

CHRISTIAN WORKER

“We are workers together with Him...” (2 Corinthians 6:1)

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THE APOSTLE PAUL

Ronnie Scherffius

Who is your favorite person in the Bible? Why are they your favorite? Was he a man of faith or a man of action? Was her life a model of purity, or did she boldly assert herself at her own peril? Everyone has a favorite person or “character” in the Bible. David, the shepherd boy who slew the giant and would become King of Israel, is the hero of many young boys. For others, it may be Jonathan who repeatedly defied his father to stand in the right. Perhaps your favorite is a man like the prophet Micaiah who stood before kings and false prophets speaking only “what the Lord saith unto me” (1 Kings 22:14). For some of the ladies, their favorite may be Vashti who refused to be degraded before the king, or Ruth whose devotion stands as a supreme example for us all, even today.

Some may look to the New Testament to find their favorite person in the Bible. Levi, who forsook all to follow Jesus (Luke 5:27-28), comes to mind. John the Baptist, who preached with the spirit and power of Elijah (Luke 1:17) and turned the hearts of the people back to the law of God, is certainly a man to be highly regarded. But if I were asked to write about my favorite Bible character, I would have to choose Paul. Paul was a man for the time. He was a man chosen by God who devoted his life to the cause of Christ. With the exception of Jesus, Paul has done more for the Christian faith than any who has ever lived. Let me tell you just a few reasons that Paul is my favorite person in the Bible.

Paul is my favorite Bible character because *he was a man of zeal*. Few men of the Bible stand in comparison to the zeal and enthusiasm of the apostle to the Gentiles. He approached every aspect of life with great passion. Concerning the traditions of the law, Paul was a Pharisee (Phil. 2:5; Acts 23:6), the strictest sect among the Jews

(Acts 26:4-5). Held up to the standard of righteousness in the law, he was found blameless (Phil. 3:6). Being more exceedingly zealous for the traditions of his fathers, Paul advanced faster and further than his contemporaries. When the gospel found great success among the Jews of Jerusalem, Paul’s zeal drove him to seek the destruction of the church (Phil. 3:6; cf. Acts 8:3; 9:1-2; 22:4, 19; 26:9-11; Gal. 1:13; 1 Tim. 1:13).

As a Christian, no man labored as diligently or sacrificed more readily than the apostle Paul (2 Cor. 11:23-27). His boundless zeal motivated him straightway to preach Christ, the Son of God, after his baptism (Acts 9:18-20), and he

CONTINUED ON PAGE 7

DECEMBER 2022

IN THIS ISSUE:

“My Favorite Bible Character”

The Apostle Paul RONNIE SCHERFFIUS.....	1
Abraham CODY WESTBROOK.....	2
Amos PAT MCINTOSH.....	3
David ROSS HAFFNER.....	4
Joseph GARRETT ENGLISH.....	5
Joseph: Son of Jacob SCOUT BETZ.....	6

ABRAHAM: HE WHO STAGGERED NOT IN UNBELIEF

Cody Westbrook

The pages of scripture are full of men and women whose lives teach us so much. Some, like Ahab and Jezebel, revel powerfully sobering lessons of the reality and consequence of wickedness. But most illustrate vividly the blessing of serving God. Chief among the great examples of a holy life is Abraham—he who staggered not in unbelief.

Abraham is an example of an obedient faith. It is said of him in Genesis 15:6, “And he believed in the Lord, and he counted it to him for righteousness.” Paul referenced that passage in Romans 4:3 and James did as well in James 2:23. The point that both of those New Testament writers made is explained perfectly by James 2:24—“Ye see then how that by works a man is justified, and not by faith only.” From the time that God called Abraham, as recorded in Genesis 12, his life is a constant reminder of the importance of being obedient to the will of God. When God called him to leave his homeland, he left. When He commanded him to circumcise the men of his household, he did it immediately, and when God asked Abraham to offer Isaac as a burnt offering, he set out to do just that. Consequently, Romans 4:20 says of him, “He staggered not at the promise of God through unbelief; but was strong in faith, giving glory to God.” There may be times when we are unsure what the future may hold, or how we will be able to make ends meet. But Abraham’s example reminds us that we must always be obedient to the will of God regardless of the circumstance.

