viewer guide | session one

I Corinthians 15:1-8

Our journey with James does not begin in the letter he wrote but with a plan God wrote. Part of God's infinite genius appears in how such humanness can play into the divine story.

_	to James" (I Cor. 15:7).
	to those who to see
	Him most.
C	Consider several we know by name from this and other accounts.
Jo	ohn 7:1-9
"J	esus' brothers said to him" (v. 3, NIV) is one of two quotes attributed
to	o or involving Jesus' brothers in the Gospels. Consider recent events in
Jo	ohn 6:60-66.
T	he only other direct quote from Christ's collective natural family is
N	Mark 3:21 (NIV), "They said, 'He is his' "
L	ames enters the as an

3.	Jesus radically	the idea of		·		
	Consider what seems t	to be the progression:				
	_ Family → Family +		→	Family	\rightarrow	Family
	John 2:12	Mark 3:31-35		John 19:25-27		Acts 1:12-14

1 Corinthians 15:9-10

4. By the _____ of God _____ became what ____ became.

"without effect"—Greek *kenos* (pronounced "kay-NAHS")—

"______, vain, ineffective, ______ ... The basic meaning of this word is empty, lacking content, or _____."

5. The power of the _____ means that nothing but the _____ is meant to be _____.

viewer guide | session one

I Corinthians 15:1-8

Our journey with James does not begin in the letter he wrote but with a plan God wrote. Part of God's infinite genius appears in how such humanness can play into the divine story.

Then	He	appeared	_ to James" (I	Cor. 15:7).	
1.	Jesus	appeared	_ to those who	needed to	o see
		ral we know by r	name from this and	d other accour	ıts.
	John 7:1-9				
			3, NIV) is one of in the Gospels. Co	•	
	•	•	m Christ's collecti He is <u>out</u> <u>o</u>		•
2.	James enters tl	ne <u>scene</u> :	as an <u>unbeli</u>	ever	

Matuual	Family - Family	Dissiples — Dissipl	L. Franklin	Outstand	F	D
	Consider what see	ms to be the progres	ssion:			
3.	Jesus radically	restructures	the idea of	family	_·	

