

Calvary Chapel  Philadelphia



CHILDREN'S MINISTRY TEACHER'S PACKET

2nd Grade

Sunday Morning

Study 5

Commandments 5-7

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The Objective is the key concept for this weeks lesson. It should be the main focus of the study

These are the key verses that you will find helpful in teaching your study this week. The “Main passage” is the basis of the study, where the other verse support the objective of the lesson.

These are the books of the Bible we will be memorizing. New books for this month are in bold. If a student can memorize all the books up to this month’s books, you may give them a prize from the “reward box” found on your cart.

An introductory activity or question that will settle the class, draw their attention to the study and prepare their hearts for God’s Word.

Objective This lesson will teach the students about the fifth, sixth, and seventh commandments, with a heavy emphasis on honoring their parents.

Key Verses

Exodus 20:12-14—Main Teaching Passage

Ephesians 6:1-3

Matthew 5:21-26

Books to Memorize

Genesis, Exodus, Leviticus, Numbers, Deuteronomy, Joshua

Hook

Ask the students to list the sins they think are really bad. They will likely come up with things like murder, theft, etc. Then ask if they think complaining about your chores belongs on that list. What about not cleaning your room when you’re asked?

Tell the students that one of the Ten Commandments tells us to honor our father and mother. Remind them that the Ten Commandments were some of Israel’s most important rules. If God included honoring your parents in the Ten Commandments, that must mean God thinks it’s pretty important.

What does the Bible say? This is where we will read a passage or series of passages that teach on the subject of the day.

BOOK

Last week, we looked at the first four commandments and saw that they deal with our relationship with God. The other six commandments focus on our relationship with other people. Today we will look at the fifth, sixth, and seventh commandments.

The fifth commandment says to honor your father and mother. The ancient Israelites were told that if they did this, they would live long in the land that God had promised them. In Ephesians 6:1-3, Paul picked up on this theme, pointing out that this is the first commandment with a promise for the person who obeys it. God's plan for all families is that the children are obedient to their parents in all things.

The sixth commandment says not to murder. Hopefully none of us have ever actually killed someone, but in Matthew 5:21-26, Jesus said that even if we are angry at someone for no good reason or call someone a fool, it is like committing murder in our hearts. The point is that not only is it bad to actually harm someone, but even hating or thinking about hurting someone is sinful.

The seventh commandment tells us that husbands and wives should love one another and stay true to their marriage. (Note: Please do not elaborate or spend time here and be sensitive. It is not our place to have these conversations with other people's children, and some may be going through a divorce in their family.)

LOOK

It's easy to see why God gave us some of the Ten Commandments. For example, it's pretty clear that we shouldn't worship other gods or murder people. But as we have seen today, honoring our parents is also one of the Ten Commandments. God clearly thinks it's important that we listen to and obey them.

It's important to realize that the fifth commandments applies not just to your birth parents, but whoever is raising you. Some in the class might live with a single mother or father, step-parents, grandparents, or guardians. The point is that we are to honor whoever God has entrusted to raise us.

Also notice that the commandment does not just say to *obey* your parents, but to *honor* them. Honoring your parents certainly includes obeying them and doing what they say, but it goes beyond that. It means doing what's right and blessing them in everything we do. For example, obeying your parents would be cleaning your room when you're asked. Honoring them would mean cleaning your room before you're even told.

The interpretation/
exegesis of the
passage. What does
this passage mean?
How does this passage
apply to my life?

LOOK (Continued)

We must also remember that honoring our parents is not just about our actions, but our attitudes as well. It's possible to do the right action but in the wrong way, and that doesn't please the Lord. If we are asked to take out the trash but grumble and complain the whole time, that might be obeying our parents, but it certainly doesn't honor them. Honoring them means obeying with a good attitude.

Honoring your parents doesn't stop when you leave home. The way you talk about them is also important. Talking bad or complaining about them with your friends is not something that honors them. On the other hand, when we are respectful to other authorities or speak well of our parents, it reflects well on them and honors them.

In Jesus' explanation of the sixth commandment in Matthew 5:21-26, we see again that God cares not only about our actions, but our hearts as well. While it's obviously important that we don't kill or harm people with our actions, it's not okay to hate others in our hearts either. If God loves every person, no matter how wicked, enough to send His Son to die for them, how can we hate someone? We should be willing to love others, even if they mistreat us.

TOOK

As a class, review the books of the Bible Genesis-Joshua.

Review the lesson by asking the class to explain the fifth and sixth commandments. Ask what the difference is between obeying our parents and honoring them is.

