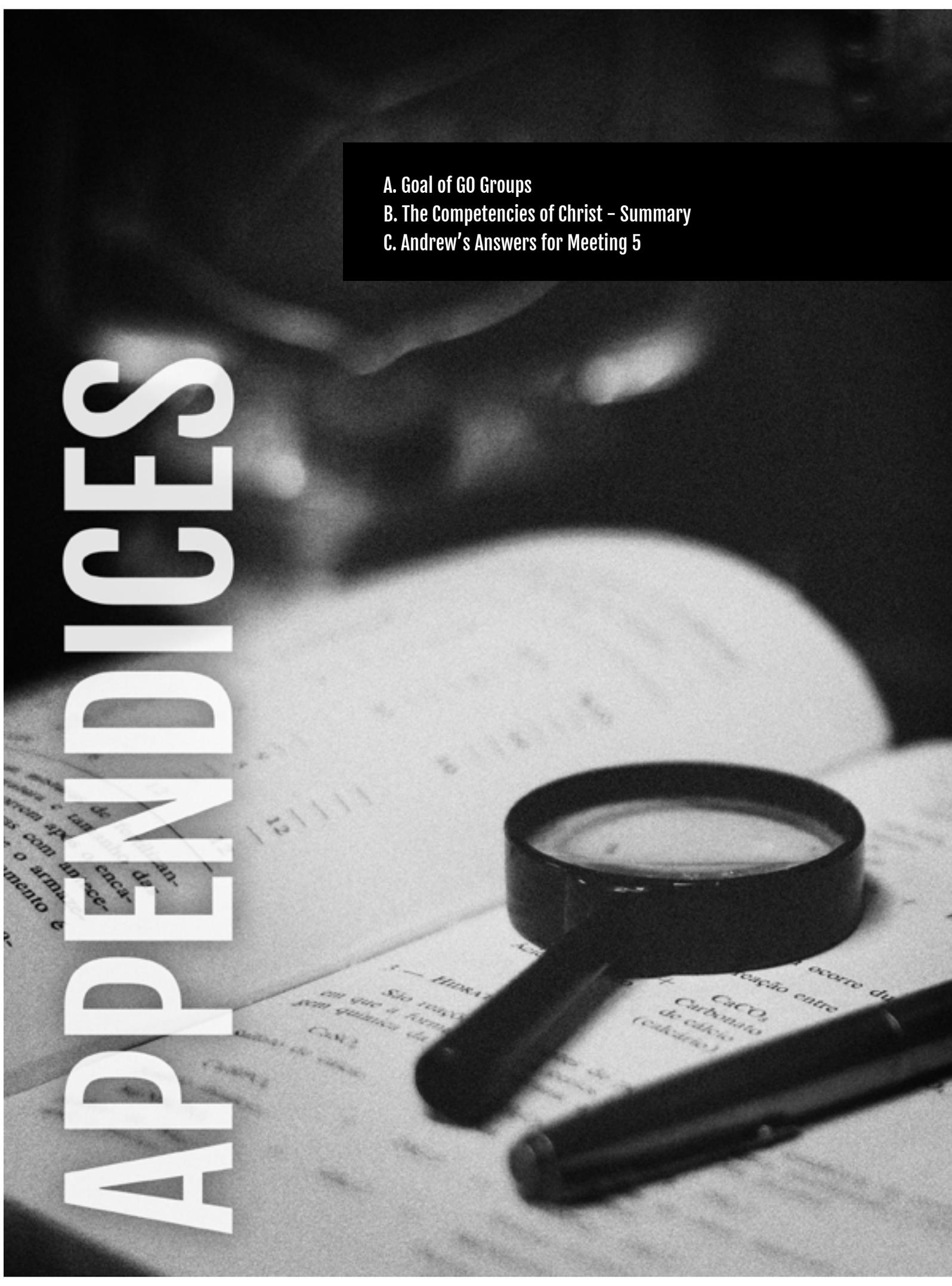