1 Corinthians 15:9-10

```
"without effect"—Greek kenos (pronounced "kay-NAHS")—

"<u>empty</u>, vain, ineffective, <u>useless</u> ... The basic meaning of this word is empty, lacking content, or <u>hollow</u>."
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5. The power of the <u>resurrection</u> means that nothing but the <u>tomb</u> is meant to be <u>empty</u>.

viewer guide | session two

James I:I

We spent all of week 1 getting to know the man, James. Today we open our Bibles to the message of James where our attentions will be fastened for the next five weeks. Read James 1:1.

1.	What James 1:1 about the writer is as telling as	
	what it of God and of	
	the Lord Jesus Christ"	
2.	The letter of James is addressed to the "twelve	
	among the nations" (NIV). Points of particular significance:	
	• The Greek word translated "scattered" is literally "in	
	the"	
	(See Acts 8:1,4.)	
	•is the Old Testament name¹	
	Greek transliteration of James:	
	Hebrew transliteration of James:	
	James wrote this letter not as " 'a	
	but a He was writing with full	
	hope that the Jews as a whole would turn to Christ."2	
	"The Epistle was penned in the days when Christianity and	
	synagogue were not yet, when Jerusalem was still	
	as it and was, further, still the center of	
	Christianity as a religion and as an organization." ³	

3.	James might have been the of the New
	Testament
	"The Epistle of James can take its natural place, alongside other literature in the process of formation in the second decade of the Christian mission, as the first surviving document of the church."
4.	James was one of the New Testament books to be into the canon. ⁵
	"Canon"— or
5.	James draws straight from the well of Jesus' more than any other New Testament author. ⁶
6.	The message of James can be captured in two words:
7.	Our lesson's conclusion is James' salutation: (Greek <i>chairein</i>)to!
Let	Beth know at <i>lproof@lproof.org</i> if you memorize the Book of James.

^{1.} Ralph P. Martin, Word Biblical Commentary: James (Nashville, TN: Thomas Nelson Publishers, 1988), 5.

^{2.} James B. Adamson, The Epistle of James (Grand Rapids, MI: Wm. B. Eerdmans Publishing Co., 1976), 51.

^{3.} James B. Adamson, *James: The Man and His Message* (Grand Rapids, MI: Wm. B. Eerdmans Publishing Co., 1989), 49.

^{4.} John A. T. Robinson, Redating the New Testament (Eugene, OR: Wipf & Stock Publishers, 1976), 139.

^{5.} Adamson, James, 6.

^{6.} Douglas J. Moo, The Letter of James (Grand Rapids, MI: Wm. B. Eerdmans Publishing Co., 2000), 7.

viewer guide | session two

James I:I

We spent all of week 1 getting to know the man, James. Today we open our Bibles to the message of James where our attentions will be fastened for the next five weeks. Read James 1:1.

1.	What James 1:1 <u>doesn't</u> <u>say</u> about the writer is as telling as what it <u>does</u> . Servant (Greek <i>doulos</i>)—"a <u>slave</u> of God and of the Lord Jesus Christ"
2.	The letter of James is addressed to the "twelve <u>tribes</u> <u>scattered</u> among the nations" (NIV). Points of particular significance:
	 The Greek word translated "scattered" is literally "in the <u>diaspora</u>." (See Acts 8:1,4.) James is the Old Testament name <u>Jacob</u>.¹ Greek transliteration of James: <u>Jacobus</u>. Hebrew transliteration of James: <u>Ya'aqov</u>.
	• James wrote this letter not as "'a <u>Jewish Christian</u> ' but a <u>Christian Jew</u> He was writing with full hope that the Jews as a whole would turn to Christ." ² "The Epistle was penned in the days when Christianity and synagogue were not yet <u>divorced</u> , when Jerusalem was still
	as <u>Jesus</u> <u>knew</u> it and was, further, still the center of Christianity as a religion and as an organization." ³

3. James might have been the <u>first</u> <u>book</u> of the New Testament written .

"The Epistle of James can take its natural place, alongside other literature in the process of formation in the second decade of the Christian mission, as the first surviving document of the church."

4. James was one of the <u>last</u> New Testament books to be <u>admitted</u> into the canon.⁵

"Canon"—<u>rule</u> or <u>standard</u>

