Introduction

1. Are there governmental principles from the Old Testament and New Testament that apply to America today? Yes or No? (x)

Yes, some principles apply both in ancient Israel, although it was a theocracy and a monarchy, and in the New Testament, which was the church and the Jewish people under Roman oppression, that also apply to a completely different setting, such as America which is a Constitutional Republic, which determines things with democratic values, that is voting.

2. What did Dr. Garlow mean when he said it is not a case of “Right v. Left,” but rather “Right v. Wrong?” (xii)

The issue here is not Democrat or Republican parties. The issue here is biblical truth.

3. What did Dr. Garlow mean when he said his “calling was not to save a nation?” (xii)

Our goal is to love God and love our neighbor as ourselves, to walk in the things of God. When we do that, a nation would be saved. Our primary commitment is to make Christ known. When that happens to enough people, a nation is saved.
1. Notice that most people in the survey said that they don’t know what to say when it comes to political and social issues. Do you feel that way? If so, why? If not, why not? (3)

2. Why did Dr. Garlow contend that everything changed on July 2, 1954? What happened then? How were churches different in the first 160yrs of American History? Why is it considered controversial if a pastor speaks from the Bible about issues that might affect the political structures? (4)

3. What is the real meaning of the phrase “separation of church and state” based on what Thomas Jefferson intended it to be? (7)

That the government would not intrude into the matters of the church in any way. It is not to keep God out of government. This has been twisted and turned on its head. Now the “church” or God is not allowed into the government, yet government has intruded into the church.
1. What does the word hermeneutics mean? Review the 10 principles for interpreting the Bible. Is there any one of these that you have difficulty understanding? (12-13)

2. Have you ever heard anybody say, “That’s judging. You shouldn’t do that. Judge not!” What is the real meaning of that passage? (14)

3. Have you had anyone say, “Well, that’s just your opinion,” or “That’s just your interpretation of the Bible?” How can you deal with that effectively? (15-16)
What is Needed Now

1. In your opinion, why do we have larger churches than ever, bigger Christian universities than ever, more successful Christian publishing than ever, larger radio and TV networks than ever, and yet, America is in rapid spiritual decline? (21-22)

2. Discuss the four P’s - principles, policies, politics (Republican or Democrat), and person. (23) Why is it important to keep them in that order?
   Note: it might be possible to make it into not merely 4 P’s but 6 P’s:
   • Principles (biblical)
   • Policies (which are based on biblical principles)
   • Platforms (the comprehensive list of policy statements)
   • Politics (the sheer reality that the majority votes win, thus need to be educated)
   • Parties (the political parties which stand for various issues)
   • Persons (candidates that run for office, and go on to serve in office)

   What can you do to stay “principle-based?” How can you educate yourself to know the policies that emerge from the biblical principles? Have you ever read the respective Democrat and Republican Party platforms? If not, why not? Do you understand the importance of Jesus followers carrying about “politics?” Do you fully understand the difference between the major parties and the lesser know “third parties?” Do you know the positions of the persons who are running for election that you will vote for in the next election? If not, why not?

3. How have pastors been increasingly silent with the passage of time based upon pages 24-25? How is that possible? What made that happen?

4. On page 25, Dr. Garlow says, “I’m not calling for political activism. I’m calling for biblical applicationalism.” What does he mean by this?

5. How can we open the conversation with people who disagree with us, and might even be most hostile to our values? This is a key issue. How can we form friendships and relationships with those who do not share biblical values? (26-27)

6. Why do you think there are so few Dietrich Bonhoeffers? (27-28)
1. In the Declaration of Independence, it speaks of our inalienable rights and that they were given by God. Why is that important? Why should we care? In what way does this make America exceptional? (32-33)

Of the almost 200 nations on earth, America is the only one which has stated (unless some other nation has now copied this) that rights come from God. This is an exception. This is – in part – American exceptionalism.

2. Garlow contends that acknowledgement of sin is the “line in the sand.” What does he mean by that? Why is it important to acknowledge that evil exists? (34-35)

3. In what ways did our Founding Fathers recognize and understand that evil exists? (35)

Having three branches of government each keeping track of the other – “checks and balances” – is evidence that they understood the proclivity towards evil, especially in government.
1. When our Founding Fathers used the phrase Laws of Nature and Nature’s God, what did they mean? (38)

An acknowledgement of “natural law” or “general revelation” (things God reveals outside of the Bible, simply by observing nature and how it functions, such as male & female pair bonding and procreation) and God Himself (as revealed in the Bible, which is called “special revelation.”)

