

Sunday School

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[0:00] And this is going to be a series on the book of Proverbs. And so today I get to do an introduction.

So let's begin by praying and asking God's blessing on His Word. Father, we praise You for who You are and for this book that You've given.

And in the middle of the Bible, You have touched us with all kinds of wisdom. And so we pray that You would send Your Spirit and help us to be wise.

We ask this in Jesus' name. Amen. That's the only part I know, in el nombre de Jesús. So this is interactive.

We want you to feel free to raise your hand or ask questions or interact with the material. And so we're going to begin by asking, how would you describe a proverb?

[1:35] If you answer in Spanish, I'll write it in Spanish. Yeah, Mike.

A story or a statement that contains truth. Okay. What else?

How else would you describe a proverb? I should have added, its purpose is to give wisdom.

Okay. El propósito de proverbio es darnos sabiduría. Yeah. Kurt. Okay.

Algo que ha sido pasado, que algo que ha sido enseñado, entregado. Pemily.

[2:39] Pemily. Okay. Tiene un contenido poético. So usually, particularly in the Bible, they are short, a wise saying using comparisons and contrasts.

Usualmente en el libro de proverbios usan comparaciones. Vamos a ver comparaciones en este libro de proverbios. And so when we think of the Proverbs, someone mentioned to me long ago that it looks like the Bible, the book of Proverbs was written down on individual papers and then thrown up in the air.

Si. Dice, una persona le dijo que parece ser que el libro de proverbios se escribió en diferentes páginas y que fue lanzado al aire. And so it seems as though in some chapters there are no relationships between verse 1 and verse 2 and verse 3 and verse 4.

En algunos capítulos vemos que no hay como una relación entre el versículo 1, versículo 2, versículo 3, versículo 4. And so what we're going to try to do is try to draw some of that together so that it makes sense.

Entonces lo que vamos a tratar de hacer en el día de hoy, vamos a tomar algunos de estos proverbios y vamos a ver cómo hacen sentido. So we're going to look at the first seven verses. I want you to read them to yourself.

[4:01] Then we'll read them at the same time, but I want you to read them and we're going to find out what the main theme is, verses 1 to 7. Vamos a leer los versículos del 1 al 7.

Nosotros queremos que ustedes también lo estén leyendo y vamos a ver cuál es el significado de estos versículos del 1 al 7. Lo vamos a leer juntos. I will read and then we'll be read in Spanish.

Él va a leer primero en inglés y después yo voy a leerlo en español. The Proverbs of Solomon, the son of David, king of Israel, to know wisdom and instruction, to discern the sayings of understanding, to receive instruction in wise behavior, righteousness, justice and equity, to give prudence to the naive, to take to the youth knowledge and discretion.

A wise man will hear and increase in learning and a man of understanding will acquire wise counsel to understand the proverb and figure the words of the wise and their riddles.

The fear of the Lord is the beginning of knowledge. Fools despise wisdom and instruction. Los proverbios de Salomón, hijo de David, rey de Israel, para entender sabiduría y doctrina, para conocer razones prudentes, para recibir el consejo de prudencia, justicia, juicio y equidad, para dar sagacidad a los simples y a los jóvenes inteligencia y cordura.

[5:29] Oirá el sabio y aumentará el saber, y el entendido adquirirá consejo para entender el proverbio y declaración, palabras de sabios y sus dichos profundos.

El principio de la sabiduría es el temor de Jehová. Los insensatos desprecian la sabiduría y la enseñanza. So the main theme is, what?

Entonces, el tema principal es qué? O cuál es? Wisdom. I'm sorry? Wisdom and understanding? Yes. Okay. Sabiduría es el tema principal.

Yeah, we're talking about, this is the book of wisdom. Este es el libro de sabiduría. And Mike mentioned that. Y nuestro hermano Mike mencionó eso. And so what we're going to do is, I want you to do some comparisons, and we're going to see if you can jump through some of these verses and see the common thread.

Nosotros queremos que ustedes vean estos versos que hagan algunas comparaciones al ver estos versos. If we study the book of Proverbs, we're going to be wise. Si nosotros estudiamos el libro de Proverbios, nosotros vamos a ser sabios.

[6:36] So I want you to look at chapter 1, verse 8. Quiero que vayan al capítulo 1, el versículo 8. And 2, verse 1.

