus.

Read John 20:24–29. What does this story say to you? How often do you need to believe without seeing? Why is that such an important aspect of what it means to exercise faith?

After Jesus patiently and tenderly revealed His wounds to Thomas, Thomas acknowledged, “My Lord and my God” (vs. 28). The text that stuck in the young military officer’s mind was, “Blessed are those who have not seen and yet have believed” (vs. 29, NKJV). This was indeed the key—to believe without seeing; to take God at His word without insisting on proof. After all, for some folk, all the proof in the world will not convince them to believe. Living by faith is, then, going on what we already know of God’s love; it means trusting God based on what we already have experienced; it means taking Him at His word because He has shown us His goodness and love—no matter how difficult our circumstances are and no matter how much we do not see or understand.

When was the last time you needed to act on faith without seeing? What happened? What did you learn from that experience that could help others who might be facing a similar situation? If you had it to do over, what would you have done differently, and why?
Bible Commentary

I. The Spiritual Athlete (Review 1 Corinthians 9:24–27 with the class.)

The verses above are among many allusions in Scripture to athletics—in particular, running—as a metaphor of the Christian life. Paul recognized the parallels between physical training and spiritual preparation. A modern-day distance runner, even at the high school level, might have an exercise regimen that looks something like this: Daily preparation—800 meters in warm-up laps, plus stretching exercises; three days per week—interval training to develop rhythm and speed (running shorter distances, usually 200–400 meters, at an accelerated pace for an hour to an hour and a half); two days per week—distance runs of 6 to 12 miles to develop stamina and mental toughness; one day per week—hill training to develop strength (running steep grades near full speed with brief periods of rest in between). There also would be morning workouts in the weight room for 45 minutes to an hour. One day per week—rest. The athlete also monitors diet carefully, avoids late activities to get adequate rest, and exercises self-discipline in all endeavors. (See also Phil. 3:12–14, 2 Tim. 2:3–5, 4:7, Heb. 12:1–3.)

Consider This: How important is it for the believer to be as equally serious about cultivating the spiritual life as it is for the athlete to cultivate the power of the body? What spiritual exercises do you incorporate into your daily routine that offer such benefits as spiritual stamina, strength, and rhythm? What practices should you avoid in order to have a closer run with God?

II. Believing Without Seeing (Review John 20:24–29 with the class.)

“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 earnestly seek him” (Heb. 11:6, NIV). Someone said that when we understand and then trust, that is wisdom; but when we do not understand and still trust, that is faith. Thomas was operating on the level of wisdom. If he could see, understand, or touch for himself, he would believe. What pleases God, however, is exercising trust in Him during the times in which we cannot see or touch. This faith grows, strengthens, and expands with use. Like our physical muscles, exercised faith increases our capacity to “move mountains” (see Mark 11:23).
The Benefits of Physical Exercise:  
Part 1

So far this week we have been looking at what it means to exercise faith. We have looked at some of the Bible’s images of athletes and racing that were used to talk about the Christian walk of faith.

At the same time, too, we have been told that our bodies are the temples of the Holy Spirit (1 Cor. 6:19, 20).

Read 1 Corinthians 6:19, 20. What is Paul saying there? How might the question of physical exercise be linked to these verses?

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Our bodies are gifts from God. They are not to be abused. Science has shown us, over and over, that almost every aspect of our physical being is benefited by exercise. Sure, we were not all called to sprint four-minute miles. But in almost all cases, we can do enough exercise in order to benefit ourselves greatly, not just physically but mentally and spiritually, as well.

As Christians, we do not believe in the Greek idea of a separate immortal soul. We do not believe the pagan idea that the body is somehow evil. Our minds, our bodies, these are both gifts from God, and they are very closely related. How we feel physically will impact how we feel mentally, and that will impact how we feel spiritually, as well. Everything is related, and we cannot neglect any aspect of our being without impacting other aspects, as well.

“The requirements of God must be brought home to the conscience. Men and women must be awakened to the duty of self-mastery, the need of purity, freedom from every depraving appetite and defiling habit. They need to be impressed with the fact that all their powers of mind and body are the gift of God, and are to be preserved in the best possible condition for His service.”—Ellen G. White, The Ministry of Healing, p. 130.

Those who exercise can attest to the wonderful benefits that come from it. And the good news is, you do not need excessive amounts of it.

Though most of us are busy, we are commanded by God to take care of ourselves, and exercise is one important way we can do it. What about you? How much time do you spend exercising? What excuses do you use to get out of doing it?
Consider This: What actions can I take to exercise my faith? If I never attempt greater challenges than what can be accomplished with the resources I already have, how will my faith ever grow? Conversely, why does faith atrophy as a result of limited plans and vision?

III. The Benefits of Physical Exercise  
(Review 1 Corinthians 6:19, 20 with the class.)

Exercise and temperance have a long conjoined history. Note this quotation from the Greek Stoic Epictetus, who lived more than one hundred years after Christ’s death: “Would you be a victor in the Olympic games? so in good truth would I, for it is a glorious thing. . . . You must then live by rule, eat what will be disagreeable, refrain from delicacies; you must oblige yourself to constant exercises at the appointed hour, in heat and cold; you must abstain from wine and cold liquors; in a word, you must be as submissive to all the directions of your master as to those of a physician.”—James M. Freeman, Manners and Customs of the Bible (Plainfield, N.J.: Logos International, 1972), p. 457.

Consider This: What spiritual benefits might you receive from physical exercise? As spiritual truth is received through the mind, how does physical exercise improve mental perception? Generally speaking, who do you think makes a better witness to the goodness of God—a grossly overweight chronic complainer who is dependent on pills or a physically fit, mentally alert, happy Christian? Why?

STEP 3—Apply

Just for Teachers: It has been said that the road to hell is paved with good intentions. Surely all class members would claim that they want to exercise more. Yet how many of us do? Use the following case studies to generate solutions for our excuses. In “helping” these third parties, how are we helping ourselves to resolve our own procrastination?

Case 1: Sharon wants to lose weight and eats “like a bird” but still cannot lose. Her doctor has ruled out any abnormal conditions. She knows that if she exercised, it would stimulate her metabolism and facilitate weight loss, but she complains that she is too fat to exercise and hardly can walk to the mailbox without running out of breath. How can we help her?

Case 2: Volker feels that he never was good at sports in school, because he always was picked last. His closest friends feel the same way. They take pride...
The Benefits of Physical Exercise: Part 2

No question, just as faith needs to be exercised, our bodies do, as well. Before starting an exercise program, however, we need to be sure that our health will permit regular exercise. If there are any preexisting health conditions or disabilities, it is wise to be guided by a physician as to the appropriate intensity of exercise to be undertaken.

Three points need to be kept in mind with any exercise program: frequency, intensity, and duration.

1. Frequency. Currently, recommendations for optimal health and fitness suggest that we should exercise at least six times a week.

2. Intensity. The appropriate intensity of exercise will vary depending upon your age and medical condition. Over time, if you are consistent, you will be able to exercise harder and harder. It’s good to get your heart beating faster and to work up a sweat. You have to pace yourself. What works for one person might not work for another.

3. Duration. It is estimated that 45–90 minutes of exercise per day is great. It would be beneficial if exercise were at least done for 30 minutes, six days per week. The exercise time may be divided into portions. For example, 10 minutes each morning, midday, and evening. It should be arranged to suit your program. Walking is an excellent and sustainable form of exercise.

There are many proven benefits of exercise. Regular exercise helps control weight. It is beneficial in helping to reduce high blood pressure and an important adjunct to any medical therapy for high blood pressure (under medical supervision and guidance). When exercise is regularly performed, there is a decreased incidence of Type 2 diabetes. Additional benefits to heart health include the fact that regular exercise improves the protective, healthy high-density lipoprotein cholesterol (HDL).

Regular exercise gives one an improved feeling of well-being. This occurs partly through chemicals called endorphins, which the body produces during exercise. Exercise has been associated with delaying the onset of Alzheimer’s disease, and it generally improves mental performance. People who exercise regularly have less depression. Exercise plays a role in the prevention of breast and colon cancer. The benefits are many and varied.

Read Psalm 139:13–15. Dwell on just how incredibly designed we are and what a miracle of creation our mere existence is. Why is it so important for us, then, to take care of our bodies? What kind of exercise regimen are you on, and how, if needed, could you improve what you are doing?
Learning Cycle CONTINUED

in being computer geeks: they claim to be allergic to sun, sweat, and exercise. How can we encourage him to be more active?

Case 3: Rosita is a widow raising five children on her own, working a job and a half to support them. She says that she wants to get more exercise but simply does not have the time. How can we overcome our tendency to excuse her and help find creative ways to introduce exercise into her busy routine?

Case 4: Ahmed is an up-and-coming young professional. He is very bright and is admired for his business savvy. He comes from a poor background and is anxious to make his mark in the world and lift his family from poverty. To do this he works excessively, getting inadequate sleep and no physical exercise. Laudable as his goals are, how can we help Ahmed achieve balance?

STEP 4—Create

Just for Teachers: Having studied the role of exercise scientifically, historically, and biblically and having tackled some of the excuses we make for not exercising, we now need to put our knowledge to work. (Stress that it is important to consult a doctor and, for the more ambitious, an exercise physiologist before making dramatic changes in any exercise program.)

Action Steps:

1. Pass out sheets of paper and pencils. Have members divide the sheets into two columns.

2. On the left, members should write down those forms of exercise in which they are engaged currently. Encourage honesty! Pencil pushing, truth stretching, and running out of excuses do not count. Some may have completely blank left columns. That is acceptable.

3. Next, ask members to write down achievable exercise goals in the right column. (Running the marathon next month should not be on too many lists if we are to take achievability seriously.)

Below each goal, they may write down the action steps they will take to reach the goal. For example—Goal: Within six months to run three miles every morning before work. Action Steps: (A) First month—begin by walking around the block a few times! (B) Work up to jogging a half mile by the end of the month. (C) Second month—extend the length of the jog to a full mile. (D) Get to bed earlier in order to facilitate earlier rising so that there will be increased time for running in the morning, and so on.

“The only way to grow in grace is to be disinterestedly doing the very work which Christ has enjoined upon us—to engage, to the extent of our ability, in helping and blessing those who need the help we can give them. Strength comes by exercise; activity is the very condition of life. Those who endeavor to maintain Christian life by passively accepting the blessings that come through the means of grace, and doing nothing for Christ, are simply trying to live by eating without working. And in the spiritual as in the natural world, this always results in degeneration and decay. A man who would refuse to exercise his limbs would soon lose all power to use them. Thus the Christian who will not exercise his God-given powers not only fails to grow up into Christ, but he loses the strength that he already had.”—Ellen G. White, Steps to Christ, pp. 80, 81.

Discussion Questions:

1. What other parallels can you draw between exercising faith and exercising the body? Where do the parallels break down?

2. Someone driving in a car saw a woman jogging. He rolled down his window and yelled, “You’re going to die, anyway!” However rude, the man was right. As important as physical exercise is, and no matter how physically fit we become, we must always remember that, in the end, we are mortal and—unless we happen to be alive when Jesus returns—we are all going to die. The best exercise regimen in the world doesn’t save us from death. Healthful living and exercise do not lead to eternal life. Only faith in Jesus does. Why is it important always to keep this distinction in mind?

3. If possible, bring to class some of the latest validated scientific findings on the benefits of exercise. What do the studies teach, and how can we help our church as a whole better understand the benefits of exercise? How, too, can you get church members to start exercising more than they are now?

4. Without being judgmental of anyone, look around at your church. Do folk look like they are getting plenty of exercise, or do they look like they need to do more? What can you do to help?
It is amazing how our senses can deceive us. The earth is spinning on its axis at about a thousand miles per hour, while careening around the sun at about 18 miles per second. And yet, despite all this motion, it feels to us perfectly immobile. Meanwhile, things like tables, chairs, rocks, and people (matter, basically)—however solid they appear to our senses—are mostly empty space. At any given moment, billions of subatomic particles from the sun are burrowing through our bodies, and yet we do not feel, see, or hear any of them. And, despite all outward appearances, our human bodies are made mostly of—water.

Water? Yes, we are truly aquatic beings, in the sense that our bodies are made up of about 60 percent water. Our brains, believe it or not, are about 85 percent water. Even our hard bones are about 10 to 15 percent water.

Full of wonder and mystery, water is foundational to all physical life. Without it, we could not exist. This week we will take a look at both the spiritual and physical aspects of this truly essential liquid.

*Study this week’s lesson to prepare for Sabbath, April 24.

To view and/or download a Hope Channel program on this week’s lesson, visit www.lifesbeat.org.
The Living Water

**Read** John 4:1–26. What are the different ways water is used in this story? What do the different kinds of waters mean? What message is there from this story for us today?

Jesus met a woman in Samaria who had come to draw water at Jacob’s well. He asked for a drink. In the ensuing conversation, He told her that He could give her water that would take away her thirst forever and referred to Himself as the “Living Water.” Such a concept implies His ability to satisfy the need for peace, joy, freedom from guilt, forgiveness, and a sense of oneness with God. Christians find such a solution in Jesus Christ. It is wonderful that He has offered to all of us an opportunity to come and unite with Him in service. His offer still is valid today, for He never changes. Many have found their restlessness, insecurities, and sense of futility transformed as they partake of His compassion, love, and acceptance.

God has promised us an abundance of spiritual water, as long as we seek Him. In Revelation 22:17, He invites us all to “take the water of life freely.” We can experience an abundance of the Holy Spirit in our lives as long as we are close to Jesus Christ, the Fountain of Life. In His love, He invites everyone to drink freely of the Water of Life (John 4:13, 14). His invitation to receive this Living Water forever is extended to all of us. As God provided the children of Israel water from the rock, so Jesus is this Water of Life (1 Cor. 10:1–4) to us today.

No matter who we are, no matter what our past has been, no matter what our mistakes are, and even no matter what our present situation is, the offer of this Living Water is for us. We are told to drink freely of it. It’s offered to us through the grace of Christ.

No question, Jesus is Living Water for all of us. What has your own experience with this water been? How have you known for yourself the benefits and promises found in it? Are you taking of it freely, or are you holding yourself somewhat back? If the latter, ask yourself why. Whatever immediate gains you might think you are getting from holding back, how could they possibly compare to promises offered us in Jesus?
The Lesson in Brief

**Key Text:** John 4:14

**The Student Will:**
- **Know:** Understand the uses of water for drinking, washing, and therapy, as well as its symbolic use in baptism and its representation as the Water of Life.
- **Feel:** Cherish the nurturing, cleansing, healing qualities of both literal and spiritual water.
- **Do:** Use water appropriately, internally, externally, and spiritually.

**Learning Outline:**

I. Know: The Benefits of Water
- Not only is water an essential building block for life, but daily use of it is essential for the health and maintenance of our physical, mental, and spiritual lives. Why is literal water such an apt metaphor for Living Water? What benefits of water can improve your quality of life?

II. Feel: The Blessings of Water
- How would you describe the blessings of a drink of water and a cool shower on a hot day?
- If our bodies appreciate the refreshment and cleansing properties of water, how does Living Water help a parched spiritual experience?

III. Do: Appropriating the Benefits and Blessings
- Pure water is one of the most essential ingredients for life and health. What can you do to make sure that you and others have an ample supply for all your needs?
- Even if plenty of good water is readily available to you, what lifestyle choices do you need to make in order to take full advantage of water’s benefits?

**Summary:** The appropriate use of water is critical for health, both for our physical life and, in its spiritual applications, for eternal life.
The Waters of Baptism

Read Acts 8:35–39. Here Philip preached the Scripture to the eunuch, telling him the good news of Jesus. The eunuch accepted Jesus Christ as the Son of God. When they saw water, he asked Philip, “What hinders me to be baptized?” He then was baptized by Philip, and he went on rejoicing.

There is no miracle in the water itself; it is a symbol of cleansing. It is the gift of the Spirit that transforms the life. Baptism is an outward proclamation of the acceptance of Jesus. Read John 3:5–8. Jesus told Nicodemus that “‘unless one is born of water and the Spirit, he cannot enter the kingdom of God’” (NKJV).

What takes place when someone has been baptized by immersion? Read Romans 6:1–6.

A genuine conversion symbolized in baptism by immersion signifies the cleansing of one’s life. The New Testament mentions baptism by immersion many times, emphasizing the importance of this rite in our Christian experience.

“‘Repent and be baptized, every one of you, in the name of Jesus Christ for the forgiveness of your sins. And you will receive the gift of the Holy Spirit’” (Acts 2:38, NIV).

When we are saved, we are baptized spiritually into Christ (Gal. 3:26, 27) and received into His body, the church (1 Cor. 12:13). In biblical symbolism, baptism by water represents inner cleansing (Eph. 5:25, 26) and spiritual rebirth (John 3:5), both of which are central themes of salvation.

Many people take baptism for granted, but for many in the world, the act requires immense courage. In a few countries, baptism can lead to isolation from spouse, family, and community and to imprisonment or even to death.

Among Jesus’ last recorded words on earth were these: “‘Whoever believes and is baptized will be saved, but whoever does not believe will be condemned’” (Mark 16:16, NIV). Think about that for a moment. Jesus’ very last call is to believe in Him, which includes a call to be baptized. If He puts it in that category, we cannot overlook its significance.

Read again Romans 6:1–6. How have you experienced the reality of Paul’s words there? How has your “newness of life” in Christ changed you? What have you been spared from? In what areas do you still need more change? How can you better cooperate with the Lord, who offers to wash away your sins?
Learning Cycle

STEP 1—Motivate

Key Concept for Spiritual Growth: The Bible frequently uses water as a symbol for the essence of spiritual life and well-being.

Just for Teachers: The imagery of water interweaves throughout Scripture as a rich symbol of spiritual health. Invite the members of your group to engage with this imagery in a way that enhances their understanding of this week’s lesson and of God’s plan for their lives.

A catchy slogan for a popular beverage advertisement enjoins: “Obey Your Thirst.” And with good reason. Thirst is the body’s cry for water. Nothing besides the air we breathe is more immediately essential to our physical life and well-being than water. Walk into almost any grocery or convenience store, and you will find a seemingly endless choice of beverages, each claiming to quench your thirst, restore your vigor, perk you up, or help you relax. From sports drinks to energy formulations to soda pops to a plethora of drinks containing alcohol—every product purports to be the most refreshing and beneficial.

The truth is, when you are thirsty, nothing satisfies like a tall, cool glass of genuine, crystal-clear, pure water. Though the substitutes come in a dizzying array of colors and scents and tastes to tantalize the senses, though they sparkle and effervesce, though their packaging and labeling are enticing, nothing quenches thirst better than water. Choosing anything else when you are thirsty only leaves you longing for the real thing.

Opening Activity: Bring a clear pitcher, filled with clear water, and a transparent and attractive drinking glass to class. Pour the water in the presence of the class, letting the sight and sound of the water impact their senses. Slowly take a drink of the water to demonstrate the satisfying properties of water. Leave the pitcher and glass on a table or lectern in full view to continue to underscore the visual lesson.

Consider This: Ask class members to describe their sensory experience as the water was being poured. How did the sound and the sight of the water impact their thirst? Did they feel thirsty before they saw and heard it? If not, how might their response to the literal water help them to understand that an awareness of their need for Jesus, the spiritual water, also is awakened by seeing and hearing Him? In what ways do we “see” and “hear” the Water of Life? What does this demonstration tell us spiritually about the importance of “obeying our thirst”? 

CONTINUED
The Uses of Water

**Genesis 2:10** reveals that in the Edenic earth, even before sin, water was available for God’s creatures. What’s implied in that fact?

As creatures, we all need air, water, and food to preserve our existence (Gen. 1:29). In the description of Eden, aside from the presence of a beautiful garden, there was also a river that gave rise to four other rivers—Pishon, Gihon, Tigris, and Euphrates. God provided water to preserve the lives of His creatures.

As God’s creatures, we need water in order to survive. In fact, every body cell, tissue, and organ needs water to function. Water helps to regulate body temperature, transports nutrients and oxygen to the cells, removes waste, prevents constipation, moistens tissues, cushions joints, and keeps blood flowing throughout the body. We need to drink more water than our thirst demands. Many liquids, such as water, milk, and fruit and vegetable juices, contribute to hydration; however, alcohol and caffeinated beverages may paradoxically increase fluid loss, which may be harmful.

Pure water is superior to many other drinks. Start your day with one or two glasses of water and continue drinking water between meals to make sure you are well hydrated.

Water has other healthful functions, as well. Hand washing may reduce transmission of many infectious agents from person to person. A large percentage of infectious disease would be eliminated by hand washing, especially before eating. Daily bathing removes accumulated dirt, which can lead to disease, as well.


A fair amount of scholarly debate exists regarding the purpose behind these cleansing rituals in the Old Testament. Many argue that these purely are ritual, with no health aspect involved at all. And though in some cases that point seems more obvious than in others (such as when the priests had to wash their hands and feet before going into the tabernacle [see Exod. 30:20, 21]), with what we know today about germs and cleanliness, the Lord could have instituted these things for health purposes, as well, even if the Israelites themselves had no idea of germ theory and the like.

Whatever the facts are, today we know that using water to keep ourselves clean gives us wonderful health benefits.
Bible Commentary

I. The Living Water (Review John 4:1–42 with your class.)

In the arid region where God chose to send His Son in human form, water was a scarce and precious commodity. Everyone knew what it was to thirst, and all knew the daily challenge of simply obtaining enough clean water to sustain life. So, when Jesus tells the Samaritan woman that He has water that is even better than what she draws daily from the town well, her interest naturally is peaked.

The Savior describes for her the gift of God that becomes, within all who receive it, a continuously flowing spring of Living Water. In the course of their conversation, the woman comes to understand the spiritual importance of Christ’s words. Her longing for Living Water grows in intensity, and she asks the Savior for this most precious of all heavenly gifts.

Consider This: Jesus said, “Blessed are they which do hunger and thirst after righteousness: for they shall be filled” (Matt. 5:6).

Why do you think it’s true that seeking to quench our spiritual thirst at the fountains of this world only leaves one longing for something better? What is in the Samaritan woman’s encounter with Jesus that indicates she knows a lot about unfulfilling quests for spiritual satisfaction? What are some of the common substitutes for Living Water that people in your community pursue in order to satisfy their deepest longings? What are some of the ways you can let them know that what all of us need most is Jesus and the experience of His cleansing, healing, life-giving grace?

II. The Waters of Baptism (Review Romans 6:1–4 with your class.)

The imagery of the death, burial, and resurrection of our Savior permeates the rite of Christian baptism by immersion. In baptism we are connected integrally with these acts of Christ on our behalf in such a way that they become our experience too. We die to the old life of sin and rebellion. We are buried with Christ as the water closes over us in baptism. And by the
The Power of Water

“But they that wait upon the Lord shall renew their strength; they shall mount up with wings as eagles; they shall run, and not be weary; and they shall walk, and not faint” (Isa. 40:31).

Meditate upon this text. What promises can you take from it for yourself? How can you apply it to yourself?

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A historic experiment conducted by Dr. Pitts at Harvard University had athletes—walking on a treadmill at three and a half miles per hour in a hot environment—consume as much water as they lost in their sweat. At the end of the experiment, the athletes felt as if they could continue walking—seven hours later!—G. C. Pitts, R. E. Johnson, F. C. Conzolazio, “Work in the Heat as Affected by Intake of Water, Salt, and Glucose,” American Journal of Physiology 142:253, 1944. The same athletes, deprived of water during the experiment on another day, reached the point of exhaustion within three and a half hours.

The message is obvious. Water can give us power and energy, especially when we are doing strenuous work. In contrast, inadequate water intake may result in dehydration, which leads to fatigue and exhaustion much more quickly than if we were drinking enough water. Also, insufficient water can impair our vital functions. Though compensatory mechanisms may come into play, a chronic water deficiency will lead to ill health.

It is possible that adequate fluid intake may limit some symptoms such as headaches, thus decreasing the need for headache medicine, which can cause bad side effects, especially if used often. As most athletes know, during prolonged and arduous exercise, water requirements increase significantly.

Nevertheless, it is possible to drink too much water, resulting in water intoxication. The appropriate amount of water intake depends upon multiple factors such as temperature, body size, and kidney function, but it should be sufficient to result in pale or clear urine in normal circumstances. In most cases people should make an effort to drink a minimum of six to eight (at least 250 ml per glass) glasses of water per day, more when doing strenuous work in hot environments.

How much water are you drinking each day? Make a conscious choice to keep track of how much water you are drinking, and if you’re not getting enough, what’s holding you back from doing something so simple and yet that holds so many benefits for you?
power of the Holy Spirit, we rise ("resurrected" from the watery "grave") to walk in "newness of life."

The apostle Paul exhorts us, as a result of these realities, to live our lives in the Spirit as resurrected people: "Know ye not, that so many of us as were baptized into Jesus Christ were baptized into his death? Therefore we are buried with him by baptism into death: that like as Christ was raised up from the dead by the glory of the Father, even so we also should walk in newness of life" (Rom. 6:3, 4).

Consider This: A mere intellectual assent to the gospel is not enough. God desires to immerse us in a soul-invigorating experience of new life in the Spirit, characterized by freedom and transformation. (See 2 Cor. 3:17, 18.) How can you experience a life of freedom—for instance, freedom from the things that formerly diminished your physical and spiritual life and freedom—in order to live by the Spirit? Discuss why such a life is a continually growing and liberating experience of becoming more like Jesus.

STEP 3—Apply

Thought Questions:

1. What happens to you when you become dehydrated? What symptoms do you experience first? What is the result if you quickly do not take in sufficient water? What are the spiritual ramifications of insufficient water intake?

2. How can we best express our gratitude to God for His physical and spiritual gifts that are foundational to the life He has given us?