Abraham is an example of a growing faith. One of the low points of Abraham’s life is found in Genesis 12. There was a famine in the land so Abraham began traveling to Egypt. Before he arrived, he began to fear that the Egyptians would desire to have his wife, Sarah, and murder him in order to get her. So, Abraham and Sarah hatched a plan to lie to Pharaoh and tell him that she was only his sister. Indeed, they did lie to Pharaoh and God plagued Pharaoh’s house because of it

(Gen. 12:17). No doubt this was one of Abraham’s greatest mistakes. However, many years later, in Genesis 18:19, the Lord said of Abraham,

For I know him, that he will command his children and his household after him, and they shall keep the way of the Lord, to do justice and judgment; that the Lord may bring upon Abraham that which he hath spoken of him.

How remarkable God would make such a statement of a man who earlier had lied to Pharaoh out of fear. It is a powerful lesson that reminds us that Abraham’s faith, like ours, was one that grew and became stronger. His example reminds us that if we “desire the sincere milk of the word, that we may grow thereby” (1 Pet. 2:2) then our faith will grow in strength as well.

Abraham is an example of a rewarded faith. The Hebrews writer said of Abraham and Sarah, “These all died in faith not having received the promises... But now they desire a better county, that is an heavenly: wherefore God is not ashamed to be called their God: for he hath prepared for them a city” (Heb. 11:13-16). Abraham was a faithful servant of God. In fact, James 2:23 describes him as “the friend of God.” He reminds us of that fact that God rewards those who are faithful to him. Peter spoke of the day in which we received the “end of our faith” (1 Pet. 1:9). It is a reference to fact that some day the end of all human affairs will arrive, and the faithful of God will go to be with Him in Heaven forever. What a day that will be when the fruit of faith is realized. Abraham’s faithfulness reminds us daily of the multiplicity of blessings that are found in being God’s faithful child.

CW

AMOS

Pat McIntosh

An invitation to write regarding a favorite biblical character has its own set of challenges. Is one selected over another because of the doctrinal content for which he is known? Is there a particular doctrinal or historical issue that sets one above another? Is there a character trait that attracts your attention that others may not reflect? In many ways, therefore, this is a somewhat subjective endeavor.

At the congregation where I serve as an associate minister, it is a somewhat standing joke that I need little or no excuse to make some sort of reference to the prophet Daniel. Indeed, I am fascinated with the history and prophecies contained in that book. However, in answer to the question as to who my favorite biblical character is, I pass over Daniel to look to one of the more colorful characters of the Old Testament, Amos. The questions asked in the opening paragraph all serve as reasons for why I love the prophet, Amos. The doctrinal issues, though relegated to a particular group of people in a specific time period, are as applicable in principle today as they were in his day. As briefly stated above, he is one of the most colorful characters in the Old Testament, often coming across as “a little different and rough around the edges.” Let us look deeper into the character, life, and work of this fascinating character.

Commentators have referred to Amos by several names including the Prophet of the Plumb Line, the Backwoods Prophet, and the Cowboy Prophet. Each of these are descriptive of either his message, his approach, or how he may have been perceived in his day. I preached a sermon many times that I simply titled “The Country Preacher Comes to Town.” Amos is not the first person to ever been underestimated or mocked when his message could not be handled.

His name literally means “burden bearer” and he is not mentioned outside of the book bearing his name (there are some translations using the name elsewhere, but it is said to be a form of the name Amaziah). His home was the village of Tekoa (some ten miles north of Jerusalem). There are three words provided in the text that describe his pre-prophetic work. First, he was referred to as being “among the sheep breeders” (1:1 — noqdim). He raised a variety of sheep that produced a very valuable wool. Second, he was a

“sheepbreeder” (7:14 — boqer — used elsewhere only in 2 Kings. 3:4). These two designations shows that he worked as a shepherd at one time but was one who bred and raised them. The final picture drawn of his early work was that of a “tender of sycamore fruit” (7:14 — boles). This referred to either scraping or pinching the fruit at some point in the ripening process.

