

**GOD IS LOVE**

**The Family**

**Year 8**

**Term 1**

**Thinking Skills Love Yr 8**

Year 8 Love

<p><b>The Family 1</b></p> <p>What are 10 things you will not say to your children?</p>	<p><b>The Family 2</b></p> <p>You could be a parent in 20 years time with 10 children... Write down the names you would call them and say why you chose each name.</p>
<p><b>The Family 3</b></p> <p>Design the most memorable feast/celebration that your family will ever have. Include the kind of food, who is invited and what entertainment will be provided.</p>	<p><b>The Family 4</b></p> <p>List 5 things that make your family different to others.</p>
<p><b>The Family 5</b></p> <p>Describe the perfect family. Write 10 helpful rules for family members to live a Godly life.</p>	<p><b>The Family 6</b></p> <p>Write an acrostic for your family name. For each letter, write a worthy attribute that would make your family a strong family, e.g. "L" for loyalty</p>

# Elizabeth Fry

Biography

## Friend of prisoners

Born 1790; Died 1845

Elizabeth was called Betsy. Betsy Gurney lived happy life in her grand home near the city of Norwich in England. Her father was a rich man and very good to his seven daughters. They had fine clothes and everyone knew them by their scarlet cloaks. Betsy was especially proud of her purple boots with red laces. They all kept diaries and we can read in them of the mischief they got up to and the fun they had together. They loved dances and picnics.

Mr. Gurney was a Quaker. 'Quaker' was the name of a Christian denomination, also called 'The Society of Friends. They had a very simple style of church service and they were opposed to violence and war. Every Sunday he took his daughters to the Meeting I-louse in Norwich. The service was very quiet and often these lively girls were fidgety. But when Betsy was eighteen years old a Quaker from America spoke at the service and she was very touched by what the man said. She knew that God wanted love and service. She gave up bright clothes, and for the rest of her life wore the plain grey dress, white collar and white cuffs of the strict Quakers. She started a school for the village children at her home because she felt it was a special way of serving God.

But her greatest work was still to come. She fell in love with a good Quaker gentleman called Joseph Fry. Soon they were married and they moved to his fine house in London so as to be near his business. Several children were born to her and she was a busy mother, but she felt there was more she could do to serve God. She began to visit the sick and poor in London, bringing them help and comfort and the Good News of Jesus.

One day two visitors called on her. They had been visiting the men in the terrible Newgate Prison. It was the worst of the eighteen dreadful prisons in London. The governor would not let them visit the women prisoners. "Will you go?" they asked. The next morning Elizabeth Fry stood outside the prison gates and asked to see the governor. He was amazed at what she asked.

"They're like wild beasts!" he cried. "I have soldiers guarding them! I never go there myself if I can help it!" Quietly she insisted, and the governor gave in. The huge bolts were drawn back, the door opened, and the soldier slammed it shut quickly as soon as she was through. It was a dreadful sight. Three hundred women lived with their children in the filthy jail, without light or heat, without beds or wash-places, with nothing to wear but dirty rags. The children were starved and naked. The women fought like cats over any money a kind passer-by threw to them through the bars. As soon as they had money, they paid visitors and the guards to bring them alcohol and they got drunk. The laws that put these women into prison were very harsh. Some were in prison because they owed money and could not pay, others for stealing when they were very hungry and too poor to buy food. In those days, a child could be hanged for stealing.

The women stared at her that morning. She picked up a filthy baby and nursed him tenderly. Slowly the women came around her and she spoke to them of the love of God. Then she told them that God had sent her to them. "Let us help each other," she said. "Together we can make this prison a better place. God will help us to do it. Let us ask him." Then she prayed to God, and many of the women fell down sobbing and crying.

Elizabeth Fry never forgot what she saw and for the next thirty years she never stopped working for women in prison. The very next day, and every day that she could, she visited the Newgate prison.

Other Quaker ladies joined her. Soon the women's ward was clean and neat, the terrible smell was gone and inmates didn't get so sick. The women got busy making clothes for themselves and their children. A girl who was in prison for stealing a watch became a teacher to the children, and Elizabeth persuaded the governor to let them have a small cell for their school. She brought food and clothing and medicines. After a time she brought the Lord Mayor of London and other important people to see the women's ward. They were amazed to find the women prisoners so neat and busy and well behaved.