2. Are there times when we have to confront political leadership? Look at the examples on page 39 of John the Baptist and of Nathan.

3. How is it possible that the focal point for the evaporation of our Religious Liberty has centered so much on the issue of homosexual behavior, homosexual (so called) “marriage” and issues regarding transgenders? (40-41)

(Note: We will deal with the importance of the issue of historical, biblical marriage in Chapter 8.)
1. In what ways have Supreme Court cases impacted our public education? (44-45) What are the practical results of those court cases? (46)

2. Dr. Everett Piper, President of Oklahoma Wesleyan University, says before you take your children to a Christian school, you need to ask the President and head of the Religion Department two questions: “What is your view of Scripture? and What is Truth?” He contends that if they don’t answer you, it is not because they do not know. It is because they refuse to answer. Why are his questions important? Why should we care? (49)

3. Read the following to your group. “It is important that parents know the difference between a truly Christian university and one that states that the college “was founded as a Christian school.” That is code for “we are not distinctly Christian anymore.” Adding to the confusion are the names of universities. Just as an example, look at the spectrum of schools – from non-biblical to strongly biblical – that are named after the great 18th century British evangelist John Wesley, that is, named “Wesleyan.”

- Wesleyan University, located in Middletown, Connecticut, made national headlines for its class “Pornography: Writing of Prostitutes,” which was exposed in 1999 by radio talk show host Dr. Laura. Hardly the type of place you want your children to go. (This school was formerly associated with The Methodist Church.)

- If you believe in the absolute authority and infallibility of the Bible, before you send your child to any of the following universities make sure you ask Dr. Piper’s questions stated above: Dakota Wesleyan (South Dakota), Illinois Wesleyan, Iowa Wesleyan, Kansas Wesleyan, Nebraska Wesleyan, North Carolina Wesleyan, Ohio Wesleyan, Tennessee Wesleyan, Texas Wesleyan, Virginia Wesleyan, and West Virginia Wesleyan. If you adhere to the total reliability of the Bible, and that Jesus is truly the Son of God, that he lived a sinless life, performed real miracles, and that he physically, literally raised from the dead, you might be shocked at their answers. (All were formerly Methodist schools.)

- One other Wesleyan college has been strongly orthodox, but with its acceptance of state funds, I was told that potential faculty cannot legally be asked questions about their personal Christian faith or their personal lifestyle during the interview process. How can any school remain “Christian” if the interviewer cannot ask the interviewee is he or she has a distinctly Christian worldview! How comforting is that to you as a parent? (This one is part of the Free Methodist denomination.)
• In contrast to the long list above, the following colleges with “Wesleyan” in their name are solid, orthodox, biblically rooted and grounded, meaning parents can send their children there with confidence that the professors affirm the truth of Scripture: Indiana Wesleyan, Oklahoma Wesleyan, Southern Wesleyan (South Carolina). (All are part of the Wesleyan denomination.)

• What is the message from all this? Do your homework. Investigate. Ask questions. Expect answers. Don’t let academic appearances seduce you to sacrifice spiritual and biblical integrity. Simply stated, buyer (of colleges) beware.
Political Correctness

1. Have you experienced the pressure from political correctness? If so, where? In what context? Describe?

2. In what way is it a “weapon of mass distraction?” (53)

3. What is meant when it is said that political correctness has really become a form of control of political thought? (54)

4. In what way is tolerance not really tolerance? Have you experienced so-called “tolerance?” What is meant by the phrase “tolerance isn’t a two way street?” (56)

5. Do you struggle sometimes with fear and intimidation? Are you afraid to speak up? (58)
Marriage

1. In what way does Genesis open with a marriage of a man and a woman and Revelation close with a wedding of a bride and a groom? (63)

2. Discuss the descriptions of the full image of God, the creation of Adam, and the “splitting of the adam,” (which is the Hebrew word tsela, meaning half or side.) What does all that mean? (64-65) Can you explain this to someone?

