



## Attitude of Gratitude

### Lesson Overview

Week of July 4

**1 Life Need:**  
Discuss your feelings about gratitude.

**2 Bible Learning:**  
Study Jesus' revolutionary attitude toward leprosy.

**Suggested Material:**  
■ *Adult Teacher's Resource Kit*: Poster and Reproducible Sheet—Faith in a Powerful Lord

**3 Bible Application:**  
Comprehend why you need to be thankful to God.

**Suggested Materials:**  
■ *Adult Teacher's Resource Kit*: Reproducible sheet—Finding Praise in the Bible  
■ Sheets of paper, colored markers

**4 Life Response:**  
Always express your appreciation to the Lord.

**Church/Home Theme:**  
We are the Body of Christ.

**Lesson Focus:**  
Express gratitude; experience blessing.

**Lesson Scripture:**  
Leviticus 13:45-46;  
Luke 17:11-19

**Be Clean**—The laws God established in the Old Testament helped the nation of Israel spiritually but also helped them stay healthy. Many serious infectious diseases, like leprosy, could have devastated the nation. Once leprosy was diagnosed, the individuals lived in isolation, having to stay six feet away from other humans, shouting out “Unclean!” to announce their presence. They appeared in torn clothing, with disheveled hair, putting a hand over the lower part of their face, dying a slow but sure death. People harshly ridiculed these suffering individuals. God must be punishing those people to allow them to be afflicted with such a disease.

**Be Compassionate**—Jesus dealt with this population much differently than His peers: He dared to touch them with His hands, and He healed their ravaged bodies. One time as He passed along the border of Samaria and Galilee, He encountered 10 lepers, Jews and a Samaritan. These groups had no dealings with one another, but because of their suffering, these men found camaraderie with each other. When they saw Jesus and the disciples, they kept their distance but shouted loud enough for Jesus to hear and understand their cry for help. Jesus understood. He instructed them to go to the priest and let him examine their bodies. This act of obedience proved their faith. As they went to the priests their bodies became whole again.

**Be Thankful**—However, this is not the end of the story. One leper out of the 10—the Samaritan—returned to Jesus to fall at His feet and show his gratitude. He needed to recognize the source of his new quality of life. When Jesus asked where the others were, the man offered no answer, but Jesus assured him that the man's faith had made him whole in both the physical and spiritual sense.

We may cry out to Jesus to heal our bodies, to fix our circumstances, to prosper us, but do we thank Him for all He has already done for us? The greatest healing He does is of a human heart.

### As Your Students Arrive

As students enter the classroom, to get them in the right mood for this week's lesson, ask them to name Christian hymns or songs that express gratitude toward God or Christ. Examples might include “To God Be the Glory” by Fanny Crosby and “Forever Grateful” by Don Marsh. Also, ask them how the mentioned hymns or songs help them to be thankful to God.

Introduce the lesson by letting the class know that this week's

lesson focuses on how they can be more grateful to God and thus experience His blessings more deeply.

### **Link to Last Week**

Suggest that a few of your students share how they have seen Jesus helping them through a very strong “wave” they faced last week.

# 1 Life Need

**Discuss your feelings about gratitude.**

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## **Attitude of Gratitude**

**H**ow long have you worked at the university?” asked Provost Greer.

“Fifteen years,” smiled Breona. She was at lunch with the new provost, who had requested the meeting. The older woman was taking time to get to know the “long stayed and overlooked” staff, and Breona was there.

Breona shared her work experiences, her work desires, and a new work proposal with the provost.

“I like what I do,” said Breona. “I appreciate my job.”

“It seems that you’ve been left on the vine a little too long,” said Provost Greer. “You do have some remarkable talents and ideas. I’ll look more closely at your proposal.”

“I’m most impressed with your attitude,” continued the provost. “Your gratitude and disposition seem genuine.”

The two women finished their lunch, and Breona thanked the provost again for seeking her out and listening to her suggestions. The truth was that Breona had grown discouraged on more than one occasion in trying to advance. Still, it was a good job with good benefits, and Breona was thankful.

“Don’t let me become bitter. Let me always rejoice and be thankful, even in the difficult times,” Breona had prayed on multiple occasions.

Two months later, when Breona got a call to the provost’s office, she was startled.

“So, Breona,” Provost Greer said, as Breona took a seat opposite her desk. “Are you ready to talk promotion?”