El capítulo 2, versículo 1. Let me do this. I'm going to ask you to read them. So John Brick, if you could read 1, verse 8, in just a minute. Si, le voy a pedir que ustedes los lean.

John Brick va a leer el capítulo 1, verse. And Larry, if you could read 2. Larry va a leer el capítulo 2. No, Kyle, can you read chapter 2, verse 1?

El siguiente va a leer el capítulo 3, versículo 1. And Juan, if you could read chapter 3, verse 1. Juan va a leer el capítulo 3, versículo 1.

And José Luis, chapter 4, verse 1. José Luis va a leer el capítulo 4, versículo 1. And Tyler, chapter 5, verse 1. Tyler va a leer el capítulo 5, versículo 1.

[7:36] And Phil, chapter 7, verse 1. Phil va a leer el capítulo 7, versículo 1. Okay. So I'm going to have you read one after the other.

I will say the verse, and if you would read, just read loudly. Por favor, voy a dejar que ustedes lo lean uno detrás del otro. Y por favor, que lo lean en voz alta. And we're looking for a common theme in all of these verses.

Estamos buscando un tema común en todos estos versos. Chapter 1, verse 8. Capítulo 1, versículo 8. Dear my son, your father's instructions.

And forsake not your mother's teaching. Go ahead, J. Okay. Oye, hijo mío, la instrucción de tu padre. Y no desprecie la dirección de tu madre. 2, verse 1.

Capítulo 2, versículo 1. I'm sorry. My son, if you receive my words and treasure up my commandment with you. Just keep, keep, keep, then, I'm sorry.

[8:40] Keep your ear attentive to wisdom and inclining your heart to understanding. That's good. Thank you. Okay. Hijo mío, si recibieras mis palabras y mis mandamientos, guardarás dentro de ti, guardarás dentro de ti, haciendo estar atento tu oído a la sabiduría, sin inclinar tu corazón a la prudencia.

And 3, verse 1. Capítulo 3, versículo 1. My son, do not forget my teaching, but let your heart give my commandment.

Hijo mío, no te olvides de mi ley y tu corazón guarda mis mandamientos. And 4, verse 1. Cuatro, uno. Oigan, hijos, la instrucción de un padre.

Y presten atención para que ganen entendimiento. That said, hear, O sons, the instruction of a father and give attention that you may gain understanding. 5, verse 1.

My son, be attentive to my wisdom. Incline your ear to my understanding. Hijo mío, está atento a mi sabiduría y a mi inteligencia. Inclina tu oído. And 7, verse 1.

[9:48] My son, keep my words and treasure up my mind. Hijo mío, guarda mis razones y atesora contigo mis mandamientos. So what's the common theme?

There's more than that, but what's the common theme in those verses? ¿Cuál es el tema común en estos versos? Asher. To your fathers. Listen to your fathers. Okay. Escuchen a sus padres.

Yeah, so the key thing here is listen to your father. What are other implications from this idea of listening to your father?

El tema que hemos visto, el tema principal, escuchen a tus padres. ¿Cuál sería la implicación de nosotros, o de los jóvenes, escuchar a sus padres?

I'm sorry? To heed his instructions. Escuchar sus instrucciones. Okay, to heed his warning. What else? Treasure up my commandments.

[10:47] Okay. Valorar las órdenes, los mandamientos que le están dando. And there's a treasure involved. Hay un tesoro envuelto en lo que estamos viendo.

In dad's words. Treasure in dad's words. Hay un tesoro en esas palabras. What else? Que otra, que más? Not to forget.

Okay, we don't want to forget. No queremos que lo olviden. Luis. Aprender sabiduría, porque se supone que tus padres te van a enseñar lo mejor, lo que más conviene.

Or to learn wisdom, because your father is going to teach you wisdom. Okay, to learn wisdom.

Aprender sabiduría. Good. What else? Yes.

Yes. Follow their instructions, because they already have wisdom. Whatever we don't have, we are, you know, holding up.

[11:50] Okay. Okay. If we follow them, the future is going to be really great before. So, what you're saying is this.

There is a very rare dad that is going to tell their child to do something wrong. So, even pagans who do not know God, generally want good things for their children.

And even if their example is not that, their goal is they want their children to do well.