3. Discuss the difference between the Hebrew words Ish and Isha. The letters that appear in one and not the other, the yod and hey, and how they represent the name of YWHW or YAHWEH, God. (66)

4. What did God say about the nature of marriage in Matthew 19:6? (67)

5. What does Well Versed claim a “Marriage” (with a capital “M”) is in Revelation according to pages 68-69?

6. Just for legal reference, how many states voted for marriage? How many voted against traditional marriage, for sodomite so called “marriage?”

31 v. 3
31 voted for traditional, historic, orthodox, biblical natural marriage
(Note: each one of the adjectives is used for a reason:
• tradition as opposed to “non-traditional” or aberrational,
• historic as opposed to non-historic or a-historic,
• orthodox and opposed to heterodoxy or heresy,
• biblical as opposed to anti-biblical,
• natural as opposed to “unnatural” (Paul, in Romans 1.)

3 states voted for homosexual, so called, “marriage.”
1. On page 71, Garlow describes a story about a counselor wanting to meet with his 3rd grade child without the parent being present. How did Dr. Garlow handle it? (71-72) Would you have handled it differently ...or the same? Why?

2. Who is ultimately responsible for the children - parents or the state? (72-73)

God is, but parents are to steward the children.

3. Review Proverbs 22:6 and Deuteronomy 6:6-7. What do they say as it relates to the roles of parents?

4. On page 75, Garlow quotes the Department of Health and Human Services and the Department of Education saying that families are “equal partners” with the government. How do you respond to that statement?

5. Do you sense that there is erosion in parental rights? In what ways?

6. Should parents have the rights to send the children to what school they want?

7. When we speak of “government dollars, whose money is that? Who pays the tax dollars? Do the parents get to direct the tax dollars to what school they want? If so, why? If not, why not?
1. Review the following scriptures (81):
   • Psalm 139:13-16,
   • Jeremiah 1:4-5,
   • Genesis 25:22-23,
   • Psalm 22:10,
   • Luke 1:44.
   Based upon these scriptures, what do we know about life in the womb?

2. Review Exodus 21:22-23. What does this tell you about how God views life in the womb?

3. Review Proverbs 24:11-12. What does that say to us about our role in defending those facing abortion? (82)

4. What does it mean when Janie Garlow McGarity said as a 12yr old in a public speech, “I was an unwanted pregnancy, but I am a wanted child.”? 83

5. Is a fetus a human being? Review the bullet points on pages 84-85.
1. What does it mean when somebody is “born that way?” Aren’t we all born a certain way with certain proclivities toward doing wrong? Don’t we all have to “not yield to temptations to be certain ways that we were born?” (91)

2. Review the story on page 92 about a pastoral counselor on staff at Skyline Church named Don Welch, who is in a lawsuit against the state of California, Welch v. Edmond G. Brown (Governor of California), in which his 1st Amendment rights have been taken away. He is not allowed to counsel a minor that they don’t have to be and don’t have to act out as a homosexual. How does that make you feel about our 1st Amendment rights and the state of our nation?

3. Review the names on page 95: Barronelle Stutzman, Blaine Adamson, Elaine Huguenin. These are only three in an extremely long list of people who were forced to affirm sodomite so called “marriage.” Should they be forced to? Should they not be forced to? If so, why? If not, why not?

4. Let’s review where the Bible speaks about homosexuality beginning on page 97. How do the historical revisionists twist the scriptures starting with
   a) Genesis 19:4-8 (inhospitality in spite of what Jude 7 says.)
   b) Leviticus 18:22, Leviticus 20:13 (they contend people don’t have eat pork and shellfish, or wear clothes with mixed fibers or have mixed seeds, consequently the prohibition against homosexuality was thrown out as well.)
   c) Romans 1:26-27 (this is only referring to ancient temple practices in their view.)
   d) 1 Timothy 1:10 (they contend that this was not referring to loving, caring, monogamous homosexual couples, but to evil men.)
   How do you respond to those who have twisted the scripture so they can affirm the practice of homosexuality? (95-99)

5. How are we to respond to those who differ with us? How can we be loving? Jesus responded “full of grace and truth.” (John 1:14) How can we do the same? Do we sometimes respond with grace, but no truth? Do we sometimes respond with only truth, but no grace? How can we respond to both?