3. What happens to your spiritual life if you constantly run low on Living Water? What is the spiritual remedy for this condition?

4. How thirsty am I for the Living Water? What are some of the things that might mask my true spiritual condition or mitigate my thirst for genuine spiritual refreshment?

5. In the spiritual realm, why do you think it is that any number or combinations of substitutes leave us continually longing for something different and something more?
**Water as Therapy**

“He answered and said, A man that is called Jesus made clay, and anointed mine eyes, and said unto me, Go to the pool of Siloam, and wash: and I went and washed, and I received sight” (John 9:11).

**Read** John 9:1–11, the story of Jesus healing the man blind from birth. What is different about this healing miracle in comparison to some of the others? See for instance Matt. 8:8–13; 9:2–7; Luke 8:46, 47. What possible meaning could be found in this difference, if any?

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It is essential that water used both internally and externally be clean. Many people have difficulty accessing pure, clean water. Water taken from contaminated sources requires either chemical treatment or boiling to make it safe for consumption and domestic use.

Water is beneficial externally, as well as when used internally. It may be used externally in treatments known as hydrotherapy. The intelligent, careful use of hot and cold wet towels in this process of hydrotherapy may bring relief to a number of conditions. Caution should be employed in cases of poor circulation, persons with diabetes, or neurological illnesses. It could very well be to your advantage to get proper training in the use of hydrotherapy.

“But many have never learned by experience the beneficial effects of the proper use of water, and they are afraid of it. Water treatments are not appreciated as they should be, and to apply them skillfully requires work that many are unwilling to perform. But none should feel excused for ignorance or indifference on this subject. There are many ways in which water can be applied to relieve pain and check disease. All should become intelligent in its use in simple home treatments. Mothers, especially, should know how to care for their families in both health and sickness.”—Ellen G. White, *The Ministry of Healing*, p. 237.

**How conscientious are you with your health habits in general?**
That is, how could you be taking better care of yourself now? Why wait until your bad habits make you sick? How much better it would be to start following good health principles now and prevent disease instead of going through the hassle of seeking to be cured.
**Application Questions:**

1. What are some of the ways water is both life-giving and life-enhancing? How can you better avail yourself of the life-giving properties of water?

2. What strategies have you used to make sure you receive enough water internally each day? In what ways have you enjoyed and found water to be externally invigorating, as well?

3. What experiences do you have with water as a central part of a healing regimen?

4. What has my life been like when I’ve “taken the plunge” and entered into the experience of Living Water?

5. Why is it that a one-time experience of Living Water is not enough? What can I do to continue to enter into, and experience, Living Water on a regular, daily basis? What can you envision as the results of daily entering into the life that God longs to give you?

6. Why is it easy sometimes to get distracted or settle for substitutes to Living Water? How do I find my way back to the real thing when I have settled for something less?

**STEP 4—Create**

**Class Field Trip:** If possible, organize a Sabbath afternoon outing to a lakeside, river, waterfall, ocean, or the seashore. Alternately, display photographs of bodies of water or play a clip from a DVD of the ocean, such as from the “Planet Earth” series. Invite class members to contemplate the life-giving, cooling, refreshing, and restorative properties of water. Ask them to experience the beauty of it by composing a poem, a song, or a painting that praises God’s creative power.

**Class Activity:** Companies spend millions of dollars on creating slogans and ads to entice you to buy their products. “Obey Your Thirst” has sold millions of soft drinks for the Coca-Cola Company. There are people perishing all around for lack of the Living Water. Create your own slogan for Living Water to be printed on a bumper sticker, a T-shirt, or a bookmark. What would your slogan say to entice others to drink of the Water of Life?

“Those who treat the sick should move forward in their important work with strong reliance upon God for His blessing to attend the means which He has graciously provided, and to which He has in mercy called our attention as a people, such as pure air, cleanliness, healthful diet, proper periods of labor and repose, and the use of water.”—Ellen G. White, Counsels on Diet and Foods, p. 303.

“The priest had that morning performed the ceremony which commemorated the smiting of the rock in the wilderness. That rock was a symbol of Him who by His death would cause living streams of salvation to flow to all who are athirst. Christ’s words were the water of life. There in the presence of the assembled multitude He set Himself apart to be smitten, that the water of life might flow to the world. In smiting Christ, Satan thought to destroy the Prince of life; but from the smitten rock there flowed living water. As Jesus thus spoke to the people, their hearts thrilled with a strange awe, and many were ready to exclaim, with the woman of Samaria, ‘Give me this water, that I thirst not.’ John 4:15.”—Ellen G. White, The Desire of Ages, p. 454.

Discussion Questions:

1. In some parts of the world, people can walk into a grocery store and find about forty varieties of bottled water. In other parts of the world, folk have to struggle to find enough clean water to drink. What can we do to help those who don’t have enough water for life’s basic necessities? What is the water situation where you live? How can we improve the stewardship of water in our communities?

2. If you have access to a health professional or someone who knows about the topic of water, ask him or her to come to class and spend some time giving more details about the use and benefits of water. Ask, too, about the daily things we can do in order to derive as many health benefits as possible from the use of water.

3. Jesus tells us to come and drink freely of the water of life (Rev. 22:17). What does that mean? How do we do that? What requirements, if any, are placed on us in order to drink of this water?
Lesson 5  *April 24–30

The Environment

Sabbath Afternoon

**Read for This Week’s Study:** Genesis 1–2:7, 18–24; 3:7, 17–19; Ps. 24:1; Matt. 25:34–46; Mark 2:27, 28; 3:4.

**Memory Text:** “The earth is the Lord’s, and everything in it, the world, and all who live in it” (Psalm 24:1, NIV).

The Creator spent the first five days of Creation week preparing the environment for the human beings who were to follow. He placed Adam and Eve in a garden (Gen. 2:8, 15) and gave them the oversight of all earthly creatures. This offered them the opportunity for study and enjoyment and the chance to develop as God’s representatives on earth. The Sabbath would seal their relationship with Him.

Sin changed God’s preferred plan. The environment became hostile. Hard toil replaced pleasurable work. Selfishness ruled. Exploitation of the earth’s resources began and continues to this day. Forests have been cut down. Water courses have been changed, and pollution is rampant. The richness of the soil has been squandered thoughtlessly. Sunlight, though crucial for health, can become a foe of health if we are exposed to it in excess. Through all this, the world still supports our existence here, despite our endless abuse of the planet.

*Study this week’s lesson to prepare for Sabbath, May 1.*

To view and/or download a Hope Channel program on this week’s lesson, visit www.lifesbeat.org.
Creating the Environment

Some theories today depict the creation of the earth, and life on it, as nothing more than an accident, nothing but the chance creation of amoral forces that over time and without thought brought the earth and all life on it into existence. In contrast, the Bible presents a radically different picture of our origin. The contrast between the godless and purposeless model of our origin, as expressed by the theory of evolution, and the Genesis Creation account could not be more distinct. These two views are, at their core, incompatible.

Read Genesis 1 and Genesis 2:1–7. How did God’s acts of Creation week prepare the way for the crowning act of Creation—man and woman? How did creation of humans differ from the rest of creation?

Let us pause for a moment at the scene of the Creator God working on the creation of man and woman. First, He forms Adam from the ground; here is God, the Sculptor. Then, when all else is ready, He bends down and breathes His own breath into Adam’s waiting form. God the Giver of life brings Adam to life. What a marvelous picture of our God at work!

But that is not all. He becomes God the Surgeon as He takes a rib from Adam and forms Eve to be the partner of Adam and the mother of the race. She is also to stand by his side in this perfect setting (see Gen. 2:18–24). He then puts these brand-new beings into the place of beauty and wonder He had spent previous time preparing.

God provided the most healthful surroundings for Adam and Eve. The restful green of foliage, the color of flowers and fruit—all combined to make the ideal home for them. The Lord did not plan a life of idleness for our first parents. They were to work in the Garden and care for it. In this way they would find satisfaction and enjoyment. They would learn more of God in what we have come to call God’s second book—nature.

Read through the Genesis Creation account again in Genesis 1 and 2. What do we find there that points us toward the idea that, as humans beings, we should be good stewards of the earth?
The Lesson in Brief

Key Text: Psalm 24:1

The Student Will:

Know: Recognize how all aspects of the environment, as they came from the hand of God, are designed to impact our health positively.

Feel: Appreciate God’s wisdom and love in providing for our needs in His creation of the environment and of holy time, the Sabbath.

Do: Take responsibility for using and caring for the environment’s resources in such a manner as our Creator would approve.

Learning Outline:

I. Know: All Things Were Created Good
   - A How do light, air, water, plants, and animal life all play important roles in supporting our health and happiness?
   - B How can you and your family become more knowledgeable about the state of your local environment and how it affects your health and that of your community?

II. Feel: Enjoying His Gifts
   - A What do you most appreciate about God’s gifts in the environment? How does your lifestyle include these promoters of health?
   - B Which elements of the natural environment do you need to have more of in your life?

III. Do: Using and Caring for His Gifts
   - A Clearly we need to wisely appropriate natural promoters of health in our environment, but why do we also need to be stewards of the natural world?
   - B How are you being a responsible steward of God’s world and of His natural promoters of health?
   - C What steps can you take to be more responsible?

Summary: The environment, as God made it, has natural promoters of health and happiness that we need to use, promote, and protect.
The Sabbath Environment

How interesting that amid all the work of creation, God was not quite done until He created the Sabbath day. What a contrast: all the work of creating the world, the animals, the seas, the grass, and finally humankind—and then, one final act, the act of resting.

**Read** Genesis 2:2, 3. What can we read into the fact that God Himself rested on the Sabbath day?

God Himself, in the role of Creator, keeping the seventh-day Sabbath? Talk about showing us the deep roots of the Sabbath! Whatever the implications of that idea, one thing is sure: the seventh-day Sabbath came from God long before there ever was a Jewish nation and people.

The Sabbath, meanwhile, has provided us an opportunity to focus attention on the Creator, His love, and His care for His creatures in a way that would otherwise not easily be available to us. It helped set a limit to labor, even in a time when labor was relatively easy and productive. After sin entered and work became much harder and tiring (Gen. 3:17–19), this limit on work and the call to remember the Creator became even more important. As a reminder of the Creation itself, it should help us focus on our responsibility to our created world, as well.

As the centuries passed, the true meaning of the Sabbath rest became lost in numerous rules and regulations that turned the thoughts of the people away from the true meaning and value of the Sabbath.

**Read** Mark 2:27, 28 and Mark 3:4. What was Jesus’ understanding of the Sabbath?

Christ restored the meaning of the Sabbath to what God originally intended it to mean. He showed how God viewed the day as a time for doing good, for seeking the advancement of His kingdom, and for being of service to all in need.

How could and should Sabbath keeping help us better understand the wonderful gift we’ve been given of this created world and, more so, how could and should it help us understand better our obligation to take care of it?
Learning Cycle

STEP 1—Motivate

**Key Concept for Spiritual Growth:** In this lesson, class members should learn that caring for the earth is not just a political or social obligation but part of the Christian’s responsibility to use judiciously the resources with which God entrusted human beings at Creation.

Don’t be “so heavenly minded you’re no earthly good,” American singer/songwriter Johnny Cash sang in “No Earthly Good.” While the song focuses on spreading the gospel through actions, the line above also could apply to Christians and the environment.

This week we discover the biblical basis for protecting earth’s resources. In some circles, caring for the environment seems largely driven by a bandwagon mentality, with people scrambling to drive the newest Prius or recycle the most newspapers. In other circles, “the environment” sadly seems little more than a buzzword, with politicians rooting their stump speeches in promises of cutting carbon emissions, protecting polar bears, and tripling fuel efficiency. But the Bible seems to suggest that our conservation of earth’s resources should hinge on something beyond popularity or political convenience.

**Consider This:** Throughout the Creation story in Genesis 1, the phrase “God saw that it was good” is used repeatedly. Discuss with the class the purpose of this repetition. Generally, we repeat things that we want others to realize are important or that we worry they might forget. Could God be using repetition to convey to us the intrinsic value He places on His creation? Is that a prompting we need, particularly given our throwaway culture, in which it’s easy to treat earth’s resources as disposable paper and plastic or to protect them only when it’s socially or politically advantageous?

Where should Christians find their motivation to protect God’s creation?

STEP 2—Explore

**Just for Teachers:** The theme of God’s ownership of Creation, established in this week’s memory text, may seem broad and basic. It states a fundamental truth upon which we may build and expand the principles that guide our actions. In this section we study other parts of Scripture...
Changes in the Environment After Sin

**Read** Genesis 3:7, 17–19. What was the first indication to Adam and Eve that their action in eating the forbidden fruit had consequences?

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With the entry of sin into their lives, Adam and Eve faced some hard consequences. First, as Ellen White wrote, the clothing of light that had covered them disappeared. The environment that had clothed them changed. The environment of the plant world changed, as well. Thorns and thistles grew. The soil became hard and unyielding. And, worst of all, there was now the entrance of death, something that they never were to have known.

Suddenly, the wonderful environment that had been theirs to enjoy now had a new face, and it presented to them new challenges, challenges that over time and in subsequent generations only became worse. Humans, meanwhile, began to exploit the earth, often for their own gain and glory.

**See** 1 Kings 10:14–22. What does this tell us about how humans had come to view the Creation?

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Exploitation, decay, loss of substance, and death have been present with all peoples—so much so that we may take them for granted as part of the cycle of life. But it was not so in the beginning and is not in God’s final plan. Humankind’s stewardship of the earth has turned into an exploitation of it, as greedy people seek to take all from the earth that they can, regardless of the consequences.

The pollution of air and water, the contamination of soil, and the presence of new and fearful disease agents all point to the aging of the earth and the escalating need for renewal. As more and more countries seek to develop, and as developed countries seek to continue to maintain their standard of living, the health challenges humanity faces are becoming enormous because of damage to the environment.

*Years ago, a political leader made a statement to this effect: “We don’t have to worry about the environment because Jesus is coming back soon.” What is the logic of that argument? How would you respond to it?*
Learning Cycle CONTINUED

that illuminate our roles as caretakers of God’s Creation.

Bible Commentary

I. God’s Signature (Review Psalm 19:1–4 and Romans 1:20–23.)

Not only does the earth belong to God, but it serves as His signature across the galaxies. The psalmist writes, “The heavens declare the glory of God; the skies proclaim the work of his hands” (Ps. 19:1, NIV). He continues, writing that God’s creation “pour[s] forth speech” and “display[s] knowledge” (see vs. 2, NIV). The psalmist makes it clear that the creation exists fundamentally to reflect the Creator. In the New Testament, Paul continues the theme: “For since the creation of the world God’s invisible qualities—his eternal power and divine nature—have been clearly seen, being understood from what has been made, so that men are without excuse” (Rom. 1:20, NIV). We are told that after Adam and Eve were expelled from the Garden of Eden, God “cursed . . . the ground because of [them]” (Gen. 3:17, NIV). In the same way that sin marred the image of God in humanity, it also marred His reflection in the creation. Yet, just as the characteristics of God—love, compassion, and forgiveness—still are evident in the lives of His people, our earth still remains a strong and visible reminder of God’s power and glory. What a responsibility we have to maintain God’s “signature” on planet Earth.

Discuss: Why is it fair to say that our efforts to protect our environment serve ultimately to preserve opportunities for our fellow human beings to see evidence of God’s existence and His creative power? Why should ensuring that our earth reflects its divine origins as closely as possible in a sinful environment be a bigger component of our Christian witness?

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STEP 3—Apply

Thought Questions:

1 The Bible makes it clear that our feeble efforts can never save us; it is only our faith in Christ’s righteousness that redeems us (Eph. 2:8, 9).
Our Responsibility for the Environment

Read Psalm 24:1. What implications do these words have for us and how we relate to the world? As we look around at the conditions in our world, we need to ask the question, “What, if anything, can we do to improve the environment?”

We need to begin by reminding ourselves of the Lordship of God over the earth. We are not free of responsibility to Him and His created works. Not only the earth is His but the people also—we and everyone else. We are responsible to Him for other people, as well as the rest of the earthly creation. We can conserve resources.

One example is water. We can be thoughtful in using water. We can support efforts to provide clean water to those who do not have it. In certain parts of the world, lack of clean water is a very serious problem, leading to a tremendous loss of life.

We can follow the diet that the Lord has outlined for us. If more people were on a vegetarian diet, there would be more food to go around because it takes a lot more natural resources to sustain a meat-eating diet than to sustain a vegetarian one.

We can care for the plants and trees that we have responsibility for. This will assist in maintaining clean air.

To whatever degree we can, we should seek to reduce the level of carbon emissions, which is increasingly becoming a worldwide concern due to the potentially dangerous impact to the environment caused by carbon emissions.

By being good stewards of the earth, by seeking to take care of the environment, by not hoarding natural resources for ourselves, by being willing to share with others out of our own abundance (if we have it), we can improve the daily lives of those who need our help. As Christians, as those who profess to follow the Lord Jesus, we are obligated to help those in need.

Read Matthew 25:34–46. How might our stewardship of the earth in some way play a role here in doing what Jesus asks us to do? What other verses could you think of that also could apply to this issue?
Learning Cycle CONTINUED

Just as our own efforts to improve our characters are futile without Christ, our efforts to protect the earth that God has given us are of little ultimate value unless they flow from our acknowledgment and worship of the Creator-God. Discuss with the class the influence of New Age beliefs on environmentalism. How can we ensure that our care for the creation does not replace our worship of the Creator?

There’s much debate among psychologists over whether “nature” or “nurture” is more instrumental in shaping a person’s growth and development. Discuss with the class how a harmful environment might impact negatively more than just our physical health. How could a smog-filled sky cloud more than just our view of the stars? In what ways could it also cloud our recognition of God’s creative power?

Application Questions:

1. How do you treat borrowed property? When a friend lends you a book or article of clothing, you likely care for it as well as or better than you would your own possessions. You know that if you misuse what your friend has lent you, he or she likely will not let you borrow again. If we consider the earth “borrowed” property, how does that influence how we treat it? In what shape do you think God would have us “return” that property?

2. A friend used to drive an old yet spotless car. He vacuumed, washed, and waxed it habitually. He sanded down rust spots and carefully applied paint to keep them from spreading. Whenever anyone asked why he cared so much about his “old beater,” he would say, “Someday I’m going to drive a brand-new BMW.” His point was clear: he took care of the old car the same way he planned to take care of a new and expensive car in the
Sun Worshipers

Only in the light of eternity will we be able to grasp fully the negative impact of sin on the environment. It’s hard for us to imagine what this world must have looked like and how perfectly suited for life the environment must have been for our first parents.

Of course, sin didn’t just impact the earth. It impacted humans, as well. Among the negative impacts of sin on humans was their degeneration into idolatry, which was manifested in (among other ways) their worshiping and serving “created things” (Rom. 1:25, NIV) as opposed to the Creator.

Read 2 Kings 23:1–5; Jeremiah 8:1, 2; and Ezekiel 8:16. What was going on here? Why, in one sense, would it make sense to worship the sun?

One thing we can know for sure about the environment of the earth today is that sunlight, though very important for our health, can have exceedingly deleterious effects if we’re exposed to too much. Thus, in a sense, modern sun worshipers are living in almost as much ignorance as their ancient predecessors.

We now know that too much exposure to sunlight increases the risk of various skin cancers.

On the other hand, sunlight exposure helps to produce vitamin D, which is essential for body metabolism and the building of strong and healthy bones. Adequate exposure to sunlight also helps to prevent certain types of cancer.

What, then, is the optimal exposure to sunlight? Light-skinned people in equatorial environments who rely on sunlight for their vitamin D require at least five minutes per day of direct exposure. Dark-skinned people in the same environment require about thirty minutes to make the same amount of vitamin D. In areas where the hours of sunlight are more limited, vitamin D should be supplemented under medical supervision.

It also is healthful to open curtains and windows to allow sunlight to enter our rooms, which helps destroy certain bacteria.

Studies show that folk without adequate sunlight exposure can be more prone to suffer from seasonal depression (known as seasonal affective disorder); this problem occurs especially in areas where the days are short in winter. The cure is very straightforward: more exposure to light, even if artificial, in the winter months.

The bottom line? As with so much else regarding healthful living, temperance and balance in regard to sunlight exposure are crucial.
future. He didn’t want to get into a habit of disrespect and carelessness. Even though God has promised that one day we’ll get a “newer model” of our planet—the new earth—we ought to be practicing now how we’ll treat it. In what specific ways can we treat our planet as we will one day treat our heavenly home?

STEP 4—Create

Just for Teachers: This week we learned that the Christian’s concern for the environment is rooted in God’s ownership of His creation and the value He places on His handiwork. Encourage your class members to apply that fundamental principle practically. How can the suggestions below make us better caretakers of God’s possessions? Ask your class to add their own ideas to the list.

1. God spent the very first Sabbath in Eden reflecting on the beauty, perfection, and order of His creation. Make a list of ways you can spend an upcoming Sabbath afternoon reflecting on His handiwork.

2. Ask your pastor or a church leader about making your church “green.” Volunteer your time to clean up church grounds and the surrounding community or install hand driers to replace paper towels in the bathrooms. Brainstorm with fellow church members for more ideas.

3. When we appreciate someone or something, we usually are eager to show our gratitude. If we consider the creation one of God’s gifts to us, how can we show our thanks? Write a “thank You” note to God with members of the class. Encourage each member to contribute at least one action that illustrates gratitude in a practical way. God appreciates our words, but He wants to see deeds, as well.

“‘Since the creation of the world His invisible attributes are clearly seen, being understood by the things that are made, even His eternal power and Godhead.’ Romans 1:20 [NKJV]. The things of nature that we now see give us but a faint conception of Eden’s glory. Sin has marred earth’s beauty. On all things may be seen traces of the work of evil. Yet much that is beautiful remains. Nature testifies that One infinite in power, great in goodness, mercy, and love, created the earth and filled it with life and gladness. Even in their blighted state, all things reveal the handiwork of the great Master Artist. Wherever we turn, we may hear the voice of God and see evidences of His goodness.”—Ellen G. White, *The Ministry of Health and Healing*, p. 234.

**Discussion Questions:**

1. The issue of the environment, especially the question of global warming, has in recent years come to the forefront of the news. What is the response of your nation, community, and church to these issues?

2. How should a Christian, someone who believes that God did create the world, relate to questions of the environment differently than someone who believes we are here as products of pure chance alone?

3. How can and should the Sabbath play a role in our concern for the environment? How does Sabbath keeping help us be better environmentalists?

4. If Jesus is coming back soon, as we believe, should we really be all that concerned with the environment? Justify your answer.

5. Do some research, if possible, on the negative health effects that damage to the environment is causing in various parts of the world. What about in your own community? What role could and should your church take in this area? How might you be able to use any activism here in outreach?

6. What are ways, even small ways, you could make some lifestyle changes that could impact the environment for good? How much self-sacrifice would it take on your part?
Lesson 6

Faith and Healing

SABBATH AFTERNOON


Memory Text: “Thou wilt keep him in perfect peace, whose mind is stayed on thee: because he trusteth in thee” (Isaiah 26:3).

Convinced that he was the victim of an evil spell, a patient came to a physician with symptoms unrelated to any known disease or syndrome. The doctor placed before the patient two glass tubes, one filled with hydrogen peroxide, the other with plain water, though both looked identical. He then drew blood from the patient and mixed it with the hydrogen peroxide. The mixture immediately started to bubble and fizz, which the patient believed was the work of the evil spell.

The doctor then gave the patient a simple saline injection, telling him that this would break the spell. After a while, he then drew blood from the patient and mixed it with the plain water in the other glass. There was no bubbling or fizzing, proof that the spell was broken. The patient left feeling cured, so much so that he brought all his friends to the doctor to be cured, as well.

This story shows, indeed, how powerful an influence our mind has on our bodies, the subject for this week’s lesson.

*Study this week’s lesson to prepare for Sabbath, May 8.

To view and/or download a Hope Channel program on this week’s lesson, visit www.lifesbeat.org.
The Fear Factor

For a few seasons, TV watchers were subjected to a show called *Fear Factor*, in which contestants would be placed in various fearful situations: from sitting in a pit filled with scorpions or rats to walking through a building that was on fire—all in order to see how well they would deal with fear.

Of course, one doesn’t need to manufacture fear. Life itself, in this fallen world, is full of things that cause us to be afraid. A seventeenth-century British political philosopher, Thomas Hobbes, wrote that fear was the prime and motivating factor in all human life and that humans created governments for the main purpose of protecting us against those who would do us harm. No matter who we are, where we live, how good and safe we might feel, we all face things that cause us to fear.

Fear, though, in and of itself, isn’t always bad.

**What** are ways in which fear can help protect us? What are things, in fact, that we should be afraid of?

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Fear is a natural and necessary emotion that helps humans cope with danger and helps them survive. This emotion and instinct is necessary in a world subject to accidents, crime, disease, terrorism, and war.

**What** can we learn about fear from the Bible’s first mention of it? 
*Gen. 3:8–10.*

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Sure, there are many things to make us afraid in this world. So often, though, we find ourselves fearing things that never come to pass. Fear is a very stressful emotion, one that can take a powerful physical toll on our bodies. In other words, fear is not merely limited to what it does to our minds; it can have a very deleterious effect on our physical health, as well. No matter who we are, where we live, or what challenges we face, fear is an ever-present part of our lives. The question for us, then, should be, How are we to deal with it?

**What are your fears? How have they affected your life? How can you better take advantage of the promises of God in dealing with things that make you afraid?**

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The Lesson in Brief

Key Text: Isaiah 26:3

The Student Will:

Know: Describe the benefits of faith, not only in developing a relationship with God but for healthy living.
Feel: Foster an abiding sense of God’s power, love, watchcare, and tender faithfulness.
Do: Depend on God’s Word to do for you what He promises to do.