They soon gave Elizabeth whatever she asked for her women -- regular food, clothing, work, more space, and women to look after them. One of the cruel punishments in those days was to send women to Australia in horrible convict ships. The women were put into open carts and pulled through the streets of London on their way to the ships - and people would laugh and jeer at them as they went. Elizabeth could not stop them be sent to Australia, but she made the prison governor put them into closed carriages so they would not be so ashamed. Elizabeth went with them to the ship, saw them settled on board, and made sure they had plenty of useful work to do during the long voyage. She arranged for the ships to be met in Australia, and organized a hostel where the women could stay until they found work and a home in their new land.

Elizabeth Fry used all her influence to improve the prisons. She went to Members of Parliament, judges, and magistrates to seek their help in her work. She visited prisons throughout England and spoke at meetings up and down the country, spreading her new way of treating those who had broken the law. "Prisons are not just places for punishing people," she said. "We must help them to lead better lives. Kindness will do much more than cruelty." Slowly through her tireless work her ideas spread. She went to Europe to visit prisons, bumping along in a horse-drawn coach over the dreadful roads of Holland, Belgium, Germany and Denmark.

Elizabeth Fry died in 1845. She was mourned by her own large family, but also by a far bigger family of women whose lives she had changed. Her memory lived on in her work. Never again could prisons be as they were when she found them. She showed the love of Jesus to those who had gone wrong and, by her work, changed the prisons of many lands.

*Adapted from 700 Great Lives*

## **Questions:**

1. What was the state of the women in the prisons before Elizabeth Fry began to work for them?
2. Which country were prisoners sent to in those days as their punishment?
3. What year did Elizabeth Fry die? How many years ago was that?

## **Further Discussion:**

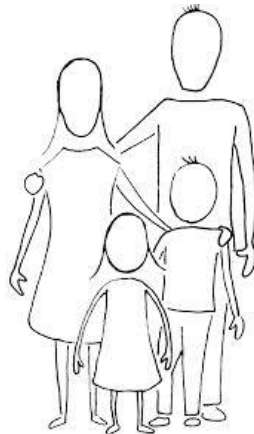
1. Elizabeth Fry became a leader to many different people. Name some.
2. Read Matthew 25:31-45. How did Elizabeth Fry carry out these words of Jesus?
3. Elizabeth Fry said, "Prisons are not just places for punishing people. We must help them to lead better lives. Kindness will do much more than cruelty." What is the attitude of our community towards people who have been to prison? What should the Christian attitude be?

## The Family 1

### Student activities

#### Love

- a) How do you show love to members of your family?
- b) How do they show love to you?
- c) Fill the gap, from Proverbs 18:24. There is a friend who sticks closer than a \_\_\_\_\_ . Who is this friend?
- d) The love we have for the members of our family is very special. Why is it different to the love you may have for a friend?
- e) Roman 12:9-10 tells us about brotherly love. What is special about brotherly love?
- f) What is the greatest love that can ever been shown? John 15:13.
- g) How does Jesus want us to love? John 13:34.
- h) Fill the gap, from 1 John 4:20-21 - If we hate our brother we cannot say that we \_\_\_\_\_ .



## The Family 2

### Forgiveness

Family members often have quarrels. This doesn't mean that they don't love one another. When we know someone very well, we sometimes say the things we are really feeling. Maybe these things upset family members. When we are at home, we sometimes forget to be as kind, or as polite as when we are at another person's house.

If we do not forgive one another, then the quarrel can go on for a long time. Sometimes people don't talk to one another. Sometimes people continue being angry with one another.

- a) What should we do when we have a quarrel with a family member?
- b) How soon should we forgive each other?
- c) What would you do if you wanted to say sorry, but the other person was still angry with you?
- d) There is a story in the Bible where there was trouble between brothers - one was Jacob and Esau. The story had a happy ending. Why?
- e) Read about a Father who forgave his son in Luke 15:11-32. What does this story tell us about God our Heavenly Father?



## The Family 3

### Support

A table has support. Its legs are its support. The table top cannot stay up by itself. It needs the legs to help. It's a bit like that with families. Families need to work together and stay together to help one another.

- a) Choose someone in your family. How can you be a support to that person?
- b) Write a sentence about a time when you showed support to someone in your family.
- c) Draw a picture of a family situation where the children are showing support to Mum or Dad. Here are some examples:
  - *Mum is having visitors to tea and the washing machine has just over-flowed. How can the children help?*
  - *Dad has to gather up the papers for recycling, and the garbage collection is due in 5 minutes. How can the children help?*

### Family Job chart

<b>Name</b>	<b>Job to be done</b>	<b>when</b>
<i>Ben</i>	<i>Putting the bin out Washing dishes</i>	<i>Tuesday Wednesday</i>
<i>Naomi</i>	<i>Washing dishes</i>	<i>Monday &amp; Thursday</i>
<i>Lisa</i>	<i>Minding little sister Washing dishes</i>	<i>Wednesday Friday</i>





## The Family 4

### Cooperation

It is important for family members to cooperate with each other.

