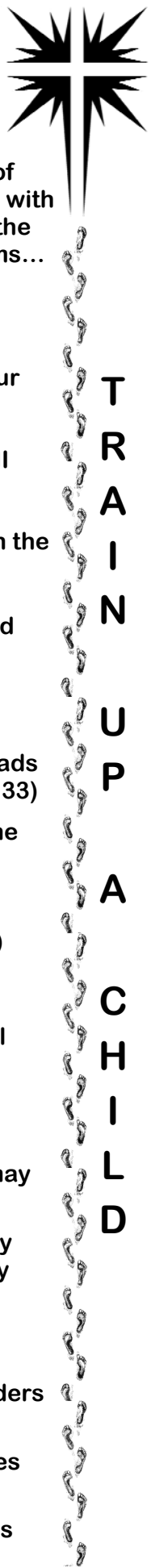
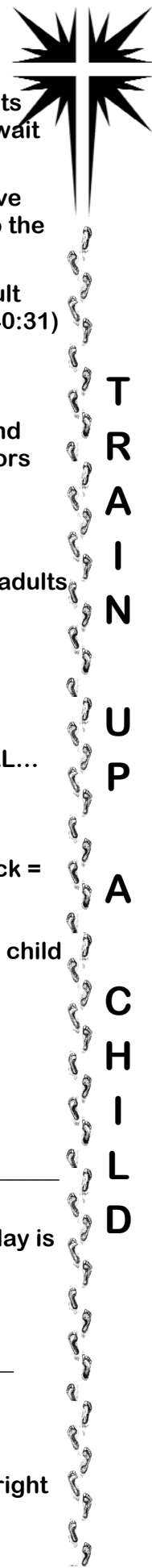


SESSION 6 – “Teaching the Honor of Respect”



- I. **INTRODUCTION:** Until the early 1960's, the church taught biblical absolute truths of salt and light that influenced the home for Jesus. Then, the Laodicean era kicked in with unbelief in the church regarding the final authority of Scripture, and _____ became the authority, dragging liberalism into our churches, families, and cultural belief systems... (Hosea 4:6, 9; Mt. 5:13-16).
- A. **What is biblical character?**
1. The God-given quality of moral restraint upon the heart, revealed in our conduct.
 2. The boundaries of God's _____ constrain our hearts to be like His (II Cor. 5:14)
 3. Absolute truths build deep security in lives and families, as we bond in the beloved
 4. Character that honors God, respects authority, thus _____ God (I Cor. 10:31)
 - a. The character of our children should be the same (Gal. 5:22), though their personalities may be very different.
 - b. **REMEMBER** honor means to give heed, listen to; thus, honor leads to _____ the right people and things (Jn. 5:44; I Cor. 15:33)
 - c. Thus, Christian character is moral and social excellence and the thought process (Philippians 1:9-11; 4:8) that bears fruits of righteousness, abundantly in time.
- B. **Key relationships that shape character development (Proverbs 13:20; 15:31)**
1. **Respect for authority (Hebrews 13:17; Romans 13:1; I Peter 1:17)**
 - a. How parents respond to authority is the _____ children will follow (I Corinthians 11:1)
 - b. The Laodicean church has lost the mandate to respect pastors called by God
 - c. We need to honor the _____ of authority, even though we may not agree with all decisions made
 - d. An attitude of respect is not **REAL**, unless that respect is clearly **SHOWN**...i.e. beliefs are revealed by behavior (Heb. 3)...love by obedience (Jn. 14)
 2. **Respect for age (elders)**
 - a. Leviticus 19:32...fear of God is demonstrated by respect for elders (Hebrew culture = 40+)
 - b. Job 12:12...the longer we live, the more understanding becomes _____
 - c. Jewish proverb: “He who respects and takes care of the aged is rewarded as though he took care of God Himself”



3. **APPLICATION:** The interrupt rule...children _____ interrupt adults who are talking, but touch the adult’s side with their hand to say “I’ll wait for you to acknowledge me”...
 - a. This vehicle allows a child to demonstrate honoring those above “self”, while at the same time communicating silently a need to the parent or adult
 - b. The child thus learns to _____, thus showing they trust the adult (parent) that their needs will be met in an orderly way (Isaiah 40:31)
 - c. This helps the child gain the _____ discipline of patience, recognizing the “world doesn’t revolve around them”
 - d. This communicates to the 3rd party the standards of respect and honor you as a family live by (REMEMBER...honoring age, honors God and His Word)!

4. **APPLICATION:** Whatever happened to Mr. and Mrs.?
 - a. Humanists have tried to elevate the child to _____ status with adults
 - b. Teens get abortions without parental notice, e.g.!
 - c. Our culture, having no respect for God, now has none for any authority...the “Me generation”...