6. Are you reaching out to those struggling with same-sex attraction? If so, how do you do it?

7. Review Matthew 19:5 once again, where Jesus makes the case for two genders and the purpose of marriage?

8. Read 1 Corinthians 6:11. Where is says, “And that is what some of you were.” It clearly states that some were practicing homosexuality, but they were healed. Can you believe that God can heal those with same sex attraction or, at least, not act out on their impulses?
1. Who is responsible for your health? You... or the government? The way you answer that is critical. (104)

2. In what ways does the Affordable Care Act (also known as Obamacare) violate the Religious Freedom Restoration Act?

It forces companies to pay for abortion.

3. Review the story regarding the Department of Managed Healthcare in the State of California at the bottom of page 105-106. What thoughts do you have about the state government (in violation of federal law) forcing churches (and private Christian citizens) to pay for elective abortions?

4. What is the role of government according to Romans 13:4 and 1 Peter 2:14? Is the government supposed to be involved in our healthcare? Is there anyway the church can accomplish this?

To protect the citizenry by punishing evil.
If we had a different tax structure. See chapter on taxes.

5. Review the healthcare strategies of the various Christian organizations listed on page 107-111. In what way is that appealing? Is that something you would ever consider? If yes, why? If not, why not?
1. Is capitalism biblical? Did our daily hard work simply come about because of the curse of sin in Genesis in the Garden of Eden, or was there, in fact, assigned work that Adam had before he and Eve sinned? (116)

Work predated the Fall, and is good. What changed after the fall of humanity into sin was that work became much more toilsome, much more challenging, “by the sweat of your brow.”

2. What is crony capitalism? (117) What happens when a capitalistic spirit does not have a foundation of Judeo-Christian values? Is capitalism selfish? Are the only people who are selfish those who have great wealth, or are people who don’t have riches often equally selfish?

Greed is as prevalent among the “have nots” as it is among the “haves.” The issue is always the heart.

3. Acts 2:45 states, “And they were selling their possessions and belongings and distributing the proceeds to all as any had need.” Is that socialistic? What is socialism?

As a rule of thumb, socialism preempts private property, keeps that for which you have worked, and is a disincentive to hard work and entrepreneurial enterprise.

4. Socialism inherently is when the government forcefully or coercively takes property from those who have to give to those who do not have. Is the Bible socialistic?

The Bible clearly affirms private property ownership, keeping the rewards of hard labor, and rewarding entrepreneurial ways.

5. On page 122, Deuteronomy 14:28 refers to a “poor tax,” in addition to Leviticus 19:10 and Leviticus 23:22, as a way of meeting the needs of the poor? How might that apply to us?
1. Review Matthew 22:17-22. What is really being said there according to pages 123-125?

2. What is the definition of a) progressive tax, b) a fair tax, c) a flat tax? Are any of these more biblical or less biblical than others? (125)

3. Does the Bible advocate a property tax? (127)
   Answer is no because the earth is the Lord’s.

4. What is the difference between owning your land feudally or allodially? (127)
   Feudal - the government has controls on it through taxes, even if you owe no money on the property.
   Allodial - the land can be owned free and clear with no governmental control.

5. Does the Bible advocate a consumption tax or sales tax? (127-128)
   No. In the scriptures you are taxed on your productivity.

6. Ponder the classic line from the 1819 Supreme Court case McCulloch v. Maryland that reveals much about the power to tax? “The power to tax involves the power to destroy.” What does that really mean? (128-129) What does that mean for churches? How does that violate the true, intentional meaning of “separation of church and state” taken from Thomas Jefferson’s January 1, 1902, letter regarding the “wall of separation?”
   The power to tax the church means government could destroy the church.

7. Review page 130 as to how ancient Israel was taxed in a theocracy (God-based government.)
8. Review on page 130-132 the suggestions that Dr. Garlow has regarding how we might borrow a taxation schedule from ancient Israel that might apply to modern America, even though America is a Constitutional Republic.

a) Poll tax - $250 from everyone over 21 yrs of age.

b) 10% Flat tax on all income. (If the government stayed within what it is supposed to do according to the Constitution, could it not survive on 10% of the income of the American people?)

c) 3 1/3% per year “poor tax” - which could even be administered by faith communities of America.

d) 10% Non-taxed Savings - (non-taxed both going into the fund, as well as when it is drawn out of it.) What would that do for the American people in preparing for their future and their reduction for needing government help?
Debt

1. Review the fact that if the government was a personal family, then the numerical equivalents would be that the family would have an income of $52,000, but would be spending $60,800/yr and would have $308,000 debt on its credit card. How long could a family make it like that? How long can a nation make it like that? (135-137)

2. George Bush ran the debt from $5 Trillion to $9 Trillion. Barack Obama, when he was running for president in 2008, said that President George W. Bush’s increase of the debt was “irresponsible and unpatriotic,” and yet, President Obama increased the debt from $9 Trillion to nearly $20 Trillion, not including unfunded liabilities. Is debt a moral and biblical issue? If so, why? If not, why not? Does the phrase “Thou shall not steal from future generations” have relevance to this? In what way?