Amos indicates that he was not a “professional or trained prophet” (7:14). However, as a prophet he had the character traits that made him successful in the mission for which he was called. He has been compared in many ways to Jeremiah. He was a man who was both fearless and uncompromising. His message was a difficult one, yet he never shirked his duty. In this sense he was a man of conviction and was bold. These traits can be abused, as some evidence today, yet there is no indication that he made any of his efforts personal attacks. As his work involved moving people toward repentance, he was seen as one who could make his audience see their spiritual reality. That cannot be done by “beating around the bush.” He was direct because of the danger of the situation of those he addressed in his preaching. He was one who simply told the truth. We live in a “politically correct” world that does not appreciate being too straightforward in our address. However, the danger of being eternally separated from God shows the importance of “telling it like it is.”

Amos had a message that cut through all the nonsense to get to the point. His primary message was “judgment is coming due to sin.” Again, people did not like the message and attempted to simply dismiss him. He was, in essence, told that he would not be supported to preach his message in the way he was doing so (7:12-13). Time will not allow a thorough discussion of their sins, but the following symptoms are addressed in the text. First, they were “at ease” in their riches (3:15; 4:1; 6:1, 4). Throughout Scripture we have seen a false hope provided by material things. Second, they were religious, but only in form and were apparently simply going through the motions (4:4-5; 5:21-24). This reminds me of those who simply “play church” or approach their religion as if it were some big social event. Third, the women were seen as “lazy cows” (4:1). We again see the trappings of prosperity. Temporal pursuits captivated their time and effort. Finally, they were those who had rejected God’s efforts to bring about their repentance (2:11-12). Amos was not the first prophet sent to call Israel to repentance, and time was running out for them. People will never make the spiritual changes that need to be made until they see both the reality of their sin and the urgency of their situation.

Amos is indeed one of the more “colorful” characters of the Old Testament. In many ways our day mirrors his day. In the same way spiritual reality needs to be seen and a sense of urgency shown. May we have more men like Amos today.

CW



DAVID

Ross Haffner

After King Saul’s reign was proven to be a disaster, by disobedience to God, he was told that it would not continue and that the, “Lord has sought for Himself a man after His own heart” (1 Sam. 13:14). David was chosen because “the Lord does not see as man sees; for man looks at the outward appearance, but the Lord looks at the heart” (1 Sam. 16:7). Four key moments from David’s life illustrate why he was a good choice.

David Chose Faith Over Fear (1 Sam. 17:1-58). When David surveyed the situation at the Valley of Elah the Philistines and Israel had gathered for war but no battle had begun. An enormous warrior from the Philistine camp named Goliath mocked the armies of the people of God and terrified them to the point that no one would accept his challenge. It is interesting to note what David knew. He knew the right thing to do was to stand up to the terrible foe. When no one would, he took the responsibility to deal with the blasphemer upon himself. Knowing the right thing to do, but not doing it would have been cowardly.

Furthermore, he knew attempting to fight in a way that did not suit his skill set was folly. David did not fear the giant from Gath because he knew that his God was greater. We must know that the thought of doing the right thing can produce fear, but the faithful choose to be doers of the word, and not hearers only (Jas. 1:22).

David Chose Respect Over Revenge (1 Sam. 24:1-22; 26:1-25). After the defeat of the Philistines David became a popular figure in Israel. Saul was jealous and eventually deranged enough to make attempts to end David’s life. But David did not become bitter towards Saul. Instead of lashing out in revenge when opportunities presented themselves, David’s choice was to respect the man as God’s anointed king and spare Saul’s life. When Christians become bitter over trouble makers in the church or the culture shifting away from biblical values they end up doing more harm than good. A Christian who seeks revenge is not defending the truth, despite what he might think, and is certainly not respecting souls made in God’s image who need the gospel.

