

More Than Hearing Worksheet

Episode: COrdinary19x2019

Texts: Genesis 15:1-6 • Psalm 33:12-22 • Hebrews 11:1-3, 8-16 • Luke 12:32-40

WORD Smart (D2)

Linguistic - using words effectively. These learners have highly developed auditory skills and often think in words. They like reading, playing word games, making up poetry or stories. They can be taught by encouraging them to say and see words, read books together. Tools include computers, games, multimedia, books, tape recorders, and lecture.

From *"The Distance Learning Technology Resource Guide,"* by Carla Lane on <http://www.tecweb.org/styles/gardner.html>

Text: Genesis 15:1-6

After these things **the word of the Lord** came to Abram **in a vision**, "Do not be afraid, Abram, **I am your shield**; your reward shall be very great."

2 But Abram said, "O Lord God, **what will you give me**, for I continue **childless**, and the heir of my house is Eliezer of Damascus?" 3 And Abram said, "You have given me no offspring, and so a slave born in my house is to be my heir." 4 But **the word of the Lord** came to him, "This man shall not be your heir; no one but **your very own issue** shall be your heir." 5 He brought him outside and said, "**Look toward heaven** and **count the stars, if you are able to count them.**" Then he said to him, "So shall your descendants be." 6 And **he believed the Lord**; and the Lord **reckoned it to him** as righteousness.

Smarts	Images in the text/ interesting exegesis	Illustrations	SFX
WORD smart			This is a story of hope and desire. Rewrite it as a poem. Perhaps a sonnet or an acrostic. Maybe a concrete poem in the shape of a star. Maybe an ode. Here is a list by Rebecca Hussey from BookRiot.com of quite a few different poetic forms. My example will be below (perhaps).

Text: Psalm 33:12-22

12 Happy is the nation whose God is the Lord, the people whom he has chosen as his heritage.

13 The Lord looks down from heaven; he sees all humankind. 14 From where he sits enthroned he watches all the inhabitants of the earth— 15 he who fashions the hearts of them all, and observes all their deeds.

16 A king is not saved by his great army; a warrior is not delivered by his great strength. 17 The war horse is a vain hope for victory, and by its great might it cannot save.

18 Truly the eye of the Lord is on those who fear him, on those who hope in his steadfast love, 19 to deliver their soul from death, and to keep them alive in famine.

20 Our soul waits for the Lord; he is our help and shield. 21 Our heart is glad in him, because we trust in his holy name.

22 Let your steadfast love, O Lord, be upon us, even as we hope in you.

Smarts	Images in the text/ interesting exegesis	Illustrations	SFX
WORD smart		Vss. 13-15 (16-19) put me in mind of chess grandmaster tournament for some reason, with God the GM pondering the board. This isn't particularly WORD smart and crosses over to MATH, but a description of a chess match could fit the bill. Here's a list of chess related novels and stories.	

Text: Hebrews 11:1-3, 8-16

Now **faith** is the assurance of things hoped for, the **conviction** of **things not seen**. 2 Indeed, by faith our ancestors received approval. 3 By faith we understand that the worlds were prepared by **the word of God**, so that **what is seen** was made from **things that are not visible**.

...

8 By faith Abraham obeyed when he was called to set out for a place that he was to receive as an inheritance; and he set out, **not knowing where he was going**. 9 By faith he stayed for a time in the land he had been promised, as in a foreign land, living in tents, as did Isaac and Jacob, who were heirs with him of the same promise. 10 For he looked forward to the city that has foundations, whose architect and builder is God. 11 By faith **he received power of procreation**, even though he was too old—and Sarah herself was barren—because he considered him faithful who had promised. 12 Therefore from one person, and this one as good as dead, descendants were born, **“as many as the stars of heaven and as the innumerable grains of sand by the seashore.”**

13 All of these died in faith without having received the promises, but **from a distance they saw** and greeted them. They confessed that **they were strangers and foreigners** on the earth, 14 for **people who speak in this way** make it clear that they are seeking a homeland. 15 If they had been thinking of the land that they had left behind, they would have had opportunity to return. 16 But as it is, **they desire a better country**, that is, a heavenly one. Therefore **God is not ashamed to be called their God**; indeed, he has prepared a city for them.