3. On page 139, Garlow says, “Pastors do not need to become more political. They need to become more biblical. The Bible has many verses that speak to economics whether it is economics of the family, government or any entity.” What does he mean by that? Is the national debt a biblical, theological, moral and ethical issue that should be addressed? Why or why not?
1. The United States declared a “War on Poverty” under President Lyndon B. Johnson. How did that work out? (144)

2. What are the solutions to poverty?

3. How is poverty and economics impacted if a family stays together - with a mom and dad getting a high school diploma first, getting married second, having babies third, and staying together to raise them? (144-146)

To begin to attack poverty, we must begin with the affirmation and reestablishment of the family unit, consisting of dad, mom and children – staying together.

4. Is there dignity in work? In having a job? (146-147)

5. What happens if the faith communities in America were given a 3 1/3% annual tax collected by the government for the purpose of ministering to the poor by the millions of volunteers who comprise the churches of America? Since it is locally administered, what would happen to the free- loaders? Could waste, fraud and abuse be reduced?

6. Some will claim that the church should not be involved in this because that would be a violation of the separation of church and state, but where in the Constitution, in the Enumerated Powers, is the state called upon to do what it is doing? What if the government stayed with what it is good at (national defense, restraining evil and protecting the citizenry) and the church was allowed to do what it is good at (living out the hands and feet of Jesus in many hurting communities, families and persons?) Would this would be the true separation and state that is ordained by God and even recognized by our own Constitution? (148)

7. How well is the present system working considering that we have more than 80 anti-poverty programs administering $750 Billion annually, and yet 46 million Americans are poor today and the poverty rate is not decreasing? What is the problem?

Government has not stayed in its lane and has kept the church from operating freely in its lane.
Minimum Wage

1. Who cares about minimum wage? Should that be a topic that Christians are discussing? If so, why? If not, why not?

2. Let's review the principles on page 152 and following, and discuss why each one of these is important and the scriptures associated with them. Discuss them one at a time:
   1) Maintain a healthy workplace environment
   2) Don't take advantage of workers
   3) Pay in a timely fashion
   4) Permit a free market where wages can be negotiated
   5) Be concerned for the unemployed
   6) Be willing to reduce profits where possible to hire more of the unemployed
   7) Pay a livable wage (with the exception where "starting wage" is merited)
   8) Respect employees and serve employers
   9) Invest in employees and their families

3. Let's go back and review a couple of those. Principle 4. Read the story in Matthew 20:1-15. There was no governmental or union involvement creating hostilities in workplace. The workers could negotiate their wages. The employer continued to hire people throughout the day, but he paid them the same amount for the day. At the end of the day, some were upset because they had worked all day, while others had only worked an hour or so. His question to them was, “Did I not honor what I said I would pay? Are you objecting to my generosity?” Discuss that.

4. What was it that caused the employer to keep hiring people throughout the day?

   It was not his concern for his harvest. It was the concern for unemployed workers. He knew that unemployment harms the soul. He paid them the same because he knew what it would cost them to live that day.

5. What is the difference between a living wage, that people can afford, and a starting wage, such as for a high school junior who just needs to make a few dollars for spending money?

6. Is it possible that employers could pay more per hour if 1) the government was not so overreaching in its regulations, 2) the government was not involved in such exorbitant taxation of businesses, and 3) if an atmosphere of mutual trust and relationships could be developed between employers and employees?

