

Memorization Explanations – Week 9
Spring Branch Academy – Year Two

Theology	Language
<p>God is Great</p> <p><i>Eternal</i> – time <i>Omnipresent</i> – space</p> <p><i>Omnipotent</i> – power <i>Omniscient</i> – knowledge</p>	<p>Five Properties of Verbs</p> <p><i>Person</i> – 1st, 2nd, or 3rd <i>Number</i> – one or many <i>Tense</i> – time and completed <i>Voice</i> – doing or being done <i>Mood</i> – human will or not</p>
Explanation	Explanation
<p><i>What are the two kinds of God’s attributes?</i></p> <p>God is Great – describes <i>what</i> God is</p> <p>God is <i>infinite</i>—without limits—in His being:</p> <p><i>Eternal</i> – time <i>Omnipresent</i> – space Note: God is not simply <i>everywhere</i> (Jer. 23:23-24); He is both in space and outside of space (1 Kgs. 8:27). Similarly, God is not simply <i>everlasting</i> (Ps. 90:2); He is both in time and outside of time (Isa. 57:15). Indeed, God created time and space (cf. Gen. 1:1).</p> <p><i>Omnipotent</i> – power <i>Omniscient</i> – knowledge Note: God is <i>Almighty</i> (Jer. 32:27; Lk. 1:37)—nothing is impossible for Him, except sin (Tit. 1:1; Heb. 6:18): <i>God cannot stop being God</i> (2 Tim. 2:13b). God is <i>All-Knowing</i> (1 Sam. 2:3)—both in seeing all things (Ps. 139; Pr. 15:3) and in “foreseeing” all things: <i>God knows all, because He plans all</i> (Isa. 46:9-11). God even knows the hypotheticals (e.g. 1 Sam. 23:12).</p> <p>Bonus: The Tulip Some evangelical Christians will appreciate learning the Canons of Dort (1619), which are as follows:</p> <p>T – Total Depravity (all aspects of man are fallen) U – Unconditional Election (God freely chose some) L – Limited Atonement (Christ died for His elect) I – Irresistible Grace (God effectively calls His elect) P – Perseverance of the Saints (their faith endures)</p> <p>While logical and consistent, the Calvinistic “Tulip” should allow for more mystery. For example: Christ died for His elect (John 10:11, 14-16). <i>This truth is called “particular redemption.”</i> Christ also died for the world (1 Jn. 2:2; Col. 1:20). <i>Here is an example of concurrence (both/and).</i></p>	<p>Eight Parts of Speech – <i>What are they?</i> <i>What are nouns? Proper nouns? Pronouns?</i> <i>What are verbs? Transitive and intransitive verbs?</i> <i>What are “be” verbs and linking verbs?</i></p> <p>Five Properties of Verbs <i>Person</i> – “I” (1st), “you” (2nd), or “they” (3rd) The point of view is the speaker of the words. <i>Number</i> – singular (one), plural (more than one) <i>Tense</i> – past, present, future, perfect, imperfect Time – past, present, future Completion – completed action (pf) or not (impf) <i>Voice</i> – active, middle, passive Active – doing an action Middle – doing and “receiving” the same action Passive – receiving an action done “by” another <i>Mood</i> – indicative, volitional, subjunctive Indicative – merely points out a fact Other moods involve human will somehow.</p> <p>In parsing a verb, identify all five properties. Here is our clear example: “I think.” First-person singular, present active indicative.</p> <p>Note: The properties vary by language, even over time. Koine (NT) Greek has a middle voice. Classical Greek often used an optative mood.</p>

Scripture	Parable
-----------	---------

The Shema and the Great Commandment
 “Hear, O Israel.
 The LORD our God, the LORD is one.
 You shall love the LORD your God
 with all your heart
 and with all your soul
 and with all your might.”
 —Deuteronomy 6:4-5


The Second Commandment
 “You shall love your neighbor as yourself.”
 —Leviticus 19:18

A New (but Old) Commandment
 “A new commandment I give to you,
 that you love one another; even as I loved you,
 that you also love one another.”
 —John 13:34

Bonus: The Ten Commandments

The Parable of the Two Sons
 Matthew 21:23-32

“Which of the two did the will of his father?”
 —Matthew 21:31



Question to Answer
 “What does it mean to do the will of the Father?”
Ans. To repent and believe the gospel (Mk. 1:15).