Any other implications? Okay, so we can say that fathers, by this, are commanded to pass on truth and wisdom.

So, you've got dad talking to his son and is pressing on truth.

[13:33] Yes, Jen. I guess there are some fathers that do put side by side the father and the mother. So, you might think that's implied. Right. Yeah.

And that gets me to this idea that father in this book is representative of something. Yes, Jen makes a question and a clarification. Or more than a clarification.

That when we see the father, we also talk about the mother. Father and mother. So, what Jen is saying is it's really a symbol of authority.

Lo que Jen está diciendo que es un símbolo de autoridad. And so, this book is trying to teach us how to live under authority. Este libro nos está enseñando como nosotros debemos vivir bajo autoridad.

Okay. So, what is another implication then? Alguna otra implicación de lo que estamos viendo. Of living under authority. Esa es una otra implicación es que nosotros debemos vivir en autoridad.

[14:36] Okay. Okay. So, on this guy's part, there needs to be humility. Entonces, nosotros estamos viendo también aquí la humildad, la humillación.

His posture is one of listening. Su postura es de uno que escucha, que está escuchando.

Okay. Yes. Yes. Deberíamos mantener la enseñanza. No solamente edificar nuestro hogar.

Porque, okay, hay familia. Pero afuera también debemos llevar la enseñanza a quien no la posee. We need to keep teaching our children, but also we have to teach another person outside our house.

Yeah. Because, ultimately, they're going to grow up and live in the world, but they're still under authority. Entonces, porque ellos van a crecer, van a vivir en un mundo y van a estar bajo autoridad.

[15:42] Okay. Cornell. Protection. Protection. De van de authority, de authority. Okay. Yeah.

Protection. Yes. So, ultimately, we're also saying that there should be an element of protection from the authority.

Es un elemento de protección frente a las autoridades. Now, what other authorities is this kid going to grow up and live under?

¿Cuál otras autoridades estos niños o estas personas van a crecer y van a estar bajo cuáles autoridades? One. I'm sorry.

Government. Government? Government. Yes. ¿Sus profesores en la escuela? Teacher from the school. Yeah. Good. Anita. Somebody else over here.

Joanne. That's what you said. Okay. Somebody else? Yes. Employers. Family. Van a ser empleados. Pastors.

[16:47] Los pastores. Yeah. So, you get the importance of this, passing on this, is that this guy is going to grow up and he's going to be under all of these other authorities.

La importancia de esta enseñanza, de los padres pasarles esta enseñanza a los hijos, es que los hijos van a crecer y van a estar bajo autoridades. And there's an element of this guy listening, learning to listen.

Y hay un elemento de los niños, de nuestros hijos, de escuchar. With humility. Con humildad. So that he can live rightly.

Entonces esto lo va a ayudar a vivir correctamente. Now that tells us something also about authority. Nos dice algo también con relación a la autoridad. The authority, someone mentioned over here, that the goal is protection and wisdom.

La meta de la autoridad es protección y sabiduría. And so this is a position of authority. Aquí ustedes están viendo la posición de la autoridad en esta figura.

[17 : 52] That is not based on age or height or it's not based on knowing more.

Go ahead. La posición de la autoridad no está basada en el edad, no está basada en que si es más fuerte, no está basada en conocimiento. It's based on a position. Es basado en su posición que tiene.

It's God-given position. Dad is supposed to be the head of the house. Dios ha dado esta posición.

El padre debe de ser la cabeza del hogar. The government has a position of authority.

El gobierno tiene una posición de autoridad. And that position of authority is under what its umbrella is supposed to take care of. El gobierno tiene una posición de autoridad y se puede reflejar como una sombrilla de todos los que están bajo su autoridad.

So this dad has a position of authority on the home. The government has a position over the civil.

Aquí nosotros vemos que el padre tiene una posición de autoridad en su casa.

[19 : 09] El gobierno tiene una posición de autoridad en la población civil. And the pastor has the civil, the, excuse me, pastor has the rule, the authority over the church.

Y los pastores tienen la autoridad en la iglesia. And that would be the pastoral staff, okay? Elders, pastors. Los pastores, los ancianos tienen autoridad en la iglesia.

And what God is teaching us is there is a place of safety when we live under their authority.

Entonces lo que el Señor nos está enseñando que es que hay un lugar de seguridad cuando nosotros vivimos bajo la autoridad.