- 5. James draws straight from the well of Jesus' <u>teachings</u> more than any other New Testament author.⁶
- 6. The message of James can be captured in two words: <u>LIVE</u> <u>IT</u>.

Let Beth know at lproof@lproof.org if you memorize the Book of James.

^{1.} Ralph P. Martin, Word Biblical Commentary: James (Nashville, TN: Thomas Nelson Publishers, 1988), 5.

^{2.} James B. Adamson, The Epistle of James (Grand Rapids, MI: Wm. B. Eerdmans Publishing Co., 1976), 51.

^{3.} James B. Adamson, *James: The Man and His Message* (Grand Rapids, MI: Wm. B. Eerdmans Publishing Co., 1989), 49.

^{4.} John A. T. Robinson, Redating the New Testament (Eugene, OR: Wipf & Stock Publishers, 1976), 139.

^{5.} Adamson, James, 6.

^{6.} Douglas J. Moo, The Letter of James (Grand Rapids, MI: Wm. B. Eerdmans Publishing Co., 2000), 7.

viewer guide | session three

John 16:20-24

On week 2, day 1 of our homework, we saw the exhortation of James to "consider it a great joy ... whenever [we] experience various trials" (Jas. 1:2). Today we will widen our scope on joy by studying a concept in Christ's own teaching in John 16:20-24.

	Q -
Two terms from John 16:20-24 are	going to preoccupy our attentions today
(Greek <i>chara</i>)	(Greek <i>thlipsis</i>)
The word "anguish" is often used to	convey the added element of
Consider two examples: + +	
"to"	h" (Latin <i>angere</i>) includes the meaning
Consider the similarity in the C John 16:21:	Freek definition of "anguish" in
Greek thlipsis—from thlibō-	—"to crush, press,,
Thlipsis conve	eys the picture of something being
crushed, pressed, or squee:	zed from a great weight. It is used to
denote grievous physical af	fliction, or mental and spiritual distress."

1.	and joy can (Jas. I:2). Also compare Romans 9:1-5 to 2 Corinthians 7:4-7.
2.	and joy can
	"The Spirit of the Lord God is on Me, because the Lord has anointed Me to provide for those who mourn in Zion; to give them a crown of beauty of " (Isa. 61:1-3).
3.	The source of anguish can into (John 16:20).
	Compare Psalm 30:11. Hebrew hapak—"to turn,,
	Frequently used in connection with the acts of God." ²
4.	Mental anguish can be like the in (Ps. 55:I-5, see v. 4).
	Hebrew <i>hiyl</i> —"to turn in a circle, twist, revolve; to writhe, travail (in childbirth), bear a child The main idea is that of writhing in pain, which is particularly associated Also denotes suffering torment, experiencing anguish or distress." ³
5.	Anguish is to to a (John 16:20-22).

^{1.} Hebrew-Greek Key Word Study Bible (Chattanooga, TN: AMG Publishers, 1996), 1632. 2. Ibid., 1512.

^{3.} Ibid., 1515.

viewer guide | session three

John 16:20-24

On week 2, day 1 of our homework, we saw the exhortation of James to "consider it a great joy ... whenever [we] experience various trials" (Jas. 1:2). Today we will widen our scope on joy by studying a concept in Christ's own teaching in John 16:20-24.

Two terms from John 16:20-24 are going to preoccupy our attentions today:

The word "anguish" is often used to convey the added element of mental distress.

Consider two examples:

- <u>pain</u> + <u>anxiety</u> = anguish
- <u>suffering</u> + <u>dread</u> = anguish

The etymology of the word "anguish" (Latin *angere*) includes the meaning "to <u>choke</u>."

Consider the similarity in the Greek definition of "anguish" in John 16:21:

Greek *thlipsis*—from *thlibō*—"to crush, press, <u>compress</u>, <u>squeeze</u>. *Thlipsis* conveys the picture of something being crushed, pressed, or squeezed from a great weight. It is used to denote grievous physical affliction, or mental and spiritual distress."¹

	Also compare Romans 9:1-5 to 2 Corinthians 7:4-7.
2.	<u>Anguish</u> and joy can <u>trade</u> <u>places</u> .
	"The Spirit of the Lord God is on Me, because the Lord has anointed Me to provide for those who mourn in Zion; to give them a crown of beauty <u>instead</u> of <u>ashes</u> " (Isa. 61:1-3).
3.	The source of anguish can <u>morph</u> into <u>joy</u> (John 16:20).
	Compare Psalm 30:11. Hebrew <i>hapak</i> —"to turn, <u>convert</u> , <u>change</u> Frequently used in connection with the acts of God." ²
4.	Mental anguish can be like the <u>mind</u> in <u>labor</u> (Ps. 55:I-5, see v. 4).