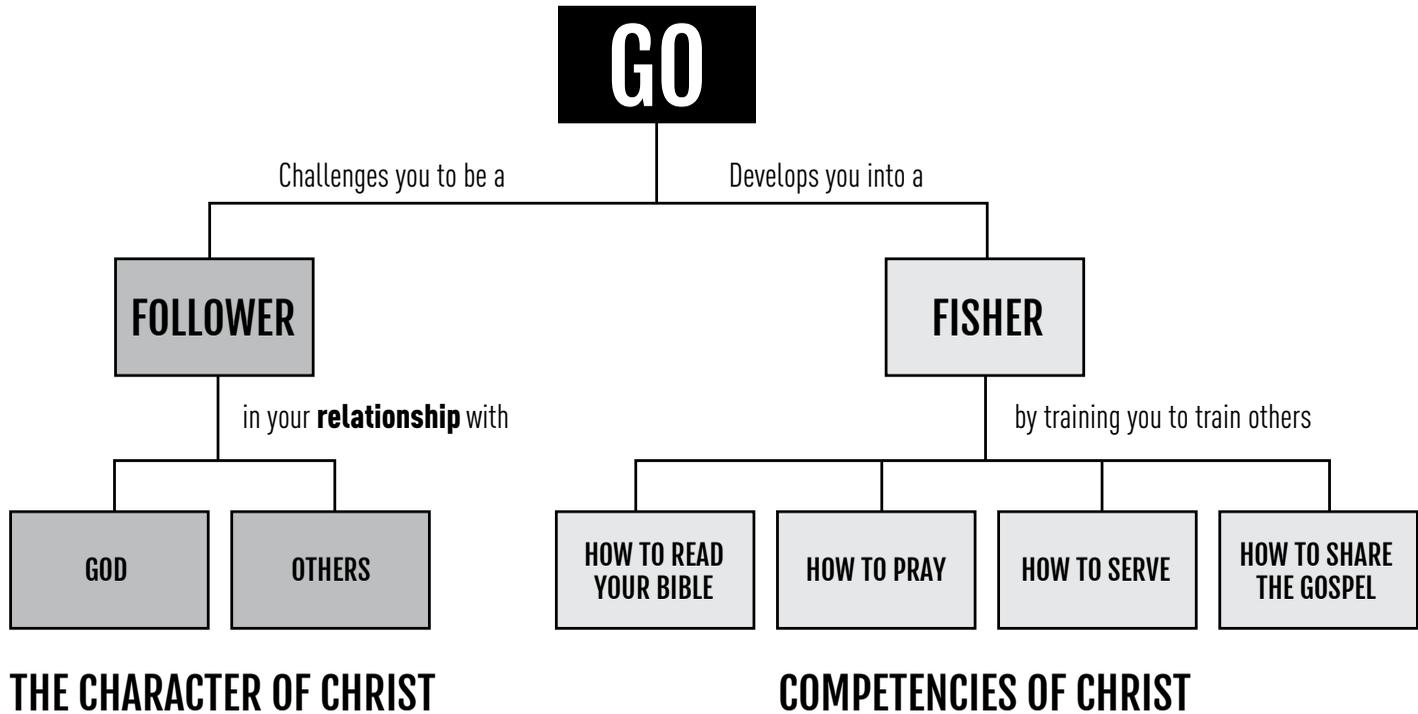