And we live under that with humility and with listening. Nosotros vivimos esa autoridad con humildad y escuchando. Now what are some objections that you're seeing? ¿Cuáles objeciones ustedes están viendo, ustedes ven?

This is the overarching, but there's some objections that might arise from this picture. ¿Cuáles objeciones pueden surgir de esto que nosotros estamos viendo?

[20 : 21] Lara. I think there are other scriptures that teach that more directly. I think we listen to Proverbs primarily because it's inspired the whole list.

It's from God. So that's a lot of implications. Yeah, there are. And these, what we're doing is we're drawing together a lot. So, for example, there is no authority that has been established except by God.

And so that is from... El libro de Proverbios nos está enseñando sobre la autoridad. Y nosotros esto tiene bastante implicaciones. Nosotros también vamos a ver. From Romans 13.

No vivir bajo autoridad. So, yes, there are other passages. I'm drawing together various pieces in this to establish the fact that when I'm teaching my children in my home, I'm doing something for them.

Yo estoy uniendo, entrelazando algunos pasajes. Y es importante que cuando yo estoy enseñando en mi hogar, estoy enseñando en mi casa, que ellos entiendan que lo estoy haciendo por la autoridad que tengo y es para su bien.

[21 : 26] And my goal in that is to get them ready to live in the world where the authority, there's an authority that is already established. Mi objetivo es que entendamos que nosotros vamos a vivir en un lugar donde la autoridad ha sido establecida.

Hay establecidas autoridades. Now, what I don't want us to walk away with is thinking that dad is always right.

Fathers are humans.

There are going to be differences between father and mother in the way they approach something.

And there are ways in which dad will sometimes just be wrong.

At that point, hopefully he will repent. And he will tell those under his authority that he asks for forgiveness.

[22:54] Y él le va a pedir a esas personas que están bajo su autoridad que le va a pedir perdón cuando se equivoque. One minute, Johan. The other thing is that the reason is because that position, he has that authority that carries weight in the home that will model for his children that that's what good authorities do.

So, what important is that that position that he has to be able to model for his children and they will learn how to live in authority, how to live.

They will also model for that authority when they have the opportunity to do it. Okay, Johan. Johan. Johan. Johan. Johan. Johan.

may I speak with him.

He's not a father. Or the father is not a mother. I don't know. There are millions of people who are like, there are millions of people.

[24:22] One moment. Thank you. Sometimes there is a problem inside the house because sometimes the father said to the son, don't go outside. And the mother said, oh, go.

Quiet. So take away the authority from the father by doing that. That is a problem and it does happen.

Ese es un problema que sucede. Because fathers are the ones who have been given the authority by God to run the house. Porque el padre le ha sido dado autoridad por Dios para gobernar el hogar.

Obviously, I'm also including mom in that because she's part of the authority but they need to be on the same page. Y eso incluye, claro, que vamos a incluir a la madre porque ellos deben de estar en el mismo camino, en la misma página, con el mismo propósito.

Thank you. And getting, without getting into that tension which is there and is a discussion that we should have, the, the, that takes us in a different direction.

[25:25] Deben de, deben de, de cuando suceda esto, ellos deben de ponerse de acuerdo y tratar de solucionar lo que, estas dificultades. One other thing I wanted to mention in this is, in every one of those verses that was read, did you notice who it was addressed to?

Una de las cosas que quiero también decir, estos versos que ustedes que hemos leído hoy, ustedes saben a quién están dirigidos estos versos. It was always the son. So, in one way we could say that the Proverbs is a boys book.

Podemos decir entonces que Proverbio es un, es un, boy, boy, boy book, boys, it belongs to boys. Es un libro como para, para los, I don't know how to translate, Anita, help me.

Es como un libro para, para, para, para los chicos. Okay. Okay. Thank you. Thank you. So, for boys, men, I think it is, it is certainly there that, if you wanted to understand yourself, this is a book to read.

because the overall themes that are written are what men deal with.

[26:53] because all the things that we are going to read, that we are going to see, are things that men have to deal and interact. And so, whether it is laziness or the use of speech or whether it is the, the, even the pride of life, all of those are themes in the book of Proverbs.

And so, as a result, women who, or girls who want to understand boys, men, should read the book. And, of course, generally, it is applied to children in a general sense as well. So, all people will benefit from reading this book.