Smarts	Images in the text/ interesting exegesis	Illustrations	SFX
WORD smart	In most cases, <i>pistei</i> is translated as “in faith” or “in the faith,” but in Hebrews it is repeatedly translated as “by faith.”	<u>Webster’s</u> gives these definitions of faith 1a : allegiance to duty or a person : LOYALTY <i>- lost faith in the company's president</i> b(1) : fidelity to one's promises (2) : sincerity of intentions <i>- acted in good faith</i> 2a(1) : belief and trust in and loyalty to God (2) : belief in the traditional doctrines of a religion	

		<p>b(1) : firm belief in something for which there is no proof <i>- clinging to the faith that her missing son would one day return</i></p> <p>(2) : complete trust</p> <p>3 : something that is believed especially with strong conviction especially : a system of religious beliefs <i>- the Protestant faith</i></p> <p>Try plugging different ones into the passage. Some of them work here but not there, and so on. Def 2b(1) and (2) pretty much work throughout.</p> <p>•</p> <p>For you Calvinists out there, you probably know that the second great JC said, <i>"Now we shall possess a right definition of faith if we call it a firm and certain knowledge of God's benevolence toward us, founded upon the truth of the freely given promise of Christ, both revealed to our minds and sealed upon our hearts through the Holy Spirit."</i> - <i>Institutes</i>, 3.2.7</p> <p>How does that fit with the passage? Sorta does, sorta doesn't.</p>	
--	--	---	--

Text: Luke 12:32-40

32 "Do not be afraid, little flock, for it is your Father's good pleasure to give you the kingdom. 33 Sell your possessions, and give alms. Make purses for yourselves that do not wear out, an unfailing treasure in heaven, where no thief comes near and no moth destroys. 34 For where your treasure is, there your heart will be also.

Watchful Slaves

35 "Be dressed for action and have your lamps lit; 36 be like those who are waiting for their master to return from the wedding banquet, so that they may open the door for him as soon as he comes and knocks. 37 Blessed are those slaves whom the master finds alert when he comes; truly I tell you, he will fasten his belt and have them sit down to eat, and he will come and serve them. 38 If he comes during the middle of the night, or near dawn, and finds them so, blessed are those slaves.

39 "But know this: if the owner of the house had known at what hour the thief was coming, he would not have let his house be broken into. 40 You also must be ready, for the Son of Man is coming at an unexpected hour."

Smarts	Images in the text/ interesting exegesis	Illustrations	SFX
WORD smart	<p>From Mark Davis:</p> <p>2. I'm reading [in vs. 39] the 'house despot' as like the household manager, different from the lord, but responsible for the security of the house. (Carson, for you Downton Abbey fans.) 'house despot' because that is a transliteration of οἰκο/δεσπότης</p> <p>4. There is a radical shift in the analogy here from the return of the lord after wedding feasts to the coming of a thief. In the first analogy, they knew the lord would return and</p>	<p>According to Google.com:</p> <p>Thief: a person who steals another person's property, especially by stealth and without using force or violence.</p> <p>Master: 1. a man who has people working for him, especially servants or slaves. (a) a person who has dominance or control of something. 2. a man in charge of an organization or group. 3. a skilled practitioner of a particular art or activity.</p> <p>The two words give very distinct sense of the character of the two roles in question. One has little control and takes by stealth while the other controls much and acts public to organize others.</p>	<p>Display these definitions on screen or on posters or in the bulletin so people can read them and compare them with you.</p>

	<p>the point was to be on constant readiness for it because the precise time was not known. In the second analogy, the thief is the one who comes when the homeowner is not expecting it. The entry of a thief is a truly random unwanted event, whereas the return of the lord is an imprecise expected event. What do these two disparate figures mean when used side-by-side here?</p>	<p>Which one would you think of as a comparison to Jesus? In that way of his, Jesus uses <i>both</i> as illustrations for the Son of Man. And of course, in that way of his, when Jesus talks about the master, he is serving the servants. No standard definition is safe with Jesus!</p>	
--	---	--	--

<http://leftbehindandlovingit.blogspot.com/2013/08/the-coming-of-lord-or-maybe-thief.html>