David Chose Conviction Over Confrontation (2 Sam. 12:1-15). David was a godly man who sought the Lord during his reign. He wrote many of the Psalms that instruct, challenge, and encourage us today. However, the Bible does not shy away from David’s weaknesses and mistakes. When he saw Bathsheba, another man’s wife, bathing on her rooftop, he lusted and had an adulterous relationship with her while her husband, Uriah, was away serving in David’s army. When they discovered Bathsheba was pregnant with David’s child, he attempted to cover his sin first by calling Uriah home and then by having his general leave Uriah exposed in the battle to be killed. David’s sin was not hidden from God, who sent His prophet Nathan to confront the guilty king. When David could have ignored or disposed of the prophet, he was convicted because of his sin, repented, and confessed (Ps. 51). It’s not easy to admit fault, especially when we have the power to hide it. A humble spirit will remember that God sees all that we have done, said, and thought. If we will admit our faults we can show fruit worthy of repentance and move forward in peace with others and with God.

David Chose Mercy Over Malice (2 Sam. 16:5-14). Part of David’s punishment for the sins with Bathsheba and against Uriah comes to the forefront through the king’s son Absalom. When Absalom successfully turned the heart of the people of Israel to himself, David was forced to flee Jerusalem. On the way, Shimei, of the house of Saul, took the opportunity to kick David while he was down. Shimei cursed and threw stones at the king and his servants. Though David’s mighty men were with him, he chose to move on

instead of responding to the ignorant curses of Shimei with an attack (2 Sam. 16:6, 11-12). David also hoped for blessings from God for himself instead of punishment for Shimei as recompense for his evil. Patiently waiting for God's blessings amidst the trouble is a consistent theme during the darkest days of David's rule.

David inspires us to trust God more deeply, leave revenge in His hands, look beyond self-interest, and make corrections where needed. He was far from perfect, but he was the best king Israel ever had until his Descendant took the throne eternally (Matt. 1:6; 28:18). David's consistent love for God through all he faced is worthy of emulation.

CW

JOSEPH

Garrett English

Those who are parents understand there are few people to whom we would entrust our own children in the case that we pass on. We would consider a number of qualifications and requirements so seriously in making a selection that it would likely be a truly difficult decision. This is what amazes me about Joseph, the father of Jesus. God allowed Joseph to be His earthly father, meaning he would see to the physical and emotional upbringing of His only begotten Son. How amazing a responsibility that was! In a task many of us would feel unworthy or hesitant to take on, Joseph excelled. Why did God allow Joseph to be the earthly father of Jesus Christ? How could God trust that Joseph would provide His Son with proper training in the way that He should go? Joseph was entrusted with Jesus because he obeyed both God and government, his actions were led by reason, and he showed mercy and compassion like God Himself.

God desired Jesus to be raised by a father who was obedient to His laws and the laws of the government he lived under. Joseph showed obedience to God's laws and to the laws of the Roman empire (Luke 2:1-5). Matthew, being inspired by God to write an account of Jesus' miraculous birth, wrote that Joseph was "a just man" meaning he was righteous in God's sight (Matt. 1:19). For example, while he was considering the circumstances of his betrothed suddenly being with child, an angel of the Lord appeared to

him in a dream and told him what he must do. Immediately after the angel had finished speaking to him, Joseph did exactly as commanded (Matt. 1:20-25). Doing exactly as commanded despite his own plans shows a trusting obedience. Later, when we read of Joseph's early fatherhood of Jesus in Luke's account, we see that it was not merely a one-time show of great faith, but he made a habit of doing what God had prescribed His children in the Law of Moses (Luke 2:21-24, 27). Being just and righteous means to be following God's laws with the right heart, and Joseph set a great example of this to God's only Son and for us today as parents and as Christians.