- a) Write a sentence to explain what 'cooperate' means.
- b) Draw a picture or cartoon strip to show how family members cooperate with each other. Here are some examples:
  - *Dan has a difficult project and he can't understand all the instructions. How can Dad help?*
  - *Susan can't do up her shoe laces but her older brother can. The family is late in getting ready for school*
- c) Now write a list of family rules that would be important for cooperation in *your* family.. Examples:
  - Children go to bed at 8.30 p.m.
  - Children ask permission before watching T.V.
  - All family members clean up after themselves.
  - No one is to make unnecessary work for others.
  - All family members speak and act kindly towards one another.

Make a work chart to show how you and your brothers or sisters cooperate with Mum and Dad to get things done. Put the date at the top of the chart. Each person can put a tick next to their name when they've done the job.

## **The Family 5**

### **The fruit of the Spirit**

There are nine fruits of the Spirit. Do you know them? So far we have looked at the fruits of love and faithfulness, but there are seven more. The fruits of the Spirit are very important for every family.

- a) Look up Galatians 6:22-23. Write out these verses.
- b) Think of ways of showing the fruits of the Spirit in your family. Example:

***LOVE... hugging my Mum***

***JOY ... making Mum a special present..***

***PEACE...not fighting with my little brother***

***PATIENCE...***

***KINDNESS...***

***GOODNESS...***

***GENTLENESS...***

***FAITHFULNESS...***

***SELF-CONTROL...***

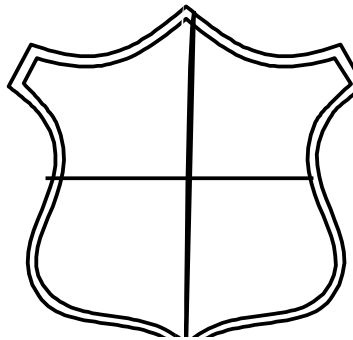
Draw a picture of each member of your family. Write a describing word underneath each person. Include your pets too if you like. Use some of the fruits of the Spirit to describe them.

## The Family 6

### Taking a look at families

#### 1. My family

- a) Draw a picture of your family. Put them in order of size from the tallest to the smallest. Name each person.
- b) List the approximate ages of the members of your family.
- c) Write next to each name something that person is good at. Write something about their character that is special.
- d) Make a family shield. Copy this shape, but larger. In each section draw something that is special to your family, e.g. pets, house, sports, music.



#### 2. The family of God

- a) What is the family of God?
- b) How is it similar to real family?

#### 3. Looking at families

- a) Sometimes we can tell that a family is a family simply by looking at them together. We are usually like one of our parents more than the other. Think about your family. Who is alike among your brothers and sisters? Who is like Mum? Who is like Dad?
- c) Family members can also be alike because of the way they speak or act. Write some sentences about your family. Who acts more like Dad? Who acts more like Mum?
- d) Draw two family members who look alike.

## The Family 7

### Heredity

Children look like their parents because of heredity. This means that similar traits are passed on from parent to child.

- a) Write the meaning of heredity from your dictionary.
- b) What kind of physical traits can be passed on?
- c) What personality traits could be passed on?

Family likenesses are passed on by genes. Genes are in our cells and are very tiny. Twenty thousand genes laid end to end would not even measure a millimetre. There are different kinds of genes. Each kind controls a particular feature. For example, there are pairs of genes for hair colour and eye colour, for skin colour and for height. Genes are made up of a special chemical called DNA. Why is it special? Because it can copy itself! Genes are like a set of instructions for how we are made. We have two genes for everything. One is from Mum and one is from Dad. These genes make us look a bit like Mum and a bit like Dad.

The first person to discover the idea of genes, was an Austrian monk called Gregor Mendel, back in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. He worked with pea plants. He studied the way the shape of peas, and the colour of the flowers, was passed on to the next generation. He worked out that there must be two copies of each gene in the pea. In each pair of genes, one is stronger than the other. We call the stronger gene the **dominant** gene.

### Hair Colour

For hair colour, black is dominant over blonde hair.

What hair colour do these genes make?

- a) black and black
- b) black and blonde
- c) red and red

## **The Family 8**

### **God created us to be like Him**

God is our Heavenly Father, and we are His children. He has given to us aspects of his character.