7. Reread page 160 about Hobby Lobby’s commitment to pay significantly above the minimum wage, not because some union forced and created hostility between the worker and the employer, not because the government coerced it, which knows nothing about running a business, but because they were willing to share their profits and build a close relationship with their employees. Is that not the biblical model of Matthew 20?
Social Security

1. There was a time when there were 42 workers for every 1 person on social security. We are getting close to the time when there will be only 2 people for every 1 person on social security. What does that mean economically? (162)

2. Does the Bible speak to the issue of retirement? What does it say about it? Are we ever supposed to move to a time of unproductivity? How can we make sure if we do retire from a set job that we maintain a high level of Christ-honoring productivity? (163)

3. Who designed for us to take care of the elderly? What is the role of the family? (163-164)

4. When God said be fruitful and multiply in Genesis 1:28 and encouraged us to raise children according to Proverbs 31:28, that would “rise and call their elderly parents blessed,” what does us mean for us in taking care of parents in older years, or how we raise our children? (166)
1. In the Obergefell v. Hodges, (NOTE: Pronounced: oh-BURG-a-fell) June 26, 2015 Supreme Court Case, Justice Kennedy launched a vicious attack on Christians stating, “They are just filled with hatred and hostility, so that’s why they are against the definition of marriage being changed.” What is your response to his attacks saying Christians are filled with animus? (169)

2. What was the basis for him changing the definition of marriage? How concerned should we be about this? (170)

The 14th Amendment. However the 14th Amendment was designed to ensure that free slaves were not denied citizenship status. But it has now been used to justify the killing of babies in the womb in the 1973 Roe v. Wade case and now to affirm homosexual so called “marriage” in the Obergefell case.

3. Review on page 171 the definition of “strict constructionism” of the Constitution and “original intent.” What is the difference between that and the Constitution being viewed as a “living document?” Should we be concerned that our Supreme Court Justices regard the Constitution as something that can mean whatever they want it to mean at a given point in history?

4. Is a Supreme Court decision the “law of the land,” or is it actually the Constitution?

5. What can be done to reign in a group of justices that are appointed for life?

- Thomas Jefferson suggested dismissing the court.
- One presidential candidate in 2016 (Mike Huckabee) called for defying the court.
- Another called for defunding the court.

What do you sense are our options? (173)

ELECTING A PRESIDENT that will respect the Constitution and a Senate which understands it’s fiduciary role of defending the Constitution by whom they affirm or do not affirm.
1. What is a “hate” crime? Is there such a thing as a “love” crime?

2. Should a person be punished based upon what they did? Or should we add more punishment if they had a particular attitude while they did it?

3. What is hate speech? Should we be concerned that some people are now considering the Bible to be hate speech?

4. Ake Green, a pastor in Sweden was sentenced to a month in prison for preaching from Romans 1 that homosexuality is a sin. Should that concern us? (178)
Social Justice

1. What is social justice? What does it mean? (180)

At one point it had a great meaning, but now it has drifted effectively into meaning Marxism or Liberation Theology, the view that the world is made up of the oppressed and the oppressors, and only the oppressed are really “saved.”

2. Read Galatians 3:28. It addresses
   • racism when it speaks of Jew v. Greek
   • sexism when it speaks of male v. female
   • classism (strife between economic “classes”) when it speaks of slave or free. (180)

Discuss the verse. What is it saying? How is it relevant?

3. The Bible repeatedly calls for justice, concern for the poor, widows and orphans. But is there a better term rather than “social justice,” (which has become a euphemism for government taking from rich people and giving to poor people)? How about using the phrase “biblical justice,” which would mean that we care about justice that God cares about…and we respond to the problem in the ways that God calls us to, rather than by demanding that the government becomes Marxist or Socialistic, confiscating from the rich. (181)

4. Review the list of things on page 182-184 that the person who Dr. Garlow heard speak about social justice advocated. He called for:

   a) Called for socialism
   b) Said the government is sexist because Congress should be half male and female
   c) Said the nation is racist because the Congress should have the same percentages racially as the population
   d) Called for wealth redistribution - take from whomever is rich and give to the poor
   e) Spoke of poverty - and failed to address the issue of the family
   f) Assigned guilt and blame to all of us for anything that ever happens in society, in other words if someone is a terrorist, it is our fault
   g) Spoke about terrorism - and made it an anti-police rant, never mentioning Islamic terrorism which encircles the globe.

Discuss these one at a time.
1. Review the scriptures
   - Genesis 1:26-27
   - Galatians 3:28
   - John 13:34
   - Acts 10:34
   ...as they relate to the topic of racism. (185)

2. What was the essence of Dr. Garlow’s story on pages 187-188 regarding people who do not have connections with those in power? How did that story impact you?