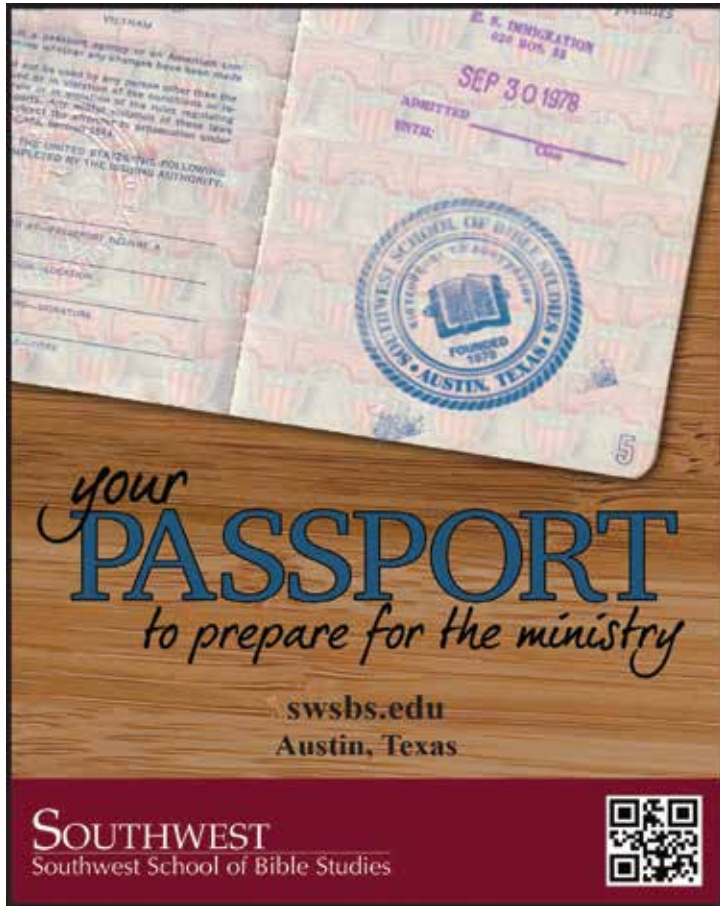
While he was certainly not without emotion, Joseph was not ruled by emotion and passion. For example, after he found his betrothed wife seemingly unfaithful to their covenant, he "thought about these things" meaning he was not quick to wrath but gave thought to various aspects of the situation (Matt. 1:20, Jas. 1:19). Joseph allowed himself time to reason through the difficult, emotional circumstances which surrounded him. By allowing time for his emotions to settle, he allowed time for God to speak with him. His actions were guided by reason and revelation, not passion and selfishness. It seems fair to assume this was the character of Joseph, because we also see him control his passions for the whole pregnancy until after the birth of Jesus (Matt. 1:25). God desired His Son to have an earthly father to exemplify self-control even in painful and emotional situations; in like manner, He desires every father, mother, and Christian to follow this example and be rational rather than rash. Perhaps if we allow some time, we will allow God to speak to us by going to His Word when we are overwhelmed.

Joseph could have responded with malice and made a public example of Mary for what it seemed she did against him, but he responded instead with mercy and compassion. What an amazing example! He learned that he did not have the whole story and his assumptions were wrong about Mary. It is certain that Jesus had in mind His Heavenly Father in all His teachings, but I wonder if Jesus thought of his earthly father's example of mercy when he gave these words to His disciples "Therefore, whatever you want men to do to you, do also to them, for this is the Law and the Prophets" (Matt. 7:12). If we are to be parents and people who follow Christ, we must also follow the characteristics of mercy and compassion like we find in Joseph.

Following Jesus requires we walk on a narrow path. If we follow the footsteps of our Savior who followed the footsteps of his earthly father, we are walking that narrow path to enter into the glory of God one day. Thought he

was not sinless, Jesus' father, Joseph, was entrusted with God's only Begotten Son due to his faithful obedience, his reasonable decisions, and his merciful compassion. May we seek to follow Joseph's example.

CW



JOSEPH: Son of Jacob

Scout Betz

He was favored by his father and shunned by his siblings. He was thrown into a pit and then sold into slavery. While a slave he found favor in his masters house, enough favor so as to say “There is no one greater in this house than I...” (Gen. 39:9). Through false accusations he found himself in prison and yet again had “authority because the Lord was with him” (Gen. 39:23). His ability to interpret dreams to the baker and butler did not go unnoticed by the two, though it took the butler a few years to remember the interpreter. The Pharaoh himself

had dreams that none of his magicians nor wise men could interpret. His butler remembered a “young Hebrew man who interpreted his dreams” while in prison that came to pass. (Gen. 41:12-13). Pharaoh was intrigued by this young Hebrew and sent for him so that he might understand his dreams. The young man found favor in the Pharaoh's eyes and rose to power, second only to the Pharaoh himself. We speak of Joseph, whose remarkable life provides us with four lessons worthy of our consideration.