Now, I want to go back to this section. We will deal with those another day.

But, in this picture, what are practical ways that dad needs to model truth to his child as an authority?

[28:46] Jen? Okay. So, one of the things he's going to teach by his actions and words is that there's a higher authority yet.

So, that means when the kid has done something wrong, the biggest problem is not his disobedience to dad.

His biggest problem is his disobedience to God. because God is the one that wrote all the rules of the world.

Because God is the one that wrote all the rules of the world. So, children, obey your parents in the Lord. So, children, obey your parents in the Lord.

It's really God's law. And so, when children disobey parents, they're breaking this vertical law.
[30 : 28] And so, dads enter into that discussion with their children as the middle man. And they become the vice regent.

They are the vice regent on the world. Vice regent means like vice president of the world. Okay. El padre sería como un vice presidente.

Vamos a decirlo así. And at that point, they are passing on God's rule to their children. other examples of ways this dad needs to be modeling authority.

Otro ejemplo de como el padre puede modelar esto que estamos viendo, esta autoridad a sus hijos. Yes, Juan Luis.

José Luis. José Luis, thank you. el libro del proverbio empieza, y hay una, es la idea que está a lo largo de todo el libro del proverbio.

[31 : 38] El principio de la sabiduría es el temor al señor. Y yo pienso que uno de los aspectos principales para ejercer autoridad es ejercer la con sabiduría, o sea, buscar la sabiduría antes de ejercer la autoridad.

So, he said that the most important thing, I'm going to summarize, the most important thing is when you project, when you teach authority, you need to get wisdom before projecting or teaching authority.

Okay, true. What are practical examples of that? Eso es verdad. ¿Cuál es un ejemplo practico de esto? What should fathers do or not do?

Que los padres deberían de hacer o no deberían de hacer. John? Fear God. Temor a Dios. Be a God?

No, fear God. Oh, fear God. Fear God, yes. Fear God, yes. Practically, how does it look? Phil, what were you going to say? How this is seen, the fear of God.

[32 : 43] All of these three categories fall under fear of God. Right. Oh, I'm sorry. Yeah.

those are just the context in which the fear of God is played out. Yes, one.

Okay. Okay. Not making bad comments to another from I'm sorry.

Don't making another bad comment to another person. Okay. One minute. So, yes, one, I think that's a good one.

The way he speaks about the civil authorities and the people who are in authority matters. La forma que la autoridad del padre habla sobre las autoridades civiles, eso es importante.

[33 : 55] So, the way he talks about his children's teacher, la forma como él habla de los profesores de sus niños, the teachers at school, the way he talks about the governor, the way he talks about the president, the local township leaders, that all matters.

Is that what you were saying, Juan? Okay. Yeah.

Yeah. Yeah. Yeah. How do you deal with injustice in leadership and how do you address it around your children when you speak?

Tradúcelo. You speak in Spanish. Go ahead. Lo puede traducir, por favor. sé sé sé how to deal I think that's a very important question if there's somebody that is speaking or doing something wrong other authorities teachers, I mean any authority if there's somebody that's doing something wrong what's the first thing that should happen in response, Paul we want to talk to them first to the authority so if it's the child's teacher you talk to the teacher if it's the pastor you talk to the pastor if it's the civil government leaders you talk to them now, obviously I can't talk to the president but I do have the right to write him to write to him and I ultimately will leave it to God as the one who's in authority that's the first step so what else what else needs to happen if somebody that is close in relationship and is also in authority is doing what's wrong

Phil what else is what else is if someone in authority is doing something that is correct yes are you saying that if my child's teacher teaches them some falsehood that I don't correct that false idea with my child before having talked to the teacher go ahead that's a good question so for example my son went to a Christian college one of his professors was talking about God as a woman I felt like that was a problem particularly in a Christian school I did say he already knew that it was wrong so I just

[38 : 19] I did talk to him briefly about the fact that that's not something that we can we can believe and I will talk to the professor so I called the college president and I asked if I could talk to this teacher and ultimately that chain did happen but yes I think there is a place we need to reinforce what we believe to be true with our children without denigrating dismissing the authority away away

away away away John.

John. John.

John. John. John.

John.

John. John. John. John.

[40:14] John. John. John. John. John. make a separation in this regard.