Learning Outline:

I. Know: Faith Connects

A The biblical stories of God’s power and goodness give us evidence that God can do what He says He can do. Why is it important to fill our minds with pictures of God in action?

B What impact does a growing knowledge of God have on faith?

II. Feel: Peace, Assurance, and Hope

A The products of faith include a sense of peace, assurance, and hope in what God has done and will do for us. What effects do these products of faith have on our physical, mental, and spiritual well-being?

B What kinds of thoughts distract you from resting in God’s assurances of His care? How can you keep focused on His Word?

III. Do: Works of Faith

A What things are possible to do—because of assurance in God’s love and watchcare—that would be difficult, if not impossible, to do without faith?

B What can we do to strengthen our faith?

Summary: Faith is a connection with God that comes from knowing His power and resting on His promises to act on our behalf. The effects of faith in God bring health to our minds and bodies.
A Man Said to the Universe

A man said to the universe:
“Sir I exist!”
“However,” replied the universe,
“The fact has not created in me
A sense of obligation.”—Stephen Crane

Read the poem above. What is the message there? How should we, as Seventh-day Adventist Christians, differ in our view of our place in the universe from the idea presented here? What is the main reason for that difference?

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Think for a moment: suppose there were no God, no Creator, no Divine Power who created us. Suppose, instead, we were what many folk claim we are: highly advanced apes, nothing more; just beings who arose amid a godless universe that cares nothing about us at all. Suppose we were at the mercy of mindless forces that have no interest or concern about us or our well-being. What kind of world would that be?

In contrast, that is not what we as Christians believe. We believe, instead, that God created us, sustains us, and cares for us. Because of this, we of all people should have reasons to be able to deal with the fears and trials that beset all humanity.

Look up the following texts. What hope and comfort, even amid fearful times, can you draw from these texts? Ps. 118:6; Prov. 3:5, 6; Luke 12:6, 7; Rom. 8:38, 39; Heb. 13:6; 2 Tim. 1:7; 1 John 4:18.

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There is no question, even as Christians who believe in the existence of God, that we face a scary world out there, a world where anything can happen. With our knowledge of God, however, we have a context, a background, to help us better understand the world as a whole and our place in it. And thus, ideally, we can have hope and comfort even amid the most trying times. This does not mean we do not face bad things or things that can cause us to fear. It means, instead, that we have a firm foundation upon which to meet and deal with those fears.
Learning Cycle

**STEP 1—Motivate**

*Key Concept for Spiritual Growth:* Trusting God contributes far more to positive health than the most potent medicine.

The relationship between healing and faith is not a modern discovery. Indeed, the interrelationship between the spiritual and physical was recognized years ago. The medieval scholar Thomas Aquinas, quoted by Paul Tournier in *The Person Reborn*, wrote, “‘Although the body is not the immediate subject of grace, . . . nevertheless the effect of grace flows from the soul to the body.’”—Trans., Edwin Hudson (New York: Harper & Row, 1975), p. 121. Modern culture looks to science and the physical world to counter disease. Take this pill, inject this solution, use this drug. If all else fails, resort to surgery to solve the problem. Nowhere is God seen in this equation.

While there are yet many doctors who do not acknowledge God, the tide of opinion is turning. Studies regarding the effect of prayer and spirituality on the healing process are being done, and people are starting to rethink the role of faith in healing. This shift in thought does not imply that the Christian does not appreciate the role of science and the benefits of medicine; after all, true science is but an avenue to study the ways of God in His creation, and helpful medicine comes from the physical universe that God created. Yet, Christians look beyond the creations of God to the Creator Himself in the pursuit of healing. Any person familiar with biblical truth is not surprised by this approach.

*Activity:* List biblical stories of resurrection and healing. Look for the resurrection/healing stories in the lives of Jesus, Elijah, Elisha, Naaman, Hezekiah, and Dorcas and in Jesus’ miracles (for example, Peter’s mother, lame men, blind men, lepers, the woman on the road to Jairus’ home).

*Discuss:* What are the spiritual components of these stories?

**STEP 2—Explore**

*Just for Teachers:* Remember that faith does not heal. God heals. It would be a mistake to say that a key transports. A car transports; but...
The Power of Faith

“A merry heart does good, like medicine, but a broken spirit dries the bones” (Prov. 17:22, NKJV). What does this text tell us about the link between the mind and the body?

A young child lay dying in a hospital bed when his teacher visited him and gave him some schoolwork to do. “Here, Michael,” he said, “are lessons on verbs and adverbs. Do the best you can.” The teacher, though, could not help but sense the futility of it all, because the child seemed so lethargic, so empty, so resigned to death. Yet, right after that, the child had a remarkable turnaround. Before the prognosis was not good, and he now seemed well on his way to recovery. When asked about what happened, about why the schoolwork seemed to have changed him so much, he replied, “They wouldn’t give a dying boy work on adverbs and verbs, would they?”

No question, the link between our mind, our attitude, and our bodies is very powerful. Though science cannot fully explain how that link works, it recognizes that the link is there, and this can make a world of difference in our overall health.

And here is where faith in God and trust in His love and His goodness can make such a difference. How much easier to be calmer and less stressed when you know the reality of God’s love and His care for you! Studies from around the world have shown that religious faith brings with it clear health benefits, that those who believe in God tend to live longer, to suffer less depression, and to deal better emotionally with traumatic events. And while we certainly can’t rule out the supernatural and miraculous power of God to bring healing in our lives, that is not necessarily what is only involved here. Instead, the peace, the assurance, the hope that faith gives believers no doubt can bring about mental attitudes that will impact our overall health. A merry heart can, indeed, be like medicine—even better, because so often medicine can come with deleterious side effects.

Read Matthew 6:27–34. What is Jesus saying to us here? How can you apply these words to whatever is causing you fear and worry now? Are any of those fears too great for the Lord to handle? Is anyone beyond the loving reach of God? How can you learn to surrender these fears to the Lord and have the peace that He promises?
how many cars operate without a key? (Without thinking, we express faith in our car’s ability to transport us every time we put the key in the ignition.) This distinction is an important one because some have interpreted the results of studies on prayer and healing in a way that suggests that the increased incidence of healing is merely the result of autosuggestion. In other words, these people would say it is the patient’s belief in divine healing rather than the reality of a divine Healer that makes the difference. God has the power to heal whether we believe or not. However, when God chooses to heal, how unsurprising that faith, the key to unlocking heaven’s storehouse, is most often present.

Bible Commentary

I. The Fear Factor (Review Matthew 6:27–34 with the class.)

Did the person who said “We have nothing to fear but fear itself” ever consider death? A survey asked a group to list their biggest fears. Death was the second most frequent response. Public speaking was the first. One witty person reasoned that this fact meant that at a funeral, more people would rather be the person in the coffin than the one giving the eulogy! This is unlikely. Death is the ultimate enemy. Consider how much money and effort are expended annually to postpone death. People will spend hundreds of thousands of dollars in cancer treatments in order to gain even a few more precious months.

Christians claim to believe that they have eternal life through a resurrected Savior. If we can trust God in the face of death, truly confronting that ultimate reality fearlessly, what else is there that Satan can use to scare us? Public speaking?

Consider This: If we trust God with death, why can’t we also trust Him to supply our everyday needs? What did Paul mean in Philippians 4:19?

If our trust in God releases us from the fear of death, why should it not also release us from fear of all smaller concerns? How might this trust change world economies or medical practice, not to mention the weapons industry?
Stressing Out

“Now may the God of hope fill you with all joy and peace in believing, that you may abound in hope by the power of the Holy Spirit” (Rom. 15:13, NKJV). How can you learn to better claim these promises? What attitudes or actions are holding you back?

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One of the greatest health challenges we all face has to do with stress; it does not have to be with major traumas in life but with life in general, with the daily pressures that we so often face.

Doctors report that up to 90 percent of patients they see come with stress-related complaints. Science has shown that when we are stressed, we release certain hormones that can affect various organs in our bodies. Over long periods of time, the organs can be weakened by these hormones, making them more susceptible to disease. Stress, for instance, can release adrenaline, which causes the heart to beat faster and more powerfully, leading to palpitations. Some stress hormones cause the blood vessels to constrict, causing hypertension. Stress can induce shallow and rapid breathing, even hyperventilation. Stress can result in the diversion of blood from the stomach, causing digestive problems. (Who has not felt what fear, anxiety, and worry can do to the stomach?) Stress can cause an increase in blood glucose, which in some people can lead to diabetes. Stress also is known to have a negative impact on our sleep, which in turn can have a negative impact on our overall health. Stress has been shown, too, to affect negatively our immune system, our body’s frontline defense against disease.

The list can go on and on. And so the point should be clear. We need to learn to handle stress. Here is where faith in God can have such an important role, because knowing and experiencing for yourself the reality of God’s love can have such a calming effect, greatly reducing stress and the negative health consequences that often follow it.

Just being religious, in and of itself, is not the answer. What is most important is having a personal relationship with Jesus, knowing for yourself His love and care. This can be done through daily reading of the Word, through prayer, through talking to the Lord as if with a friend, and through contemplating His character as revealed in nature and Scripture. How much time do you spend getting to know the Lord for yourself? Might you need, perhaps, to spend a little more time with your Lord and Maker?
II. Faith and Miraculous Healing  

While it is true that, at times, Jesus did not heal the sick because of unbelief, it is not true that this was always the case. Sometimes He knew that it was better not to heal. He did not heal Lazarus, because He had a greater purpose in mind. If persons are not healed, it is not necessarily evidence of defective faith. If that were so, then all Christians in history who have died were defective! Perhaps it takes more faith to accept death and not be healed than it does to be healed. Remember that Shadrach and friends told the king that God could deliver them but expressed trust in Him even if He did not (Dan. 3:16–18).

Consider This: Some ministers say that it demonstrates a lack of faith to pray “Thy will be done” when there are promises in Scripture for healing. What do you think? Did Lazarus die because his sisters did not pray or because they lacked faith? Discuss. What greater purpose did Jesus have in mind that they could not see at the time? In the bigger picture, in what way is it possible that a healing could lead to negative consequences in the future? (Compare the story of Hezekiah’s healing in Isaiah 38, 39.)

STEP 3—Apply

Just for Teachers: By this time you probably have established several key points for a proper biblical understanding of faith and healing. (1) There is a close interconnection between the physical and the spiritual. (2) It is God who heals, not faith itself. (3) God sees the bigger picture and does not choose always to heal. (4) Healing that comes through modern medicine is nevertheless from God (compare 2 Chron. 16:11–13). With that established, discuss how understanding can be applied to the following case studies.

Case 1: Bob’s wife, Rita, recently passed away at age 33, leaving him to raise three young children by himself. He was not very active in church, and Rita’s sister Chelsea repeatedly has told his children that it was Bob’s
Faith and Miraculous Healing

Even a superficial reading of the Gospels shows that much of Jesus’ ministry involved miraculous healing: the sick, the blind, the dying, even the dead—all were healed through the supernatural power of the Lord. In many cases, too, faith is treated as a prerequisite to the healing itself (Matt. 9:2, 22, 28, 29: 15:28).

In contrast, in some cases, disbelief was a deterrent to healing, as in Nazareth (Matt. 13:58; Mark 6:5, 6). In one case when the disciples were unable to perform a healing, Jesus said it was because of their unbelief (Matt. 17:14–20).

The fact, however, that faith is such an important component in these miraculous healings has led some to believe that if an attempt at healing through prayer fails, it is because of a lack of faith on the part of the one who is sick. Yet, this is a very superficial and false understanding of faith and healing.

Read the following texts in which Jesus miraculously healed people.


In none of these texts is there any mention of faith on the part of those who were healed. This is not to diminish the role of faith in the question of miraculous healing; it is just to show that expressed faith is not always a crucial component.

The fact is that we do not understand why in some cases we can see what is obviously a supernatural intervention of the Lord for healing. In other cases, healing comes from natural processes, in which we justifiably can believe that the hand of the Lord is working in behalf of the sick through these means. And there always are those cases where, for reasons we do not understand, healing does not come as we have prayed for and would wish for. The good news for us as Seventh-day Adventist Christians, however, is that even in these latter cases, we still can trust in the love, mercy, and goodness of God, even amid the inexplicable tragedies that always are part of a fallen world.

How can we learn to trust in the Lord and in His love for us, even when prayers for health and healing have not come as we would have liked?
fault their mother died because he did not have enough faith for Rita to be healed. What would you say to Bob? To Chelsea? The children?

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Case 2: Bjorn just has been diagnosed with cancer. He has asked all the church members to pray for him and says he is just going to trust God for his healing, refusing the treatment options suggested by the doctors. When arrested in the early stages, his type of cancer responds to treatment 80 percent of the time. What would you say to Bjorn? How about his family?

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Case 3: Casey worries about everything. He has a good job and has not missed a paycheck in more than 12 years, but he’s concerned that the economy may decrease demand for his company’s products, leading to layoffs. He has three healthy children; but he saw a talk-show host speak about a rare parasite that has attacked more than thirty children in the country this year, and he thinks that all three of his children have the symptoms. He has nightmares about terrorists blowing up the bridge he crosses to work. Finally, he learned that he has ulcers. How can you help Casey?

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STEP 4—Create

Just for Teachers: Solomon wrote, “A cheerful heart is good medicine, but a broken spirit saps a person’s strength” (Prov. 17:22, NLT). To conclude the study, discuss ways that the class can create some cheer for someone who needs good medicine.

Activity: Plan a class outing to cheer up someone—older members, nursing home residents, cancer patients, someone who recently lost a job, kids in the juvenile center. The possibilities are endless. Be specific about date, time, and plans so that this does not become another good idea destined for “file 13.” May the cheer you offer circle back to you and make you feel like a new creation.
Further Study: “In true science there can be nothing contrary to the teaching of the word of God, for both have the same Author. A correct understanding of both will always prove them to be in harmony.” —Ellen G. White, Testimonies for the Church, vol. 8, p. 258. See also The Ministry of Healing, p. 462 and Handbook of Seventh-day Adventist Theology, vol. 12, pp. 751–783. In light of this understanding, there should be no hesitation in seeking God’s help through true science—which is a revelation of His natural laws.

“The sympathy which exists between the mind and the body is very great. When one is affected, the other responds. The condition of the mind has much to do with the health of the physical system. If the mind is free and happy, under a consciousness of right doing and a sense of satisfaction in causing happiness to others, it will create a cheerfulness that will react upon the whole system, causing a freer circulation of the blood and a toning up of the entire body. The blessing of God is a healer, and those who are abundant in benefiting others will realize that wondrous blessing in their hearts and lives.” —Ellen G. White, Testimonies for the Church, vol. 4, pp. 60, 61; Counsels on Stewardship, pp. 345, 346.

“We all desire immediate and direct answers to our prayers, and are tempted to become discouraged when the answer is delayed or comes in an unlooked-for form. But God is too wise and good to answer our prayers always at just the time and in just the manner we desire. He will do more and better for us than to accomplish all our wishes. And because we can trust His wisdom and love, we should not ask Him to concede to our will, but should seek to enter into and accomplish His purpose. Our desires and interests should be lost in His will. These experiences that test faith are for our benefit. By them it is made manifest whether our faith is true and sincere, resting on the word of God alone, or whether depending on circumstances, it is uncertain and changeable. Faith is strengthened by exercise. We must let patience have its perfect work, remembering that there are precious promises in the Scriptures for those who wait upon the Lord.” —Ellen G. White, The Ministry of Healing, pp. 230, 231.

Discussion Questions:

1. What is the role of medical science in the healing of the Christian? Does seeking health and healing from medical science mean we don’t have faith in God?

2. What has been your experience regarding the link between attitudes and emotions and physical health? What have you learned that could help others use the power of the mind to benefit the body?

3. Do you know someone in your church who is sick and in need of healing? How can you, either as an individual or as part of a class, help that person in the healing process?
Lesson 7

May 8–14

Rest and Restoration

Sabbath Afternoon

Read for This Week’s Study: Gen. 2:15, Exod. 20:8–11, 23:12, Matt. 11:28–30, Mark 2:27, 6:30–32.

Memory Text: “Then, because so many people were coming and going that they did not even have a chance to eat, he said to them, ‘Come with me by yourselves to a quiet place and get some rest’” (Mark 6:31, NIV).

A bright, young medical student at Loma Linda found himself burning out. Getting up at four in the morning, working until midnight, he struggled to keep up with his strenuous curriculum, but to no avail. He fell farther and farther behind.

“In desperation he went to his professor for help. Being an astute man, the professor recommended that Tom get at least seven hours of sleep each night, no matter what, and thirty minutes of vigorous exercise every day. Tom was incredulous, . . . but at last he reluctantly agreed to give this program a try. After all he was so far down he had nothing to lose. To his utter amazement his grades began to improve within just two weeks. By the end of the year he was in the upper third of his class and in due time successfully completed his medical training.”—“I’m So Tired,” Hardinge Lifestyle Series (Loma Linda, Calif.: Loma Linda University School of Health, 1988), pp. 3–5.

Many of us are just like Tom. We all need to have daily rest, as well as weekly rest in order to achieve optimum health physically, mentally, spiritually, and socially.

*Study this week’s lesson to prepare for Sabbath, May 15.

To view and/or download a Hope Channel program on this week’s lesson, visit www.lifesbeat.org.
No Time

Many of us live in a very tense and fast-paced environment filled with so many things to do and so little time to do them. Mother Teresa said, “I think today the world is upside down, and is suffering so much because there is very little love in the home, and in family life. We have no time for our children, we have no time for each other. There is no time to enjoy each other.”

In some cultures, the drive to get ahead, to make money, to be a success, dominates everything to the point where marriage, families, and even health are sacrificed.

Of course, working hard, doing one’s best, and striving to provide for oneself and one’s family are good; the Bible has little time for slackers (Prov. 6:9, 13:4, 2 Thess. 3:10). We can, however, take a good thing too far, and as a result we and the ones we love and care about suffer. So often we hear about a father who works all the time, arguing that he is doing it “for his family,” when, in the end, it is the family who is being hurt by the father’s continued and excessive absence.

Read Genesis 2:15. What does it say about God’s intention for humanity regarding work, even before sin?

From the beginning, even in the pre-Fall world, God’s intention was for humans to work. And to rest from work, as well. Especially now, as fallen beings thousands of years removed from the tree of life, we must remember that our bodies have limitations, and, therefore, rest is vitally important.

Read Mark 6:30–32, 45, 46. What do these texts say to us about the need for rest, regardless of what we are doing and how important our work might be?

Jesus and His disciples took time to rest. He knew that His body needed time to be refreshed. We, too, need time for daily rest. Persistent cheating on our sleep produces, in time, physical and emotional loss. No matter how young, how healthy, or how strong we are, our bodies need rest, and sooner or later an intemperate lifestyle will catch up with us.

What things drive you? What things motivate you? What things cause you to work the hardest? Whatever they are, however noble and good they might be, you need to ask yourself if they are worth ruining your health over.
The Lesson in Brief

Key Text: Matthew 11:28–30

The Student Will:
Know: Review the provisions God has provided from Creation for proper physical, mental, and spiritual rest.
Feel: Listen to and respect indications from the body, mind, and soul that call for relaxation and rest.
Do: Evaluate your lifestyle to make sure all physical, mental, and spiritual needs for rest are being met, making changes if necessary.

Learning Outline:

I. Know: The Importance of Rest
A Every aspect of our bodies functions in a balanced cycle of work and rest in order to flourish. What provisions for rest has God provided? What are the consequences of ignoring either the need to work or the requirement for rest?

B Jesus set aside seasons of rest for Himself and His disciples. Why should you schedule proper rest?

II. Feel: The Rewards of Rest
A What signals does your body provide to indicate the need for physical, mental, and spiritual restoration? What are the rewards for responding to your body’s needs as God designed?

B What do you most appreciate about the Sabbath rest?

III. Do: Taking Proper Rest
How are your rest quotients: For instance, how well do you sleep? How well do you respond to stress? Is the Sabbath the blessing God designed it to be? What adjustments in your lifestyle might improve your ability to rest?

Summary: God designed our bodies to function in balanced cycles of work and rest. We need to cooperate with our bodies’ requirements in order to achieve a healthy balance.
The Need for Rest

All of us are aware of the need to rest. We need food, we need water, and we need rest. So often our bodies themselves give us the signal that it is time to rest, and so often the signals are loud and clear. Much of the time, if we would listen to what our bodies tell us, we would get enough rest. Unfortunately, we so often are caught up in the hustle and bustle of life, of earning money, of running here and there, that we don’t listen to our own flesh. How many folk—struck down by sickness—finally have been forced to rest, and for a long time, too, who otherwise would have been fine had they listened to what their own bodies were telling them?

Sooner or later, we will rest—one way or another. The question is, Why not do it the best way possible?

**What** signals does your body send to you, telling you it’s time to slow down and rest? How well do you listen?

Every living creature needs time for rest to restore that which has been used. Consider the word *restoration*, which means “the act of returning to an original state or condition.” In adjective form, it means a “reinvigorating medicine” or “anything that reinvigorates.”

“Sleep, nature’s sweet restorer, invigorates the tired body and prepares it for the next day’s duties.”—Ellen G. White, *Child Guidance*, p. 342.

We need to realize our limitations. We cannot do our work in our own strength. God promises grace to cope with our work. In regular rest, we permit the Lord to restore our bodies so we will awaken refreshed, ready to do His will.

**Read** Exodus 23:12. What reason is given there for rest?

The verb translated “refreshed” occurs as a verb only a few times in the Old Testament, yet it is based on a very common noun, often translated “soul” (*Gen. 2:7*), which has the meaning of “life” or “that which breathes.” In other words, it’s as if the word *soul* were made into a verb, and so the idea is that, through resting, we are getting more life, more breath, more “soul,” as it were. Rest is therefore basic, even fundamental, to us as living humans, and by denying ourselves that needed rest, we are denying our basic humanity.
Learning Cycle

**STEP 1—Motivate**

**Key Concept for Spiritual Growth:** God offers us physical, mental, spiritual, and emotional rest.

It would be tempting to limit our discussion of rest to the cessation of physical activity. Certainly this component has its place. However, rest never should be defined solely by what we do not do. Rest, as distinguished from mere inactivity, has purpose, meaning, design, and objective. It is not idleness. Rest is a necessary complement to work. Both are ordained by God for His purposes. One without the other ceases to have meaning. Our goal this week is to discover the role of rest and work—spiritually, emotionally, mentally, and physically. In God’s design, rest offers the modern person a divine answer to problems of fatigue, restlessness, stress, depression, burnout, frustration, loneliness, and a multitude of excesses that we moderns pursue in an attempt to mask an absence of purpose.

**Activity:** Make a list of the obstacles modern culture places in the way of getting sufficient rest. After a list has been compiled, ask the class to distinguish which kind of rest—physical, mental, spiritual, or emotional—the obstacle most clearly affects. If most of the list centers on physical rest, ask the class to then consider obstacles to the other three.

**STEP 2—Explore**

**Just for Teachers:** The concepts of work and rest can be traced back to the creation of the earth. So, from the beginning God established the rhythms of life and the balance between activity and rest. In our study remember that rest is not merely inactivity; otherwise laziness might become a crowning virtue! Rest is a meaningful counterbalance to purposeful work. God rested on the seventh day not because He was worn out or fatigued from creating. Rather, He introduced a weekly 24-hour period, focused on love and appreciation.

**Bible Commentary**

I. No Time for Rest (Review Mark 6:30–32, 45, 46 with the class.)

An oft-told tale speaks of an entrepreneur who visited a developing nation.
The Rest in God’s Presence

What is Jesus’ invitation to all of us? Matt. 11:28–30. What is your understanding of what Jesus is saying here? More important, how have you experienced this promise in your own life?

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The rest that Jesus offers here is more than physical rest. It is rest for the soul. We need to experience the complete rest that Christ offers us. A deep sleep will suffice for physical rest. A vacation may give us emotional rest. But where can we find spiritual rest, relief from the deepest issues of the heart?

Jesus is ready to give spiritual rest to all who come to Him. What does that rest include?

It includes freedom from the pain and guilt that accompany the human struggle for acceptance through good works. We can rest in the promise that we are accepted by God because of Jesus’ perfect works and certainly not our own imperfect ones. By His grace and the transforming power of the Spirit, Christians can yield themselves to Jesus, and He will give them rest. The just shall live by faith (Hab. 2:4, Rom. 1:17, Gal. 3:11). Human effort falls far short from the high standard that God requires of us. It is so comforting to know that Jesus paid the penalty for sin and that His righteousness covering us—a righteousness that exists outside of us but is credited to us by faith—contains our assurance of eternal life. His perfect life and sacrifice are our only hope. In Him our soul can find rest.

Jesus speaks not only to those who are encumbered by sin but also to those who stagger under the burdens of life, whatever they are. God knows what our struggles are, He knows what our burdens are, and He offers us to lay them at His feet, trusting in His loving-kindness and care for us, regardless of our situation. What a rest for our weary souls when we learn to trust in Him!

All of us need a time and place where we can direct our minds to God. Prayer, Bible reading, and Christ-centered meditation bring with them a sense of peace and restoration.

It is in this place of personal worship that one will hear the still, small Voice of encouragement and hope. This coming apart from the strains and stresses of life allows time for the Holy Spirit to restore our soul.

How can you better avail yourself of this wonderful promise offered us in Jesus?

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He was irritated when he passed a national who was resting in a tree, enjoying the sun and an ocean breeze. He accosted the national, accusing him of laziness. When the national politely inquired about what the entrepreneur wanted him to do, the man responded, “Get a job and save your money. Then invest in a business. Work hard, and you’ll make enough to expand it. You could then hire people to do the work for you. Then you’d be wealthy like me—taking vacations, visiting exotic places, sitting back, and enjoying an ocean breeze.” The national replied, “But isn’t that what I am doing now?”