Explanation	Explanation
-------------	-------------

What does Jesus say is the greatest commandment?
 “Hear, O Israel.
 The LORD our God, the LORD is one.
 You shall love the LORD your God
 with all your heart
 and with all your soul
 and with all your might.”
 —Deuteronomy 6:4-5

Note: Jesus says this commandment is “the great and first commandment” (Mt. 22:37-40; Mk. 12:28-31). The totality of the command (all aspects of our being) is rooted in the Shema—there is *one* God is He is *ours*.

The Second Commandment
 “You shall love your neighbor as yourself.”
 —Leviticus 19:18

Note: Jesus says these two commands sum up the Law. They state the 1st and 2nd commandment positively.

A New (but Old) Commandment – see 1 Jn. 2:7-8
 “A new commandment I give to you,
 that you love one another; even as I loved you,
 that you also love one another.”
 —John 13:34

Note: Jesus makes His love the standard, not self-love.

When the chief priests and elders of the Jews refused to answer Jesus about John the Baptist (Mt. 21:23-27), Jesus told them this parable:

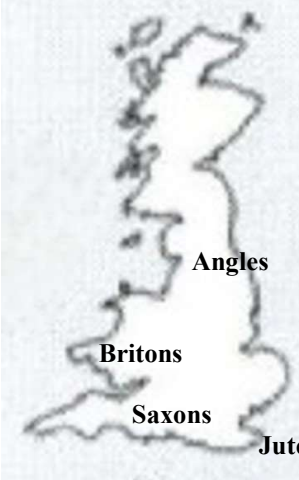
A father told his two sons to work in the vineyard.
 The first refused, but later felt bad and did it.
 The second agreed, but did not go.

Jesus asked, “Which one did the will of his father?”
 The Jewish leaders responded, “The first son.”
 Then Jesus applied the parable to the leaders:
 “Sinners believed John the Baptist and are entering the kingdom, but you do not feel bad and believe.”
The leaders could have been the first son, but refused.

This parable is *so* encouraging! Earlier in Matthew, Jesus had said that a Christian does God’s will (7:21):
If doing His will meant perfection, we’re doomed!
 However, the Christian life is a life of *repentance*.
 Such a “messy” life is “doing the will of the Father.”

As Martin Luther allegedly said once,
“Even my repenting needs repentance!”
 may God bless each of us to repent and believe!

Math	Science
<p>Mathematical Operations</p> <p><i>Addition</i> – joining together <i>Subtraction</i> – taking away or comparing <i>Multiplication</i> – multiple additions <i>Division</i> – multiple subtractions <i>Exponents</i> – multiple multiplications</p>	<p>Isaac Newton – Three Laws of Motion</p> <p><i>First Law</i> – inertia <i>Second Law</i> $F = ma$ <i>Third Law</i> – equal and opposite reaction</p> <p>Isaac Newton – Optics</p> <p><i>Roy G. Biv</i> – visible light spectrum</p>
Explanation	Explanation
<p>Review the number sets and the groupings. <i>Number Sets</i> – the basic four and the bonus ones <i>Groupings</i> – pair, week, dozen, and the decimal system</p> <p>Review the groupings of ten in the decimal system: <i>Groupings of Ten</i> – the basis for the decimal system Ones and Tens, Hundreds and Thousands, Millions, Billions, and Trillions</p> <p>Mathematical Operations An “operation” is something you do! <i>operator</i> = Lat. “I work”</p> <p><i>Addition</i> – joining together <i>Subtraction</i> – taking away or comparing <i>Multiplication</i> – multiple additions <i>Division</i> – multiple subtractions <i>Exponents</i> – multiple multiplications</p> <p>Future lessons plan to explain these operations.</p>	<p><i>What is a geocentric view of the universe?</i> <i>What is a heliocentric view of the universe?</i> <i>Who are the astronomers regarding both views?</i></p> <p>Isaac Newton – The Three Laws of Motion</p> <p><i>First Law</i> – An object in motion (or at rest) will stay in motion (or at rest), unless acted upon by an outside force (Galileo’s law of inertia). (Inertia = a body’s ability to resist acceleration.) cf. Galileo’s Law of Falling: independent of weight <i>Second Law</i> – force equals mass times acceleration <i>Third Law</i> – For every action, there is an equal and opposite reaction.</p> <p>Isaac Newton – Optics <i>Roy G. Biv</i> – the visible light spectrum: Red-Orange-Yellow-Green-Blue-Indigo-Violet Hint: <i>Infrared</i> (below) and <i>ultraviolet</i> (above). A prism separates white light into these colors. (Using a made-up name helps us to remember this!)</p>