The idea is wrong. I want to make sure my child, and this goes back to what you were saying, Phil, I want to make sure my child understands the idea is wrong.

Tenemos que hacer una separación. Yo, es importante que mi hijo entienda que esa idea, que eso que están promoviendo, no es correcto. But I don't denigrate that person as though everything they say is going to be wrong.

Pero yo no voy a denigrar esa persona. Por ejemplo, yo no voy a decir que todo lo que él dice es incorrecto. Because I don't know them for one thing. Porque yo no lo conozco.

And I don't know all the ideas that they might have. Y yo no conozco todas las ideas que él posiblemente tenga. And therefore, when I speak poorly about other authorities, I'm also inadvertently teaching my child that it's okay to speak poorly about authorities.

[41:56] So, con esto, yo le estoy enseñando a mi hijo, o a mis hijos, que es normal, que no hay problema si habla mal de otras autoridades. Yeah, Kurt.

Are you differentiating between the position and the person of the authority? I am differentiating between the things that they're promoting and the person.

In other words, the person has the authority. That position is given by God. God established them as that person.

That's what it says in Romans 13. God established them in that position. See, could you please repeat the question? Oh, I'm sorry. Kurt asked, he's differentiating between the position of authority and the person of authority.

Oh, I couldn't get the idea. Como diferenciarla? I couldn't get the idea. Can someone help?

Position.

[43:00] The role of authority. The role of authority. Okay, okay. Como descubrir sería? Como diferenciar el rol de las autoridades?

So, I'm differentiating is the authority is still the authority and they're established by God. La forma de diferenciar esto es entender que las autoridades son autoridades que son puestas por Dios.

But, their ideas could be just absolutely crazy and wrong. Pero, muchas veces la idea de esas autoridades son ideas que son como ideas locas, que no son ideas adecuadas.

So, I don't speak against the person as though everything they've ever done and will do is wrong.

Yo no hablo de la persona como decir todo lo que él haga o todo lo que hace o todo lo que vaya a hacer es incorrecto.

So, for example, do I agree with everything that our president does? Por ejemplo, estoy yo de acuerdo con todo lo que nuestro presidente hace? No, but I can't say that everything he does is wrong.

[44:02] Pero, yo no estoy de acuerdo pero yo no puedo decir que todo lo que lance es incorrecto.

He has the position of authority. Y él tiene una posición de autoridad. Phil, go ahead. Well, in the book of Acts, they said we must obey God rather than man.

En el libro de Hecho dice que nosotros debemos... all of these three categories, these umbrellas, fall under the ultimate umbrella of God's authority, the fear of God, we obey him rather than man.

So, if government is apostate, if a teacher is apostate, which is what you described in that example, if a pastor is apostate in your drawing over the church, they forfeit that authority under God's greater authority.

no pastor is the head of the church. Christ is the head of the church to begin with. All authority is from God. So, if someone is apostate teaching completely heresy, to be able to obey to God's God's authority, they forsake any authority because they are taught when they're teaching things against God himself.

And I'm not talking about any small doctor. No. They're talking about theology proper in that example. He's got to get people caught up. Okay. For example, he's got to get to get the Bible of the Hechos and he's saying that we must obey the authority, that we must obey the authority, that we must be subject to God.

[45:51] So, he's mentioning that if there are authorities that are being apostate, that are not guarding the law of God, the commandments of God, that we must do, what do we do?

That's not quite what you're saying.

No, not quite. Yeah, go ahead, Phil. Say it again or keep going what you're trying to get. Regardless of a person's position. Con relación a position de la persona.

Not that everyone needs to be orthodox in every doctrinal position, you know, at the post office, which is a government employee, but especially someone who is in a role of teacher, for example, at a college or especially in the church.

This is what you're saying. I don't care about denigrating their position when they've denigrated God's authority. Okay, he says, if for example, there's a person, a professor in the school, a professor here in the church, if that person is denigrating a God, he doesn't have any problem in denigrating that person.

[47:19] Mike, did you want to say something? Very quickly, 1 Peter chapter 2 says, be subject for the Lord's sake to every human institution, whether it be to the emperor as supreme.

The emperor at this time was Nero. Nero was a wicked emperor, but Peter says to be subject to him, what the Lord said.

So we submit, but we do not disobey God.