- a) Write out the Bible verse, Genesis 1:27.
- b) God created us to be like Him in these ways:

***loving      kind      forgiving***

Can you think of some others?

- c) Not everyone lives as God wants them to live. This means that not everyone shows the character of God in their lives. Think of ways in which we can show more of the character of God in their lives.
- d) God is the perfect father. Not all fathers are perfect, but here are some similarities between human fathers and our Heavenly Father:
  - Provider
  - Protector
  - Creator
  - Someone who disciplines
  - Someone who loves
  - Someone who is in charge
  - Someone who forgives

Explain how God is the perfect Father.

*God is the perfect Father because He .....*

## The Family 9

### Adoption

Adoption means *taking up and treating as one's own*.

Some families adopt children. This means that a child from another family comes to live with a new family. Often the adopted children are babies when they come to live with the new family. Adoption may happen for a number of reasons. Perhaps the child's parents have died. Perhaps the parents can not look after the child for some reason.

Sometimes children from other countries are adopted because of poor conditions in that country. Sometimes people who have plenty, in countries like ours, give money to support children in poorer countries. They have a *foster* child. The child doesn't come to live with that family, but instead, money is sent each month to provide food and clothing for the child, who continues to live with his or her own family.

In the Old Testament we are told about a baby who was adopted by an Egyptian princess. His name was Moses.

1. Why did God allow this baby to be adopted? (Think about how God used Moses to help God's people.)

*Did you know... that God adopted us?*

Because of Adam and Eve's sin, humans are separated from God. However, because of Jesus' death on the cross He made it possible for all of us to become His children.

2. Write out these verses: John 1: 11 and 12

1. Read Romans 8:14 and 2 Corinthians 6:17-18. Who are the sons of God?

4. Read Galatians 3:23-26. How are we made children of God?

## The Family 10

### Family trees

We can divide family members into two groups:

***immediate and extended***

#### 1. Make a list of your Immediate family

Your Dad, Mum, sisters and brothers

#### 2. Make a list of your extended family

Your grandparents, aunties, uncles and cousins

#### 3. Family trees in the Bible

In the Bible we can learn about family trees from the *genealogies*. Find out what these are.

Here are the first three generations of the family of Jesus, starting from Abraham. (A generation is the distance in time between parents and children.)

a) Abraham's son was Isaac

b) Isaac's sons were Jacob and Esau...

c) Find out which son - Jacob or Esau - carried on the family tree.

Abraham was a very important person because God chose Him to be the father of many generations. God planned that Jesus would come from Abraham's family.

d) What was the promise given to Abraham? (Genesis 12:2)

e) What was the promise given to Sarah? (Genesis 17:15-16)

f) What did Abraham have to do to inherit the promise? (Genesis 12:1)

g) What was the great nation that came from Abraham?

#### 4. Draw your family tree

## **Heredity 1**

### **Each person has special traits**

Traits are the things that make you who you are: the way you look, your personality. The human body is made of cells, and inside our cells are genes. Genes play an important role in determining physical traits — how we look, our personality traits, our gifts and talents. They carry information that makes you who you are and what you look like: curly or straight hair, long or short legs, even how you might smile or laugh. Many of these things are passed from one generation to the next in a family by genes.

*Think of a family that you know well. It can be your own family if you like. Name the family members. Explain how some of the traits of the parents are expressed in the children.*





## Heredity 2

### What Is a Gene?

Each cell in the human body contains about 25,000 to 35,000 genes. Genes carry the information that determines your traits, which are features or characteristics that are passed on to you — or inherited — from your parents.

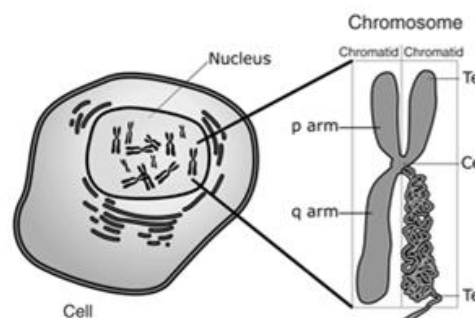
For example, if both of your parents have green eyes, you might inherit the trait for green eyes from them. Or if your mom has freckles, you might have freckles too because you inherited the trait for freckles. Genes aren't just found in humans — all animals and plants have genes, too.

Genes are so small that you can't see them. Genes are found on tiny spaghetti-like structures called chromosomes, and chromosomes are found inside cells. Your body is made of billions of cells. Cells are the very small units that make up all living things. A cell is so tiny that you can only see it using a strong microscope.