II. INSTRUCTION: CULTIVATING RESPECT FOR PARENTS AND ADULTS IN GENERAL...

- A. Shyness is no excuse for _____ to adults

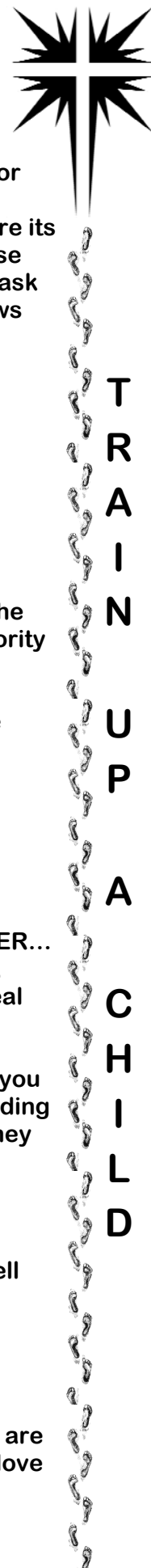
- B. A response must be expected to verbal communication, to show respect; lack = disrespect

- C. Parents are the 1st authority in every child’s life and must be respected for a child to have an orderly, long life (Proverbs; Ephesians 6:1-4)...process of parenting/discipleship: 4 phases...
 1. Disciplinarian...ages birth to 5
 - a. Tight boundaries clearly defined and well enforced by loving discipline (Hebrews 12)
 - b. **MAIN GOAL:** train child to understand your right and _____ to rule as God’s authority
 - c. You must get control of the child so you can train them while clay is soft!

 2. Training...ages 6-12...boundaries enlarge
 - a. Build in values to handle freedom of choices, as they _____ under your roof for the “game of life” ...strategic learning opportunities...
 - b. Trainers, in athletics, use schedules, drills, and exercises to practice disciplines of “self”, so the mind trains the body with right responses (Galatians 2:20)



3. Coaching...ages 13-19...boundaries greatly enlarge
 - a. Now our children are in the game of life, in Satan's world (I Jn. 5:18-19)
 - b. We can send in plays from the sidelines and huddle during timeouts, but we no longer stop the game for them, and show them how it is done.
 - c. They are now calling the plays _____ and moving on in life's decisions
 - d. How well our children play the game has a great deal to do with their previous phases of training
 4. Friendship...ages 20ff...no boundaries, unless living at home
 - a. There came a day Jesus called his disciples " _____ ", at end of training, as true discipleship is not materials, but a DEEP relationship, the "beloved"...(Philippians 4:1)
 - b. If the parent _____ as the friend with wide boundaries, he will have to tighten the boundaries in later years, which will be ALMOST impossible
 - c. Truth, lived out, eventually creates great freedoms to people who have been trained to _____ that freedom (John 8:31-32)!
- D. APPLICATIONS...STUDY PROVERBS FOR A MONTH, WITH YOUR SPOUSE OR A FRIEND, AND NOTE PATTERNS OF GODLY AND DESTRUCTIVE BEHAVIORS...
1. Respect for _____ (siblings)
 - a. John 13:34-5
 - b. This is best taught by modeling
 2. Respect for _____
 - a. Stewardship...parable
 - b. Luke 12:48...application: bicycle left outside in the rain...
 3. Respect for _____
 - a. God's creation is a gift...all He made is good (Gen.1)
 - b. "No littering"...pick up trash you see...it's God's creation/world...
 - c. The way we treat pets...food, water (privilege/responsibility)



SESSION 7 – “The Appeal Process”

- I. **INTRODUCTION:** We have learned that immediate obedience without questioning or murmuring is God’s standard, yet involves sensitivity in the training process. Discernment requires we not ask a child to turn off a video only a few minutes before its conclusion e.g.; or to put away a game very near its completion; those actions cause frustration. This is where the APPEAL process begins. This is where the child may ask the parent to change the instructions based on new information. This process allows parents to avoid unnecessary conflict and to build communication without _____ authority, to maintain harmony in the home (Psalm 127:1)
- II. **INSTRUCTION: GUIDELINES FOR THE APPEAL PROCESS...(Cf. Abraham, Moses appeals to God)...**
- A. Appeals must be made to the parent giving the instructions. This prevents undermining the authority of both parents.
 - B. Appeals must be humbly and meekly presented, to _____ authority and the parents’ right to rule. Make SURE their attitude is not challenging your authority (Proverbs 22:6).
 - C. Appeals can only be made ONCE! No means NO! This process hinges on the child learning the parents are loving and trustworthy and will thus listen to _____ appeals.
 - D. Start by teaching your child to say “May I appeal?” This makes the child acknowledge you are the authority.
 - E. Appeals are a _____. Don’t let the child ruin the process by excessive appeals, especially to objectionable tasks they merely do not like! REMEMBER... the appeal must be based on new information the parent did not have (mom, there’s only 5 minutes more to the video’s ending)...e.g. a child cannot appeal normal household duties or chores.
 - F. For this process to work, parents must be fair and flexible. Think about why you say “no”; is there a good reason it can’t be “_____”. This process is a life building character process that shapes the child for future encounters with a boss they may not like submitting to; and to the Word of God when it convicts, remembering God loves them, and a BIG part of that love is the training of discipline/discipleship... (Hebrews 12).
 - G. This process is best started with children age 5 and up who have learned well you are God’s authority in the home.
- III. **BENEFITS OF THE APPEAL PROCESS**
- A. It makes obedience _____ to children, since they know their parents are approachable and willing to revisit previously given instruction as an act of love
 - B. It protects children from becoming needlessly frustrated (Ephesians 6:4).

- C. It prepares children to interact correctly with present and future authorities.
- D. It _____ parental authority from being arbitrary, legalistic, or authoritarian.
- E. It reinforces family harmony during the teen years. When children grow confident of their parents' fairness, the harmony derived is further magnified in the teen years.
- F. It helps accomplish the needed transition from the duty of obedience, to submitting to parents out of _____ and holy love (John 14:21)...delight vs. _____ (Psalm 37:3-6)
- G. It communicates to the world how biblical authority maintains fairness with integrity.