Pray: Thank the Lord for giving us parents to raise us, provide for us, and guide us. Ask Him to help us obey them.

Parent Question: What does it mean to *honor* our parents?

What is my response to this passage of Scripture? How should my life change according to what this passage teaches me? What are the practical things I can do throughout the week to make this true in my life?

FURTHER STUDY

Commentary on Exodus 20:12-14 by David Guzik

B. Six commandments regarding our conduct before God and man.

1. ([Exo 20:12](#)) The fifth commandment: **Honor your father and your mother.**

“Honor your father and your mother, that your days may be long upon the land which the Lord your God is giving you.”

a. **Honor your father and your mother:** This command is *wise* and *good*, because honor for parents is an essential building block for the stability and health of all society. If the younger generations are constantly at war with older generations, the foundations of society will be destroyed.

i. To **honor** one’s parents includes to *prize* them, to *care* for them, and to *show respect* or *reverence* to them. The command is given to children, but not for only while they are children. “This is not a popular doctrine in our modern world, where youth is worshipped, and old age dreaded or despised. The result is the folly by which men or women strive to remain eternally youthful, only to find it an impossible task.” (Cole)

ii. Jesus used the way the Pharisees interpreted this commandment as an example of how one might keep the law with a limited interpretation yet violate the spirit of the commandment ([Matthew 15:3-6](#)).

b. **That your days may be long:** In [Ephesians 6:2](#) Paul repeated this command, emphasizing the *promise* stated here, **that your days may be long upon the land**. Rebellion is costly, and many have paid a high price personally for their rebellion against their parents.

i. “A good child lengtheneth his father’s days; therefore God promiseth to lengthen his.” (Trapp)

2. ([Exo 20:13](#)) The sixth commandment: **You shall not murder.**

“You shall not murder.”

a. **You shall not murder:** In Hebrew as well as in English there is a distinction between *to kill* and *to murder*. As opposed to killing, **murder** is the taking of life without legal justification (execution after due process) or moral justification (killing in defense).

i. “Only two words are used in Hebrew, as blunt as the order ‘no killing’ would be in English.” (Cole)

ii. Kaiser on *rasah*: “Hebrew possesses seven words for killing...If any one of the seven words could signify ‘murder,’ where factors of premeditation and intentionality are present, this is the verb.” (Kaiser)

iii. This important distinction explains how someone can quite consistently argue for the principle of capital punishment *and* the prohibition of murder. When carried out properly, capital punishment is killing with legal justification.

b. **You shall not murder:** Jesus carefully explained the heart of this commandment. He showed that it also prohibits us from *hating* someone else ([Matthew 5:21-26](#)), because we can wish someone dead in our hearts, yet never have the nerve to commit the deed. Someone may not kill from a lack of courage or initiative, yet

his or her heart is filled with hatred.

3. ([Exo 20:14](#)) The seventh commandment: **You shall not commit adultery.**

“You shall not commit adultery.”

a. **You shall not commit adultery:** Clearly, the *act itself* is condemned. God allows no justification for the ways that many often seek to justify extra-marital sex. It is not to be done, and when it is done it is sin and it damages.

i. “For a man to have intercourse with another man’s wife was considered as heinous sin against God as well as man, long before the law, in patriarchal times ([Genesis 39:9](#)).” (Cole)

ii. Because there are different punishments for adultery ([Deuteronomy 22:22](#)) and the seduction of a virgin woman ([Exodus 22:16-17](#), [Deuteronomy 22:23-29](#)), adultery is distinguished from pre-marital sex in the Old Testament. Each is wrong, but wrong in sometimes-different ways.

iii. Some years ago there was a Christian music industry singer named Michael English. He lost his recording contract and marriage over adultery with another Christian singer. Afterward he said of his adultery and its aftermath: “Maybe God allowed this to happen to make me see I needed some freedom.” *No!*

b. **You shall not commit adultery:** The New Testament clearly condemns adultery: *Now the works of the flesh are evident, which are: adultery, fornication uncleanness, licentiousness...* ([Galatians 5:19](#)). The act is condemned, but not *only* the act itself.

i. More than the act itself, Jesus carefully explained the *heart* of this commandment. It prohibits us from looking *at a woman to lust for her*, where we commit adultery in our heart or mind, yet may not have the courage or opportunity to do the act ([Matthew 5:27-30](#)). We aren’t innocent just because we didn’t have the opportunity to sin the way we really want to.

ii. “As to the word adultery, *adulterium*, it has probably been derived from the words *ad alterius torum, to another’s bed*; for it is *going to the bed of another man* that constitutes the *act* and the *crime*.” (Clarke)