We're careful in how we submit so that we don't worship them or somehow put them in God's place. There's a tricky, like, okay, I'll be submissive to you, even though, you know, we're out of time, but let me give the example of we've just read through the book of Daniel.

And Daniel was commanded to, as a subject, he was commanded to bow down and worship. One thing that we never hear Daniel do, is denigrate the position of Nebuchadnezzar.

[49:03] He didn't agree, and he would not do it. And he would not obey.

But he would not speak against Nebuchadnezzar. In fact, when he went to Nebuchadnezzar, he was very gracious in his speech.

He was very bold in his speech, but he was very gracious.

One moment, he talked to with grace when talked with Nebuchadnezzar. Okay, Phil. Whether it was Nebuchadnezzar or Nero, he also, Daniel or Peter, they didn't have a choice or they would lose their heads.

as far as a teacher teaching at a college, that doesn't mean you should submit, continue to submit to someone or a pastor who's teaching rank heresy.

[50:11] That doesn't mean that you do have a choice. You don't have to be enrolled in that college or in that class. You don't have to. You can not be a part of that local church if a pastor, for example, is teaching rank heresy.

Good, go ahead. I'm way out of time.

We haven't really been making those things and I think Phil's getting at it. There's a difference between somebody in authority teaching a class and promoting discussion on a topic or teaching about a topic versus them giving a command.

Yeah. I think that's a good distinction. Go ahead, Pedro. I'm sorry. I couldn't get the idea that you said. Jane, could you please say it again?

A distinction between somebody teaching and commanding obedience. distinctions, somebody teaching? She's trying to draw a difference between someone who is just teaching something and having a discussion and someone saying you must.

[51:35] Okay, okay. Okay. David, I'm way over.

Anybody that has to leave quietly, go ahead. And if you want to answer the question, feel free to leave. Let me do this.

I want us to understand that there are positions of authority that are established by God. Phil is right in the sense, and what Jen is trying to say, is if that authority is saying, you will do this, whether it's a teacher in school, or whether it's the pastor, or whether, it doesn't matter, but if they're telling you, you will do this, but it's against God, you may not.

In resumen, we can't obey anyone, whether it's the pastor or the pastor, who is teaching something that is in contra of what God teaches in his word. Because, oh brother, that didn't help.

Kurt, you've been patient, go ahead. I guess, I'm trying to think, there is a place we have to honor the authority.

[53:01] Yep. And at the same time, there is, there is a moment in which we have to honor the authorities. Okay. It is simple of me to allow another authority to step into my domain and teach my children something wrong.

And then, I cannot allow the authorities to violate my command and teach our children things that are incorrect and not according to what God established.

Yes, there is a way in which that becomes very, very, there's some, I would alter it just a little bit, but I'm not going to do it right now. We'll have a discussion. Paul, did you have something?

No. Very similar. Yes, okay. The idea is, my job as authority in my family is to pick the authorities that I can pick. So I can pick the churches in, so I can pick the state we live in, so my job as authority is to make sure that the people that do have authority are proper authorities and change that when I can.

Right. Yo como en autoridad dice nuestro hermano por, yo como en autoridad de mi hogar, yo tengo la responsabilidad de elegir cuáles van a ser las autoridades que van a dirigir, para las cuales van a estar, bajo cuáles autoridades va mi familia estar.

[54:27] Yo puedo, por ejemplo, voy a elegir la escuela, voy a elegir los pastores, voy a elegir la iglesia donde voy a ir con mi familia. Thank you. Thank you. So you can correct me if I'm wrong, but I think you can see a bit just slightly on what you initially asked, and I think it's a very important point.

It's how we as authority in our home address the authority outside of our home. And I think that was the more important, at least from when you started, and you can correct me if I'm wrong.

Okay. I just wanted to ask to see if I'm wrong or right.

You're right. I want to say something about that. Yes, you're right. Okay. Go ahead. What did you want to say about it? Okay. Our job as authority in our homes is to show the people, by example, that are following us, how to address those authorities.

I think that's what's key in what you're saying. Whether what is being taught is right or wrong, is how do we address that practically so that our children know how to do the same when in that regard somebody's saying something against what they know is true.

[56:20] So that our children know how to do the same when in that is for your input. It is time for us to be done.

I'm sorry. I'm going to next time for! may may may may may may