**True Story:** Neighbors owned side by side two-acre homesteads. The older man bought a push mower for less than $200 to mow. He enjoyed the exercise. The neighbor bought a $3,000 riding mower because he needed to mow quickly so that he could have enough time to enjoy his $500 per year health club, where he walked the treadmill!

**Consider This:** How do the main characters in these stories differ in their perception of time? In Luke 10:38–42, how did Mary and Martha differ in their understanding of time, work, and rest? What is the prevailing view of time and busyness in your culture? Is our main complaint a lack of time or that time is filled with meaningless, redundant activity? Discuss the reasons for your answer. What does Mary’s example teach us about how we can free up more time for spiritual activities?

**II. The Weekly Rest** *(Review Genesis 2:1–3 with the class.)*

Often overlooked is the fact that the fourth commandment commands two things—rest, yes, but also work. It does not recommend work. It commands it! Paul *(2 Thess. 3:12)*, Solomon *(Prov. 6:6–11; 10:4, 5)*, and others join Moses’ call to work. The notion of rest means little apart from the concept of work. The modern frenzy for leisure and entertainment apart from God is a distortion of the biblical concept of rest.

The Christian’s call to rest is rooted in a Creator-God *(Exod. 20:8–11)* and a Liberator-God *(Deut. 5:12–15)*. Through idolatry, worshiping created images in place of the Creator, ancient Israel failed to enter the Sabbath rest. When we trust our material world and wealth for security, we simply modernize their mistake. The Pharisees recognized the Creator but failed to see the Liberator. So, they complained when Jesus healed on the Sabbath and suffocated His rest under a web of human regulations. When we set aside a
The Daily Rest

Read Genesis 1. During the days of creation, the evening and the morning defined each day. God was creating a natural rhythm that would permit the cycle of work and rest to rejuvenate and restore the body in a regular fashion.

The human body requires daily rest. Studies on sleep deprivation show a variety of negative effects. These may include increased risks of diabetes, obesity, poor school performance, traffic accidents, injuries, and fatalities—even psychotic behavior. The workday of airline pilots, air traffic controllers, and resident physicians is strictly regulated, laying out precisely the length of time for work and the time set aside for rest. Traditionally, before the convenience of electrical lighting, people naturally would sleep during the hours of darkness and work in the light.

In today’s modern world, we have to guard against the temptation to work more than is healthful.

Science’s discovery of the circadian rhythm, in which the body works on a daily 24-hour cycle, with specific release of hormones at certain times of the day, supports the statement made by Mrs. White, “Sleep is worth far more before than after midnight. Two hours’ good sleep before twelve o’clock is worth more than four hours after twelve o’clock.”—Ellen G. White, Manuscript Releases, vol. 7, p. 224.

Studies performed in sleep laboratories show a need for different kinds of sleep. Adult sleep requirements range from six to nine hours. Sleep requirements are met when sleepiness and drowsiness are absent during the day and there is a sense of well-being and alertness.

Without adequate sleep, people will perform at a level comparable to those who are intoxicated.

List some of the factors you think affect your ability to get a good night’s sleep.

Some suggestions to help you have better sleep:

- Exercise daily.
- Keep your room at a comfortable temperature.
- Avoid eating for two to three hours before sleeping.
- Avoid tension and excitement before sleep.
- Do not take alcohol, sleeping pills, or caffeine.

How well do you sleep? What practices are you engaged in that could be hindering your sleep? What changes need you make in order to better take advantage of this important aspect of human health?
day with arbitrary dos and don’ts, failing to share in the transforming nature of the rest, we modernize the Pharisees’ mistake.

**Consider This:** How can we avoid the ditch of idolizing work, success, and human accomplishments on the one hand and avoid the ditch of legalistic Sabbath keeping on the other? What might we say to the person who attempts to live a life of “total rest,” not supporting his or her family or himself or herself through work? How can we distinguish the difference between work and “workaholic,” between rest and laziness?

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**STEP 3—Apply**

**Just for Teachers:** Christ suggested that sometimes the children of this age are wiser than the children of light. With this in mind, consider an excerpt from contemporary culture. How can the wisdom here expressed help us to enjoy the rest that God offers to us in many different ways?

“Boredom is often closely linked to resentment. When we are busy, yet wondering if our busyness means anything to anyone, we easily feel used, manipulated, and exploited. We begin to see ourselves as victims pushed around and made to do all sorts of things by people who do not take us seriously as human beings. . . .

“Sometimes, indeed, we have to say that the only thing we remember of our recent past is that we were very busy, that everything seemed very urgent, and that we could hardly get it all done. What we were doing we have forgotten. This shows how isolated we have become. The past no longer carries us to the future; it simply leaves us worried, without any promise that things will be different.”—Henri J. M. Nouwen, *Making All Things New* (San Francisco: Harper and Row, 1981), pp. 30–34.

**Thought Questions:**

What happens when our busyness has no apparent connection to our purpose in life? What happens when our busyness is our apparent purpose in life? How is boredom different from rest? How can purposeful work rescue the modern person from rage and resentment? If we reject the modern dictum that busyness determines importance, how do we decide what is important? How can Sabbath observance and spiritual
The Weekly Rest

**Read** Genesis 2:1–3 and Exodus 20:8–11. What do these verses tell us about just how fundamental the whole idea of rest is?

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God rested on the seventh day, after completing the work of Creation. The Hebrew verb for “rested” there comes from the same word designated “Sabbath” (Shabbat). This fact shows just how ingrained into the fabric of Creation itself the seventh-day Shabbat and the rest it offers really are. However hard for us to fully grasp, the text makes it clear that God Himself rested on the Sabbath day.

**Jesus** said, “‘The Sabbath was made for man, and not man for the Sabbath’” (Mark 2:27, NKJV). What was the context of the statement, and what did He mean?

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Though it is so easy to get caught up in rules and regulations, we never must forget that the Sabbath is a day for our benefit. It is for reflection and enjoyment of the wonderful gifts our God has given us. It is a time to contemplate God’s goodness. The Sabbath is a perpetual sign of our recognition of His love. The good news of the Sabbath is that, through keeping it, we do not just talk about “resting in Christ,” but we—in a very real and tangible way—express that rest, showing that we trust in Christ’s works for us, and not our own, as the way of salvation.

Besides all the spiritual benefits, the Sabbath provides us a time to step aside from the toil and struggles and stress and fatigue of the week. Sabbath is God’s way of allowing us, without guilt, to truly relax, to rest, to take it easy and unwind. Sabbath provides a way for our bodies and souls to get the rest they so often need.

**What is your Sabbath experience? Is it truly a delight, a blessing, a rest? Or, as in the time of Christ, has it become just another burden? How can you learn to derive all the benefits possible from this divinely given day of rest?**
Learning Cycle CONTINUED

rest contribute to our personal peace and fulfillment?

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Application Questions:

What can I do to remove the barriers in my life that keep me from fully receiving the rest that God so freely has offered me? What can I do or say to help my family members accept the rest-filled life that God has provided so generously? When work puts me on the “boredom treadmill,” how can I convince my employer that rest not only benefits the employee but often results in performance benefits for the employer? What can I do to incorporate more physical rest into my daily routine, knowing that this may enhance significantly my experience of spiritual and emotional rest?

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STEP 4—Create

Just for Teachers: A most divisive issue among “Sabbath keepers” is how to keep it. Many who have abandoned its observance have said that it was because of the way that their families approached Sabbath keeping in their youth. Perhaps, reacting to overly zealous Sabbath policing, some limit Sabbath keeping to swinging by church long enough to hear the sermon but otherwise treating Sabbath very much like any other day. Keep in mind your friends who have abandoned Sabbath keeping as you work on the following activity. Think of the activity as a way to reach out to your former Sabbath keeping friends with an approach that attracts them to an enjoyable, biblical, Sabbath keeping experience.

Activity: Create a fresh Sabbath experience by planning activities that restore its original meaning in the spiritual life of God’s people. The principles on which you build this experience should reflect these simple truths: Sabbath is a day of spiritual, emotional, mental, and physical rest, not merely a day of idleness; that rest is rooted in God’s creative nature and in His liberating or redemptive action. Keep in mind that the purpose of this activity is not to create a new legislation for how Sabbath should be kept in your church but, rather, to restore understanding of why and how we observe the day of rest. For example, if one of the contributing activities is going to church (and one hopes that it is), express why it is important to attend church. Your reasons may not include “Because we’ve always done it that way.” Dig deep for meaningful and original insights into tried and tested truths.

“Those who make great exertions to accomplish just so much work in a given time, and continue to labor when their judgment tells them they should rest, are never gainers. They are living on borrowed capital. They are expending the vital force which they will need at a future time. And when the energy they have so recklessly used is demanded, they fail for want of it. The physical strength is gone, the mental powers fail. They realize that they have met with a loss, but do not know what it is. Their time of need has come, but their physical resources are exhausted. Everyone who violates the laws of health must sometime be a sufferer to a greater or less degree. God has provided us with constitutional force, which will be needed at different periods of our lives. If we recklessly exhaust this force by continual over-taxation, we shall sometime be the losers.”—Ellen G. White, *Child Guidance*, pp. 397, 398.

Discussion Questions:

1. What about your local society and culture? Is it one that pushes and drives people to work, work, and work? Or is it one that is more relaxed? How can you learn to find the right balance in regard to rest in whatever culture you live?

2. Some folk might have a hard time sleeping because of one thing: a guilty conscience. If that is you, what has Jesus done at the Cross that could help you there? At the same time, what might you need to do to make things right and ease your conscience?

3. Bring to class some reputable scientific research on the need and the benefits of rest and discuss how you can benefit from this knowledge.

4. How has the Sabbath rest been a blessing to you? Share some of these blessings with others in class. Focus not just on the spiritual benefits but on the physical ones, as well.

5. Dwell more on the amazing fact of God Himself resting on the seventh day of Creation. What message is there for us? How are we to understand this? How does it help us better understand how important Sabbath rest really is?
Lesson 8  *May 15–21

The Atmosphere of Praise

Sabbath Afternoon

Read for This Week’s Study: Gen. 1:1, 2, 9–12, 20–26; Ps. 104:29; Dan. 5:23; Luke 15:7; Rev. 21:4.

Memory Text: “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, NIV).

A few years ago, a family of five went to a cabin in the mountains for a short Christmas vacation. One evening they shut all the windows tight in order to keep cold air from coming in, and they turned the furnace on full blast in order to keep the cabin warm through the bitter night.

The only problem? The whole family died because the furnace had used up all the oxygen in the air!

As most of us know, we can live a few weeks without food, a few days without water, but only a few minutes without air.

Air, clear pure air, is vital to our existence. Impure, polluted air is the cause of many acute and chronic disease conditions often attributed to other causes. Every year millions of people, especially children, suffer terribly from breathing polluted air.

With oxygen going to every organ of our body, it is no wonder we need air as fresh and as clean as possible.

The good news about fresh air is that not only is it free, in most cases people can have access to it.

*Study this week’s lesson to prepare for Sabbath, May 22.

To view and/or download a Hope Channel program on this week’s lesson, visit www.lifesbeat.org.
The Creation

Read Genesis 1:1, 2. From these texts, how would you describe this primeval earth?

The earth at that point was obscure; there was darkness, a void, formlessness. However difficult for us to understand exactly what was present or what was happening, it is clear that there was no created life at this time on the earth. Yet, even amid this primeval chaos, God’s presence is made manifest. This is revealed in the words, “and the Spirit of God moved upon the face of the waters.” We can, for now, only speculate on what that means.

According to the texts, over the next few days, God began the process of preparing the earth for life. Genesis 1:3–10 shows us part of this process. Notice the recurrence of separation and division. God separates light from darkness, God separates the waters of the firmament, God separates the land from water. All the way through, there are these major divisions of these prime elements. After these initial divisions have been completed, God then brings forth the first life on earth.

Read Genesis 1:9–12 and Genesis 1:20–26. What does God create next? What conditions were needed in order for this to happen; that is, what was needed in order for this part of creation to be able to survive?

God had a great master plan for His creation. It called for many types of living things—things that would require constant support to survive. As the Creation story unfolds, it is clear that God planned for many of His created beings to live on dry land. It also is clear that He knew that these creatures would need oxygen in some form for sustaining life. We see this plan realized on day two of Creation, with the separation of the waters and the creation of the atmosphere. The space between the waters above and below was thus prepared to receive the rest of the creation that was to follow.

The Creation account teaches that the Creation was a very orderly, planned, and meticulously executed event. It leaves no room for chance of any kind. What does that tell us about the character and power of God? How could this realization about God help you in whatever struggles you might be going through now?
The Lesson in Brief

**Key Text:** Acts 17:25

**The Student Will:**

**Know:** Compare and contrast the importance of pure, fresh air with the importance of spiritually breathing the atmosphere of heaven.

**Feel:** Sense the honor and responsibility of breathing God’s breath of life moment by moment.

**Do:** Breathe deeply, not only of God’s good air but of heaven’s fresh breezes that come from communion with Him.

**Learning Outline:**

I. Know: Heavenly Air

- The vitality imparted to the blood that comes from breathing fresh air is equivalent to the vitality imparted to our spiritual health through breathing the atmosphere of heaven. What benefits can you list for both these activities? What are the steps to attaining these benefits?

- Which factors in our environment produce fresh air and which jeopardize our air supply?

II. Feel: God’s Breath in Us

- Every breath we take can be traced to the breath God breathed into Adam’s nostrils. What relationship is awakened in our hearts toward God when we acknowledge our indebtedness to Him for every breath?

- How does God continue His daily life support to us, and how can we make sure we benefit from His gifts?

III. Do: Breathe Deeply

- God supplies the atmosphere both on this earth and in heaven. What must we do to benefit from His provisions?

- What daily activities do we need to practice in order to reap those same benefits?

**Summary:** Breathing deeply of fresh air and partaking daily of the atmosphere of heaven are essential to our physical, mental, and spiritual health.
The Necessity of Air

In the creation of the animals that populated the earth, one thing they shared in common was the need for oxygen to sustain life. Air is a combination of gases in which oxygen forms about 21 percent of the total product. (Our entire atmosphere weighs about five thousand trillion tons!) Other component gases include nitrogen, argon, helium, hydrogen, and small amounts of trace gases. The amount of oxygen in the air is the ideal percentage for the breathing requirements of the creatures God made. It is another testimony to the carefulness and precision that God used in creating us.

What was the unique way God used air in the creation of Adam? Gen. 2:7. How does this account differ from the account of how God created the other creatures? What does this tell us about ourselves, about our uniqueness in the eyes of God?

Air obviously was important in the creation of all animals, in that all these animals need air to exist. Yet, the creation of humanity was different. God “breathed” into Adam the “breath” of life. Air, life-giving air, was certainly a component of this miraculous act of Creation, for right after God breathed this breath into him, Adam became a living soul. When Adam was first formed, with all his organs, with all his flesh, with all the physical components needed for life, he still was lifeless, kind of a corpse. One more thing was needed, and that was life itself, which only God, the Life-Giver, could provide.

God did just that, and we ourselves partake every day of this gift of life. Indeed, the gift of life, carried with that breath, has been shared by everyone in the human race since then. Through our first father, Adam, the breath of God has been passed on to all of us. And through the act of breathing, we keep that original breath of life alive in us. Each breath we take should remind us of that original breath breathed into Adam!

Take a deep breath. Unless you have respiratory problems, it seems so simple, so natural, so easy, and yet it is really a miracle from God—a legacy passed on to us from Eden. How thankful are you for the gift of life? Why wait until your life is threatened before you stop taking it for granted?
Learning Cycle

► **STEP 1—Motivate**

**Key Concept for Spiritual Growth:** Spiritually and physically we need a constant supply of fresh air to live.

**Just for Teachers:** Anyone who nearly has drowned, or who has had the breath knocked out of him or her in a fall or sports collision, or who has escaped from the smoke of a burning building can testify to the agony of living without oxygen and the relief of breathing again. Science confirms that the body needs a constant supply of air. This should not surprise biblical students, for Adam was just a husk of dust until God breathed into him life-giving air *(Gen. 2:7).* What is true physically is even truer spiritually. There is no spiritual life without the ever-present Spirit. In Hebrew and Aramaic the word translated as “spirit,” “wind,” and “breath” is *rûach.* It is the vital element without which life cannot exist. Our current study focuses on the necessity, both spiritually and physically, of pure atmosphere.

**Opening Activity:** Have a contest to see who can hold their breath the longest. Give members a chance to share personal stories about struggling to breathe or about living in areas in which smog and air quality were persistent hazards.

**Discussion:** What spiritual lessons can these stories about the need for a constant supply of fresh air tell us about our need for a constant supply of God’s Spirit?

► **STEP 2—Explore**

**Just for Teachers:** Because it takes no longer than about five minutes to convince even the healthiest athlete that there is no life without air, one might question the necessity of studying the subject for a week. It would be wonderful if it took only five minutes to convince others about its spiritual counterpart! Not only should our study lead us to assess carefully our duty to breathe the best air physically and spiritually, it also should lead us to a deeper appreciation for the God who made life possible in the first place.

Continued
The Air Over Our Heads

“Nor is He worshiped with men’s hands, as though He needed anything, since He gives to all life, breath, and all things” (Acts 17:25, NKJV).

Look up the following texts: Daniel 5:23, Psalms 104:29, 146:4. What do they tell us about the link between life and breath?

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The air has many protective qualities. On a global level, the air and its suspended water vapor protect the earth and its people from solar radiation and from the cold vacuum of outer space. The air recycles water and many chemicals to moderate the climate. Within this atmospheric envelope, life is found over a very wide range of altitudes and temperatures. Some life-forms require a high level of light and warmth. Other things require only a little light and very little heat to survive. Some animals require large amounts of oxygen, others only a scant amount.

On a more personal level, high-quality fresh air is the best suited to transfer oxygen to the blood through the lungs and to carry off the carbon dioxide that the body produces. This high-quality air is most available in natural environments, where trees, plants, and flowing waters are found. The plants absorb the carbon dioxide in exchange for renewing the oxygen content of the air.

We recall that God placed Adam and Eve in a garden setting surrounded by plants of all types and watered by a river that flowed through the Garden and became the headwater for the great rivers of the antediluvian earth.

The message for us, then, is that in order to obtain optimal health, fresh air is crucial. We should seek to do all that we can in order to breathe the cleanest and freshest air possible.

A person carries about two quarts of oxygen in the blood, lungs, and body tissues at any given time. Every cell in our bodies requires air in order to work, and when that supply is cut off, life cannot exist. Indeed, brain cells deprived of oxygen for more than four minutes begin to die, and the person will, as well.

How often do you take advantage of fresh air? What changes can you make that would give you more access to it? Sometimes it would take nothing more than opening a window.
Learning Cycle CONTINUED

Bible Commentary

I. The Necessity of Air *(Review Genesis 2:7 with the class.)*

We may approach this subject for the purpose of encouraging healthy breathing habits; but let us first remember that God’s action, physically and spiritually, is required to provide the air we breathe. This acknowledgment awakens a deep appreciation for His love and care and encourages us whenever we are tempted to doubt Him.

Astronomer Hugh Ross outlines several atmospherically related conditions that must be fine-tuned in order for life to exist, such as, “23. oxygen to nitrogen ratio in atmosphere—*if larger:* advanced life functions would proceed too quickly; *if smaller:* advanced life functions would proceed too slowly. 24. carbon dioxide level in atmosphere—*if greater:* runaway greenhouse effect would develop; *if less:* plants would be unable to maintain efficient photo synthesis. . . . 28. oxygen quantity in atmosphere—*if greater:* plants and hydrocarbons would burn up too easily; *if less:* advanced animals would have too little to breathe.”—*The Creator and the Cosmos* (Colorado Springs, Colo.: NavPress, 1995), p. 141.

God fine-tuned the atmosphere so that we can breathe. How could we ever doubt Him! How could we take lightly our duty to maintain pure air for all and employ personal healthy breathing habits?

**Consider This:** In the light of God’s gracious care in providing a clean atmosphere for us, what is our responsibility for maintaining clean air? What habits might we personally establish to ensure that our own bodies take in adequate amounts of the available air? What responsibility do we have in providing a clean spiritual atmosphere in our communities?

II. Bad Air, Good Air *(Review Genesis 1:26 with the class.)*

What is the Christian’s social and environmental duty in the twenty-first century? “Calvin also urges us to be good stewards of God’s creation. While Calvin may tell us, in accord with his understanding of the Bible, that we have the right to subdue nature and exercise dominance over it, he also tells us to assume responsibility for God’s creation. Stewardship over creation means that we should treat creation with the same loving care as Jesus would if He were in our place.”—Tony Campolo, *How to Rescue the Earth Without Worshiping Nature* (Nashville, Tenn.: Thomas Nelson,
Bad Air, Good Air

One of the great challenges that many people face, especially those living in cities, is that the air often is dirty and polluted. Other factors working against fresh air include tobacco smoke, especially when it is recirculated in office buildings. Breathing dirty air can lead to numerous health problems, including migraine headaches, nausea, vomiting, and eye and respiratory ailments. In some parts of the world, millions of people, especially children, suffer life-threatening illnesses from breathing bad air, often from poorly ventilated cooking facilities.

In contrast, good clean air usually may be found in abundance in natural outdoor environments, especially around evergreen trees, green plants in mountains and forests, near moving waters such as oceans, lakes, and waterfalls, and after rain. It is estimated that the algae in the ocean provides almost 90 percent of the oxygen in our atmosphere, with the rest coming from plants. Live plants in your own home can help to clean the air there and remove carbon dioxide.

How important, then, that we do our best to breathe clean air. Exercise outside, as opposed to indoors, especially in the morning, if possible. In addition, especially for those who work inside, it is important to be able to take breaks at regular intervals in order to get outside and breathe fresh air, if possible. After just a few moments outside, a person often will feel refreshed and reinvigorated. It’s so much better to sleep at night with a window open, even just a little, so that we can enjoy the benefits of fresh air while sleeping.

“In order to have good blood, we must breathe well. Full, deep inspirations of pure air, which fill the lungs with oxygen, purify the blood. They impart to it a bright color and send it, a life-giving current, to every part of the body. Good respiration soothes the nerves, stimulates the appetite, and aids digestion. And it induces sound, refreshing sleep.

“The lungs should be allowed the greatest freedom possible. Their capacity is developed by free action; it diminishes if they are cramped and compressed. Ill effects follow the practice so common, especially in sedentary pursuits, of stooping at one’s work. In this position it is impossible to breathe deeply. Superficial breathing soon becomes a habit, and the lungs lose their power to expand.”—Ellen G. White, The Ministry of Health and Healing, pp. 151, 152.

Our personal situations vary; some folk have a lifestyle and situation in which about all they ever breathe is fresh, clean air; others, due to where they live and work, might find fresh air a precious commodity that they covet as much as a thirsty person does water.

Whatever your situation, how important it is for the best health to take advantage of fresh air when you can get it.

Read Genesis 1:26. What does this imply about our responsibility to the created world we have been given?
1992), p. 23. (Compare Romans 8:19–23.) In other words, believers cannot play ostrich and bury their heads in the sand. We are called to speak out, offer better methods, protest (if necessary), to secure clean air. Let our personal habits be harmonious with our environmental concerns, too, unlike the heavy smoker who curses the oil refinery’s pollution!

Consider This: What do you suppose God expected of Adam and Eve when He put them in charge of planet Earth? What do you think that He expects of us today, as their successors? Others, who seem to worship nature itself, sometimes look critically at Christians, who, to their way of thinking, seem more concerned about making products inexpensively than they seem concerned about good stewardship of the planet. Is it possible for Christians to join hands with them for the purpose of purifying the environment, without accepting their spiritual foundation of natural theology or nature worship? What benefits, as well as dangers, might be involved?

STEP 3—Apply

Just for Teachers: If it is important to contend for healthy air quality in our physical environment and if it is important to practice personal discipline in breathing well, how important must it be to provide the best spiritual atmosphere possible? We must not forget that, according to Paul (Romans 8, etc.), it is the Holy Spirit, the “God-breath,” that alone brings spiritual vitality. So, how do we apply what we learn about oxygen, nitrogen, carbon monoxide, and pollution to materialism, narcissism, pornography, and the media? Do we have a duty to contend for a positive spiritual atmosphere in our world, as well as in the church? Why, or why not? Do we have a personal duty to receive the Holy Spirit on a constant basis? Discuss the reasons for your answer.

Activity: Select a class project from the suggestions below and discuss how believers corporately, not just individually, can improve the atmosphere.

Project 1 (spiritual atmosphere): At the office sexually demeaning remarks toward the female office staff and crude sexual humorous language are everyday occurrences. The boss rather would ignore them than deal with them, even though he personally does not approve.

Project 2 (spiritual): The local cable channel has announced that it is adding a new channel in your area. You are aware of the channel
The Atmosphere of Heaven

The study so far this week has emphasized the physical properties of the atmosphere that God created for His family on earth.

We use the word *atmosphere* to describe not only the physical environment of air that surrounds us but also the attitudes, feelings, emotions, support, and affirmation of those around us, which create an atmosphere that may be positive or negative.

“Every soul is surrounded by an atmosphere of its own—an atmosphere, it may be, charged with the life-giving power of faith, courage, and hope, and sweet with the fragrance of love. Or it may be heavy and chill with the gloom of discontent and selfishness, or poisonous with the deadly taint of cherished sin. By the atmosphere surrounding us, every person with whom we come in contact is consciously or unconsciously affected.”—Ellen G. White, *Christ’s Object Lessons*, p. 339.