First, Joseph maintained his composure. From Joseph's introduction in Genesis 37 we see moments where he is undoubtedly under pressure. Joseph was his father's favorite, and his brothers knew it. They could not speak peaceably about him (Gen. 37:4). Their animosity festered toward him, especially after Joseph revealed his first dream to them. His brothers went off to tend their father's sheep in Shechem. Joseph was sent to check on their well-being, and when they saw him “afar off, even before he came near them, they conspired against him to kill him.” (Gen. 37:18). Upon his arrival, they threw Joseph in a pit, then decided it beneficial to sell him into slavery to the passing Ishmaelites. Interestingly we do not read of Joseph arguing with his brothers, or opening his mouth at all. Perhaps this is an early hint at Joseph's ability to maintain his composure in difficult circumstances, such as will be seen later when he is falsely imprisoned.

Second, Joseph kept God in view. His arrival in Egypt landed him in Potiphar's household. Potiphar was captain of the guard, an officer of Pharaoh. He recognized that the Lord was with Joseph and allowed success to follow. Joseph found favor in Potiphar's eyes and thus he was promoted to be the “overseer of his house” to the point that “He left all that he had in Joseph's hand, and he did not know what he had except for the bread which he ate” (Gen. 39:5-6). Unfortunately, Joseph not only found favor in Potiphar's eyes, but in his wife's also. Potiphar's wife desired to lie with Joseph; Joseph refused! “How then can I do this great wickedness, and sin against God” (Gen. 39:9)? Joseph recognized God Almighty for who He is, what He had done for him, and rejected the advances of Potiphar's wife, remaining focused on God. When we are tempted, we must do as Joseph did and keep God at the forefront of our minds. His power and goodness serve as motivation to overcome the Devil's advances.

Third, Joseph demonstrated patience while in Egypt. He was thrown into prison because of false accusations from Potiphar's wife. While in prison, the guard also recognized that the Lord was with Joseph. He was placed in a position of authority even within the confines of prison walls. If we

were thrown into prison falsely, would we not do everything we could to get out? We do not see that attitude in Joseph. His composure, focus and patience in the Lord allowed him to be content. Likewise, when his brothers came to Egypt for grain because of the famine, he patiently tested them to determine their growth and character. We may sometimes be tempted to jump to conclusions, panic, or act impulsively in different circumstances, but Joseph reminds us of the importance of patiently waiting on the Lord.

One final observation on the life of Joseph is found in Genesis 50:20. Joseph said to his brothers, “But as for you, you meant evil against me; but God meant it for good.” Joseph knew the value of trusting in God’s providential care, and a thorough study of his life will instill the same conviction within us.

CW

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1

never relented. Paul is my favorite Bible “character” because he was a man of zeal.

Paul is my favorite character because *he was a man of love*. If Paul was motivated by a boundless zeal, he was even more guided by the love of Christ. And at the heart of his affection was the cross (Gal. 6:14; 1 Cor. 1:23; 2:2; Gal. 2:20). He loved the cross more than comfort and the riches of Christ than a reputation among men. Paul often hazarded his own life to further the cause of his Lord. Heralding the cross, he labored with great strife, often being beaten and cast into prison (2 Cor. 11:23; cf. Acts 16:23-24). Knowing that true solace was in the Savior, he hazarded his own life to preach the gospel (Acts 11:23-25). In Lystra, Paul was stoned and left for dead; coming to himself, he rose up and continued his labors of preaching and strengthening the disciples (Acts 14:19-22). Recounting the opposition he faced in Corinth, Paul would write, “I was with you in weakness, and in fear, and in much trembling” (1 Cor. 2:4). And he likened the strife he endured in Ephesus to fighting beasts in the theater (1 Cor. 15:32).