APPENDICES

- A. Goal of GO Groups
- B. The Competencies of Christ - Summary
- C. Andrew's Answers for Meeting 5



APPENDIX A THE GOAL OF GO GROUPS



APPENDIX B THE COMPETENCIES OF CHRIST – SUMMARY

READ	PRAY	SERVE	SHARE
<p>READ</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Observe (God/man) • Ask Questions <p>REFLECT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discover Context • Answer Questions <p>RESPOND</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use SPEC to find a principle • Make it a GO to complete 	<p>ADORATION</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recognizing who God is <p>CONFESSION</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recognizing who I am <p>THANKSGIVING</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recognizing what God has done <p>SUPPLICATION</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Telling God our requests 	<p>CONSIDER</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See the needs of others <p>CONSULT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seek God's power and guidance <p>COMPLETE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Serve for God's glory 	<p>YOUR STORY (15 Second Testimony)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">← T →</p> <p>GOD'S STORY (3 Circles)</p>

APPENDIX C ANSWERS FOR MEETING 4

step 4

EPHESIANS 1:3-14

READ MY OBSERVATIONS

V3-4

- God the Father is the God of Jesus Christ.
- God the Father is the Father of Jesus Christ.
- Jesus Christ is our Lord.
- God the Father has blessed us in Christ
- God the Father has blessed us with every spiritual blessing in the heavenly realm.
- God the Father chose us in him.
- God the Father chose us before the foundation of the world.
- We were blessed with spiritual blessings so that we should be holy and blameless before God

V5-6

- God the Father predestined us in love.
- God the Father predestined us for adoption to himself as sons.
- God the Father predestined us for adoption through Jesus Christ.
- God the Father predestined us according to the purpose of his will.
- Our predestination for adoption is to the praise of God the Father's glorious grace.
- We have been blessed with God's glorious grace in the beloved.

V7-8

- In the Beloved, we have redemption.
- We have redemption through the Beloved's blood.
- Our redemption is the forgiveness of our trespasses.
- Our redemption is according to the riches of God the Father's grace.
- God the Father lavished grace upon us.
- God the Father lavished grace in all wisdom and insight.

V9-10

- God the Father made known the mystery of his will when he lavished grace upon us.
- God the Father made known the mystery of his will according to his purpose.
- God the Father set forth his purpose in Christ.
- God the Father set forth his purpose as a plan for the fullness of time.
- God the Father's plan was to unite all things in him, things in heaven and things on earth.

V11-12

- We have obtained an inheritance in God the Father.
- We have obtained an inheritance because we have been predestined.
- We were predestined according to the purpose of God the Father.
- God the Father works all things according to the counsel of his will.
- The first to hope in Christ received an inheritance for the praise of God the Father's glory.

V13-14

- We were sealed with the promised Holy Spirit in God the Father.
- We were sealed with the promised Holy Spirit when we heard the word of truth and believed in God the Father.
- The Holy Spirit is the guarantee of our inheritance.
- The Holy Spirit is our guarantee until we acquire possession of our inheritance.
- The Holy Spirit is our guarantee to the praise of his glory.

QUESTIONS

1. What is every spiritual blessing in the heavenly realm?
2. What does it mean that we were chosen in him before the foundation of the world?
3. What does it mean to be predestined for adoption?
4. What does redemption mean?
5. Who is the Beloved?
6. What is our inheritance?
7. What does it mean to be sealed by the promised Holy Spirit?
8. How is the Holy Spirit the guarantee of our inheritance?
9. When will we acquire possession of our inheritance?

REFLECT

ANSWERS (CO-RELATE IN NUMBER TO QUESTIONS ABOVE)

1. I don't know what all of them are, but Paul mentions many of them in this passage. God choosing us, predestining us for adoption, redeeming us through Christ, and sealing us with the Holy Spirit are examples of these spiritual blessings.
2. God knew we were going to be saved before he created the world.
3. God knew that he was going to send Jesus to the Cross before he created the world. Because of sin, all of us were destined without hope for hell (cf Eph 2:1-4). God predestining us does not mean that Christ only died for a certain portion of the human race (some refer to this portion as the elect). Christ's death and resurrection was for all mankind (2 Cor 5:15). God does not delight when the wicked die (Ezk 18:23, 32), but rather he desired for all men to be saved (1 Tim 2:4). Our predestination then is God making a way for us be rescued. Without Christ, all of us are justly doomed to hell. Praise be to God that he sent his one and only Son!
4. See my Cross-Reference search below for this answer.
5. The Beloved is Jesus. Jesus is the one who shed his blood. It's a little confusing with the pronouns. If replaced the pronouns with what they represent, verse 7 would read this way, "In God the Father, believers have redemption through Jesus' blood, the forgiveness of believers' trespasses, according to the riches of God the Father's grace".
6. This is another word that would be great to cross-reference. A quick search on Blue Letter Bible, this time using the whole New Testament as the search range, turned up 17 uses. From these usages, we see that it is often used to describe what is passed down to the children after a parent dies. This however is not how it is used in v11. Inheritance is also used to refer to what we shall receive in heaven through our faith in Christ (1 Pet 1:3-5). It is the full realization of our salvation. Theologians call this glorification. We are made perfect, and we exist in a perfect place with God for eternity. This definition fits very well with the context of Ephesians 1.
7. The Holy Spirit is the covenant seal of our assured inheritance. When we got saved, the Holy Spirit indwelt us. He does many things, but one of his jobs is to testify to us that we no longer belong to this world but rather we belong to the Kingdom of God.
8. The Holy Spirit was placed in us as God's down payment. It demonstrates his intention to bring us into heaven, which will happen for all who believe through faith in Christ.
9. Usually, the one who dies gives away an inheritance to someone who remains. Ironically in Ephesians 1:11, the one who dies receives the inheritance. When we die, we will receive this inheritance.