Chromosomes come in matching sets of two (or pairs) and there are hundreds — sometimes thousands — of genes in just one chromosome. Chromosomes are found in the centre part of the cell called the nucleus.

In humans, a cell nucleus contains 46 individual chromosomes, or 23 pairs. Half of these chromosomes come from one parent and half come from the other parent.

1. What is a cell?
2. What is a nucleus?
3. What are genes?
4. Where are they found?



## **Heredity 3**

### **How Do Genes Work?**

When a baby is being formed in the mother's womb, each pair of genes inside the cells, is carrying out a specific job. Within each pair of genes there are specific instructions—much like in a cookbook recipe — for making proteins in the cell. Proteins are the building blocks for everything in your body. Bones and teeth, hair and earlobes, muscles and blood, are all made up of proteins. Those proteins help our bodies grow, work properly, and stay healthy.

Genes come in pairs. Each of your parents has two copies of each of their genes, and each parent passes along just one copy to make up the genes you have. Genes that are passed on to you determine many of your traits, such as your hair color and skin color.

You also can see genes at work if you think about all the many different breeds of dogs. They all have the genes that make them dogs instead of cats, fish, or people. But those same genes that make a dog a dog also make different dog traits. So some breeds are small and others are big. Some have long fur and others have short fur. Some dogs have genes for white fur and black spots.

1. Where are genes found?
2. What instructions do they give to the body that is being formed in the mother's womb?
3. Why are there so many different breeds of animals?



## **Heredity 4**

### **After their own kind**

God created all the animals after their own kind, (Genesis 1:25). A *kind* is like a family of animals, like the dog family or the cat family. That means that only dogs can breed with dogs. Only cats can breed with cats. Donkeys can breed with horses because they both belong to the horse family.

Humans are the most special kind of being that God created. Humans cannot breed with animals. Humans did not come from monkeys. Monkeys are a kind of their own, totally separate from humans. Only humans have a free will to accept or reject Jesus, and to choose to live with God or not to live with God.

Some people ask, "If all people are descended from one family, what about apemen?"

The idea of apemen is an evolutionary idea, not a Biblical one. Some scientists claim that there are fossils that are between humans and apes, but this is really not the case.

Read and write out Psalm 139:13-15. Draw a picture of this.



## **Heredity 5**

### **All people in the world are related to Noah**

If all people descended from Noah's family, you might ask, "Why don't all people speak the same language?"

God created Adam and Eve to be the parents of everyone, so we are all related. And Adam's children, and their children after them, spoke the same language all the way to Noah. And then only Noah's family survived the Flood. So, all Noah's descendants spoke the same language even hundreds of years after the Flood. (Genesis 1:26-27)

Then something changed. After the Flood, Noah's descendants turned away from worshipping God. They did not spread out over the earth as God commanded, but instead built a huge tower to show how mighty they were without God. This made them feel like they didn't need God or His commandments. So, to force them to spread out across the world, God confused their language. Suddenly, people were speaking different languages and couldn't understand each other. People groups that spoke the same language started to move away from the Tower of Babel and the Tower was abandoned. (Genesis 11:1-9)

Noah and his family had genes for all the different traits that we see in all people groups today. But as people went off and lived in smaller groups (because of language), their children, and children's children expressed certain genetic traits, such as dark skin or light skin, blue eyes or brown eyes, curly hair or straight hair. *Draw a diagram to show how different people groups came about.*

## **Heredity 6**

### **Where did all the races come from?**

The Bible refers to people groups as 'clans of people' or 'nations', not different races of people like we hear about today. All people alive today are descended from Noah's family, but as family groups moved away from Babel, they became isolated from everyone else. Over time, different features became dominant in different populations, so that, for instance, people in Africa and the Australian Aborigines have darker skin than people in Europe do, and people in China and Japan have almond-shaped eyes. But all these differences are very minor compared to all we have in common. 'Race' is just a convenient word to use for the appearance and customs we associate with different people groups. (Genesis 10:32)

### **A great big family**

Some people think some races are better than others, but this of course is not true. Because the Bible is so clear that we are one great big family, it teaches that we are really all the same. We may look different from each other, or have different customs or languages, but everyone is equally valuable.

The Bible says that in Christ, there is no Jew or Greek, which is another way of saying that all races are brought together. And it also says that in Heaven, people from every "tribe, tongue, and nation" will be there worshipping the Father and Christ. This is why it is so important for the Good News about Jesus to be preached in every part of the world.

*Explain why different people groups have similar traits.*