One may thrive or die, depending upon the nature of such atmospheres. Let us now consider the atmosphere of heaven—a spiritual atmosphere of praise and joy—and study the effect it can have on the lives of believers here and now on earth.

**What** can you learn about the atmosphere of heaven from these texts? *Job 38:6, 7; Pss. 103:20–22; 148:2; Luke 15:7; Rev. 21:4.*

The atmosphere in heaven is clearly one of joy and praise to God. Several of the texts above call for the angelic host to praise God. It is a rich experience to see in the mind’s eye these mighty beings of light gathered about the throne of God in praise for His love, mercy, and grace. Heaven must be a place where joy, praise, and happiness reign.

The good news is that we may, by accepting the abiding presence of Christ and the Father in our lives (*John 14:23*), begin to experience these things now. We are called to action, to breathe the pure air of heaven now and be surrounded by the atmosphere of the heavenly home as we complete our sojourn on this earth.

**What kind of atmosphere surrounds you?** That is, your words, your demeanor, your attitudes; are they more reflective of the lowlands of earth or of the promises of heaven? What does your answer tell you about yourself and your need to change?
because it is available in another community in which you have relatives. It specializes in crude humor and sexually explicit drama.

**Project 3 (physical):** Plans for a new factory just have been announced in the media. The company has a poor environmental record and has seriously damaged the air quality of several cities in which it operates. The local media has suppressed that news, because the project will provide much-needed jobs in a depressed economy.

**Project 4 (spiritual):** You have well-behaved children, but they seem to show little interest in spiritual things. There is little evidence that they ever read the Bible, except to complete school assignments, and there is no apparent prayer life.

**Project 5 (physical):** Your brother-in-law is a chain smoker. Your sister was sure he would change after they married, but now they have four small children in the home, and he smokes more than ever. What can be done to improve the children’s lives without alienating the father?

**Project 6 (physical):** Ventilation in the paint room (at work) is inadequate. The employer acknowledges the problem but states that nothing will be done because of the cost involved. He fears that he cannot remain competitive if he spends money to remedy the condition. Whistle-blowers have been fired in the past.

**STEP 4—Create**

**Just for Teachers:** The recommended activity is one way to combine the emphases on our spiritual and physical atmospheres. It also may provide a bonding time for your class members and their families.

**Activity:** Be it the middle of spring or autumn, now is a good time for an outdoor picnic. The benefit of fresh air is apparent, but the atmosphere of friends and fellow believers makes the picture almost complete. Complete the picture by creating a photomontage that you frame for your class meeting place. The pictures that class members collect of people and places for their photomontage should be representative of the clear, sunny atmosphere of heaven! At the picnic discuss ideas for improving the spiritual atmosphere in your classroom or workplace, among your relatives and in your social clubs. How can you become a “breath of fresh air”? Close by singing “Breathe” (by Marie Barnett) or another song or hymn that emphasizes God’s wonderful provisions for us through nature. (Optional: If you don’t know the Barnett song, invite your youth to sing it for you. They will know it.)

“God calls upon His people to arise and come out of the chilling, frosty atmosphere in which they have been living, to shake off the impressions and ideas that have frozen up the impulses of love and held them in selfish inactivity. He bids them come up from their low, earthly level and breathe in the clear, sunny atmosphere of heaven.”—Ellen G. White, Testimonies for the Church, vol. 5, p. 607.

“Those with whom Christ dwells will be surrounded with a divine atmosphere. Their white robes of purity will be fragrant with perfume from the garden of the Lord.”—Ellen G. White, Thoughts From the Mount of Blessing, p. 135.

“Although there may be a tainted, corrupted atmosphere around us, we need not breathe its miasma, but may live in the pure air of heaven. We may close every door to impure imaginings and unholy thoughts by lifting the soul into the presence of God through sincere prayer. Those whose hearts are open to receive the support and blessing of God will walk in a holier atmosphere than that of earth and will have constant communion with heaven.”—Ellen G. White, Steps to Christ, p. 99.

Discussion Questions:

1. What is the general quality of the air where you live? If you live in the country, it is probably very good, and you can breathe plenty of it. If in the city, what challenges do you face?

2. The question of air pollution is a serious one. What can you do as an individual, even on a very small scale, that could help with this problem? What are our obligations as a church to try to help alleviate this problem?

3. “In fellowship with God, with Christ, and with holy angels, they are surrounded with a heavenly atmosphere, an atmosphere that brings health to the body, vigor to the intellect, and joy to the soul.”—Ellen G. White, Gospel Workers, p. 513. How can the class assist each other in realizing this goal?

4. Do you know people who have been suffering some sort of health problems due to poor air quality? If so, how could you help? Why not help them spend some time in a place where the air is pure and fresh?

5. Bring a health professional to class who could explain in more detail the benefits of fresh air.
Temperance

**SABBATH AFTERNOON**

**Read for This Week’s Study:** Gen. 9:20–27, Prov. 20:1, 23:31–35, 1 Cor. 6:19, 10:31, 2 Pet. 1:5–9.

**Memory Text:** “Let your moderation be known unto all men. The Lord is at hand” (Philippians 4:5).

He had been a respected judge, but he now lived in poverty, the victim of alcohol abuse. Because of this horrible addiction, which robbed him not only of his dignity but of his family and his livelihood, he had exchanged his robes of judicial office for the rags of a tramp. What a tragic ending to such a prosperous and useful life!

In 2007, newscasts were filled with the tragic news of the unnecessary death of a young woman who died from drinking too much water!

Water? Yes. As part of a radio contest, she drank an excessive amount of water and died later that day from water intoxication. Water, although essential for life and usually harmless, can kill when taken in excess.

This week we study about temperance in a world that regards excess as success. The illustrations above show that unhealthful things ought to be completely avoided, and healthful substances and practices should be used in moderation. In so many cases, moderation is the key element so often missing.

Let’s take a look at what true temperance is about and why the Lord wants us to be temperate.

*Study this week’s lesson to prepare for Sabbath, May 29.*

To view and/or download a Hope Channel program on this week’s lesson, visit www.lifesbeat.org.
The Bible’s First Drunk

What would you like your legacy to be? More specifically, for what would you like to be remembered after your death? That you were rich, popular, or politically powerful? What are the things that really matter?

All through the Bible we find characters who have left legacies. Some very good, some very bad, and some a mixed bag.

Look at Noah. Noah probably is remembered best as the first and not-so-successful evangelist. He preached for 120 years and only a handful of human converts chose to take refuge in the ark, and those were of his own immediate family.

God’s view of Noah, however, was very positive. Amid the evil and wickedness of the antediluvian world, “Noah found favor in the eyes of the Lord” (Gen. 6:8, NIV).


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Despite Noah’s faithfulness and obedience and doing all that God had asked, there’s another story that was recorded for us, as well. Read Genesis 9:20–27. What lessons can we take away from this sordid tale?

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Noah achieved the notoriety of being the first named drunkard in the Bible. How sad that a man who did so much good for the Lord, who had been given so much responsibility, and who had been so highly regarded would fall as he did.

The mind is the channel for most communication, and it must be kept free from toxins and substances that may cloud reason and judgment. Noah’s experience is a warning and example for our instruction that even the “best” among us, even the strongest and most faithful, are not immune to temptation and even to outright sin. Drinking would have been bad enough, but it appears that Noah went on a binge. If Noah could fall like that, what about the rest of us?

Do you know a well-respected church leader who has fallen in one way or another? It always hurts when someone we look up to stumbles and falls and disappoints us. How can we learn to extend the promises of grace even to those who, like us, really do not deserve it?
The Lesson in Brief

**Key Text:** 1 Corinthians 10:31

**The Student Will:**
- **Know:** Recognize and reject all substances and practices that are injurious to health.
- **Feel:** Nurture harmony and balance in every aspect of our lives.
- **Do:** Practice self-discipline and temperance and support others as they strive for balance in their lives.

**Learning Outline:**

I. **Know: Insidious Dangers**
   - A Some substances and practices may seem relatively harmless in small quantities, but small steps may lead to large addictions. How can you protect yourself and your family from the dangers of alcohol and drugs?
   - B What other addictions are possible? What can you do to encourage and support those who are struggling to free themselves from these addictions?

II. **Feel: Harmonious Balance**
   - A Even normally healthful practices such as eating, working, and sex can become unbalanced. How can we recognize when some aspect of our lives is out of balance? What do we need in order to restore and ensure harmony and balance in the various aspects of our lives?
   - B Even religion can become addictive. How is this possible?

III. **Do: Moderation in All Things**
   - A Self-discipline is a godly trait, a gift of grace. What areas of your life could benefit from more self-discipline?
   - B What steps can you take to avail yourself of God’s gift of self-discipline?

**Summary:** Temperance includes not only abstaining from what is harmful but also actively pursuing the development of positive habits and harmonious balance in all that is good for our health.
Alcohol Today

In the first decade of the twenty-first century, alcohol has been implicated in almost 1.8 million deaths per year; this translates into 3.2 percent of total deaths worldwide. The amount of alcohol consumed is rising steadily. Binge drinking (the consumption of four to five successive drinks in males and three to four successive drinks in females) is growing alarmingly among adolescents and young adults. This trend shows no sign of abating. Alcohol has consequences through intoxication, drunkenness, dependence (addiction), and other chemical effects on the body.


Interestingly, long before any scientific description of the negative effects of alcohol on the fetus (fetal alcohol syndrome), Samson’s mother was warned not to take alcohol during her pregnancy. Solomon also warns against the effects of alcohol, specifically wine and beer. From his observation and possibly even experience, he describes how alcohol changes and modifies behavior, usually leading to regrets. Isaiah graphically describes how inappropriately priests behave when intoxicated, confirming the warnings given by the other writers. Paul, too, has words of caution regarding alcohol.

The biblical descriptions of alcohol consumption mostly reveal inappropriate and undesirable behaviors and warn against these.

“Be sober, be vigilant; because your adversary the devil, as a roaring lion, walketh about, seeking whom he may devour” (*1 Pet. 5:8*). We can be sure that the use of alcohol is one of the devil’s greatest traps. How many millions of lives have been ruined over the centuries through use of this dangerous drug, which is poison to both the body and the mind. How much better for ourselves and our loved ones were we to avoid this dangerous trap completely, with no compromise at all.

Who does not know people whose lives have been hurt by alcohol, either through their own use or through the use of others. Why take a chance for yourself? What steps can you take to help ensure that you, or your loved ones, never start down this dangerous path, which promises nothing good but only sorrow and heartache?
Learning Cycle

**STEP 1—Motivate**

**Key Concept for Spiritual Growth:** Moderation and balance are keys to a successful Christian life.

Some who study the Woman’s Christian Temperance Union (WCTU), founded in 1874 to fight alcoholism, reach the conclusion that temperance must be defined by what someone is against. This definition misses the main point. The Greek word Paul uses, ἐγκρατεύομαι, translated by the word temperate in 1 Corinthians 9:25, means “to exercise self-control.” Of course, this definition may include abstaining from harmful things, but it also means maintaining balance in every aspect of life.

Xenophon, an ancient Greek philosopher, is quoted as defining temperance this way: “Moderation in all things healthful; total abstinence from all things harmful.”—http://www.wctu.org. Athletes in training learn to maintain a balance between activity and rest, a balance in diet, even a balance in muscular development. A simple illustration of achieving this balance in muscular development is the duck walk (toes pointed outward) and the pigeon walk (toes pointed inward), used by runners. Both are used to avoid the overdevelopment of one group of muscles at the expense of another group: hence, balance. Paul’s discourse in 1 Corinthians 9 urges the Christian to follow the example of the athlete in the pursuit of a greater prize—the eternal gold medal. Our central task is to explore ways in which we can create this balance in our lives and avoid the excesses that ultimately draw us away from God.

**Opening Activity:**

**Option A:** Before class, have some youth build a tower from block games, such as Jenga or Bottle Top (if those games are unavailable, use appropriate materials at hand to build a tower). The object of these games is to build a tower of sorts by balancing blocks. The game is lost when the builder causes the tower to fall, because he or she is unable to balance a block. Discuss what is needed to maintain balance in the game and apply the concepts to life.

**Option B:** Invite a youth who is a gymnast or a unicycle rider to visit the class and demonstrate or tell how he or she maintains balance. Apply the concepts to life.

**Option C:** Bring a scale model of a bicycle to class, or a picture of...
“But Isn’t Alcohol Good for the Heart?”

Since the early 1970s, debate has raged about the benefits of wine and alcohol on heart health. Much has been written in the lay and scientific press about studies done in France on this issue. In recent years, reanalysis of the data on the French population and further follow-up have cast significant doubt on the whole theory. Vested interests in the alcoholic beverage industry have kept the subject in public view. Many church members are wondering whether their health is suffering through their not drinking alcohol on a regular basis.

There is no literature at all to show any apparent or real benefit of alcohol to the health of young people. The claim of apparent cardiovascular health benefits of alcohol in the middle-aged population has been successfully challenged in recent scientific literature.

In the studies that showed apparent benefit, individuals who had been previous alcohol drinkers were included in the control (nondrinking) groups; some of these had stopped drinking because of alcohol-related health problems. These same control groups, in general, were in poorer health than the drinkers. Reanalysis of the data, correcting for these defects in study design, showed no demonstrable health benefits to moderate drinking, compared to the nondrinkers. Further, more analysis of the groups studied showed that those in the moderate drinking group who originally had been thought to have better health outcomes differed in other ways from the control group. They had better diets, exercised regularly, were of a higher socioeconomic status, and had better access to healthcare. This set of circumstances is well-known to be associated with improved health and longevity. The benefits in these studies were not due to moderate drinking but to other lifestyle practices.

How blessed we have been to have a health message that has warned us in detail of the ravages of these poisons, even before the epidemiologists did. How dangerous it is to seek what turns out to be a nonexistent health benefit in exchange for a wide spectrum of dangerous effects of alcohol. These range from impairment of motor skills and judgment to the potential destruction caused by trauma, violence, accidents, domestic violence, cirrhosis, cancer, addiction, and even dementia.

Even just one measure of alcohol impairs neurological function and may even trigger alcohol dependence. Most important, alcohol impairs our ability to make sound judgments and respond to the Holy Spirit. Who hasn’t seen people make utter fools of themselves, or even worse, through alcohol use?

Read 1 Corinthians 10:31. How could this apply to the topic at hand? On a more personal note, how can you take that principle and apply it to your own life? What changes might you need to make in order to better manifest what the Bible says here?
Learning Cycle **CONTINUED**

one, and let members share stories of how they learned to ride. Focus on balance and apply the concepts.

**STEP 2**—Explore

*Just for Teachers:* The lesson construct parallels Xenophon’s two-part definition of temperance, beginning with things from which we abstain. The latter part of the lesson deals with moderation. In our study it is important to discern when abstinence and when moderation are required. For example, is abstinence or is moderation the proper approach for the subject of alcohol consumption? Why? Other subjects might include the consumption of flesh foods, the use of sunlight, water, and so on.

**Bible Commentary**

I. Alcohol Today (and Yesterday) *(Review Proverbs 20:1, 23:31–35 with the class.)*

Almost everywhere we look in Scripture we see fermented beverages linked with excess. Since the biblical era, many newer, mind-altering, inhibition-lowering substances have been discovered. In the future it may be that churchgoers also will call for toleration of “moderate cocaine use,” “moderate meth use,” or “moderate ecstasy use” in the same way that some advocate “moderate alcohol use.” Does it not seem, however, that it is more important now than ever before to be in complete control of one’s faculties? In Solomon’s day there were no automobiles, airplanes, huge cargo boats bearing crude oil, express trains, and such, whose misuse, because of a split-second miscalculation, could cause untold damage and loss of life. If being sober was important then, how much more important is it now?

**Consider This:** Why is the Christian obligated to use the best diet available to do all to the glory of God? If, anciently, believers used some fermented wine when it was the only thing available, should we defend the use of alcohol on that basis today? We live in a world of refrigeration, frozen concentrates, and global markets in which a
Temperance in All Things

Temperance sometimes appears to be an outdated word. We often equate it with movements and organizations that focus particularly on alcohol and tobacco. We think of the old songs promoted by these movements and sung by our early church, warning young women about the disgusting habits of those who chew and spit tobacco. We almost caricature the whole issue, and we avoid mention of the word in our sophisticated age.

It sometimes is thought easier not even to talk about temperance. While we fail to talk about and instruct in temperance, some in our church are being overcome by things that were once thought to be problems only of the world.

Read 2 Peter 1:5–9. How should these words be applied to all areas of our life, particularly when it comes to our health habits? How can we take this biblical admonishment and turn it into reality for ourselves?

Temperance is so much more than not smoking cigarettes, taking illegal drugs, drinking alcohol, or even tea, coffee, and soft drinks. And that is because even good things, when taken to excess, can cause problems.

What are your work habits? Do you keep reasonable hours? Is there time for God, family, recreation, physical fitness, and service to others?

How much time do you spend sleeping, or are you working all the time? Or, on the other hand, do you sleep too much? Too much sleep, as well as too little, can have negative health effects.

What about diet? Maybe you do not eat pork or even chicken, but are you piling your plate so high with food that you barely can get up from the table when done?

We know sunlight is good for us. But too much can be a cancer-causing agent. Exercise, too, is important. Many do not get enough, while too much can hurt your body. Even sexuality, while a gift from God, can be taken to excess, with negative side effects.

Ellen G. White caught the essence of true temperance with this simple statement: “True temperance teaches us to dispense entirely with everything hurtful and to use judiciously that which is healthful.” —Patriarchs and Prophets, p. 562.

Look at all areas of your life. How temperate are you? In what areas do you need to change? Might you even now be suffering some negative effects from wrong practices? Why not seek some help in making needed changes?
housewife in Washington State (U.S.A.) can buy fresh Chilean grapes even while there is snow on the ground. Discuss why Christians need not settle for fermented, second-best products when modern technology and transportation offer us a fresh, wholesome diet. How many homes might be saved, lives spared, foreclosures avoided, for instance, if Solomon’s simple counsel regarding alcohol were followed!

II. Temperance in All Things (Review 2 Peter 1:6 with the class.)

Knowing God leads to self-control (see 2 Pet. 1:5, 6, NLT). Once again we encounter the term Paul used (1 Cor. 9:25) of athletes. It is not far-fetched to say that “knowing God leads to balance.” Activity is balanced by rest, thus avoiding overwork, fatigue, and laziness. Diet is balanced, thus reducing the risk of disease and enhancing the mind’s capacity to embrace spiritual truth. Just so, balance is needed in the use of all of God’s good gifts—exercise, sex, air, water, sunshine, money, and so on.

Consider This: James says that by breaking one of God’s commandments we become guilty of breaking the others (James 2:10, 11). Is it possible, in a similar way, that by becoming unbalanced in one area we tend to become unbalanced in others? How might a workaholic allow work habits to contribute to imbalance in the areas of sex, diet, or exercise? Could even good habits—for example, reading the Bible—done in excess, contribute to a decline in health, even a decline in spirituality? (Honestly, excessive Bible reading is seldom a problem in our society, but the point has been made.) Unless balance comes naturally for you, what steps can you take to create or restore balance in your life?

STEP 3—Apply

Just for Teachers: Paul declares that our bodies are God’s temples. A temple is a place where God lives. Paul makes this claim based on the purchase price paid for our redemption—the death of Jesus. The purchase price says volumes about our value and worth before God. However, humans are sometimes the agents whom God employs to
Bought With a Price

The philosophy of many today is that our bodies belong to us, and we can do with them as we please. Some may justify this approach even further by adding the argument that in so living they harm no one but themselves. We know, though, that this kind of reasoning is so wrong.

What are ways in which the intemperance of others has hurt you or someone you know? Or even more to the point, how might your intemperate actions hurt others?

The Bible talks of the importance of the body as a dwelling place. This abode is not only for our own benefit, thoughts, plans, and actions; our bodies are, in fact, temples of God. What a privilege and responsibility. Sometimes we are more caring of the houses in which we live than our own bodies.

Why should we take care of our bodies? What theme comes from the following texts that answers this important question for us? Why do these texts make sense only if God created us, as opposed to our being the chance results of purposeless cosmic forces? John 2:19–21; 1 Cor. 6:19, 20.

Jesus referred to His own body as a temple. Paul emphasizes this theme often and expands on it further by pointing out that we do not belong to ourselves. “You are not your own; you were bought at a price. Therefore honor God with your body” (1 Cor. 6:19, 20, NIV).

What a price was paid for our redemption. Only when we contemplate the Cross, and what happened there, can we even begin to understand our value and our worth before God. This thought alone should help us understand the sacred responsibility we have to take care of ourselves, not just spiritually but physically, as well.

God emptied heaven and allowed the blood of Jesus to be spilled for our redemption. We do not belong to ourselves; we have been redeemed and belong to God and owe Him our all, including faithful stewardship in the use of our bodies.

Dwell more on the Cross and what Jesus did for us. Why should that motivate us in all that we do? If you truly believe that Christ, the Lord, died for your sins so that you can have the promise of eternal life, shouldn’t that take front and center in your life? How should this wonderful truth motivate you to take better care of your body temple?
reinforce that sense of value and worth in other human beings. While reassurance originates in Him, it may be mailed through us! Paul’s companion Barnabas was nicknamed “the encourager,” for he had a gift for reinforcing that sense of worth in others. It is well known that students who have a strong sense of self-worth are far less likely to use illegal drugs. This strong sense of worth also is associated with better health, generally. The inference is that people with higher self-worth are tilted toward a balanced life. It also suggests that people who feel valued are more likely to care for their bodies.

**Activity:**

**Option A:** Verbally express why you value specific people in your class. Teachers should be sure to include lesser-known members who may not be recognized by others.

**Option B:** Pass out note cards and invite members to write notes of appreciation to others in the class. These will be handed to the teacher, who will deliver them the following Sabbath. If someone is accidentally left out, the teacher can write a note to them.

### STEP 4—Create

**Just for Teachers:** The author was advised by his running coach to eat a teaspoon of honey for extra energy just prior to a race. (Perhaps the coach knew the story of Jonathan in 1 Samuel 14.) It seemed to work, so the author reasoned that if a teaspoon worked well, the whole bottle would be fantastic! (Be kind: He was a high school sophomore at the time.) Words fail to describe adequately the agony endured at that track meet! To close, focus on the exercise of moderation in the good things of life. Keep in mind that temperance includes the concept of abstinence from harmful things, as well as the idea of balancing the good things.

**Activity:** Ask class members to list on a sheet of paper, divided into two columns, areas in which they need more balance (food, work, sleep, prayer, Bible reading, family time, church commitments, etc.). In the adjoining column they are to list corrective-action steps to bring their lives back into equilibrium. This might include excluding certain practices completely from their lifestyle. Emphasize that each member’s list is private and that any sharing must be voluntary rather than required.

Despite the growing problem of obesity in many parts of the world, gluttony is encouraged and accepted. Type 2 diabetes is becoming more of a problem because of diet, obesity, and lack of exercise, affecting even teenagers. Addiction to Internet activities and pornography has fostered unthinkable cases of violence and sexual abuse. Tobacco continues to be the largest single cause of preventable death throughout the world—over five million deaths per year. There are warnings on the cigarette boxes; these go unheeded by many. Information is not preventive if we do not act on it.

God has given, through various sources, consistent guidance on how to be healthy, happy, and holy. Blessed we will be if we follow the counsel.

“‘Have faith in the Lord your God, and you will be upheld; have faith in his prophets and you will be successful’” (2 Chron. 20:20, NIV).

“There are few who realize as they should how much their habits of diet have to do with their health, their character, their usefulness in this world, and their eternal destiny. The appetite should ever be in subjection to the moral and intellectual powers. The body should be servant to the mind, and not the mind to the body.”—Ellen G. White, Child Guidance, p. 398.

Discussion Questions:

1. Look at this quote taken from Friday’s study: “There are few who realize as they should how much their habits of diet have to do with their health, their character, their usefulness in this world, and their eternal destiny.” What does this mean in practical terms?

2. How does the society in which you live impact attitudes toward temperance? Does it encourage temperance, or does it promote attitudes that make temperance seem outdated? Why is it important to be aware of these influences, and, if needed, how can you learn to help others, especially the young, be persuaded by them?

3. If possible, have a health expert speak in class about the right balance of things like diet, exercise, sleep, and sunlight.

4. Some people have the mentality that if a little is good for you, then a lot must be even better. For example, if a little salt is good for the body, then a lot must be even better for it. What’s wrong with that kind of thinking?
Integrity: Wholeness and Holiness

SABBATH AFTERNOON

Read for This Week’s Study: Gen. 39:6–12; 1 Sam. 24:1–10; Dan. 6:1–10; Matt. 4:1–11; Rom. 1:26, 27; Eph. 3:14–21.

Memory Text: “In everything set them an example by doing what is good. In your teaching show integrity, seriousness and soundness of speech that cannot be condemned, so that those who oppose you may be ashamed because they have nothing bad to say about us” (Titus 2:7, 8, NIV).

The preacher was being distracted by noisy children. To make matters worse, they were his own. Finally, he had to stop preaching and tell the children they would be punished when the service was over. Silence descended on not only the children but everyone. The sermon was completed, the service ended, and Sabbath lunch was a delight. Visitors laughed and relaxed, and it was a happy Sabbath.

That evening a pleasant euphoria came over the household. The little daughter, feeling perhaps the freedom of relaxation, came to her preacher dad. “Daddy?” she said. “Yes, dear?” he responded. “Today, you promised to punish me, and you didn’t. You told a lie.”

No question, integrity is a lot easier to talk about than to display. Even the best of us find ourselves easily compromised unless we are careful. Truly in the littlest things it is so easy to slip.

This week we will take a look at this topic and how it impacts our lives on so many levels.

*Study this week’s lesson to prepare for Sabbath, June 5.

