Theology	Language

Three Stages of Salvation
 	
Justification → *Sanctification* → *Glorification*
 	
Saved from the **penalty** of sin.
Saved from the **power** of sin.
Saved from the **presence** of sin.
	Moral Logic
	    What is *right* conforms to what is *true*,
	    and what is *true* corresponds to *reality*—
	        as **God** defines reality.
	
	The Shema
	    It is right to love God *fully*, because *only* He is God.

Explanation	**Explanation**

Three Stages of Salvation
 	
Justification → *Sanctification* → *Glorification*
 	
Saved from the **penalty** of sin.
Saved from the **power** of sin.
Saved from the **presence** of sin.
 	
Each stage of salvation builds on the last stage:
 	
Justification is an instantaneous gift of a new status:
    In grace alone, God *reckons* a believer *righteous*
    on the basis of Christ alone, who died for him:
        "…justified by His blood" (Rom. 5:9).
        "One died for all, therefore all died" (2 Cor. 5:14).
        "I have been crucified with Christ" (Gal. 2:20).
    Sum: *Saved from the **penalty** of sin.*
 	
Sanctification is a lifelong process of transformation:
    Cleared of guilt, the believer is given life in Christ:
        "…justification of life" (Rom. 5:18).
    The Spirit of life has set him free to obey God:
        "The law of the Spirit of life has set us free" (8:2).
    By the Spirit, he now puts to death sins (8:13).
    The Spirit *will* lead him to be holy (8:14; Gal. 5:18):
        "God is faithful" (1 Cor. 1:9; 1 Th. 5:24; Ph. 1:6).
    Sum: *Saved from the **power** of sin.*
 	
Glorification is a fitting result of holiness in Christ:
    We sow to the Spirit and reap eternal life (Gal. 5:8):
        "…the outcome, eternal life" (Rom. 6:22).
    Everyone justified in Christ is glorified (Rom 8:30):
        "…we exult in hope of the glory of God" (5:2).
    We are either resurrected or changed at the rapture:
        "…we will all be changed" (1 Cor. 15:51).
    Sum: *Saved from the **presence** of sin.*
 	
Note: Neither the Orthodox nor the Catholic have a Protestant doctrine of instantaneous justification. The Orthodox speak of deification and the Catholics have a process of "justification" that is sanctification.
	What is the difference between truth and validity?
	What is inductive logic? Its falsification criterion?
	What are the three kinds of logical fallacies?
	What is abduction?
	
	Moral Logic
	    What is right conforms to what is true,
	    and what is true corresponds to reality,
	        as God defines reality (*by revelation*).
	
	Classic Example: The Shema (Deut. 6:4-5)
	    It is right to love God *fully*, because *only* He is God.
	
	Note: Jesus proves the corresponding theory of truth, in that He asserts, "I am the…truth" and then explains:
	    "If you have seen Me, you have seen the Father."

Scripture	Parable

The Book of Romans
   "For I am not ashamed of the gospel,
    for it is the power of God for salvation
       to everyone who believes,
       to the Jew first and also to the Greek."
                                         —Romans 1:16
 	
   "For all have sinned
    and fall short of the glory of God."
                                         —Romans 3:23
 	
   "For the wages of sin is death,
    but the free gift of God is eternal life
       in Christ Jesus our Lord."
                                         —Romans 6:23
 	
Bonus: The Lord's Prayer
	The Parable of the Unworthy Servant
	Luke 17:5-10
	
	"Increase our faith!"
	                                         —Luke 17:5
	
	Adage to Remember
	We are unworthy servants;
	we have only done our duty.
	                                         —Luke 17:10

Explanation	Explanation

Why was the apostle Paul proud of the gospel?
   "For I am not ashamed of the gospel,
    for it is the power of God for salvation
       to everyone who believes,
       to the Jew first and also to the Greek."
                                         —Romans 1:16
 	
Romans 3:23 and 6:23 are part of the "Romans Road," which is a "Bonus" passage in Year 1 (Weeks 26-30).
 	
How many people have sinned?
   "For all have sinned
    and fall short of the glory of God."
                                         —Romans 3:23
Note: The "all" refers to justified believers in Christ. They "lack" the glory of God until glorification.
 	
What is the outcome of sin and its final solution?
   "For the wages of sin is death, but the free gift
    of God is eternal life in Christ Jesus our Lord."
                                         —Romans 6:23
Note: Sin earns death; but life is a freely-given gift. This gift is located in *one* place: "in Christ Jesus."
 	
Practice the "Bonus" passage with the older children.
 	
Note: The prayer for deliverance and protection is subject to the earlier prayer for God's will to be done—
   a priority Jesus held in the Garden (Mt. 26:39, 42).
Forgiving others is absolutely necessary (Mt. 6:14-15).
   Our debt is huge—we must forgive (Mt. 18:23-35)!
	When a Christian obeys, he must have a right attitude:
	
	First, he cannot think that his faith *causes* any result.
	   The disciples cried out for more faith (Luke 17:5).
	   Jesus corrected them by pointing to a *mustard seed*.
	      Any size of faith can move a tree or mountain!
	   Why? It is not the size of your faith that counts,
	      but the size of the Object of your faith—God!
	
	Second, he cannot think that God must *thank* him.
	   Thanksgiving acknowledges an act of grace.
	      An act of grace is freely-given favor.
	   When a Christian obeys, he does what he *must* do.
	      He owes obedience to God.
	
	To make this point, Jesus told the **parable** of a servant:
	   After he does the master's will, what happens?
	   Does the master seat the slave and serve him (v. 7)?
	   Does the master thank him (v. 9)? No to both.
	