- 1. For what are you thankful as a citizen of your country?**
- 2. In what ways do you express gratitude to others?**
- 3. How do you feel when people show gratitude to you?**

**LESSON FOCUS:** Express gratitude; experience blessing.

Form small groups to discuss **Questions 1, 2, and 3** in the study book.

For Americans, Question 1 allows them to consider why the Fourth of July is a celebratory event. They might mention religious freedom, cultural diversities, sports and entertainment activities, vocational opportunities, and the national parks. For non-Americans, they might cite similar and other things to be grateful for. The point is that we should be thankful to God, for “Every good and perfect gift is from above, coming down from the Father” (Jas. 1:17).

Ask students to be specific with their answers to Question 2. Examples might include verbally thanking people for a particular act of kindness shown to them, writing a thoughtful note or giving them a card that expresses your gratitude, or presenting them with a gift that would be meaningful to them. Of course, a warm smile can convey so much from your heart.

For Question 3, students will probably say that such gratitude affirms not only what they’ve done but who they are as a considerate person. Moreover, a special kind of joy is felt when one’s kindness and selflessness is acknowledged. This reciprocation creates an exceptional bond between people, and it is certainly true for our relationship with God.

# 2 Bible Learning

Study Jesus' revolutionary attitude toward leprosy.



On the handout sheet, read the fifth paragraph, and on the poster, point out the picture of Jesus walking on the water toward the disciples on the boat.

## BANISHING THOSE WITH SKIN DISEASES FROM

### THE ISRAELITE CAMP

Read Leviticus 13:45-46, and highlight these key points as you discuss the Scripture:

- After God liberated the Israelites

## BIBLE EXTRA

### Leprosy

“Leprosy” is a term used in Scripture to describe several types of infectious and incurable skin diseases, not just the ailment we identify today as leprosy—Hansen’s disease. Skin symptoms included ringworm, lesions, and psoriasis, as well as damage to one’s eyes, limbs, and nerves. White skin, one symptom of these skin diseases, is mentioned several times in Scripture as covering the afflicted person, but not disabling him or her (Exod. 4:6; Num. 12:10).

For instance, Naaman seems to have been able to exercise the functions of a general in the Aramean (or Syrian) army, so his was probably not a disabling or contagious skin disease (2 Kings 5:1). Verse 27 implies that his skin was “white as snow,” since this is the color Elisha’s servant, Gehazi, turned when he was stricken with “Naaman’s leprosy” (NIV). Leviticus 14:1-32 prescribed a ceremony of purification for those cured of skin diseases. Part of the purification included sprinkling water on the diseased person seven times.

from Egyptian bondage, He gave the Hebrews a detailed set of rules and regulations to establish an orderly community and a righteous nation.

- Among the regulations were policies regarding leprosy and other skin-related diseases.
- The victims of leprosy were commanded to don ripped clothing while exposing their unkempt hair.
- Meanwhile, they were to loudly identify themselves with the words, “Unclean! Unclean!” while covering the lower part of their face.

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## Banishing Those with Skin Diseases from the Israelite Camp

*Leviticus 13:45-46, KJV*

45 And the leper in whom the plague is, his clothes shall be rent, and his head bare, and he shall put a covering upon his upper lip, and shall cry, Unclean, unclean.

46 All the days wherein the plague shall be in him he shall be defiled; he is unclean: he shall dwell alone; without the camp shall his habitation be.

*Leviticus 13:45-46, NIV*

<sup>45</sup>“Anyone with such a defiling disease must wear torn clothes, let their hair be unkempt, cover the lower part of their face and cry out, ‘Unclean! Unclean!’ <sup>46</sup>As long as they have the disease they remain unclean. They must live alone; they must live outside the camp.

God gave the Israelites a detailed set of rules and regulations to establish an orderly community and a righteous nation. Leviticus details those regulations, including how to worship and honor God, what people had to do when they sinned against Him, and instructions for observing holy days and remaining ritually clean.

Chapter 13 describes how the Israelite priests were to inspect swellings, rashes, and sores on people to see whether the anomalies were signs of a serious affliction. If the hair covering the affected body parts turned white, or if raw flesh appeared, the person was branded as unclean and sent outside the community to live.

Those suffering from some kind of chronic skin disease had to put on “torn clothes” (vs. 45), leave their hair disheveled (rather than bound in a turban), and cover the upper portion of their mouth. These actions were associated with death and funeral rites, along with signaling the presence of anguish, mourning, and shame.