3. What was the purpose of Dr. Garlow’s second story on pages 188-189 when he spoke about the importance of having a daddy? Why is that important?

4. What was the purpose of Dr. Garlow’s third story when he talked about “understanding their issues”? (189) Question: if you are white, do the ethnic minorities around you feel that you understand their issues?

5. What was the purpose of Dr. Garlow’s fourth story when he quotes a prominent black leader saying, “I needed that.” (189-190) What was that leader really saying?

6. What can we learn in these areas? How can we be involved in the solutions listed on page 191? Regarding education - can we tutor underserved and underprivileged children? Absence of economic investment in black areas might be more difficult for you personally to address, but what thoughts do you have on the need for this?

7. Why should we be concerned about judicial reform? Review the story on pages 191-192 regarding judicial reform. What thoughts do you have?

8. Why should we be concerned about prison reform? Review the story on pages 192-193 regarding prison reform. What thoughts do you have?

9. Review the story of TORI, Texas Offenders Re-entry Initiative, on pages 193 and following. Is there someway you, your church, can do that?
1. Why does war exist? (200)

2. Is war ever justified? (201)

3. What are the rules of conduct in war when we have to have it? (202)
1. Why have both Democrats and Republicans failed to follow through with a plan in this area? (204-205)

Democrats feel they can get more votes; Republicans feel they can get cheaper labor.

2. Review the eight biblical principles on page 206-207 regarding immigration. What thoughts do you have as you read them? Review them one at a time? What do each one of these mean?

3. What does the word desuetude (pronounced DEH-swah-tude) mean on page 208? Why is that important?

When a government fails to uphold the law, creative confusion, and actually “nullifying” the law. The result is lawlessness. The “rule of law” is lost.

4. What are your thoughts on Dr. Garlow’s call for two healing steps? (209)
   a. The national government would apologize for its failure to uphold the law. [Admittedly quite unlikely.]
   b. A “pathway” [not amnesty] would be constructed to provide for legalization.
1. Read Genesis 12:3. What does it mean? What are its implications for today?

2. Read
   • Isaiah 66:8
   • Ezekiel 20:34
   • Ezekiel 34:13
   • Isaiah 43:5-6
   • Amos 9:14-15

   What are these passages referring to?

   It is nothing short of a miracle that after 2000 yrs a nation has been reborn.

3. What is Zionism? (216)

   The belief that Israel has the right to exist and to defend itself.

4. What does anti-Semitism mean? (216-217)

   The dislike and hatred of Jews, which can come in many forms - sophisticated theologies, policy issues, etc – or in harsher forms – extermination.

5. What is “replacement theology?” In what ways does it attempt to defy Ezekiel 36:24 and Ezekiel 37:21-23? (218)

6. What does BDS stand for? (219) This is critical that you understand BDS, how the movement functions, and what to do to stop it. What can you do to (1) learn more about it, and (2) oppose it?

7. Look at pages 220-221 to see the numbers of wars this young nation has been involved in. What thoughts come to you as you read this?

8. Look at pages 222-223 at the attempts of the Israelis to give away parts of their land to have peace. What does that tell you about what Israel faces today?

9. Do you support Israel? If so, why? If not, why not?
1. In 2006, Al Gore stated that he believed, “That humans may only have 10 years left to save the planet from turning into a total frying pan.” (226) Did that happen? Why not?

2. Review the statement from Don Hodel, former US Secretary of Energy and later Secretary of the Interior under President Reagan, when he stated that the radical environmentalists do not necessarily want “clean water, clean air, clean land,” which we all do, but rather that they want to change the way we do government. (227) What did he mean by that? In what way is he correct? Or wrong?

3. The Obama Administration and now Hillary Clinton are saying that they want to punish people who deny climate change. How do you feel about that?

4. We as Christians care deeply about creation care (229), taking care of this earth. Read Genesis 1:28. What does “creation care” mean to you?

5. Read the three bullet points at the top of page 231. What does that tell us about the mixed opinions about global warming?
1. Based upon the website noted on page 233, footnote 2, there were between 28,000 and 29,000 deadly Islamic terrorist attacks since 9/11 at the time of the printing of the book Well Versed. Why is it that these are Muslim based and not Buddhist, Hindu, Sikh, Jews, or Christians? Why this one faith?

2. Of the primary tenants of Islamic practice, what is the unofficial 6th pillar - the pillar of Jihad? If in the Koran it calls for people to kill the “infidels” – Christians and Jews – should we be concerned?