Geography and Chronology	History
<p>Anglo-Saxon England – 8th Century (AD 700s)</p>  <p>Source: clipart-library.com (105857.png)</p>	<p>Church History Timeline</p> <p>Western Augustine and Patrick of Ireland—Gregory, England, Mohammed and Muslims, Charlemagne, Cluny, Crusades, Inquisitions, Anselm, Aquinas, Scholastic positions, William the Conqueror, Dominic, Francis, Bubonic plague—then reason and faith. The church in the <i>west</i>, imperial state.</p> <p>Cluniac Reform and the Investiture Controversy</p> <p><i>Lay Investiture</i> – the king appointed church leaders <i>Simony</i> – the church leaders paid the king</p> <p>Spiritual Power over Temporal Power</p> <p><i>Crusades</i> – the pope encouraged kings to holy war <i>Inquisitions</i> – the pope applied holy war to heretics</p>
Explanation	Explanation
<p>Anglo-Saxon England – 8th Century (AD 700s)</p> <p>When <i>Venerable Bede</i> (d. AD 735) wrote his church history, Great Britain was divided among four peoples:</p> <p><i>Saxons</i> – southern Britain Wessex, Sussex, and Essex, where London is</p> <p><i>Jutes</i> – southeastern Britain Kent, where Canterbury is</p> <p><i>Angles</i> – eastern Britain Mercia, East Anglia, and Northumbria</p> <p><i>Britons</i> – western Britain Damnonia (with Cornwall), Cambria (Wales), and Strathclyde (Cumbria) in the far north</p> <p>Anglo-Saxon England – 9th Century (AD 800s)</p> <p>When the Danes invade Great Britain from the east, <i>King Alfred</i> (d. AD 899) united much of England:</p> <p>The Danes took over Northumbria, East Anglia, and much of Mercia and it became The Danelaw.</p> <p>King Alfred of Wessex ruled over all of the Saxons, Kent, West Wales (Damnonia), and Mercia remains.</p> <p>King Alfred the Great is the only king of England ever given the title “the Great.”</p>	<p><i>Who is Augustine of Hippo?</i> <i>Who led the missionary impulses of the Dark Ages?</i> <i>Who are the three key figures in the Middle Ages?</i></p> <p>What is the Cluniac Reform? In the 10th and 11th centuries, the monastery at Cluny led many monks back to strict obedience to Benedict.</p> <p>One monk associated with Cluny was <i>Hildebrand</i>. As Pope Gregory VII, he led the reform in:</p> <p>The Investiture Controversy (11th century) This battle was over two practices that bypassed Rome: <i>Lay Investiture</i> – the king appointed church leaders <i>Simony</i> – the church leaders paid the king A good illustration is Gregory VII against Henry IV. Eventually, the popes won this battle against the kings. In doing so, they bound the conscience to Rome. They also made the modern church-state distinction.</p> <p>One rival monk was <i>Bernard of Clairvaux</i>, a leader of the Cistercian monks and preacher for the crusades.</p> <p>Spiritual Power over Temporal Power The popes claimed to have authority over kings: <i>Crusades</i> – the pope encouraged kings to holy war Rome urged a sword against Muslims in Palestine. Indulgences were given to cooperating kings. <i>Inquisitions</i> – the pope applied holy war to heretics Rome urged a sword against heretics in Europe.</p> <p>For Cluny and Crusades, see <i>Baker Atlas</i>, pp. 96-99.</p>