Infected persons shouldered the indignity of declaring their ceremonially “unclean” status to all who passed by. The sound of a warning cry would prevent travelers from defiling themselves through unintended contact with the





Further commentary on this Scripture passage can be found on pp. 196-197 in *The Wiersbe Bible Commentary: New Testament*.

- They were to be regarded as defiled for however long they were afflicted with this illness.
- Moreover, they were forced to dwell alone and outside the Hebrew community.

#### SUGGESTED ANSWER TO QUESTION 4

The “leper” (Lev. 13:45, KJV) had to dress and act in a conspicuous manner. Along with torn clothes, affected persons had to leave their hair uncombed and keep the lower portion of their face covered. They also had to go around shouting that they were defiled.

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afflicted individuals. As long as their serious skin “disease” lasted, they were considered to be impure. For this reason, they had to remain “outside” the Israelite “camp” (vs. 46).

**4. What did the Mosaic Law require people with skin diseases to do?**

### Jesus Healing Ten Men with Leprosy

*Luke 17:11-14, KJV*

11 And it came to pass, as he went to Jerusalem, that he passed through the midst of Samaria and Galilee.

12 And as he entered into a certain village, there met him ten men that were lepers, which stood afar off:

13 And they lifted up their voices, and said, Jesus, Master, have mercy on us.

14 And when he saw them, he said unto them, Go shew yourselves unto the priests. And it came to pass, that, as they went, they were cleansed.

According to Luke 17:11, Jesus was passing through the area between Samaria and Galilee. Good Jews would make a wide berth around Samaria to reach Judea from Galilee. It is important to recognize that Jesus was not making a haphazard decision by staying along the border of the two regions. Instead, He was intentional to arrive at the border and minister there, even for a brief time.

On this occasion, Jesus and His disciples were on the outskirts of a small town when 10 men having “leprosy” (vs. 12) spotted the visitors. In keeping with Leviticus 13:45-46, those with incurable skin diseases lived an isolated existence as social outcasts.

The 10 men maintained their distance from the Savior; yet, they were still close enough to be heard shouting their

*Luke 17:11-14, NIV*

<sup>11</sup>Now on his way to Jerusalem, Jesus traveled along the border between Samaria and Galilee. <sup>12</sup>As he was going into a village, ten men who had leprosy met him. They stood at a distance <sup>13</sup>and called out in a loud voice, “Jesus, Master, have pity on us!”

<sup>14</sup>When he saw them, he said, “Go, show yourselves to the priests.” And as they went, they were cleansed.

### JESUS HEALING TEN MEN WITH LEPROSY

Now read Luke 17:11-14 and discuss these summary statements:

- Prior to Jesus’ earthly ministry, the Jewish attitude toward lepers was to regard them as pariahs.
- Jesus, however, showed compassion for these sufferers, most notably by healing them.
- One notable example was while the Lord was traveling to Jerusalem between Samaria and Galilee.
- In a village, He encountered 10 lepers, who begged for mercy from a distance.
- Interestingly, Jesus told them to present themselves to the Jewish priests, and as they were on the way, they were healed of their skin affliction! Thus the priests could immediately verify their healing and move forward with the cleansing procedure.

#### SUGGESTED ANSWER TO QUESTION 5

Jesus was journeying south to Jerusalem and crossing the border between Samaria and Galilee (Luke 17:11). Then, in an unnamed village (vs. 12), He was seen by 10 men who had a dreaded skin disease. Despite the encounter, Jesus did not try to avoid the group.

#### SUGGESTED ANSWER TO QUESTION 6

(Suggested Answer) Even though these men were outcasts from society, Jesus refused to spurn them. Not even their pleas for help from Jesus dissuaded Him (Luke 17:13). Instead, He directed the 10 lepers to permit themselves to be examined by the local priests (vs. 14); and, miraculously, they were “cleansed,” or healed, as they were on their way!

## JESUS AFFIRMING THE FAITH OF THE SAMARITAN LEPER

While reading Luke 17:15-19, note these important points in your class discussion:

- Of the 10 lepers who were healed, only one came back to Jesus and praised God with a loud voice.
- He then cast himself before Jesus and verbally expressed his gratitude to the Lord.
- After recognizing that this man was a Samaritan, Jesus asked rhetorically where the other nine were.
- Obviously the nine were not present, and so Jesus noted before the crowd that only this non-Jew among the 10 has praised God for what He has done for him.
- Jesus then turned to the Samaritan and told him that his faith had made him well both physically and spiritually.