	Hebrew <i>hiyl</i> —"to turn in a circle, twist, revolve; to writhe, travail (in childbirth), bear a child The main idea is that of writhing in pain, which is particularly associated <u>with</u> <u>childbirth</u> . Also denotes suffering torment, experiencing anguish or distress." ³
5.	Anguish is <u>meant</u> to <u>lead</u> to a <u>birth</u>

I. <u>Anguish</u> and joy can <u>coexist</u> (Jas. I:2).

(John 16:20-22).

 $^{1.\} Hebrew-Greek\ Key\ Word\ Study\ Bible\ (Chattanooga,\ TN:\ AMG\ Publishers,\ 1996),\ 1632.$

^{2.} Ibid., 1512.

^{3.} Ibid., 1515.

viewer guide | session four

A wonderful part of taking a book of the Bible at this pace is the luxury of mining treasures out of single words or phrases. We are going to return to segments from this week's homework and draw out two phrases that could offer riches beyond what we'd recognize on the page.

t One: Re	visit James I:25—"
Greek paraku	apto—"The verb has the basic meaning of '
	' but comes to be applied especially to the action of
	by'."1
Consider two • John 20 • 1 Peter	
Note particul	lar wording in the following translation: "The one who
peers into the	e perfect law of liberty and fixes his attention there, and
	a forgetful listener but one who
lives it out—	he will be blessed in what he does" (Jas. 1:25, NET).
	ad James 2:I-9. Focus on verse I—
James 2:1—	The New International Commentary of the New Testament
translation of	of the phrase: "the Lord Jesus Christ,

Consider the following excerp	ots:
"The Lord Jesus Christ is the _	Jesus is the
very of	the divine glory made present in the
world the	to the people of God in the
Old Testament and the Immar	nuel who is Jesus, the very glory of God is
embodied in the person of Ch	rist. An interchangeability between Christ
and is observable h	ere." ³
Dr. C.H. Dodd writes of the "v	well-known maxim of Pirqe Aboth:
'When two sit and there are be	etween them words of,
the	between them.' "4
James 2:1—The New Internationa	l Commentary of the New Testament
translation of the entire verse: "D	o not try to combine faith in the
Lord Jesus Christ,	, with the of
men's	25
Reread James 2:3. Reflect on a lite	ral translation of the Greek:
while you say to the poor man: 'S	tand there,' or 'Sit here
my' " ₆	

Concluding thought: Faith and _____ don't ____.

^{1.} Douglas J. Moo, The Letter of James (Grand Rapids, MI: Wm. B. Eerdmans Publishing Co., 2000), 93.

^{2.} James B. Adamson, *The New International Commentary on the New Testament: The Epistle of James* (Grand Rapids, MI: Wm. B. Eerdmans Publishing Co., 1976), 101.

^{3.} Kurt A. Richardson, *The New American Commentary*, vol. 36, *James* (Nashville, TN: Broadman & Holman Publishers, 1997), 109.

^{4.} C. H. Dodd, New Testament Studies (Manchester: Manchester University Press, 1953), 60.

^{5.} Adamson, New International Commentary, 101.

^{6.} Ibid.

viewer guide | session four

A wonderful part of taking a book of the Bible at this pace is the luxury of mining treasures out of single words or phrases. We are going to return to segments from this week's homework and draw out two phrases that could offer riches beyond what we'd recognize on the page.

Part One: Revisit James I:25—" <u>looks</u> <u>intently</u> "
Greek <i>parakupto</i> —"The verb has the basic meaning of ' <u>stoop</u>
<u>down</u> ' but comes to be applied especially to the action of
' <u>looking</u> by <u>bending</u> <u>over</u> .' "1
Consider two other places this word is translated in the New Testament: • John 20:11 • 1 Peter 1:12
Note particular wording in the following translation: "The one who
peers into the perfect law of liberty and fixes his attention there, and
<u>does</u> <u>not</u> <u>become</u> a forgetful listener but one who
lives it out—he will be blessed in what he does" (Jas. 1:25, NET).
Part Two: Read James 2:I-9. Focus on verse I—
our glorious Lord Jesus Christ "
• James 2:1—The New International Commentary of the New Testament
translation of the phrase: "the Lord Jesus Christ, <u>our</u> <u>Glory</u> ." ²