CROSS-REFERENCE FOR "REDEMPTION"

Here is what I found:

There are six times that Paul uses "redemption" in his writings. This redemption is in Christ Jesus (Rom 3:24, 1 Cor 1:30, Col 1:14). This redemption happened when Christ died on the Cross and rose from the grave. This redemption was of our bodies (Romans 8:23). Romans 3:24 makes redemption synonymous with justification.

This is what it means in 1:7:

Justification is a term that Paul uses a lot. When Paul uses it, he is referring to what happens when a person believes that Jesus is their Lord and Savior. It is a legal term. To be justified is to go from a position of accusation to a position of righteousness. We all stood accused before God because of our sin. The punishment levied against us was the wrath of God. When Christ died on the Cross, the Great Exchange took place. He took the punishment for our sin, and we received his righteousness. We did nothing to deserve it, that is why it is called grace.

Redemption has a very similar meaning. Instead of being a legal term, this is a marketplace term. To redeem something is to pay the price to purchase it. On the Cross, Christ purchased our salvation. The cost was his blood. Redemption in 1:7 is referring to Christ purchasing our salvation on the Cross through his blood. This salvation is received through faith.

RESPOND

MY SPEC CHART

<p>Is there a SIN to avoid?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A 	<p>Is there a PROMISE to trust?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • God has given me all I need to be holy and blameless before him. • I have been adopted into the family of God. • My right-standing before God is no longer determined by what I do because Christ redeemed me at the cost of his own blood. • The Holy Spirit dwells in me and reminds me that I am going to heaven when I die.
<p>Is there an EXAMPLE to follow?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A 	<p>Is there a COMMAND to obey?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A

This passage is **HEAVY** on theology. The commands to obey and sins to avoid don't start coming until later in Ephesians. But this means there are many promises to trust. The bolded principle is the one I am going to choose to take a GO on. This will be a GO in my relationship with God.

MY GO:

NAME

Sample

WHAT YOU WANT TO DO

Trust that God's love for me is not dependent on my actions.

MAKE IT MEASURABLE

WHEN: When I sin

HOW: By approaching God as a Father, not a Judge

step 5

JAMES 1:19-27

READ OBSERVATIONS

V19-20

- The beloved brothers (man) are to know this.*
- The beloved brothers are to let every person be quick to hear.
- The beloved brothers are to let every person be slow to speak.
- The beloved brothers are to let every person be slow to anger.
- James does not say "never be angry".
- Man's anger does not produce the righteousness of God.

V21-22

- The "therefore" is an inferential conjunction that connects the previous sentence with the following sentence. Verse 21 makes a conclusion based off of verse 19-20. (See video on conjunctions for more information.)
- The beloved brothers are to put away all filthiness and rampant wickedness.
- The beloved brothers are to receive the implanted word with meekness.
- The implanted word is able to save souls.
- The "but" is a contrastive conjunction, contrasting what precedes with what follows.
- The beloved brothers are to be doers of the word.
- If the beloved brothers are only hearers of the word, then they deceive themselves.