## BIBLE EXTRA

### The Unclean Samaritans

Many Jews in Jesus' day would not enter Samaria because they believed that they would be defiled if they had any contact with the region's inhabitants. The mutual hatred between these two people groups can be traced back several hundred years before the advent of the Messiah.

In 722 B.C., the Assyrian Empire defeated the northern kingdom of Israel and deported most of the Israelites to other parts of their realm. The Israelites who remained intermarried with foreign exiles whom the Assyrians had brought in to Israel. Out of these marriages came a religion that mixed the worship of the Lord with that of other pagan deities.

Later, around 537 B.C., when the Jews started returning to Jerusalem from Babylonian captivity, they encountered Samaritans who were hostile to them and their religion. By the time of Jesus, the Jews had cultivated and nurtured a deep animosity for the Samaritan people.

## SUGGESTED ANSWER TO QUESTION 7

Unlike the other nine lepers, the 10th one stopped and turned around. And as he did so, he kept shouting praises to God (Luke 17:15). The healed leper also expressed his gratitude by prostrating himself in front of Jesus (vs. 16).

## SUGGESTED ANSWER TO QUESTION 8

(Suggested Answer) Jesus first observed that only one of the 10 lepers had returned after having been healed (Luke 17:17). Luke also noted the grateful man's ethnicity, namely, that he was a "Samaritan" (vs. 16). Jesus even referred to the individual as a "foreigner" (vs. 18).

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plea for "mercy" (vs. 13, KJV) on them. This was a request to be healed, not a demand for alms. By calling Jesus "Master," the lepers affirmed that He not only was a distinguished Jewish teacher, but a person of high rank and status.

In contrast to the community, Jesus displayed no concern for becoming ritually impure by associating with these social outcasts. Rather, and in accordance with the Law, He directed the 10 to present themselves to the local priests, who would then inspect and verify they had been healed. The lepers' willingness to do so was a demonstration of their faith, and "as they went" to the priests, they were "healed" (vs. 14).

**5. What event took place as Jesus traveled to Jerusalem?**

**6. How did Jesus respond to the 10 lepers?**

## Jesus Affirming the Faith of the Samaritan Leper

*Luke 17:15-19, KJV*

15 And one of them, when he saw that he was healed, turned back, and with a loud voice glorified God,

16 And fell down on his face at his feet, giving him thanks: and he was a Samaritan.

17 And Jesus answering said, Were there not ten cleansed? but where are the nine?

18 There are not found that returned to give glory to God, save this stranger.

19 And he said unto him, Arise, go thy way: thy faith hath made thee whole.

*Luke 17:15-19, NIV*

<sup>15</sup>One of them, when he saw he was healed, came back, praising God in a loud voice. <sup>16</sup>He threw himself at Jesus' feet and thanked him—and he was a Samaritan.

<sup>17</sup>Jesus asked, "Were not all ten cleansed? Where are the other nine?" <sup>18</sup>Has no one returned to give praise to God except this foreigner?" <sup>19</sup>Then he said to him, "Rise and go; your faith has made you well."

## SUGGESTED ANSWER TO QUESTION 9

Jesus stated that the former leper's "faith" was the basis for him being restored to health. After all, the Samaritan trusted Jesus enough to seek out a priest. Then, remarkably, the "foreigner" (vs. 18) was so enthused that he not only found Jesus, but also gave "glory to God" (KJV) for being made "whole" (vs. 19).

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Out of a sense of intense gratitude, one of the 10 cured lepers turned back to find Jesus. As the appreciative individual walked along, he could hardly contain his excitement. Rather than crying out "Unclean! Unclean!" the former leper enthusiastically shouted out praises to God.

Since lepers lived outside cities and were not allowed contact with others, any contact with a leper made a person unclean—that is, ceremonially impure. That possibility, though, did not prevent Jesus from letting the former leper prostrate himself and thank Jesus for what He had done.

The Savior then rhetorically asked whether 10 men had been healed of their disease. The answer, of course, is that the entire group had been "cleansed" (vs. 17). That being the case, Jesus asked concerning the whereabouts of the other nine who benefited from God's grace.