Consider the following excerpts: "The Lord Jesus Christ is the <u>divine</u> <u>glory</u>.... Jesus is the very <u>embodiment</u> of the divine glory made present in the world. Like the Shekinah to the people of God in the Old Testament and the Immanuel who is Jesus, the very glory of God is embodied in the person of Christ. An interchangeability between Christ and glory is observable here."3 Dr. C.H. Dodd writes of the "well-known maxim of *Pirge Aboth*: 'When two sit and there are between them words of <u>Torah</u>, the <u>Shekinah</u> <u>rests</u> between them.' "4 • James 2:1—The New International Commentary of the New Testament translation of the entire verse: "Do not try to combine faith in the Lord Jesus Christ, <u>our Glory</u>, with the <u>worship</u> of men's social status ."5 Reread James 2:3. Reflect on a literal translation of the Greek: "while you say to the poor man: 'Stand there,' or 'Sit here <u>under</u> my <u>footstool</u>.' "6

Concluding thought: Faith and <u>favoritism</u> don't <u>mix</u>.

^{1.} Douglas J. Moo, The Letter of James (Grand Rapids, MI: Wm. B. Eerdmans Publishing Co., 2000), 93.

James B. Adamson, The New International Commentary on the New Testament: The Epistle of James (Grand Rapids, MI: Wm. B. Eerdmans Publishing Co., 1976), 101.

^{3.} Kurt A. Richardson, *The New American Commentary*, vol. 36, *James* (Nashville, TN: Broadman & Holman Publishers, 1997), 109.

^{4.} C. H. Dodd, New Testament Studies (Manchester: Manchester University Press, 1953), 60.

^{5.} Adamson, New International Commentary, 101.

^{6.} Ibid.

viewer guide | session five

		James 3:13	-18	
	For those of us who were	e willing, the ope	ning pages of w	veek 4 sketched
	James' signature vers	es across our hec	ırts. Long after	our journey
	is over, you and I will	know its mission	n was accompli	shed if we're
	still willing to ask our	selves the prying	question: Whe	n it comes to
	my faith,		?	(2:14,16).
The	e key word pops up aga	in in Iamas 2:1	2 offering us	a prima appartupity
	, , , , ,	-	<u> </u>	a prime opportunity
in t	oday's session to pose a	a philosophical	question:	
What	is the	?		
1.	One that	us from		(v. 14).
	In preparation for the	next point, cor	nsider James 3	3:17 in the New
	King James Version: "7	The wisdom th	at is from abo	ve is first pure, then
	peaceable, gentle,			, full of mercy and
	good fruits, without p	artiality and wi	thout hypocr	isy."
2.	One with a	_ record of		(v. 17).
	Compare the wording	of Matthew 27	:50 (NASB, E	SV)—"Jesus cried ou
	again with a loud voic	e, and		His Spirit." The Greel
	word aphiemi means "			
	Voor in mi-14 1 1	ifforman a - i	tivatia	iald aut of
	Keep in mind a vital d		•	
	from, not o	ut of	_	<u> </u>

3.	One that is of (v. 17).
	Mercy morphs into when we take
	God's instead of our possibility.
	Glance back at James 2:16. Consider the wording of the New Living Translation: "Good-bye and have a"
	Consider the following quote:
	"It is not the form of the statement that is reprehensible, but
	its functioning as a for the
	to"1
4.	One that is of fruit (v. 17).
	Reflect on a rich statement written by Dr. James B. Adamson: "Fruit
	is both, the crown of
	one process and the of the being present in
	the "2

^{1.} Luke Timothy Johnson, *The Anchor Bible*, vol. 37, *The Letter of James* (New Haven, CT: Yale University Press/Doubleday, 1995), 239.

^{2.} James B. Adamson, *The New International Commentary on the New Testament: The Epistle of James* (Grand Rapids, MI: Wm. B. Eerdmans Publishing Co., 1976), 157.

viewer guide | session five

James 3:13-18

For those of us who were willing, the opening pages of week 4 sketched James' signature verses across our hearts. Long after our journey is over, you and I will know its mission was accomplished if we're still willing to ask ourselves the prying question: When it comes to my faith, what good is it? (2:14,16).

The key word pops up again in James 3:13, offering us a prime opportunity in today's session to pose a philosophical question:

What is the good life?

1. One that <u>saves</u> us from <u>ourselves</u> (v. 14).

In preparation for the next point, consider James 3:17 in the New King James Version: "The wisdom that is from above is first pure, then peaceable, gentle, <u>willing</u> to <u>yield</u>, full of mercy and good fruits, without partiality and without hypocrisy."

2. One with a <u>track</u> record of <u>yielding</u> (v. 17).