V23-25

- "For" in v23 & v24 are explanatory conjunctions, answering why the command in verse 22 needs to be obeyed.
- If a man only hears the word, it's like forgetting what you look like after looking in a mirror.
- "But" in v25 contrasts what a hearer is like with what a doer is like.
- If a man is a doer of the word, he will be blessed in his doing.
- The law mentioned is perfect and a source of liberty.
- A doer is one who looks and perseveres.
- A hearer forgets.
- A doer acts.
- There are three distinct responses to the Word of God: hearing (19b-20), receiving (21), obeying (22-25)

V26-27

- A man who doesn't bridle his tongue can think he is religious.
- This kind of man deceives his heart.
- This kind of man's religion is worthless.
- There is a religion that is pure and undefiled before God the Father.
- Pure religion for the beloved brothers is to visit orphan and widows in their distress and to keep oneself unstained from the world.

QUESTIONS

1. What does it mean that a man's anger does not produce the righteousness of God?
2. What does meekness mean?
3. What is the implanted word?
4. How does the implanted word save souls?
5. Why is it that someone who is a hearer only deceives himself?
6. What is the perfect law?
7. How will a doer be blessed?
8. Why is a man who can't bridle his tongue deceiving himself?
9. What does it mean to visit orphans and widows in our day?
10. What does it mean to keep oneself unstained from the world?

REFLECT

ANSWERS (CO-RELATE IN NUMBER TO QUESTIONS)

1. A man's anger is not consistent with God's character if it is not slow. Does this mean there is no kind of righteous anger? Yes and no. Yes, righteous anger exists. Yet righteous anger looks nothing like what we think it should. The Christian response should never be to fight fire with fire. Notice James doesn't say never be angry. In the Old Testament, when God is described as "slow to anger", the literal translation is "God has a long nose." When you get angry, your face starts to turn red. It starts with your cheeks, goes throughout your face, but the last thing to turn red is your nose. It's like God is saying he won't act on his frustration until it gets to that point. Righteous anger looks a lot more like overcoming good with evil (Rom 12:14-21). Righteous anger produces an earnestness to bless, seek peace, and trust that God will avenge ALL wrongdoings.
2. See My Cross-Reference below.
3. The word is God's Word. The implanted word is God's Word which has been written on one's heart. This is not referring to the gospel (see iv).
4. Whenever you see the word "save" in the Bible, you must always ask, "Saved from what?". If you assume that all uses of "save" mean salvation that leads to heaven, you will be wrong more often than not. Context tells us that James' audience already believes in Christ (1:1-2, and use of "brothers" or "beloved brothers" throughout the book). Once a believer is justified, they don't need to be justified (or saved unto heaven) again. Thus, a different kind of deliverance is taking place here. By obeying God's Word, believers can preserve (save) themselves from the consequences of their sin. According to Constable, "The ultimate consequence of sin for a believer is premature physical (not eternal) death (cf. 1:15; 5:19-20; Prov. 10:27; 11:19; 12:28; 13:14; 19:16; Rom. 8:13; 1 Cor. 11:30; 1 John 5:16). This fits the context very well, for 1:12 speaks of persevering in obedience to God in order to obtain a crown of life. Disobedience leads to the opposite.
5. James carries a strong tone against hypocrisy. He asserts time and time again that a believer's knowledge should be matched by his obedience to that knowledge. Therefore, one who thinks God is pleased with him for simply hearing God's Word is a hypocrite and he is self-deceived.
6. Constable states that "the perfect law to which James referred is the revelation of God's will contained in Scripture." It is not the Mosaic Law. Believers in Christ are members of a new Covenant, not the Old Mosaic Covenant (Hebrews 8:6-7, 13). We know this because liberty is used to describe it. This falls in line with the "law of Christ" which gives liberty according to Paul (Gal 5:1, 6:2, cf. Matt 11:30)
7. This definitely doesn't mean obedience yields to earthly prosperity. Jesus' promises persecution in this life for obedience (John 15:18-20). James also infers that believers will go through trials of many kinds (1:3, he says "when" not "if"). Blessings for obedience will be rewarded in the next life undoubtedly. God will bless us in this life for our obedience, but the manner in which that blessing comes remains mysterious. What can be said is that this blessing will entail a greater and deeper relationship with Him.
8. This is an example of a self-deceived hypocrite. See answer v.
9. Constable writes, "Taking care of 'orphans' and 'widows' (conduct) is a duty that lies close to the heart of God (cf. Exod. 22:22-24; Deut. 10:18; Isa. 1:17; Jer. 5:28; Ezek. 22:7; Zech. 7:10)." In that day, there was no government plan to financially support the poor. The needy were absolutely dependent on the community. Also in that day, a woman's financial stability was dependent on her husband (Ruth 3:1). If a woman wanted a stable future, she needed a husband. Therefore, a widow would die unless she received the generosity of the community or remarried. It was the same with orphans. It is hard to fathom in our day a widow or orphan dying of starvation. The command is to take care of those who have nothing to offer you in return. True religion is caring looking after the marginalized. In our day, orphans, widows, single-parents, foster kids, the poor, prisoners, etc. could fall under this category.
10. The reasonable response to the justification we have received by the blood of Christ is to not be conformed to the pattern of this world, but rather we are to be transformed by the renewing of our mind to better understand God's will. This is our proper form of worship (Rom 12:1-2).