To view and/or download a Hope Channel program on this week’s lesson, visit www.lifesbeat.org.
Jesus in the Wilderness

Compromise is so easy, isn’t it? Especially as one gets older, things do not often appear so black and white as they once did. We give in a little here, a little there, and hold firm from our new position. Then, over time, we give in a little here, a little there, and hold firm from our newest position. Then, over time, from this latest position, we give a little here, a little there, and then hold firm. Before long, we find ourselves in a place that we once never would have dreamed we would be in. That is what compromise is all about.

And though sometimes we need to loosen up a bit and be willing to give here and there, oftentimes we do so on the very things that we should not budge on at all!

Read Matthew 4:1–11. When Jesus was tempted in the wilderness by Satan, what were the three avenues of temptation through which Satan approached Him? How did Jesus refute those temptations, and what can we take away from this account for ourselves?

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Satan found Jesus an impregnable wall. No matter what he tried to do, he failed to get Jesus to compromise on anything. Jesus was as impregnable as the Great Wall of China had been for centuries. Only better. And that was because the Great Wall was once breached. What happened? Someone bribed the gatekeeper! All that work, all that masonry, all that stone became almost useless when one single guard stopped doing what he was supposed to.

Yes, compromise is easy. Too easy. Satan will work through our appetite, through our presumption and pride, through our desire for worldly things, through any avenue he can in order to lead us into sin, to get us to violate our integrity, and to push us away from Jesus. We not only need to be aware of his devices, we need to know how to claim God’s promises and not be seduced into doing what we know is wrong. Only through a constant and firm reliance on the power of God, and a willingness to die to self, can we overcome.

In what areas of your life have you compromised what you know is right? How did you feel the first time you did it? Does it bother you less now than at first? Or does it not even bother you at all anymore?
The Lesson in Brief

Key Text: 1 Corinthians 6:19, 20

The Student Will:

Know: Outline the boundaries that Scripture provides for our conscience in upholding godly integrity and sexual purity.

Feel: Acknowledge our need to rely on God’s grace and power in order to flee from compromise and degradation.

Do: Honor God in our bodies.

Learning Outline:

I. Know: Like a Needle to the Pole

A How can we have a conscience that holds firmly to integrity? How did Jesus and other Bible story characters meet temptation and escape evil?

B “It is written” is the foundation for our beliefs. How does having a fresh and abiding experience with God’s Word safeguard our conscience?

II. Feel: Grace to Flee Temptation

A Compromise can come in such easy stages that it may be hard to detect unless we keep our eye full of God’s vision for us. How can we be filled with the fullness of God?

B How can we offer God our wills, so that His will may be worked out in our lives?

III. Do: Our Body, a Temple

A Since our bodies don’t belong to us, purchased as they were with such a high price, how do we honor God in our bodies?

B How do we honor God with our sexuality?

C How do we honor God with other lifestyle choices?

Summary: God’s laws that regulate healthful lifestyle practices are designed to protect our sexual and mental purity. Following these laws helps condition our bodies and minds for clear thinking and communion with God.
Maintaining Integrity

There are so many temptations out there, temptations that can so often lead to moral compromise. How easy it is for a traveling staff person to pad the expense account. How easy for a man to sneak a few looks at Internet pornography. How easy for children to lie to their parents. How easy for folk to cheat on their taxes. How easy to overindulge in food and drink. How easy to cheat in school. How easy to . . . and the list goes on, and on, and on.

Read the following accounts. In what ways could these men have so easily violated their integrity? What can we learn from these stories? As you read each account, think of the background to these temptations, think of all the pressure on these men to compromise, think about how easily they could have rationalized another choice.

*Gen. 39:6–12*

_____________________________________________________

*1 Sam. 24:1–10*

_____________________________________________________

*Dan. 6:1–10*

_____________________________________________________

If we are honest with ourselves, many of us will admit we are devious or at least less than transparent in many of our dealings. Sometimes we will not tell a lie, but we do not exactly convey the truth. We may believe a situation is not helped by openness. Such behavior can be found in many areas of life. What are ways in which you may have chosen expediency over forthrightness? Why is it so easy to do?

Think about a nonbiblical character, either from history, from the news, or from a personal acquaintance, whom you deem as a person of integrity. What are the traits this person has that you wish you had? How can you seek to emulate those traits better in your own life?
Learning Cycle

**STEP 1—Motivate**

**Key Concept for Spiritual Growth:** A life of integrity fosters total health.

**Just for Teachers:** Emphasize for the class that the goal of this week’s study is to understand the impact of integrity on health.

When God created humans, He brought together spirit and earth to form life. By nature we are physical, spiritual, emotional, and mental creatures. Whatever affects one aspect affects the others, too. Those who aspire to physical health cannot achieve the maximum benefit of their efforts if they ignore the mental and spiritual. Equally true, those who value spiritual wholeness must pay careful attention to the physical. Moral integrity, the sense of life lived rightly, has a tremendous impact on every aspect of health.

**Activity:** Use recent headlines to begin a discussion about integrity. This discussion may involve moral or structural integrity, or both. The following are cited as examples of the kinds of things to look for in current headlines: (1) The collapse of the I-35W bridge in Minneapolis, Minnesota, U.S.A., on August 1, 2007; (2) Turkish earthquake fatalities caused by defective construction done by fraudulent contractors.

**STEP 2—Explore**

**Just for Teachers:** Small cracks lead to big collapses in construction. Big doors swing on small hinges; but there is a big problem if the hinges fail. Elaborate national defense plans may be compromised by one spy. Caring for small items is important to the goal of maintaining integrity.

**Bible Commentary**

I. Jesus and Integrity *(Review Matthew 4:1–11 with the class.)*
Integrity in Our Spiritual Lives

A young man purchased a pleasure boat with a nice little motor and trailer. The unit appeared clean and satisfactory, and—being purchased secondhand—it was not too expensive. Eager to try out his new acquisition, he took some friends and rode out to the public slip and launched the boat. It ran well, and the group made their way to a small island off the mainland in Lake Ontario.

Beaching the little boat, they explored the island and returned to the boat to head home. A short distance out, a splashing sound alerted them to the fact that they were taking on water. Quickly, the boat capsized, dumping the three friends into the chilly waters. A most fortunate rescue forestalled serious repercussions. What had happened? A single rotted timber was found in the base of the hull that, with the wave action on the beach, had led to a split in the wood. Just one bad piece, out of all the others, was enough to overturn the boat.

How similar it can be in our lives, as well. We might be so solid, so faithful, so firm and unwavering in so many ways, and yet, with one area in which we have not surrendered to the Lord, one sinful area we seek to hold on to, we can find ourselves in deep moral, spiritual, and even physical trouble.

Read Ephesians 3:14–21. What is Paul saying to us here? How does this bear on our personal integrity? How can we experience these promises in our own lives?

So much is promised us in these texts. The Holy Spirit can strengthen us from within; that is, He can change us, not like some cosmetic surgery but more like heart surgery, something working deep within us. And this change comes to us by faith, by knowing the reality of God’s love for us. The Lord seeks a complete transformation in our lives; He desires that we be “filled with all the fulness of God.” Notice, too, that unlike many self-help and New Age philosophies, Paul is not talking about our tapping into some innate power found within us. No, the power that “works in us” is the power of God, who can do more than we ask or think. The question is are we allowing Him to, or are we letting our carnal natures rule instead?

What might it mean to be “filled with all the fulness of God”? Be prepared to talk about your answer in class.
Satan offered Jesus good reasons to do bad things: (1) prove that You are the Son of God, (2) give God a chance to demonstrate His power by saving You, and (3) save Yourself the trouble and the pain of saving the world by accepting this easier way. Each offer, however, required that Jesus compromise His integrity. Even when Satan sugarcoated the offer with Scripture, Jesus failed to take the bait. Jesus could have given in and excused His failure on hunger or something else. Excusing our shortcomings is what we often tend to do.

We also tend to excuse our moral failings by blaming others or particular circumstances: “If Dad hadn’t treated me this way . . .” Or “I grew up in the ghetto and just did what everybody else was doing.” Or “I never would’ve done this if I’d been sober.” Or “I didn’t do it. I was just in the wrong place at the wrong time.” If ever there was a person who could have excused moral failure on dismal circumstances, it was Joseph. Instead we see in Genesis 39:6–12 the record of a young man who overcame family rejection, kidnapping, and enslavement to leave for posterity a sterling example of sexual integrity.

While the temptation to commit wrong acts may be strong, the stronger temptation is often to omit good ones. Paul did not confront Peter because he had made derogatory remarks about Greeks; instead, Peter simply found it inconvenient to eat with them. He could have excused this faux pas on his calling to reach out to the Jews and said that it was Paul’s work to reach the Greeks. Rationalize his acts all you will, but at the end of the day Peter had compromised his integrity by omitting the good. Contrast this incident with the story of Daniel (Dan. 6:1–10). Daniel could have changed his prayer life, conducted it privately for a month, simply become too busy for a brief period, or gone out of town to make it difficult to be observed. It would have been a brief omission, not a permanent arrangement. Daniel, however, refused to compromise his witness for even a day and was willing to die for his convictions. He, too, left a legacy of integrity.

**Consider This:** Why was Satan unsuccessful in causing Jesus to compromise? Since we often are tempted to create good reasons to do wrong things, how can Jesus’ example help us to discern Satan’s deceptions? What tools did Jesus employ to fortify His integrity against Satan’s attack? Moral and structural collapses almost always are preceded by erosion. What was originally solid gradually is compromised by everyday wear and tear. How did Jesus guard against erosion?
Sexual Integrity

Read Romans 1:26, 27; 1 Corinthians 6:15–18; 1 Thessalonians 4:3; Jude 7. What is the basic message of these texts to us today?

Young Megan went off to college. It was her first time away from home for a long period of time. Though she had been taught about sexual immorality, and though she knew what the Bible and her church taught about it, she suddenly found herself in situations where the pressure was very great to give in. She knew it was wrong, she knew this was not what she wanted for her life, she knew that God had something better for her. At first she was strong; at first she resisted. Then, slowly but surely, she compromised, one step at a time. In the beginning, the guilt was terrible; but over time it did not bother her as much as before—not until she found herself with an incurable sexually transmitted disease. Then, and only then, did she start to really ponder the reality of her mistakes.

Sexual immorality in and of itself is bad enough. It is sin, and sin damages our relationship with God and with others. But in this day and age, it can be a very real physical hazard. There are numerous sexually transmitted diseases, from herpes to HIV/AIDS, that can be physically devastating. The surest way to protect yourself from these diseases is to follow biblical principles of sexual morality. Sexual pleasure is for a man and a woman within marriage. Period. Anything outside of that is outside of God’s plan and is wrong; even worse, it can lead to some very serious physical consequences, as well. Even some secular organizations agree that sexual abstinence outside of marriage is the best choice a person can make.

And not just physical either. The emotional toll can be terrible, especially for women upon whom the stigma for sexual immorality often falls the heaviest, however unjustly.

Of particular concern today is the question of pornography, which since the rise of the Internet is more prevalent than ever. God alone knows how many millions of lives will be ruined through this terrible scourge. There is help for those who get caught up in it; however, for many the shame seems so great that they are afraid to get the help they need.

What are your temptations, struggles, frustrations, and fears in this area of human life? Whatever your situation, how can you better avail yourself of the promises of God to see you through them?
II. Acting on Belief *(Review Romans 12:1, 2 with the class.)*

The wholeness (integrity) of Christian service (worship) is embedded in this passage of Romans. Christians are to present their bodies (physical) to God as living sacrifices (spiritual), which is a rational (mental) service. The Greek word, λογικὴν, from which English derives such words as *logic*, seems better rendered as “rational” (compare *KJV, NKJV*, “reasonable”; not “spiritual”—*NIV, NASB, NRSV*). The passage properly reads, “I therefore urge you brothers, by the mercies of God, to offer your bodies a living sacrifice, holy and pleasing to God, your rational service.” (For more on the translation, see Craig S. Keener, *IVP Bible Background Commentary: New Testament* [Downers Grove, Ill.: InterVarsity Press, 1993], p. 438.) Paul’s basis for this overhaul—renewal of body, spirit, and mind—is the living Christ, whose power alone transforms.

Consider This: How might our witness be compromised if our verbal profession is not integrated with our life choices? Why do you suppose James found it important to emphasize “doing” over “hearing” God’s Word? *(See James 1:22.*) What can happen if our mental assent to truth is not complemented by physical and spiritual submission to God’s will?

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**STEP 3—Apply**

**Just for Teachers:** Use the following excerpt, pages 21 and 22, of Randy Reese and Frank Minirth’s *Growing Into Wholeness* (Chicago: Moody Press, 1993) to stimulate a discussion about the impact of integrity upon health. Focus on how understanding the human predicament guides our evangelistic witness.

**Excerpt:** “Bart came into our clinic with several serious problems, all related, though neither he nor we knew it at first. What brought him to us was a physical disorder, an ulcer. . . .

“What had caused Bart’s ulcer? It seems he was worrying a lot. . . . And worry, which is mental distress or preoccupation with a fear that something bad is going to happen, often stimulates the stomach to produce excess acid. . . .
Acting on Belief

In Romans 12:1, 2, Paul implores the Christian to present himself or herself in wholeness to the Lord in service. The integrity of body, mind, and spirit is brought as a whole to the Lord. This requires integrity in each part of the whole.

Some easily comprehend the importance of pure minds but are lax about their physical bodies. As we have seen, this is not a biblical position. Our bodies are gifts from God, and because of that we are commanded by God to take care of them.

Integrity requires that our actions reflect our belief. Today, there remains little room for debate over the broad principles of healthful living. Medical science teaches what we have known for years now. Exercise is important for the body. If we know this, we show a lack of integrity if we neglect giving our bodies the exercise they need. Fresh, clean water and moderate amounts of sunshine are so very beneficial. Because we know these things, we are called upon to follow them.

In a time when an epidemic of obesity sweeps many nations, few would refute the dangers of gluttony. We must make choices that only we as individuals can make, regarding how much food we eat and the kind we eat, especially if we are having problems with weight. Tobacco is recognized by nearly all as being the world’s most rampant killer. The use of substances ranging from alcohol and marijuana to cocaine has gutted the productive lives of millions. The Spirit of Prophecy no longer stands alone in advocating fresh fruits and vegetables, whole grains, and nuts. Even government departments of agriculture recommend a reduction in the consumption of many high-fat flesh foods. In short, how much better to follow a vegetarian diet, especially when we know how much better it is for us.

“True religion and the laws of health go hand in hand. It is impossible to work for the salvation of men and women without presenting to them the need of breaking away from sinful gratifications, which destroy the health, debase the soul, and prevent divine truth from impressing the mind. Men and women must be taught to take a careful view of every habit and every practice and at once put away those things that cause an unhealthy condition of the body, and thus cast a dark shadow over the mind. God desires His light bearers ever to keep a high standard before them. By precept and example they must hold their perfect standard high above Satan’s false standard, which, if followed, will lead to misery, degradation, disease, and death for both body and soul.”—Ellen G. White, Counsels on Health, p. 480.

Review all of your personal health habits. Are you living up to all the light you have? If not, what is keeping you from making the kinds of changes that can do you only good?
“The root of all his trouble was a spiritual issue. Bart was involved in an extramarital affair, and he was also a Christian. . . . No wonder he was worried so much. To flout God’s clearly expressed will is a serious matter. In a person who has any conscience at all, such rebellion creates enormous guilt—spiritual pain. And when a person like Bart refuses to accept the spiritual remedy God offers, the result will be emotional pain as well, in the form of anxiety: *What will God do to me? What will happen to my marriage if my wife finds out? How much longer can I keep the affair hidden? What would my friends and fellow church members think? What effect would discovery have on my children?”* (author’s emphasis).

Application Questions:

How does Bart’s problem prove the link between health and integrity? What aspects of Bart’s being are affected? How should we approach Bart to bring complete healing? In what areas does healing need to take place?

STEP 4—Create

**Just for Teachers:** Humans tend to follow their unique inclinations and tendencies. We have prayer warriors who are overweight and never exercise, academic overachievers who get no sleep and look unkempt, athletes who excel in multiple sports but cannot read two consecutive sentences. Our contention that a life of integrity fosters health begins with the premise that the physical, mental, and emotional/spiritual faculties must be integrated. Moral integrity, a sense of right living, must apply to every area. Even a cursory reading of Proverbs suggests that gluttony, laziness, stupidity, adultery, drunkenness, and atheism are sins; and that sin destroys good health.

**Activity:** Give each member three small wads of different colored playdough, representing the major areas of life. Ask them to knead them into one ball. Explain to the members that they are, metaphorically, integrating life. Ask if any area can be ignored if they are to enjoy the renewed health God offers. As they knead, encourage them to consider lifestyle changes that they plan to make in order to achieve total integrated health.
Further Study: “The greatest want of the world is the want of men—men who will not be bought or sold, men who in their inmost souls are true and honest, men who do not fear to call sin by its right name, men whose conscience is as true to duty as the needle to the pole, men who will stand for the right though the heavens fall.”—Ellen G. White, Education, p. 57.

“There is work for us to do—stern, earnest work. All our habits, tastes, and inclinations must be educated in harmony with the laws of life and health. By this means we may secure the very best physical conditions, and have mental clearness to discern between the evil and the good.”—Ellen G. White, Counsels on Diet and Foods, p. 28.

“Our danger is not from scarcity, but from abundance. We are constantly tempted to excess. Those who would preserve their powers unimpaired for the service of God, must observe strict temperance in the use of His bounties, as well as total abstinence from every injurious or debasing indulgence.”—Ellen G. White, Counsels on Diet and Foods, p. 29.

Discussion Questions:

1. Look at the last Ellen G. White quote in Friday’s study. What does she mean when she writes that our danger is from excess?

2. Sunlight is an important component of good health. Here, too, however, we need a balance: a few minutes of sunlight each day can be a great blessing for us; on the other hand, overexposure can lead to health problems. How do we find the right balance here as with everything else?

3. What can your local church do to help with the problem of HIV/AIDS in your local community? Though in some parts of the world, the problem is greater than in others, we all can do at least a small part.

4. What can you do to encourage the young people in your church to abstain from sexual activity outside of marriage? Why is this so important? How can the church help, not just in sexuality but in other things, as well, that the young struggle with? How can you help the young (or old, for that matter) make the right choices when it comes to drugs, alcohol, and tobacco? It is one thing to give them dire warnings; it is another actually to do things to help them avoid making the wrong choice or to give them help if they do make mistakes.
Optimism: Happiness and Healing

SABBATH AFTERNOON

Read for This Week’s Study: 1 Kings 19:2–18; Psalms 27:42; Luke 8:14; 10:38–42; Rom. 8:35–39; 2 Cor. 12:9, 10; 1 Thess. 5:16, 17.

Memory Text: “Yet this I call to mind and therefore I have hope: Because of the Lord’s great love we are not consumed, for his compassions never fail. They are new every morning; great is your faithfulness” (Lamentations 3:21–23, NIV).

Two men are in prison. The gaze of one is drawn to the shiny, twinkling stars that bejewel the velvety firmament. As he takes in the beauty of this scene, he is filled with optimism and hope: there is something better beyond the bars! The other person focuses on the muddy ground surrounding the prison cells. Nothing there encourages him, and he becomes less and less optimistic. He is robbed of hope because of the direction of his gaze.

The Scriptures portray issues that apply to us today. We are not spared situations that lead to despair, even for faithful disciples of the Lord. Fortunately, God’s Word has abundant encouragement and fountains of hope and optimism.

Hope enables us to be optimistic even in troubled circumstances. This optimism affects how we feel emotionally and also influences our physical health positively, enhancing our immunity and general well-being.

We often cannot change external circumstances, but we can change our attitude toward them. This week we will look at this principle from a biblical perspective.

*Study this week’s lesson to prepare for Sabbath, June 12.

To view and/or download a Hope Channel program on this week’s lesson, visit www.lifesbeat.org.
Depression and Despair

Depression is a common affliction today. Along with the general sadness that accompanies depression, there is the loss of enjoyment of those things that formerly were pleasurable. Sufferers experience tiredness, a sense of worthlessness and hopelessness, and a loss of energy. Sleep is disturbed, and various physical symptoms—digestive problems, headaches, and backache, among others—often result.

If not recognized and treated, depression even may lead to suicide. This is a problem in all age groups, but, in some societies, those 24 years and younger are especially vulnerable.

There are two main kinds of depression. The first occurs in response to unpleasant circumstances of life, such as death, illness, job loss, or a broken relationship. Everyone experiences some of these at one time or another. The other kind of depression is related to chemical imbalances in the central nervous system. This often is genetic and is as much an illness as any disease. We need to be accepting of people with these challenges and avoid judgment and stigmatization.

Below are biblical examples of great characters who suffered symptoms of depression. Who were they, and what were their symptoms?

Psalm 42

1 Kings 19:2–18

These two champions of the Old Testament suffered times when their lives were darkened by the overwhelming shadows of despair. David spent days and nights weeping. Elijah was suicidal, but, rather than take his own life, he requested the Lord to perform the deed (1 Kings 19:4). In today’s terms, he may have lamented that he was the only Adventist upholding the standards!

In His consistently grace-filled way, God deals gently with both David and Elijah. David is impressed that he must place his hope in God (Ps. 42:11), and the outcome will be a praise-filled life. Having led him in a still, small voice, God reminds Elijah of his mission and from where his strength comes. Elijah then proceeds to call and start the in-service training of Elisha, who was to take his mantle.

Everyone at some point struggles with depression. While that is generally unavoidable, you still can make choices that will help avoid potentially depressing situations. What kind of choices are you making, and where will they likely lead?
The Lesson in Brief

Key Text: Proverbs 17:22

The Student Will:
Know: Review the promises on which our faith, hope, and joy lie.
Feel: Nourish the spirit of praise by cherishing the beautiful words of life that speak of God’s power and love.
Do: Dwell in the light, peace, and hope that come from God above rather than the disappointments and losses of life here below.

Learning Outline:

I. Know: The Power of God’s Promises

A Trust in God brings health to our bodies. What are your favorite Bible texts that offer comfort and assurance of God’s love and power? Discuss the comfort and assurance they bring you.

B Which Bible verses turn your eyes from your problems to God’s greatness, majesty, and goodness, and why?

II. Feel: A Merry Heart

A Though difficult things may happen, if we foster an attitude of praise we can feel the sunshine of heaven in our lives. What Bible texts awaken a spirit of praise in your heart? Why?

B How can you make the spirit of praise more prevalent in your life?

III. Do: Living in God’s Sunshine

A It is our duty to turn our melancholy thoughts over to God and ask Him to fill our hearts with reassurances of His love, power, and faithfulness. What habits can you develop that will keep melancholy thoughts to a minimum and praise and communion with God most prevalent?

Summary: When we turn from dwelling on our problems to seeking the sunshine of God’s words of hope and life, our minds and bodies are lightened and revitalized with the atmosphere of heaven.
The Cares of This Life

Optimism and hope often are crowded out of our lives by our busy schedules. We can become so focused on things and work, even good and necessary activities, that we lose out on our relationship with Jesus. This relationship is essential to our growth in all aspects of our lives.

Read the following texts. What do they tell us about how we are to live our lives? What are the lessons we can learn from each of these examples?

Mic. 6:8

Luke 8:14

Luke 10:38–42

Luke 12:16–21

Success is coveted and sought after. Individuals often expend long hours in pursuit of this goal. How often we follow after success when our real goal should be that of significance. Is what I do, say, and think significant, or am I like the successful farmer in the parable who was to be called to final account and be termed a fool? (See also Luke 21:34.)

Martha was engrossed in the essential tasks of providing food and drink for her guests. Like us, she became so busy in the work for the Lord that she neglected the life-giving relationship with the Lord of the work. Jesus reminded her that Mary had chosen more wisely and affirmed the choice of relationship significance over work success.

And sometimes, like the seed, we can be overcome with the cares of this life in just trying to survive. This can encompass assuring the necessities for the family, education for our children, or just keeping up with providing the demands of living on this tumultuous planet. Nurturing our relationship with Jesus impacts every aspect of our lives and allows for the celebration of an optimistic and hope-filled outlook, even in times of distress and pressure.

How much of what you are doing will be remembered in eternity? In contrast, how much are you doing that will one day be eternally forgotten? What does your answer tell you about yourself, how you’re living, and, perhaps, what choices you need to make?
Learning Cycle

**STEP 1—Motivate**

**Key Concept for Spiritual Growth:** The promises of God are a source of hope and health.

Hope is the spring that waters the soul, the blade that cuts through discouragement, the light that pierces the moonless night. Built on faith in an all-knowing, all-loving God who reigns unequaled, hope is fed through prayer and association with hopeful people. Paul wrote often about hope: “If for this life only we have hoped in Christ, we are of all people most to be pitied” (1 Cor. 15:19, NRSV). “May the God of hope fill you with all joy and peace in believing, so that you may abound in hope by the power of the Holy Spirit” (Rom. 15:13, NRSV).

Studies suggest, with empirical support, that a hopeful attitude leads to physiological changes that improve the immune system. As the following story shows, children are often the leaders in living hope.

“A man approached a little league baseball game one afternoon. He asked a boy in the dugout what the score was. The boy responded, ‘Eighteen to nothing—we’re behind.’

‘Boy,’ said the spectator, ‘I’ll bet you’re discouraged.’


In a world filled with war, disease, divorce, violence, and hate, never forget that the bases are loaded and our “cleanup” hitter (God) is on deck. Before the game is over, we have won!

**Activity:** Gather several helium-filled Mylar balloons. Attach long strings to them and tie several different kinds of weights to the opposite ends.