Compare the wording of Matthew 27:50 (NASB, ESV)—"Jesus cried out again with a loud voice, and <u>yielded</u> <u>up</u> His Spirit." The Greek word *aphiemi* means "<u>to</u> <u>send</u> <u>forth</u>."

Keep in mind a vital difference in motivation: we yield out of wisdom from <u>above</u>, not out of <u>fear</u> <u>below</u>.

3.	One that is <u>full</u> of <u>mercy</u> (v. 17).
	Mercy morphs into <u>depression</u> when we take God's <u>responsibility</u> instead of our possibility.
	Glance back at James 2:16. Consider the wording of the New Living Translation: "Good-bye and have a <u>good</u> <u>day</u> ."
	Consider the following quote:
	"It is not the form of the statement that is reprehensible, but its functioning as a <u>religious</u> <u>cover</u> for the <u>failure</u> to <u>act</u> ."
4.	One that is <u>full</u> of <u>good</u> fruit (v. 17).
	Reflect on a rich statement written by Dr. James B. Adamson: "Fruit is both <u>an end</u> and <u>a beginning</u> , the crown of one process and the <u>germ</u> of the <u>next</u> being present in the <u>seed</u> ." ²

^{1.} Luke Timothy Johnson, *The Anchor Bible*, vol. 37, *The Letter of James* (New Haven, CT: Yale University Press/Doubleday, 1995), 239.

^{2.} James B. Adamson, *The New International Commentary on the New Testament: The Epistle of James* (Grand Rapids, MI: Wm. B. Eerdmans Publishing Co., 1976), 157.

viewer guide | session six

Part One will center on a troubling verse purposely saved for this session. Part Two will encourage us in our journey with one another.

Part	One:	James	4:9-1	0
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When	is it	appropriate	to	turn	our	iov	into	σ lo	om?
VVIICII	15 11	appropriate	ιO	tuili	Oui	JO y	ши	giu	OIII:

• When we've	consciously		the	of the Lord
for the	of the _		"Whoever	
to be the wo	orld's friend n	nakes hims	elf God's enemy	" (Jas. 4:4, NET)
When we do	on't	_ God		_•
"Or do vou t	hink the scrii	nture		
•	" (Jas. 4:5			
	9	,		
When we're		in o	r about	·
When		_ sincere b	elievers is our	idea
of				

Part Two: .	James 4:I	١
-------------	-----------	---

Premise: In a religious	pop-culture where we hear so much and see so
much,	_ is one of our top risks. Five top reasons not to
get:	

- 1. Jesus is still flagrantly _______.
- 2. Real _____ are doing the real _____ all over the real _____.
- 3. The appetite to ______ is increasingly _____.
- 5. God will ______ your _____.

viewer guide | session six

Part One will center on a troubling verse purposely saved for this session. Part Two will encourage us in our journey with one another.

Part One: James 4:9-10

When is it appropriate to turn our joy into gloom?

- When we've consciously <u>traded</u> the <u>joys</u> of the Lord for the <u>highs</u> of the <u>world</u>. "Whoever <u>decides</u> to be the world's friend makes himself God's enemy" (Jas. 4:4, NET).
- When we don't <u>take</u> God <u>seriously</u>.

"Or do you think the scripture <u>means</u> <u>nothing</u> when it says ..." (Jas. 4:5, NET).

- When we're <u>arrogant</u> in or about <u>our</u> <u>sin</u>.
- When <u>ridiculing</u> sincere believers is our idea of <u>hilarious</u>.

Part Two: James 4:11

Premise: In a religious pop-culture where we hear so much and see so much, <u>cynicism</u> is one of our top risks. Five top reasons not to get <u>cynical</u>:

- 1. Jesus is still flagrantly <u>changing</u> <u>lives</u>.
- 2. Real <u>people</u> are doing the real <u>thing</u> all over the real <u>world</u>.
- 3. The appetite to <u>study</u> <u>Scripture</u> is increasingly <u>ravenous</u>.
- 4. Some long-standing <u>barriers</u> are <u>breaking</u> <u>down</u>.
- 5. God will <u>kick</u> your <u>tail</u>.

viewer guide | session seven

James 5:7-11

Our homework leading up to today's session has centered entirely upon the 5th and final chapter of James. Today we will return to several portions of the chapter that call for extra emphasis.

	the
	According to James, what do we do when we find ourselves in this particular season?
1.	Accept the of the
2.	Actively God's
	"Every reference to ' and ' in the OT occurs in a context affirming the of
	the"1
	Compare Deuteronomy 11:13-14 and Hosea 6:3.

3.	Avoid a (vv. 8-9).