CROSS-REFERENCE FOR “MEEKNESS”

Here is what I found from each verse:

VERSE	USAGE OF “MEEKNESS”
PS 45:4	Meekness is something that a king should fight for, along with truth and righteousness. It is very positive, and the fact that the king is fighting denotes strength not weakness.
2 COR 10:1	Paul compares this with gentleness. Humility is seen in the same verse as well. Meekness was an attribute of Christ.
COL 3:12	Meekness is something that ought to be put on by God’s people. It is associated with compassion, kindness, humility, and patience. This is a very positive attribute. It stands right next to humility. This means Paul is either distinguishing humility and meekness or he is emphasizing the importance of humility by repeating it with a synonym.
JAMES 3:13	The manner in which believers are to conduct themselves is in the meekness of wisdom. Thus, it is wise to be meek. 3:13 is contrasted with 3:14. So, we see that “bitter jealousy” and “selfish ambition” are antonyms of meekness. 3:15 states that meekness is from heavenly wisdom, but jealousy and ambition are earthly, unspiritual, and demonic.

Which of these 4 is going to be the most helpful in determining the meaning of meekness in James 1:21? Why?

James 3:13 is the most helpful verse amongst those listed above. How James uses the word meekness may differ from another author (i.e. Paul). If we want to know how James uses it, the most helpful usages will be contained in his writings.

What do you think the meaning of meekness in James 1:21 is?

Meekness can be defined as synonymous to humility. Other translations use humility here (NIV, NLT, NET, NASB). Humility is not a weak adjective. It is not thinking of oneself less. It can be defined as aggression for God. Pride is aggression for self. This is why James 4:6 says, “God opposes the proud but gives grace to the humble.” To be meek is to use your strength to pursue to God’s will, not your own. The unselfishness of meekness perfectly contrasts the bitter jealousy and selfish ambition seen in 3:14.

<p>Is there a SIN to avoid?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We should not be impatient or ungodly with our anger. • We are not to be hearers only of the Word of God. • I should not speak without filtering my words through God's desire for what ought to be said. 	<p>Is there a PROMISE to trust?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If I obey the Word of God, then I will somehow grow deeper in my relationship with him.
<p>Is there an EXAMPLE to follow?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I am to be like the man who looks into the law of Christ, perseveres in it, and obeys it. 	<p>Is there a COMMAND to obey?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We are to be quick to listen. • We are to be slow to speak. • We are to put away all filthiness and rampant wickedness. • We are to receive with humility God's Word. • We are to obey the Word of God (the law of Christ). • I am to keep myself from valuing the sinful things that the world values.

EXAMPLE GO:

NAME

Sample

WHAT YOU WANT TO DO

I want to be quick to listen.

MAKE IT MEASURABLE

WHEN: each time I talk with my wife.

HOW: by listening to my wife first & asking follow up questions