Jesus observed that aside from the Samaritan, whom He referred to as a pagan "foreigner" (vs. 18), none of the other men made any effort to come back and offer "praise to God." Presumably, at least some of the remaining nine were Jews. Based on Jesus' remarks, it appears the other nine took the healing for granted. Yet, their lack of appreciation did not prevent Jesus from telling the cured Samaritan to stand up and be on his way.

Verse 19 literally says that the Samaritan's "faith" had "saved" him. As noted in Lesson 3, the underlying Greek verb is used elsewhere in the New Testament to refer to someone being delivered from turmoil. Also, the tense of the verb here indicates that the man had been permanently rescued from his predicament. The implication is that as a result of his trust in the Son, the former leper's physical healing accompanied his spiritual deliverance from sin.

**7. What did one of the 10 lepers do when he discovered he had been healed?**

**8. What was Jesus' response to the healed leper?**

**9. What impact did the healed man's "faith" (Luke 17:19) have on him?**

## BIBLE EXTRA

### A Theological Dispute between Jews and Samaritans

John 4:20 draws attention to a longstanding theological dispute that existed in Jesus' day between Jews and Samaritans. The Jews recognized that God had instructed Solomon to build a temple in Jerusalem. They could go there to offer sacrifices and to worship Him.

Meanwhile, the Samaritans argued that worship of God should be performed at Mount Gerizim, where they claimed many blessed events occurred. The Samaritans taught that Abraham proved his faithfulness and obedience to God when the patriarch offered his son, Isaac, on Mount Gerizim. The Samaritans also taught that Abraham and Melchizedek met on this mountain. More importantly, the Samaritans believed the Lord commanded Moses to build an altar on Mount Gerizim for God's people to worship Him.

Since the Samaritans regarded only the Pentateuch (the first five books of Moses) as sacred, they naturally dismissed the Jewish belief that the center of worship should be at the temple in Jerusalem. In contrast, the Jews claimed that the Samaritans distorted the Scriptures. This controversy over the proper place to worship God only added to the enmity between the Jews and Samaritans.

## WINDOW ON THE WORD

### Leviticus

*Leviticus is the third book in the Hebrew Bible. It is also the third book in the Torah, which contains the writings of Moses, the Lawgiver, and is comprised of the first five books of the Old Testament. The Torah is also known as the Pentateuch, which means "five-volumed book," and it reveals the origins of the Jewish people, as well as their religious doctrines.*

*The word, Leviticus, is taken from the tribe of Levi, who was the third son of Jacob and Leah, and the function of this tribe was to serve as priests and religious scholars among the Jews. The book itself contains God's instructions to Moses about the ritual, legal, and moral practices of the Hebrew people.*



# 3 Bible Application

Comprehend why you need to be thankful to God.

There's always a reason for us to show our gratitude to the Lord. Even in the darkest gloom and sorrow, God is reaching out to us to draw us back into the light, and for that we can be truly thankful. Allow students to select the activity they would like to do. Give the paper and colored markers to the group drawing the posters. If possible, photocopy this page and give instructions to each group. Make copies of the handout from the Resource Kit for the group using it.



## Handout:

### 'Finding Praise in the Bible'

Read your answers to one another. Possible answers: 1. Naaman (2 Kings 5:1-17); 2. King David (2 Sam. 22:1; Ps.18); 3. The man from the Gerasenes (Mark 5:1-20); 4. Hannah (1 Sam.1:19-28; 2:1-10); 5. Cornelius (Acts 10).

## GROUP ACTIVITIES

### Discussion Group

Read "Praising God Is a Blessing," and answer **Questions 10, 11, and 12** in the student book. Most of us will say we are more thankful when God blesses us, noting that being blessed in the present moment is a powerful compulsion to praise the Lord with a deeper intensity. Meanwhile, others of us may say being grateful to God during difficult times strengthens our faith in Christ. However, it's also easy to slip into a "me" mindset because we play the lead role in our own lives. Therefore, we must always be humbly cognizant of our need for Christ as our Savior. A grateful attitude helps us demonstrate the fruit of the Spirit which has a positive effect on our relationships with others, enhances a positive view toward life, and motivates us to be more dedicated servants of Christ.

### 'Praise' Posters

Using paper and markers, create colorful posters that express the Lesson Focus. Give them examples of phrases such as "Thank You, Lord Jesus," "We Glorify You, O God!" and "Rejoice in Our Blessings!" As you finish, pin up or tape your posters around the classroom.