	The key word <i>grumble</i> is especially captured in the "
	feeling of bitterness or the resentment that may
	express itself in a or a" ²
4.	fresh resolve through the of (v. 10).
	hupodeigma—a
	"See, we as those " (v. 11).
5.	Ask of God like is (vv. 17-18).
	In verse 17 "a man " (NIV)—
	Greek homoiopathes—"It means, literally, 'to be of like

^{1.} Douglas J. Moo, *The Letter of James* (Grand Rapids, MI: Wm. B. Eerdmans Publishing Co., 2000), 223.

^{2.} The Expositor's Bible Commentary, vol. 12, Hebrews-Revelation (Grand Rapids, MI: Zondervan Publishing House, 1981), 202.

^{3.} Luke Timothy Johnson, *The Anchor Bible*, vol. 37, *The Letter of James* (New Haven, CT: Yale University Press/Doubleday, 1995), 336.

viewer guide | session seven

James 5:7-11

Our homework leading up to today's session has centered entirely upon the 5th and final chapter of James. Today we will return to several portions of the chapter that call for extra emphasis.
Let's give this session a specific title drawn from verse 7:
According to James, what do we do when we find ourselves in this particular season?
I. Accept the <u>beauty</u> of the <u>process</u> .
Actively <u>acknowledge</u> God's <u>faithfulness</u>
"Every reference to ' <u>early</u> and <u>later</u> rains' in the OT occurs in a context affirming the <u>faithfulness</u> of the <u>Lord</u> ."
Compare Deuteronomy 11:13-14 and Hosea 6:3.

3.	Avoid a <u>caustic</u> <u>undercurrent</u> (vv. 8-9).			
	The key word <i>grumble</i> is especially captured in the " <u>unexpressed</u> feeling of bitterness or the <u>smothered</u> resentment that may express itself in a <u>groan</u> or a <u>sigh</u> ." ²			
4.	Ignite fresh resolve through the stories of others (v. 10).			
	"See, we <u>count</u> as <u>blessed</u> those <u>who</u> <u>have</u> <u>endured</u> (v. 11).			
5.	Ask of God like <u>much</u> is <u>at stake</u> (vv. 17-18). In verse 17 "a man <u>just</u> <u>like</u> <u>us</u> " (NIV)—			
	Greek homoiopathes—"It means, literally, 'to be of like <u>feeling / passion</u> ' but has the sense of 'like <u>nature</u> .'" Let's conclude with a glance at the original story in 1 Kings 18:41-46.			

^{1.} Douglas J. Moo, *The Letter of James* (Grand Rapids, MI: Wm. B. Eerdmans Publishing Co., 2000), 223.

^{2.} The Expositor's Bible Commentary, vol. 12, Hebrews-Revelation (Grand Rapids, MI: Zondervan Publishing House, 1981), 202.

^{3.} Luke Timothy Johnson, *The Anchor Bible*, vol. 37, *The Letter of James* (New Haven, CT: Yale University Press/Doubleday, 1995), 336.

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James 5:19-20

Today we close our journey together through the life and Book of James. As a tribute to his message and ministry, we'll return to the last sentence that dripped from his passionate pen.

Note 5:19 in the ESV: "My brothers, if anyone among you wanders from the truth and someone brings him back \dots "

1.	Anyone			
	wander—Greek <i>planethe</i>			
2.	God watches for him or her		ling to	
	Caution: Our narcissistic culture makes it easy to the concept of into a practice Jesus didn't tea			
	Consider the following:			
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Nehemiah 9:20-22 (Message) concludes with a beautiful guideline:

3. ____one + ___one = A ____ for ___one

Series conclusion ...

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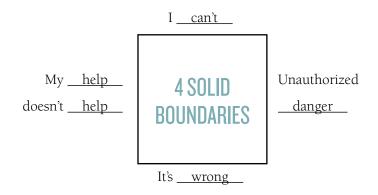
I. Anyone can wander.

wander-Greek planethe

2. God watches for <u>someone</u> willing to <u>bring</u> him or her <u>back</u>.

Caution: Our narcissistic culture makes it easy to <u>twist</u> the concept of <u>boundaries</u> into a practice Jesus didn't teach.

Consider the following:



Nehemiah 9:20-22 (Message) concludes with a beautiful guideline:

"You gave them your good Spirit to teach them to live wisely.

You never stinted with your manna, gave them plenty of water to drink. You supported them forty years in the desert; they had everything they needed; their clothes didn't wear out and their feet never blistered. You gave them kingdoms and peoples, establishing <u>generous</u> <u>boundaries</u>."

3. <u>Any</u>one + <u>Some</u>one = A <u>Win</u> for <u>Every</u>one

Series conclusion ...