**Consider This:** Discuss the weights we allow to keep hope from rising.

**STEP 2—Explore**

**Just for Teachers:** Ironically, Scripture is filled with despair—or at least with despairing people: the disciples after the Crucifixion, Jeremiah after Jerusalem fell, Elijah after the Mount Carmel confrontation, David after his adultery, Moses after fleeing Egypt, Adam and...
Be Joyful Always

Read 1 Thessalonians 5:16, 17. How are the two admonitions related?

Three decades ago much was written about praising God in all circumstances, which is fine in principle. Yet, many of these writings heaped guilt on those who were struggling to come to terms with death, loss, tragedy, disability, and heartache, as if these people were being unfaithful to the Lord and not living as real Christians because they were not joyous and happy and full of praise during these crises.

We do not always rejoice in all situations. Jesus certainly did not (Matt. 26:38, John 11:35), and who is going to accuse Him of being unfaithful? Job, too, though faithful to the Lord, does not appear very joyful for most of the book that bears his name. On the contrary, he is a miserable and wailing wreck.

Yet, even amid all the pain and tragedy of life, we still can have cause for joy and optimism, no matter how much these reasons might feel buried beneath the woes and cares that so greatly trouble us. And that is because, thanks to Jesus and the promises we have from Him, we know that these things only are temporary; that these things have not taken God by surprise; and that despite it all, and how hard and incomprehensible our sufferings are, God loves and cares about us. It is when we live amid suffering that we cling to these promises, that we cling to the hope before us, that we can find reason for joy and optimism, even among the worst situations.

What hope and optimism can you draw from these promises?

Rom. 8:31

Rom. 8:35–39

1 John 3:1

Rev. 21:4

What other Bible promises can you cling to, to give you reasons to be optimistic and hopeful, even amid trying circumstances? How have these texts helped you work through difficult situations?
Learning Cycle CONTINUED

Eve after the Fall. When we feel worthless, hopeless, and depressed, we sit with some of the greatest faith heroes in history! So, how and why did they overcome? What was the secret that allowed them to triumph? Finding that answer is the objective of our current study.

Bible Commentary

I. Depression and the Cares of This Life (Review Luke 8:14 with the class.)

Unrealistic expectations and unreachable goals easily can lead us into the valley of depression. This state is not a denial of faith. We may have lofty aspirations and big dreams—as long as those are implanted by God and not simply the result of our own egos. Jesus advised us to take not the choice seat but the least desirable. Then if the Master Host chooses to elevate us to a higher position, we are assured that it is God’s design, not merely our reckless pursuit of attention or success.

One doctor wrote, “If depression is common today it is because much of our lives are lived in unreality, much of our energy is devoted to the pursuit of unreal goals. . . .

“We are liable to depression when we look to sources outside the self for fulfillment. If we think that having all the material advantages our neighbors possess will make us more of a person, more at peace with ourselves and more self-expressive, we will be sadly disillusioned. When disillusionment sets in, we will become depressed.”—Alexander Lowen, MD, Depression and the Body (New York: Penguin Books, 1972), pp. 33, 34.

Consider This: How does complete confidence in a loving Creator/Savior dispel many of the causes of depression? What obstacles to possessing that complete trust do we face? What does the saying “Hope is never ill where faith is well” mean? How did some of our biblical heroes rebound from despair to regain their faith? How does focusing on material gain and human praise make us more vulnerable to depression?

II. Joyful Always! (Review 1 Thessalonians 5:16–18 and Proverbs 17:22 with the class.)

Some see the glass half empty. Some see it half full. We choose how we see it. Many came through the Holocaust understandably bitter while others, such as Corrie Ten Boom, worked through their bitterness and embraced the grace and peace of Christ. Perhaps the Gospels vividly
Laughter and Healing

Read 2 Corinthians 12:9, 10. What is Paul saying here, and how can we apply this principle in our own lives, especially in times of distress?

_____________________________________________________

Norman Cousins, the author of a book called Anatomy of An Illness, was the editor of a popular magazine in the United States for about thirty years. In 1964 he was struck down by a disease that affected his collagen, the body’s connective tissue. He suffered great pain. He had a hard time moving his fingers, his limbs, even his jaw. He found it hard to turn over in bed. Meanwhile, lumps started forming all over his body, as well. Once the diagnosis was made, the doctors prescribed all sorts of painkillers and sedatives, things like aspirin and codeine, and other drugs, including many different sleeping pills. At one point, his body started to have a reaction to the drugs, and he broke out in hives that were even more painful than the disease itself. Things were looking bad for Norman, especially because only one in about five hundred patients ever recovers from this disease.

Finally, fed up with all these medications and their bad side effects, he started to watch a popular TV show called Candid Camera. In bed he would laugh and laugh at the antics. Almost immediately he noticed a change. The more he laughed, the better he felt. The nurse would sometimes read him humorous stories that would make him howl with glee. Over time, the tests showed that he was getting better. Before long, the lumps on his body began to shrink, and he returned to his job. Soon after, the man who had found it hard to turn over in bed was playing tennis, playing golf, riding horses, and playing the piano!

Though no one is saying that laughter is the solution to all our medical problems, there is no question that a good attitude can have a positive impact on our health.

So often attitude is something that you can control if you really want to, is it not? What is your general attitude? How can you learn to be more optimistic? How should focusing on the Cross and what it reveals about God help you have a more positive outlook on life?
Learning Cycle CONTINUED

describe Christ’s crucifixion so that we never would be tempted to think that our earthly suffering is unbearable. As we see what Christ suffered on our behalf—not just the physical punishment but, more acutely, the separation from His Father—why should we ever despair?

Paul said, “I delight in weaknesses, in insults, in hardships, in persecutions, in difficulties” (2 Cor. 12:10, NIV). He encouraged us saying, “God is faithful. He will not allow the temptation to be more than you can stand” (1 Cor. 10:13, NLT). Peter adds, “If you suffer for doing what is right God will reward you for it. So don’t worry or be afraid of their threats” (1 Pet. 3:14, NLT). Paul wrote, “What we suffer now is nothing compared to the glory he will reveal to us later” (Rom. 8:18, NLT). Later in that chapter (vss. 31–39), he reminds us that nothing can separate us from God’s love.

Consider This: What did the biblical heroes of faith do to maintain a joyful attitude in the face of difficulties, threats, and slander? What can we do to maintain our joy? Who is responsible for our attitude toward life? Why do two persons facing equally difficult circumstances respond in opposite ways—some in discouragement and depression, others in faith and hope?

STEP 3—Apply

Just for Teachers: Hope is not a commodity we hoard, but a blessing we share. Read the following dialogue and discuss how we can be conduits through which hope flows. How is that the essence of evangelism?

PABLO. She was only thirteen! How could God do this?
MEL. She was a beautiful girl. I can’t imagine the pain you must feel. We will all miss her very much.
PABLO. It’s not fair. She’s all I had. She’s all I had left of her mother . . . and now she’s gone too.
MEL. I wish that I had met her mother. She must have been a wonderful woman, for Estella was such a loving and helpful child.
PABLO. But why? Can you tell me why God had to do this? I drive by the park and see others with their wives, playing with two, three children. I had only her. Wasn’t it someone else’s time?
MEL. Pablo, I don’t know what to say. I wish . . .
A Merry Heart—Practical Optimism!

“A merry heart doeth good like a medicine: but a broken spirit drieth the bones” (Prov. 17:22).

Yes, there are physical benefits to laughter and joyful thinking. Laughter exercises the lungs and stimulates the circulatory system. As a result, increased oxygen enters the blood. Laughter acts as a relaxant, and in the long term it can be associated with mild decreases in blood pressure. Laughter increases the production of the chemical endorphins that soothe and relax the mind, relieve pain, elevate the mood, and increase immune cell activity. This optimism and merry heart will be entirely appropriate, because they are founded on the knowledge that God is in control of our lives.

We know that it is not possible or feasible to be happy and to laugh continuously. We can, however, seek to have a positive attitude.

Read Isaiah 26:1–4. How can you apply this passage practically in your life?

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When our minds are steadfast and we trust in Him, we reap definite benefits. Studies have shown that viewing others in a positive and benevolent way can beneficially impact our resistance to infection (as well as make us pleasant to be around!). As we cultivate and nurture our relationship with Christ, our physical health is benefited, and we can find the kind of emotional and spiritual healing that can aid physical healing, too.

We are faced with a choice in Proverbs 17:22: a merry heart does good; a broken spirit has negative effects on our total being. David learned the importance of this choice and reminded himself of God’s preserving role in this ongoing struggle.

Read Psalm 27. What hope is presented here? How can we apply these words to ourselves?

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There is ample evidence that a vibrant relationship with God impacts our total well-being. What changes do you need to make in order to have a better relationship with the Lord?
PABLO. I hate God. I just hate Him! Now He’s taken everyone that I love away from me.

MEI, pause. Pablo, I’ve hated Him too.

PABLO. What? You? . . . Why?

MEI. I had a brother. He was bright . . . learning came so easy for him. He was a natural leader. A few years back there were protests in our city. He was an organizer. He was killed when the military attacked. I couldn’t understand why God let that happen.

PABLO. But don’t you go to church? That doesn’t make sense.

MEI. I hated Him for a long time. I hated the government. I hated everybody. But then I learned that God lost His Son too. I found out that He lost Him to hateful murderers. Then I knew He could understand what I was going through. I knew He was going through it with me.

PABLO. But that doesn’t change anything.

MEI, pause. Oh, I know it’s hard to see now . . . but it does. There is a better world because of what God lost. There’s a future without hate. There’s hope. There’s a place to renew the loves that were interrupted here.

PABLO. I wish I could believe you.

MEI. Maybe now isn’t the time . . . but maybe someday, if you like, I can tell you what changed inside me . . . what turned my sorrow into joy.

Consider This: How might Mei have ruined her witness had she jumped in to defend God? How did God use her own painful experience to prepare her to help Pablo? What will Mei likely say when they next visit? What would you have said to Pablo? How might your past difficulties have prepared you to minister to him?

STEP 4—Create

Just for Teachers: In closing, we return to our opening balloon illustration. We opened by discussing the obstacles to hope illustrated by the balloon weights.

Activity: Now, symbolically strip the weights away, naming personal obstacles to hope, cutting off weights for each one, until the balloons are free to fly (and we are free to hope). Allowing members to write their names on the balloons with a felt-tipped pen may make the activity more personal. Suggestion: Play, if available, Michael Card’s “Hope” (album: poie-’ma) and/or Babbie Mason’s “What Can Separate You?” (album: Heritage of Faith) softly during the “closing ceremony.” Or alternatively, you may also sing, “We Have This Hope” (Seventh-day Adventist Hymnal, no. 214).

“Nothing tends more to promote health of body and of soul than does a spirit of gratitude and praise. It is a positive duty to resist melancholy, discontented thoughts and feelings—as much a duty as it is to pray. If we are heaven-bound, how can we go as a band of mourners, groaning and complaining all along the way to our Father’s house?”—Ellen G. White, The Ministry of Healing, p. 251.

“Without the cross, man could have no union with the Father. On it depends our every hope. From it shines the light of the Saviour’s love; and when at the foot of the cross the sinner looks up to the One who died to save him, he may rejoice with fulness of joy; for his sins are pardoned. Kneeling in faith at the cross, he has reached the highest place to which man can attain.”—Ellen G. White, The Acts of the Apostles, pp. 209, 210.

“In this hope of a sure inheritance in the earth made new, the early Christians rejoiced, even in times of severe trial and affliction. ‘Ye greatly rejoice,’ Peter wrote, ‘though now for a season, if need be, ye are in heaviness through manifold temptations: that the trial of your faith, being much more precious than of gold that perisheth, though it be tried with fire, might be found unto praise and honor and glory at the appearing of Jesus Christ: whom having not seen, ye love; in whom, though now ye see Him not, . . . ye rejoice with joy unspeakable and full of glory: receiving the end of your faith, even the salvation of your souls.’ ”—Ellen G. White, The Acts of the Apostles, p. 518.

Discussion Questions:

1. Do you know someone who is suffering from depression? If so, what can you do to help? So often a kind word or even a friendly gesture can go a long way in making someone feel better. What can your class or the church do to help those with depression?

2. Proverbs 3:7, 8 reads, “Be not wise in thine own eyes: fear the Lord, and depart from evil. It shall be health to thy navel, and marrow to thy bones.” How does this fit in with the lesson this week?

3. Next time you are feeling down, make a concentrated effort to dwell on positive things. Think about God’s love. Read some Bible texts that you especially like. Praise the Lord in song and in prayer. You might be surprised at how much better you feel.

4. Though the emphasis this week has been on our feelings and the importance of feeling good, we must remember that faith is not feeling. In other words, just because we are feeling down, depressed, or discouraged does not mean we have lost our connection with God. What is the difference between faith and feeling, and why is it important to know that difference?
Lesson 12

*June 12–18

Nutrition in the Bible

SABBATH AFTERNOON

Read for This Week’s Study: Gen. 1:26–30; 7:1, 2; 8:20; Leviticus 11; Deuteronomy 14; Prov. 23:19–21; Acts 10:1–28; Rom. 14:17; 1 Tim. 4:1–5.

Memory Text: “So whether you eat or drink or whatever you do, do it all for the glory of God” (1 Corinthians 10:31, NIV).

A writer argued against belief in God, in the supernatural, or in any spiritual realities at all. He believed only in the material world, only in material things.

“Man is,” he said, “what he eats. Period.”

However extreme his position, he does have a point, at least somewhat. Though we certainly are more than what we eat, what we eat helps make us what we are. Our blood, bones, fat, and tissues all are fed by the food we put in our bodies. We know that if we stopped eating, we would die. We know, too, that our food impacts our physical being in many ways. Anyone who has ever eaten too much, or eaten the wrong things and become sick, knows how much food impacts us physically—and mentally, as well. Indeed, diet can impact our thoughts, which should not be surprising, because our brain is central to thought, and our brain is affected by the foods that feed it.

This week we will take a look at diet, this very important component of a healthy lifestyle.

*Study this week’s lesson to prepare for Sabbath, June 19.

To view and/or download a Hope Channel program on this week’s lesson, visit www.lifesbeat.org.

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The Original Diet

**Read** Genesis 1:26–30. What does it tell us about the original diet? What might it mean that both humans and the animals had a similar diet?

God planted a garden full of fruits and nuts for the nourishment of our first parents. We only can speculate how different this produce may have been from what is available to us today, and we assume there was a wide variety of colorful, tasty treats, a great variety of fruits and nuts in the large cornucopia provided by God. We can imagine the tree of life, planted near the beautiful river, bearing 12 crops of fruit, yielding its fruit every month. The leaves were for healing of all peoples and for the prevention of all diseases and sickness. This is how the apostle John describes the tree in Revelation 22:2, 3; this description of life in Eden is so brief, and we are left with many unanswered questions, but we do know Adam and Eve enjoyed food from one tree in the Garden that is no longer available to us.

Scientific research has confirmed that a vegetarian diet is healthier than a diet high in meat full of saturated fat. The Adventist Health Study, conducted by Loma Linda University, compared Seventh-day Adventist church members in the United States who share similar demographics and lifestyles except for two different categories of diet. When those who eat a lacto-ovo-vegetarian diet (plant food plus eggs and milk) were compared to omnivores who included red and white meats in their diet, the vegetarians had less heart disease, less types of cancers, less hypertension, less diabetes, less dementia, and less osteoporosis—leading to an increased life expectancy. The Adventist vegetarians enjoyed eight to ten additional healthy years of life by eating more whole grains, fruits, vegetables, legumes, and nuts. They also ate less refined grain products, sugar, and prepared foods. Other studies conducted in Europe, Australia, and South America confirm these findings, and more than four hundred reports on the health of Seventh-day Adventists have now been published in scientific journals.

Some people tend to make diet the central focus of their religion, the idea being the stricter the diet, the holier the person. At the same time, why is it important that we watch our diet and seek to eat as healthfully as we can?
The Lesson in Brief

Key Text: Genesis 1:26–29

The Student Will:
Know: Describe the best diet, as God has determined it, and its benefits for our health.
Feel: Appreciate the bounty provided by God for our nourishment and enjoyment.
Do: Make the best choices for a healthful diet, based on available foods.

Learning Outline:
I. Know: God Saw That It Was Good

A. God has made several adjustments in the diet He has recommended for us after the Fall and the Flood, though fruit, grains, and nuts remain superior food components. What are the benefits of eating those foods that most closely follow God’s original plans for our diet?

B. What are the health risks of compromising with God’s plans for diet?

II. Feel: Enjoying What Is Pleasant and Good

A. There is a wide variety of flavors, textures, and colors available in the foods that God has designed for us to eat. What can we do to educate our appetites to appreciate these beautiful and tasty foods better?

B. Preparing foods in a wholesome manner and presenting them attractively helps improve the nutrition and awaken the appetite. What can we do to enrich others’ enjoyment and appreciation of God’s original diet for us?

III. Do: Choosing God’s Choices

A. What can we do to help ourselves and our families make more positive choices toward a more healthful diet?

Summary: Fruits, grains, nuts, and vegetables prepared in a wholesome manner and eaten in moderate portions can go a long way in preventing disease and promoting health and happiness.
The Post-Flood Diet

As Christians we should not forget the fact that the first sin of humanity dealt with appetite. Adam and Eve were told not to eat of a certain tree (Gen. 2:16, 17), and they ate of it anyway (Gen. 3:6). This was sin, pure and simple. Hence, however much we must be careful not to make an idol out of diet, we must not diminish its importance. In the midst of so many voices, we need to seek wisdom in order to find the right balance in how we should eat and drink.

Read Genesis 9:3, 4 and compare it with Genesis 1:26–30. What change came to the human diet because of the Flood? Why do you think this happened? How does this change reflect an even greater disharmony brought to the earth because of sin?

Only after the Flood, with so much vegetation destroyed, did God give humans permission to eat animals. What a major shift in the whole balance of relationship between man and beast. We are so used to it today that we surely do not realize what an incredible change this must have been.

Read Genesis 7:1, 2; 8:20. How do these verses dispel the idea that the distinction between clean and unclean meats began with the Jewish nation?

These verses prove that the difference between clean and unclean meats did not originate with the Jewish economy. How could it have, when there were no Jews or Jewish nation at this time? No question, when God called the Jews out and made them a separate people under the covenant with Him, He gave them a detailed revelation of the distinction regarding clean and unclean meat. Leviticus 11 and Deuteronomy 14 provide very extensive expositions on this topic. Though a certain amount of debate exists in the theological and even the medical world regarding the reasons for the distinction, the health component seems one of the most obvious reasons. Many of the animals deemed unclean do not exactly constitute the most healthful things a person can put in his or her body (such as rats, pigs, snakes, and vultures), do they? If, as we believe, God wants us to take care of our bodies, it would make sense that He would show us what things are not good for us to eat.


Learning Cycle

**STEP 1—Motivate**

**Key Concept for Spiritual Growth:** Eating a healthy diet promotes health and a solid relationship with God.

Diet matters. The opening chapter of the Creation narrative (Genesis 1) introduces humanity’s ideal diet. Elsewhere the Bible delineates in detail those things that God considered food and those things He did not. This delineation is debated among Christians. Some say that after the Cross we are free to ingest anything into our bodies—that is, until a person becomes specific as to the actual substance in question. Ask if cocaine is acceptable or marijuana or heroin or meth. Almost no believer would argue that these are acceptable. (However, some who claim Christianity do use marijuana and consider it to be a protected exercise of religious freedom.) One argument is that no one should be able to tell me what to put in my body; but whose body is it, according to Scripture? If we put glue into an engine that was made for gasoline, we would expect negative consequences. We could argue that it is our car, and we can fuel it any way we want to. However, the manufacturer did not design the engine for glue; thus glue is not fuel. There is a manual that states what must be used in the engine. God designed our bodies. It makes sense to fuel those bodies with the best grade of those things God calls food. God’s “Manual,” the Bible, tells us what those things are.

**Activity:** Test class knowledge! Bring a colorful spread of foods, representing the original diet of fruits and grains. Talk about what each provides nutritionally and why each is tasty. Provide a variety that uses each of the primary colors. (Remember: many things we call vegetables are actually fruits [botanically]; for example, tomatoes, cucumbers.)

**STEP 2—Explore**

**Bible Commentary**

I. The Original Diet (Review Genesis 1:26–30 with the class.)

Diet matters. Ask a coach. Among athletic pursuits, the most physically
Food in the New Testament

As we saw yesterday, the distinction between clean and unclean foods did not start with the Jewish nation. Nevertheless, many today assert that in New Testament times, the Bible obliterated this distinction, and it does not matter now what people eat.

Yet, that really does not make a whole lot of sense, if you think about it. Diet, after all, plays such an important role in our health; thus, it is very hard to imagine why the New Testament would show no concern about diet, which is so crucial to healthful living.

Read 1 Timothy 4:1–5. What is Paul saying? Does this mean that we can now eat unclean meat?

In this particular case, Paul was dealing with future heresies that would forbid believers to partake of two things that God gave humanity at Creation, food and marriage. The foods involved are all foods that God had created for human consumption. Paul’s words here should not be taken to mean that unclean foods were “created to be received with thanksgiving by those who believe and who know the truth” (1 Tim. 4:3, NIV). Otherwise, what? A rat should be “eaten with thanksgiving”?

In his letters to the Romans and the Corinthians (Romans 14, 1 Cor. 8:4–13, 10:25–28), Paul addressed the implication for Christians of the widespread practice in the Gentile world of offering flesh food to idols. Early Christians struggled with the question of whether the eating of such food was an act of pagan worship. Those strong in their faith did not believe it was, and thus they could eat all edible things offered to idols. Those who did not have such a strong faith used only vegetables, which were not offered to idols. Paul urged that no one should despise those who eat only vegetables or judge those who “eat all things” suitable for food.


Where are you in the whole question of diet? What improvements do you know that you should make in what you eat, in how you eat it, or even in the amount you eat?
Learning Cycle CONTINUED

demanding, in a cardiovascular sense, are swimming and track and field. It is not surprising, then, that workshops on nutrition are quite common at coaching clinics for track and swimming. Coaches recognize that food is the basis for energy, and energy is needed for optimal performance. Bad food has a negative impact on the body and thus a negative impact upon performance.

Paul said that athletes pay all this attention to the body for a medal that tarnishes. How much importance do Christians place on what they eat? Our goal goes far beyond success in the Olympics or world championships! Our sights are set on a heavenly reward that never tarnishes or fades. Interestingly, diets advocated at many track clinics seem to be modeled on the first chapter of the Bible. If it is good for winning races, is it possible that such a diet would benefit a believer who is fighting the more strenuous battle against temptation? Daniel and his friends apparently thought so (Daniel 1). Rather than subject their bodies to the rich menus offered by their captors, they chose a simple, vegetable diet. Remember who came out ahead! Adherence to principle in diet provided the foundation for all their other significant accomplishments. If our biblical heroes and outstanding athletes recognize the value of the original diet, what are we waiting for!

Consider This: Diet is not only a matter of what we eat but also about how we eat, how much we eat, and the condition of what we eat. Noah took the fruits of the vineyard, an original diet item, and misused them to get drunk. Solomon writes numerous times against the sin of overeating. Even how we eat—gobbling our food as compared with eating at a normal pace—can make a difference in our health. What eating habits do we need to modify in order to gain the maximum benefit from our food? What steps can we take to ensure that the food we eat is fresh and in peak condition?

II. Food in the New Testament (Review 1 Corinthians 10:31 with the class.)

During the time of Paul’s missionary travels, there was a controversy regarding the consumption of food offered to idols. Some believed that eating flesh that had been offered to idols was a betrayal of faith in God. Others reasoned that since they did not worship idols and had full faith in the true God, they were not honoring the pagan images. They simply were enjoying food that was otherwise approved by God.
A Balanced Diet

“Hear thou, my son, and be wise, and guide thine heart in the way. Be not among winebibbers; among riotous eaters of flesh: For the drunkard and the glutton shall come to poverty: and drowsiness shall clothe a man with rags” (Prov. 23:19–21). What important health principle do we find in these verses? How can we learn to apply this principle to ourselves, in the area of health and temperance?

“In order to know what are the best foods, we must study God’s original plan for man’s diet. . . . Grains, fruits, nuts, and vegetables . . . prepared in as simple and natural a manner as possible are the most healthful and nourishing. They impart a strength, a power of endurance, and a vigor of intellect that are not afforded by a more complex and stimulating diet.”—Ellen G. White, The Ministry of Healing, pp. 295, 296.

Just because someone is a vegetarian does not automatically mean that he or she is eating a healthy diet; at the same time, just because someone eats some meat does not automatically mean he or she is defiling their body temple. Other factors for a good diet are important, as well.

You could be a vegetarian and yet at the same time be consuming too much fat, too much salt, or too much sugar, all of which can lead to a variety of serious health issues, things like diabetes, heart attacks, stroke, and cancer.

Or you simply could be consuming too much food in general. You can be on the strictest total vegetarian diet possible, and yet, because you eat too much, you could become overweight with some very negative health consequences.

In diet, as with all things, temperance is important. Too much of even good food can be detrimental to your health. In general, the idea is to eat a wide variety of healthy food, certainly enough to meet all your nutritional needs, while at the same time not overeating and taxing the system. As with everything in health, balance is the key.

Our church does not make vegetarianism a test of fellowship. And it should not either. Many faithful Adventists choose not to be vegetarians. What, though, are the advantages of being a vegetarian, if you are in a position to get enough of the right foods for a proper diet?
Craig S. Keener in the *IVP Bible Background Commentary* of the New Testament says, “Whatever meat was left over from sacrifices was taken to the meat market in the large agora in Corinth (not far from where Paul had once worked—Acts 18:3). Not all meat in this market had been offered to idols, but some of it had. In comparatively large cities, Jewish people often were allowed to have their own markets so they could avoid such food. In other cities, they would ask about the source of the meat.”—Page 474.