3. If the purpose of government is to protect the citizenry and restrain evil, should our government be monitoring carefully evidences of radical Islam?

4. How do we respond as Christians? (240)

   a) Label evil what it is
   b) Speak the truth firmly
   c) Care about those who are deceived and reach out to them - Muslim neighbors – in love and evangelistically
   d) Speak up to political leadership to come against political correctness
   e) Pray and fast for our world
1. Do we care for our neighbors the way we should? Review Matthew 25:34-36 and Matthew 40.

2. America has responded exceptionally well to refugees from all over the world. Discuss that point.

3. How can we take in refugees (sometimes from warring Islamic, terror-ridden nations), yet at the same time protect the safety of America?

4. When Christians are expelled from such countries as Syria and Iraq, there is no nation in the Middle East to which they can go. The Christians, if they are going to have support, almost have to come to the United States. In contrast, Muslims can go to any of the 22 Muslim nations in the Middle East. Discuss the above statement. What can we do to keep our communities safe? (245)

5. Do you have people who try to make you feel guilty if you want potentially dangerous refugees to be vetted?

NOTE: There is nothing wrong with vetting those who are coming into our nation. We need to know who is coming in our borders, just as we want to know who is coming in the doors of our own private homes.
1. What is the theological basis for the media?

Just as the three branches of government, a “free press” is suppose to encourage disclosure and truthfulness in government.

2. Do you expect the media to be objective and have high competence? Do they? If so, how? If not, in what ways?

3. Do you have distrust for the media? If so, why? If not, why not?

4. How do you view the media when you know that 90% of them vote for the same political party (the Democratic Party) year after year? Might that “color” their political reporting? If not, why not? If “yes,” in what way?

5. What would you think if journalists had to file – as a form of self policing their profession – a bias report, which would simply acknowledge who they voted for the past 16 years. They could vote for whomever they wanted, but they simply would file it on a public website (something like www.HonestyInMedia.com), so people would know what their bias is? Might that help reestablish credibility among the media?
1. In 1850, when Congress passed the Fugitive Slave Act, which required the free Northern states to return fleeing slaves to their Southern slave owners, people began to disobey the law. This is called “nullification.” Were they justified in doing that?

2. Are there ever times when Christians should nullify the law, in other words totally ignore it?

3. What are the examples of civil disobedience in the Bible? (260) Check out the following accounts and discuss each one:

   a) Egyptian midwives - Exodus 1:17-21
   b) Rahab - Joshua 2
   c) Obadiah hiding God’s prophets - 1 Kings 18
   d) Shadrach, Meshach and Abednego - Daniel 3:13-27
   e) Daniel - Daniel 6:13
   f) Esther - Esther 4:16
   g) The magi - Matthew 2:8,12
   h) Peter and John - Acts 4:19-20 and Acts 5:29
   i) Moses leading the Jews from captivity - Exodus 14

   What is the commonality between these? Can you ever imagine a time when you would civilly disobey the law? Why? Or why not?

4. The Manhattan Declaration states, “As Orthodox, Catholic and Evangelical Christians, we take seriously the biblical admonition to respect and obey those in authority. Because we honor justice and the common good, we will fully and ungrudgingly render to Caesar what is Caesar’s. But under no circumstances will we render to Caesar what is God’s.”

   What thoughts come to your mind when you read it? (262) What does it mean to “ungrudgingly render to Caesar that which is Caesar’s?” What does it mean when it states that, “But under no circumstances will we render to Caesar what is God’s?” Discuss this. Do you agree with it? If so, why? If not, why not? How could this quote someday impact your life?
1. You are completing a study on Well Versed. Equip yourself to use it. Use it as a reference tool. Review selected chapters periodically. Be disciplined. Enter into the discussion about these issues, first with believers to sharpen your skills, and then with unbelievers to help them understand that the Bible speaks to these issues. Are you willing to do that? (267)

2. Do you understand that the Bible speaks to all issues – even to governmental and political issues?

3. Discuss this phrase: “Jesus is Lord and He is always going to be King of Kings and Lord of Lords, so be encouraged.” What does that mean for you? For your future?

4. Read Revelation 19:11-16 as a group right now together. Affirm the great statement, “Jesus is Lord.” Be encouraged. Pray for each other!