	Therefore, Jesus concluded:
	   "When you do all the things which are commanded
	    you, say, 'We are unworthy slaves; we have done
	    only that which we ought to have done" (v. 10).
	We are truly "unworthy" servants—we deserve death, but Jesus saves us freely. May we believers never lose that sense of privilege and wonder that Jesus called me.
	
	Jesus **alone** slays the devil, sin, and death.
	   *To God **alone** and to His Son be **all** the glory!*

Math	Science

Regular Polygons
 	
Triangle ***Square*** ***Pentagon*** ***Hexagon*** ***Octagon***
3 sides   4 sides   5 sides   6 sides   8 sides
 	
Arithmetic
 	
   Multiples of Ten
   10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90, 100, 110, and 120
	Fields of Study in Biology
	
	   Botany – plants
	   Zoology – animals
	
	   Anatomy – structure
	   Physiology – function
	
	Bonus:
	   Cytology – cells
	   Histology – tissues

Explanation	Explanation

What is a triangle? Vertex? Angle? Side?
What is a right triangle? Hypotenuse? Leg?
What are the ratios of trigonometry (soh cah toa)?
What is a quadrilateral? Three examples?
 	
Regular Polygons – equal sides, equal angles
   "equiangular" = equal-angled
   "equilateral" = equal-sided
 	
Triangle ***Square*** ***Pentagon*** ***Hexagon*** ***Octagon***
3 sides   4 sides   5 sides   6 sides   8 sides
 	
You may add that a triangle has angles that add to 180˚.
The angles of a quadrilateral add up to 360 ˚.
 	
Arithmetic
   What are the first twelve multiples of ten?
   10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90, 100, 110, and 120
   If you know a song for these numbers, sing it out!
	*What is the smallest unit that is **alive**?*
	*What is the chain in **organizational biology**?*
	*What **defines** that something is alive biologically?*
	   Hint: Seven things!
	
	Fields of Study in Biology
	
	Botany – the study of plants
	Zoology – the study of animals
	   Anatomy – the study of structure
	   Physiology – the study of function
	      Bonus: *Cytology* – the study of cells
	          Histology – the study of tissues
	
	The four subjects actually make a nice table:
	
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		Botany	Zoology

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Anatomy	Structure of Plants/Parts	Structure of Animals/Parts
Physiology	Function of Plants/Parts	Function of Animals/Parts	 For each one, structure corresponds to function— how amazing is the wisdom of God's design!

Geography and Chronology	History

The Monarchs of England in the 1700s and 1800s
 	
King William III and Queen Mary II
Queen Anne
 	
King George I
King George II
King George III
King George IV
King William IV
 	
Queen Victoria
	Three British Leaders of Christianity in the 1800s
	
	William Wilberforce – English social reformer (1759-1833) – member of British parliament (MP)
	  "God Almighty has set before me two great objects, the suppression of the Slave Trade and the Reformation of Manners" (Diary, 1787).
	
	Charles Spurgeon – the prince of preachers (1834-1892) – pastor of Metropolitan Tabernacle
	  Salvation is "All of Grace."
	
	George Mueller – Brethren minister in Bristol (1805-98) – director of Ashley Down orphanage
	  "It is not a vain thing to trust in Him."

Explanation	**Explanation**

Who are three pioneer American missionaries?
Where did each missionary serve?
Who are four pioneer British missionaries?
Where did each missionary serve?
 	
For both American history and the history of missions, it is helpful to know the monarchs of England:
 	
In the 1700s and 1800s, there are two houses to know:
 	
Stuart Monarchs
  King William III and Queen Mary II – 1689-1702
    William III was from the Dutch House of Orange.
  Queen Anne – 1702-14 (left no heir)
The Acts of Union (1707) joined England and Scotland to form the United Kingdom of Great Britain.
 	
House of Hanover
  King George I – 1714-27 (native German-speaker)
  King George II – 1727-60
    It is reported that he stood at Handel's *Messiah*.
  King George III – 1760-1820 (America's foe)
  King George IV – 1820-30 ("Prinny")
  King William IV – 1830-37 (brother to George IV)
    The two brothers were both immoral,
      but William IV lessened royal extravagance.
    The Reform Act of 1832 reduced crown power.
 	
  Queen Victoria – 1837-1901 (niece to William IV)
    Married her cousin Prince Albert (d. 1861)
      from the house of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha.
    Reigned over the vast British Empire:
      e.g. Empress of India (1876).
	Church History Timeline
	
	Two revolutions—one freeing, one killing:
	Hegel, Romantics, industrial milling—
	Edwards and Brainerd, then Carey and Judson,
	Wilberforce, Livingstone, Taylor, and Paton,
	Spurgeon and Mueller, Austen and Dickens—
	British expansion—a strange mix indeed:
	The field is the world—the gospel, the seed.
	
	Three British Leaders
	
	William Wilberforce – English social reformer (1759-1833) – member of British parliament (MP)
	God granted him success in both his aims:
	1. Abolition of Slave Trade (1807)
	    Abolition of Slavery in the Empire (1833)
	2. Victorian morality came via evangelical witness.
	    He wrote *A Practical View of Christianity* (1797).
	
	Charles Spurgeon – the prince of preachers (1834-1892) – pastor of Metropolitan Tabernacle
	All of Grace is his popular evangelistic book.
	    It was the first Moody Colportage paperback.
	He likely never said what describes his preaching:
	"I take my text and make a bee-line to the cross."
	
	George Mueller – Brethren minister in Bristol (1805-98) – director of Ashley Down orphanage
	He never asked for money nor took a paycheck,
	but he funded Hudson Taylor and many others:
	    e.g. Scriptural Knowledge Institution
	He started the orphanage to glorify God, in showing that He could be trusted, and also to help children.