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## Praising God Is a Blessing

There's always a reason for us to show our gratitude to the Lord, whether we perceive how He is blessing us or not. Even in the darkest gloom and sorrow, God is reaching out to us to draw us back into the light, and for that we can be truly thankful. We should always thank the Lord for the blessings we experience, but it is important that they should not be what sustain our faith in Christ.

Whatever situation we're in and whatever are our circumstances, our gratitude to God should always be present in our spirit because our redemption in Christ defines who we are every moment of our lives from the time we are reborn in Him. Therefore, thanksgiving is not just a single day in November, but it is each day in the year.

Because our gratitude is based on what Christ has and is doing for us, we should not think that we deserve the blessings we receive from God because we work hard for what we get. Nor should we believe that we are somehow better than other people because we serve God far more than others. We should never echo the words and sentiment of the Pharisee, who said, "God, I thank you that I am not like other people." Indeed, Jesus praised the humble and repentant tax collector and not the vain Pharisee (see Luke 18:9-14).

Praising God is itself a blessing when it is done sincerely and humbly. Such gratitude is a recognition that our Lord God, indeed, loves and cares for us. Truly, His redemptive love is the only blessing that really counts in the end.

**10.** *Are you more thankful for the blessings you receive from God during times when life seems bleak or when life seems good? Explain your answer.*

**11.** *When you express your gratitude to God, are you tempted to regard yourself as more special than others to God? Why or why not?*

**12.** *How does a grateful attitude enrich your life?*

# 4 Life Response

Always express your appreciation to the Lord.

Many are blessed; few are grateful. Just as the 10 lepers who were healed but only one praised God for his healing, God blesses the world with His grace but only a few are truly grateful. Yet, in a way, that's also true with us. God pours a multitude of blessings into our lives, but how often do we sincerely thank Him? Indeed, expressing our gratitude to God should be the hallmark of our living faith in Christ.

For this step, have students read "Gratitude That

Never Fades" in *Comprehensive Bible Study* and then write their letters. Ask them to think about how writing their letters helps them appreciate how God's blessings are enriching their lives.

End the lesson with a closing prayer. Express to God your appreciation for each student in your class and your hope that each one is striving to have a closer walk with Jesus. Ask God to continue to bless them with all the good things that come from Him and to empower their spirits with a joyful thankfulness. In closing, as one body in Christ, praise the Lord for all that He is and for all that He means to us.

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## Gratitude That Never Fades

Despite the harsh regulations that were imposed on lepers in the Jewish communities, Jesus broke with tradition and physically cared for these victims of horrible skin afflictions. In one specific incident, a Samaritan thanked Jesus and praised God for his healing. In response, Jesus blessed him and affirmed his faith. All of us need to be cleansed of our sins, and we can also praise God because Jesus has also healed us.

► *Write a letter to God. Begin by thanking Him for specific blessings that He is currently pouring into your life. Next, thank Him for the ways Jesus has blessed you as your Savior. Finally, ask God to continually remind you to be grateful no matter how your life is going, for there is always a reason to express thankfulness to the Lord.*

### KEY VERSE

And one of them, when he saw that he was healed, turned back, and with a loud voice glorified God. —Luke 17:15, KJV

One of them, when he saw he was healed, came back, praising God in a loud voice. —Luke 17:15, NIV

### DAILY BIBLE READINGS FOR NEXT WEEK'S LESSON

Week of July 5 through July 11

(See *The Quiet Hour* and *Cross devotionals* on these passages.)

- Mon.** 1 Corinthians 3:1-11—Apollos and Paul, Builders.
- Tues.** Galatians 2:1-10—Entrusted to Take Gospel to Gentiles.
- Wed.** Romans 1:1-7—Grace and Peace to All.
- Thurs.** Romans 1:18-23—God's Righteous Wrath.
- Fri.** Romans 1:24-32—God's Actions Are Fair and Just.
- Sat.** 2 Peter 2:4-9—God's Righteous Actions for Saints, Sinners.
- Sun.** Romans 1:8-17—The Gospel Changes Jews and Gentiles.



As the class members are leaving, hand out copies of this week's *Power for Living*. Take or mail copies of *Lesson Leaflet* to those who couldn't be with you today, or send them to those you would like to join your class.

## Before Teaching Next Week's Lesson

Before next week, read Romans 1:8-17. Ask your students to think about a time they felt ashamed of something they did.