Some have overlooked this historical context for statements regarding clean and unclean foods made in Paul’s letters to the Romans, Corinthians, and Timothy, twisting them to say that the issue was Jewish dietary law. This is not true. In fact, the clean/unclean distinction preceded the origin of the Jewish nation by hundreds of years (*Gen.* 7:2). Peter’s experience in Acts 10 yields further evidence that Christ’s closest followers honored the clean/unclean distinction in diet years after the Cross. Within the medical community, there are those who do not subscribe to the clean/unclean distinction for religious reasons but who nevertheless promote the use of clean meats for health reasons. One such doctor writes, “Early Christians observed the biblical distinction between clean and unclean meats at least until A.D. 70. The early Gentile Christian church observed the Old Testament law. . . .”—Rex Russell, *What the Bible Says About Healthy Living* (Ventura, Calif.: Regal Books, 1996), p. 145.

**Consider This:** What would you say to a fellow Christian who says that the Bible teaches that we can now eat anything we want to eat because we are living under the New Covenant? How might your concern for the conscience of other believers influence your choice of foods? What health benefits do Christians who observe the dietary laws of the Old Testament have that the others do not?

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**STEP 3—Apply**

**Just for Teachers:** There are some believers who think that they are living healthy lifestyles based solely on the fact that they abstain from unclean meat. We know, however, that healthful eating is more
Diet Today

“For the kingdom of God is not meat and drink; but righteousness, and peace, and joy in the Holy Ghost” (Rom. 14:17). How are we to understand this text in the context of the whole question of diet and health? What are some of the extremes that we need to avoid?

As Seventh-day Adventists, we should be very thankful for the counsels we have been given on health. The best medical science affirms the basic principles of the kind of diet we advocate. In Ellen G. White’s last address to the General Conference in 1909, she counseled, “We do not mark out any precise line to be followed in diet; but we do say that in countries where there are fruits, grains, and nuts in abundance, flesh food is not the right food for God’s people.”—Ellen G. White, Testimonies for the Church, vol. 9, p. 159. In other words, if we are in a position to eat this way, we should seek to do it. It does not make us righteous, it does not make us holy, and it certainly does not put us in a position to judge those who do not eat the way we think is best. It can, though, make us healthier, and who does not want good health?

Today nutritionists often display what is called a food pyramid, a diagram that shows what the best foods are and the amounts that should be consumed. At the base of the pyramid are the whole grains: breads, pasta, and brown rice. These should be eaten in the largest quantities, about six to eleven servings per day. The next level includes fruits and vegetables, recommending about five to nine servings per day. Next are dairy products and eggs, about two to three servings a day. These can be important for vegetarians, in order to make sure that we get enough vitamin B₁₂ in our diet. Total vegetarians should take vitamin B₁₂ supplements. The next group, almost at the top (which means these should be eaten in even smaller amounts), includes legumes, nuts, seeds, and meat alternatives for vegetarians. A nonvegetarian diet would include fish, fowl, and meat, but only in moderate quantities. Finally, at the top, which means one should consume the smallest amounts, are fats, oils, sweets, and iodized salt.

Our health is a precious gift. Diet plays an important role in health. How wise, then, for us to seek to do the best we can in what we eat. How important for us to exercise self-discipline and self-control when tempted to eat what we know is not good for us. God gave these truths to us for our benefit. When we ignore them, we hurt ourselves and, as so often is the case, others are made to suffer, as well.
comprehensive. Using the food pyramid activity below, discuss how the believer can build a healthy, balanced diet. A good resource to guide the discussion would be a registered dietician. You may discover that there are many vegetarian and vegan dieticians in your community who might assist you, even if there are no dieticians in your church. If your church, or one nearby, is active in the CHIP (the Coronary Health Improvement Project) program, look to your CHIP leaders for assistance with this section of the lesson. Otherwise, there are some physicians, nurses, and athletic coaches who have educated themselves in this area and may be a resource for leading this part of the discussion.

Activity: Plan a class lunch for the next time that you meet. Rather than a potluck, this lunch should be planned carefully, based on your knowledge of a healthful diet. Use the food pyramid described in Thursday’s study as the basis for your plan. Create a meal that is simple (few complex preparations), natural (as close as possible to how God gives us the food in nature in order to benefit from its nutrients that overprocessing can destroy), and attractive (blending various colors and tastes). Include items from most of the food groups.

STEP 4—Create

Just for Teachers: While the activity in Step 3 focuses on an upcoming weekend, use the remaining study time to dream up creative ways to promote healthful eating among peers and/or secular associates who do not believe yet in Christ. Be clear about the target audience. Is your target audience new Christians who have not learned about their responsibility to eat a healthful diet? Is it long-time believers whose consciences need awakening? Or is your audience those people who are health-conscious for other reasons but who yet have not embraced faith in God?

Activity:

Option A: A jingle contest: Write songs or poems that promote a healthful diet. Those members with multiple talents may add music. The focus could be balanced diet, obesity, fat reduction, overeating, eating disorders, or anything relating to food.

Option B: An art contest: Provide tools and materials for various types of artistic expression—pencils and paper to draw, Sculpee® for sculptors, and so on. Note: “Contest” is used loosely—no judges needed.
Further Study: Read Ellen G. White, *Counsels on Diet and Foods.*

From the *Seventh-day Adventist Church Manual,* we read: “Christian behavior . . . means that because our bodies are the temples of the Holy Spirit, we are to care for them intelligently. Along with adequate exercise and rest, we are to adopt the most healthful diet possible and abstain from the unclean foods identified in the Scriptures.”

Twenty-second fundamental belief: “The original diet. The Bible does not condemn the eating of clean animals. But God’s original diet for man did not include flesh foods because He did not envision the taking of any animal’s life and because a balanced vegetarian diet is the best for health—a fact for which science offers mounting evidence.

“The diet God ordained in the Garden of Eden—the vegetarian diet—is the ideal, but sometimes we cannot have the ideal. In those circumstances, in any given situation or locale, those who wish to stay in optimum health will eat the best food that they can obtain.”


The General Conference Nutrition Council, in their Position Statement of 2006, titled *Vegetarian Dietary Guidelines,* states, “We recommend the generous use of whole grains, vegetables, and fruits; a moderate use of low-fat dairy products (or nutritional equivalent alternatives); legumes, nuts, and seeds; a very limited use of foods high in saturated fat, cholesterol, sugar, and salt.”

Discussion Questions:

1. What are some of the dietary challenges that you face in the area where you live? Is there an abundance of food that can lead to eating not only the wrong foods but also to overeating? Or is there a struggle to get enough of the right foods? What can you as a class do to help those who could be struggling either way?

2. What are the extremes in diet that we need to avoid?

3. How should our understanding of the nature of humanity impact our understanding of how important our physical bodies are? In other words, because we do not believe that the soul is immortal and can exist independently of the body, should not we then have even more reason to take care regarding how we treat our bodies? Explain.

4. Many new Seventh-day Adventists do not know a thing about a healthy diet. How can we help them learn about this important topic in a balanced way that doesn’t push them into extremism or turn them off?
Social Support: The Tie That Binds

SABBATH AFTERNOON

Read for This Week’s Study: Gen. 1:27, John 1:1–3, Rom. 14:7, 1 Cor. 12:14–26, 1 Corinthians 13, Gal. 6:2, Eph. 4:1–16.

Memory Text: “‘A new command I give you: Love one another. As I have loved you, so you must love one another. By this all men will know that you are my disciples, if you love one another’” (John 13:34, 35, NIV).

It is very clear that being unloved, lonely, and isolated increases the likelihood of various risky behaviors. Disease and premature death from all causes rises by 200 to 500 percent or more in such individuals. Saddest of all, isolation deprives us of the joy of everyday life, the joy that comes from satisfying and fulfilling relationships. One study was conducted on 170 military wives receiving prenatal care at a military hospital. The research showed that women without emotional and psychological support had three times as many complications as those with adequate support.

Anything that promotes a sense of isolation may lead to illness and suffering. That which promotes love and intimacy, connection, and community is healing and brings health. And no wonder, because, as humans, we were meant to live in community and fellowship with one another.

With these ideas in mind, we come to the final week in our study about health and temperance, and our topic deals with the important question of interpersonal relationships and how these can impact our physical well-being.

*Study this week’s lesson to prepare for Sabbath, June 26.

To view and/or download a Hope Channel program on this week’s lesson, visit www.lifesbeat.org.
The Original Image

As human beings, we are so immersed in sin that we often can forget just how bad it is, just how much it has affected us. It is not easy to realize how far we have fallen, because we have been down for so long.

**Read** Genesis 1:27. How does the fact that Jesus Himself is God help us understand better what it means to have been made in the image of God? How does knowing about Jesus help us understand the kind of characters our first parents had at the Creation?

The Bible is clear: we were made in the image of God. It is clear, too, that Jesus is God (*see John 1:1–3*). Thus, in the beginning, humans reflected somewhat the moral character of Jesus. The Jesus who loved us so much that He stooped down and took on our humanity in order to save us—that is what humans were originally like. The Jesus who was willing to minister to others by washing the feet of His betrayer—that is what humans were somewhat like. The Jesus who, even while dying on the cross, took time to comfort the dying thief—that is what humans were like. The Jesus who cried out, “Father, forgive them; for they know not what they do” (*Luke 23:34*)—that is what humans were to some degree like before sin entered.

The unselfish love and concern for others that marked Jesus’ life also must have been reflected to some degree in Adam and Eve before the Fall, who were from creation made “in the image of God.”

Hence, the idea of being like Jesus means being remade into the image in which we were originally created. And it is obvious from looking at Jesus, from seeing how He lived and how He treated people and how He loved even His enemies, that at the heart of Christ’s character was unselfish love for others. As humans, then, we originally were made to love and care unselfishly for those who were around us. That is certainly part of what it means to have been made in the image of God.

We were made, therefore, to love and to be loved, and this we cannot do in a vacuum. We need people to love, just as people need to be loved. This is what community and family are all about.

**Dwell more on this idea about what it means to have been made in the image of God and that Jesus is God. How does this fact help us understand just how fallen we are and how much we need a Savior? More so, how should this help us understand why we need to treat people better than we often do?**
The Lesson in Brief

**Key Text:** 1 Corinthians 12:25, 26

**The Student Will:**
- **Know:** Recognize the importance of social relationships and their impact on physical, mental, and spiritual health.
- **Feel:** Foster the development of a variety of connections among relatives, friends, church family, and community members.
- **Do:** Offer support to one another with kindness, forgiveness, generosity, patience, and encouragement in the oneness and fullness of Christ.

**Learning Outline:**

I. Know: Social Ties Bind Our Hearts Together
   - God created us to be part of a family and a community, and He gave us gifts to build up the body of Christ. What gifts do you have that others need, and what gifts do others have that you need?
   - How can we support each other and come closer together with our God-given gifts?

II. Feel: Connected
   - How is your social health? Do you have a variety of social connections? What relationships do you need to work on?
   - What joy and comfort do you receive from your social connections? How can you increase the emotional support that you offer others?

III. Do: One in Christ
   - Christ designed for us to love and care for one another in a manner similar to the way in which He loves and cares for us. How can we reflect God’s care for us in the way that we love and support others?

**Summary:** Created as we are in the image of Christ, we receive our greatest fulfillment in connecting to others in the same ways that He relates to us.
People: Social Beings

People are social beings. Not long after Adam was created, God provided a companion for him. He said, “ ‘It is not good for the man to be alone’ ” (Genesis 2:18, NIV). We need one another. Hence, a crucial point regarding this reality must be understood.

**Read** Romans 14:7. What important principle is found in this text? How have you experienced the powerful reality of this truth?

In life or death, we impact others, especially those in our family. The responsible caring for our own health brings blessings not only to ourselves but to those with whom we share our lives.

**What** do the following texts tell us about how social relationships were meant as a blessing for us? Gen. 2:18, Eccles. 4:9–12, 1 Cor. 12:14–26, Gal. 6:2.

Because good relationships positively influence both our own and others’ lives, we should learn to give and receive graciously. It is incorrect to say, “It’s my body, and it’s nobody’s business but mine.” Society pays, directly or indirectly, for every person’s poor health choices. Human life, a precious creation of God, is of utmost worth and is deserving of preservation. In many places the value of life is not appreciated; for the Christian, every person is valuable. It is important to invest not only in your own health but also in the health of others.

A doctor studied the importance of social ties and social support in relationship to disease and mortality rates. The close social, cultural, and traditional ties of the Japanese culture made for exemplary health outcomes. The better the social ties, the better the health. He further indicated that social isolation results in poorer health and higher mortality rates. Meaningful social relationships positively influence physical, mental, and emotional behaviors.

**In what ways have you benefited from a social network? How can you help others in the same way you have benefited? Do you tend to take more from the network, or give more? What does your answer say about you?**
Learning Cycle

**STEP 1—Motivate**

*Key Concept for Spiritual Growth: Love enhances the quality of life and improves the quality of our physical well-being.*

The medieval metaphysical poet John Donne wrote, “No man is an Island, entire of itself; every man is a piece of the Continent, a part of the main.” —The Oxford Dictionary of Quotations, third edition (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1979), p. 190. God created us as social creatures, with the privilege of associating with Him and His creation. We are not meant to live in isolation.

Paul Tournier quoted a patient in his book *Escape From Loneliness*: “There are two things you cannot do alone: marry, and be a Christian.”—John S. Gilmour (Philadelphia, Pa.: Westminster Press, 1962), p. 25. How true! Jesus said that love is the identifying mark of Christians: “‘Your love for one another will prove to the world that you are my disciples’” *(John 13:35, NLT).*

Long before sin entered the world, God recognized the human need for love and companionship. While Adam enjoyed the company of myriads of animals, he had no female counterpart as did they. So, God created Eve as Adam’s partner. Modern studies suggest that there are measurable health benefits for those who enjoy the company of others. Conversely, those who do not enjoy a social support network tend to face more disease. Our study underscores the impact that relationships have on our well-being. Health is more than diet and exercise.

*Activity for Discussion:* List a variety of ways to express love. Talk about things that people do for you that make you feel loved.

**STEP 2—Explore**

*Just for Teachers:* Our focus centers on the positive nature of God-established relationships and the health benefits associated with them. These ties are rooted not only in Creation but in redemption, as well. While there may be health benefits from associating with all types of people, there is no closer bond than the spiritual tie that unites believers.
Unity in Redemption

All humanity is related through our common ancestry (*Acts* 17:26). We’re related, too, through the love that God has for all of us. Everyone may be redeemed by Christ’s precious blood, because God wants no one to be lost (*2 Pet.* 3:9).

The Bible is clear that through redemption in Jesus, all barriers between us should be brought down, because we are the same before the Lord: sinners in need of God’s grace.

*How* does Paul describe the people who have been redeemed by the blood of Jesus? *Eph.* 4:1–16. *What does this mean in terms of how we should relate to one another?*

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No one hates his or her own body (*Eph.* 5:29, 30). All parts of the body interact to function effectively. If one part of the body suffers, all functions are affected. The closer we are to others, the more readily and powerfully we feel the impact of their problems.

When we interact socially and helpfully with others, it improves health. Two hundred seventy-six healthy volunteers were exposed to the common cold virus. The effect of a variety of interpersonal relationships was explored. Those reporting the fewest types of relationships had more than four times the risk of developing a cold than those reporting greater numbers of relationships. These differences were not explicable by factors such as immunity, smoking, exercise, amount of sleep, alcohol intake, and so forth. It was shown that the *diversity* of relationships was more important than the total number of people with whom the individuals interacted. Mutually supportive, diverse relationships increased resistance to infection, at least according to this study.

All this points to what we have been talking about all this quarter: our emotional, mental, and spiritual health can have a powerful impact on our physical health. Central to our emotional and spiritual health are the kinds of interpersonal relationships we share with others.

Sure, there are times when most everyone wants to be alone, but that is not the same as being part of a larger community that can act as a support group, especially in times of need.

*How can you better involve yourself in the life of your church community? How much death to self will it take to be more involved? What gifts do you have that can benefit others?*
Bible Commentary

I. Social Beings United in Redemption (Review Galatians 6:2 with the class.)

In the beginning God created relationships. Together with God, the union of male and female formed the first society. In the Bible, sex is not primarily a physical act but a spiritual and emotional union that has a physical counterpart in the intimacy shared by husband and wife. Adam and Eve were blessed with an expanded society at the births of their children. This unit was the first family, created for the purpose of nurture, mutual support, and, above all, love.

The church is an extended family that exists for that same purpose. Perhaps that fact is why it is not uncommon to hear believers refer to their fellow Christians as brothers and sisters. The church is the gathering of those who have been redeemed from sin by the blood of Christ. The extension of this divinely created social unit is called evangelism. Evangelism is rooted in the concept of good news. The good news is that there is a place where anyone may belong, be accepted, and be loved. An American television situation comedy featured a theme song line that referred to a “place where everybody knows your name.” The place, however, was a bar, not the church. Truly, if we neglect our youth, the gangs will find them; neglect our adults, the bars will find them; neglect our seniors, bingo!

Consider This: If companionship was needed before sin invaded and initiated generation upon generation of broken relationships, how important is it today? How can we become more sensitive to the aches and pains (emotional/physical/spiritual) of our families, neighbors, and communities? How does cultivating this sensitivity contribute to a healthier society? What talents has God given me and my fellow Christians that can be used to reach empty, lonely, hurting souls?

II. Support and Serve One Another (Review Galatians 5:13 with the class.)

Jesus told us that the distinguishing mark of His followers is love. Paul’s “love chapter,” 1 Corinthians 13, describes what love is like. Love is comforting the bereaved, encouraging the belittled, embracing the berated. Kind actions, a forgiving spirit, a friendly smile, and joyful hospitality are all faces of love at different times. In a sinful world,
Support One Another

Recognizing the outstanding benefits of service one to another, we can understand why Mrs. White made this statement in *Medical Ministry*: “Christian kindness and earnest consecration are constantly to be manifest in the life.”—Page 204. A person can have all the theological knowledge in the world, but if the person is not kind, loving, and caring about others, what good does this knowledge do? This seems to be very much the theme of Paul in 1 Corinthians 13. It would do us all some good to read that chapter over often, even daily and then ask ourselves how well we are following what Paul says there.

**What** do the following verses teach us about how we are to relate to one another?

*John 13:35*  
*Rom. 15:7*  
*Eph. 4:32*  
*Col. 3:13*  
*1 Thess. 4:18*  
*James 5:16*  
*1 Pet. 3:8*  
*1 Pet. 4:9*  
*1 John 1:7*

An outstanding virtue of the Christian is to follow the example of Jesus in loving people despite their weaknesses. Jesus loved His disciples regardless of their many shortcomings and failures. He was caring and inclusive, even when He was rejected and betrayed. We are called to do the same. This can happen only as Christ works in our lives, and He can do that only to the extent that we surrender and allow Him to. As we grasp just how much grace and mercy have been extended to us by God, we can start doing the same to others. Loving the loving and the kind is relatively easy; most anyone can do that. It is when we are called to love the unloving, the ones who are hard to get along with, the ones who treat us nastily and unfairly—then it takes the grace of God working in us.

**How well do you love those who are not so easy to love? How can you learn to do better in that area? How would Jesus treat that person? Go and do likewise.**
in which suffering is an ever-present reality, love embraces even more. In this context, support and service take on redemptive qualities; and as we share Christ’s love in a self-sacrificing manner, we share in His sufferings. Those who share His suffering also share His reward!

**Consider This:** Who benefits more when we serve others—the person helped or ourselves? What positive health benefits may we derive as we work for the benefit of others? How is service related to the Christian call to evangelize? How can we be the face of love that invites others into a mutually supportive relationship?

**STEP 3—Apply**

**Just for Teachers:** Read the following description of a lonely woman, excerpted from Paul Tournier’s book *Escape From Loneliness.* Think of ways to be more sensitive to others’ needs—ways to include them in our society.

“She used to turn on the radio in the evening, just as the program ended, . . . in order to hear a human voice wish her good night. Yet, she worked as a secretary. . . . Many visitors from every country came to see [her boss], but in the office they spoke only business. Never was there a word addressed to her as a person. Who she was, how she, a foreigner, had come to Geneva after many ups and downs, the sorrows that still deeply troubled her—nobody cared about these things. Her work was appreciated, and she received every courtesy, but to all intents and purposes she remained alone.

“She lived in one of those great modern buildings, with countless one-room flats, where the neighbors’ noises come from every floor. She knew none of those neighbors with whom she rubbed shoulders in the elevator daily, and they did not know her. She had no intimate friends. Her room was even in the same building where she worked. She rarely went out for any reason except for the odd hurried shopping trip. Before falling asleep, she would switch on the radio, ‘. . . and so, we bid you a very pleasant good night!’ It was a human voice, speaking to her.”—Page 13.
Serve One Another

The life of Jesus on earth was a life of service. From the earliest days of His ministry right up until the end, He was serving humanity. In fact, according to the Bible, He still is serving us today (Heb. 2:17, 18).

We each have been created with specific spiritual gifts for service. What are the various spiritual gifts and services found in the following verses?

Rom. 12:4–8

1 Cor. 12:1–5

Eph. 4:8–11

As we have seen, as human beings, we were made to love others, as Jesus loved. And when we do this, we do not simply benefit others. We benefit ourselves, as well.

Think for a moment how good you feel when you reach out and help others, when you selflessly give of yourself with no intention of getting anything back for yourself. Something inside us is touched. There is a sense of well-being; we get a satisfaction that, really, nothing else can match. And that is because, by giving of ourselves, we are living as we were meant to live. We are doing what we were originally created to do.

As we have seen, a positive mental outlook on life can have a positive impact on us physically, as well. Our body reacts better when we feel positive, happy, and fulfilled. No wonder, then, that scientific studies have shown positive medical benefits that arise from doing good for others. It makes perfect sense: by helping others, we feel better, and when we feel better, our physical being is improved. What a perfect combination!

“You, my brothers, were called to be free. But do not use your freedom to indulge the sinful nature; rather, serve one another in love” (Gal. 5:13, NIV). What does it mean to serve one another in love? How can you take these words and apply them in a practical way in your own life right now? Think of someone whom you can “serve in love” and do it, even if it takes self-denial on your part. After all, there is no question—someone out there needs you.
Learning Cycle CONTINUED

Thought Questions:

1. Why does loneliness have a debilitating effect on our physical health? How do the actions of others make us feel isolated or make us feel included?

2. How can we discern who is lonely and in need of a friend? How can we become more sensitive to cries for help and the soul that needs companionship? How can we expand our circle of friends to include people who are new to our churches? What are we doing to reach out to those who are not yet believers?

Activity: There are a number of companies who specialize in producing lists of people who are new to a community. If the request is specific, the list can be limited to those who are moving into a new community from elsewhere and will not include those who simply are moving within the community. By subscribing to one of these services (there will be a fee that probably could be paid from the church’s personal ministry fund), you can obtain the addresses. Form a church “welcome wagon” ministry to greet these people into the community. With a little creative effort you even may find vendors who might provide special offers and products to advertise their business that you can deliver along with your invitation to your local church. (Make sure that the vendors and all participants are aware that the scope of your program includes an invitation to your church.) Next, form teams to visit the newcomers.

STEP 4—Create

Just for Teachers: Our final activity explores ways to love and support the dispossessed—gangs, seniors, chronically ill persons, prisoners, homeless people, unemployed individuals, single parents, unwed mothers, or latch-key kids. The only criterion is to focus on a real need in your community—not problems that have no face where you live. It is better to make small plans and do rather than to form grandiose plans and do nothing. The following sample may help you know what to look for.

Sample: Recently, the downtown-planning board member and the parks director of a community addressed youth leaders with this concern: high school/middle school girls are “hanging with” older guys in the parks, smoking, cursing loudly, and scribbling graffiti. Mothers are afraid to take their children to the park, and civic leaders are concerned about the absence of family structure and support for the unruly youth.

“Many feel that it would be a great privilege to visit the scenes of Christ’s life on earth, to walk where He trod, to look upon the lake beside which He loved to teach, and the hills and valleys on which His eyes so often rested. But we need not go to Nazareth, to Capernaum, or to Bethany, in order to walk in the steps of Jesus. We shall find His footprints beside the sickbed, in the hovels of poverty, in the crowded alleys of the great cities, and in every place where there are human hearts in need of consolation.

“We are to feed the hungry, clothe the naked, and comfort the suffering and afflicted. We are to minister to the despairing, and to inspire hope in the hopeless.

“The love of Christ, manifested in unselfish ministry, will be more effective in reforming the evildoer than will the sword or the court of justice. These are necessary to strike terror to the lawbreaker, but the loving missionary can do more than this. Often the heart that hardens under reproof will melt under the love of Christ.”—Ellen G. White, *The Ministry of Healing*, pp. 105, 106.

Discussion Questions:

1. Dwell more on the idea that, as beings made in the image of God, our first parents were somewhat like Christ, even though they still had a lot to learn. How does this help us understand our need for a Savior? (After all, we can compare ourselves to Jesus and see just how far we have fallen.)

2. Consider your church situation and discuss with your Sabbath School class whether the quality of fellowship could be improved. What can you do to improve the level of fellowship within your church? What could your class do to strengthen relationships within your church body? How well does your church deal with those who have special needs, such as shut-ins?

3. In class talk about the benefits and happiness that come from serving others. Why do we get so much satisfaction from serving others? What things hold us back from doing this more often? How can we, through the power of Christ, fight against the inherent selfishness in us that keeps us focused on ourselves and our own needs rather than on the needs of others? What is your own experience with selfishness? That is, how have you seen in your own life just how ultimately unsatisfactory and empty existence can be when lived selfishly?