Paul summed up his love for Christ, the gospel, and the souls of men in his words to the elders of Ephesus:

And now, behold, I go bound in the spirit unto Jerusalem, not knowing the things that shall befall me there: Save that the Holy Ghost

witnesseth in every city, saying that bonds and afflictions abide me. But none of these things move me, neither count I my life dear unto myself, so that I might finish my course with joy, and the ministry, which I have received of the Lord Jesus, to testify the gospel of the grace of God (Acts 20:22-24).

Because of his love for the cross, Paul is my favorite Bible character.

Paul is my favorite Bible character because *he emphasized the importance of leadership*. Paul knew that without proper leadership, the flock of God was in peril. A flock without shepherds is vulnerable, easy prey for the enemy. Thus, Paul admonished the Ephesian elders to “shepherd the flock” and warned them to beware of wolves that would appear, both without and within the church (Acts 20:28-31).

A church without leadership is lacking. In wisdom, Paul left Titus in Crete to “set in order the things that were wanting” or lacking (Titus 1:5). Without shepherds to lead and protect the flock, the churches of Crete were open to “vain talkers and deceivers” (Tit. 1:10). There can be little doubt that one purpose for Paul taking men such as Timothy (Acts 16:1-3), Titus (2 Cor. 2:12-13; 7:6, 13-15; 8:6, 16), Erastus (Acts 19:2; 2 Tim. 4:20), Epaphroditus (Phil. 2:25), Sopater, Aristarchus, Secundus, Gaius, Tychicus, and Trophimus (Acts 20:4) was to mentor them and develop them into much-needed leaders for the church. Paul is my favorite Bible character because of the importance he placed on leadership.

These are just a few reasons Paul is my favorite Bible character. We could also note his boldness when brothers were wrong (Gal. 2:11-14) but his tenderness when they were right (Phile. 10), or his willingness to acknowledge his sinful past while not letting it hinder his working in the present (Phil. 3:13-14). And Paul’s willingness to accept whatever the circumstances (even when they were not to his advantage) and magnify God’s grace (2 Cor. 12:7-9) is a characteristic that endears me to this great man of antiquity. Nevertheless, let us remember that Paul, like all others mentioned, was a man! A man with faults whose example is to be imitated only as much as it is an imitation of Christ. And if Paul were with us today, he would tell us precisely that (cf. 1 Cor. 11:1). Just another reason that he is my favorite Bible character!

CW



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From the Director's desk



Trent Kennedy
Assoc. Director SWSBS

Sometimes we need a break. The Israelites were given the Sabbath. Jesus withdrew himself from the multitudes to pray. After exercise our bodies must recover. Even the world recognizes the need for an end of the work week with a short break before beginning the grind again. In the middle of our second quarter at SWSBS, we are blessed with two breaks. One of these is during the week of Thanksgiving and the other covers the end of December through the beginning of the new year. While these “interruptions” from our scheduled classes can make finishing Romans or remembering Greek more difficult, they are welcome breaks. The students and staff can all recharge away from the school premises, away from daily assignments, and away from the rigorous academic schedule.

This time affords us the opportunity to reconnect with family and friends. Many of our number will be traveling in the next few days and weeks. Our international students will spend these seasons away from many of their loved ones. Even some of our out-of-state students will not be able to travel back to see parents and grandparents. Please keep us all in your prayers.

As we break from the demanding schedule of lectures, reading, study, writing, speaking, and more, I am reminded that we cannot take a break from our Christianity. School may break, work may break, or the week may end, but our faith is not confined to a school house or city or even a church building. We do not take breaks from our service to God (cf. 2 Tim. 2:4 & 4:2). No matter the circumstance, Christians must press on. In times of grief, we press on (cf. Lev. 10:1-7). In times of doubt, we press on (cf. Jer. 20:3ff). In times of great stress, we press on (cf. 2 Cor. 11:24ff). We might need a break from the rigors of a certain schedule, but we never need (nor should we want) a break from serving our Righteous God.

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