



2020 2Q How to Interpret Scripture: Lesson 3 Jesus and the Apostles' View of the Bible

by Tim Jennings (announcements last page)

SABBATH

Read first paragraph, “Unfortunately in this...” I had never thought of the Bible as God’s view of humanity, hmmm...if we consider it as such, what view of humanity would you say it suggests God holds?

If you told the average person on the street the Bible is God’s view of humanity what might they think?

- human beings are bad, sinners, worms and in need of punishment?
- human beings are loved, sick and dying and God died to save us?

It is a common view in some scientific circles that the Bible is merely human beings view of God. The authors take the view it is God’s view of us. I take a different view:

- The Bible is God’s revelation of reality to us!
 - The Bible reveals the truth about God
 - The Bible reveals the truth about sin
 - The Bible reveals the truth about sin’s origin and Satan
 - The Bible reveals the truth about God’s methods and the plan of salvation
 - And in that context the Bible does reveal that God is love and God loves us

Does the law lens one holds before reading Scripture have any impact on the conclusion we draw to this question?

Do some teach that God’s view of humanity is that they are under legal condemnation, under “God’s death penalty”?

In the design law view, however, we would see that the Bible teaches that humanity is God’s special creation—now in a terminal condition, yet which God loves beyond our ability to truly understand, so much that He sent His only begotten Son to deal with the sin problem and offer us remedy so that we might be saved.

SUNDAY

The lesson focuses on Jesus’ temptations in the wilderness when Satan tempted Jesus. Read first paragraph, “When tempted by appetite...”



Several questions—was the temptation about appetite, or was appetite the physical medium through which temptation was introduced?

For instance, if Jesus ever found Himself hungry and went to a fig tree to get food to satisfy His physical hunger, would that be sin?

So, let's be clear, it is not sin to be hungry, and it is not sin to satisfy one's hunger. The temptation wasn't one of appetite—it was a temptation to doubt God and act in self-interest, i.e. selfishness.

At a later time, Satan tempted Jesus through another physical avenue—pain when He was beaten and crucified. But pain also could not induce Jesus to doubt His Father, or act against love to save self.

So in the wilderness, Jesus quoted Scripture about life not being found in physical food, but true life, eternal life, is found only in harmony with God. The point Jesus is making is “don't fear the one who can harm the body but cannot harm the soul.” Jesus is saying that this mortal body is not what matters, it is the character, the mind and heart, the soul's connection with God that truly matters—that is where life is found.

Why does Jesus quote Scripture here? When Peter tempted Jesus by suggesting that Jesus not go through the cross, did Jesus quote Scripture to Peter? Why not?

This is important to understand—the lesson wants to suggest that Jesus's method here is the single and sole method to be used—quote Scripture when tempted. While quoting Scripture is one of the tools God has given us, it is not the only method to resisting temptation; Jesus used many methods such as:

- Quoting Scripture
- Talking to His Father (Gethsemane)
- Speaking truth and confronting the temptation (Peter)
- Remained silent—when being tempted by High Priest, Pilate
- Choosing to act in love (John this is your mother, Mary this is your son)
- Trusting His Father (Father into your hands I commend my spirit)
- Understanding His mission (Peter put away your sword, “Do you think I cannot call on my Father, and he will at once put at my disposal more than twelve legions of angels? But how then would the Scriptures be fulfilled that say it must happen in this way?” (MT 26:53-43 NIV84)

But in the desert, Jesus quoted Scripture—why?

With whom was Jesus dealing—directly? Satan—and is Satan open to truth? Can Satan be reasoned with? Is Satan actually interested in learning? Or is Satan hardened in lies and selfishness and dialoging with Satan only opens oneself up to his lies which cause confusion. So, when dealing with intelligences that we deem to be beyond reason, who are closed to truth, we either remain silent or quote Scripture—we don't engage, we don't discuss.



Jesus instructed, “do not throw your pearls to pigs. If you do, they may trample them under their feet, and then turn and tear you to pieces.” (MT 7:6 NIV84)

Sometimes, it isn’t even appropriate to share your Bible pearls with people, silence and walking away is the best approach.

But, in the context of Jesus being tempted by Satan, Scripture was quoted. The lesson suggests that in this way Jesus was affirming the authority of Scripture.

What makes Scripture authoritative? Is it authoritative because it is Scripture—the Bible said, it I believe it, that settles it?

Is the Scripture the source of authority—or is God the source of authority and Scripture is a tool used by God to convey His authority?

If an ambassador presents to another nation their papers, their credentials, are the papers the source of the authority or are they tools to convey the authority?

From where does Bible authority originate? From God—so another way to say this, is what has greater authority, the Bible or God? And then one could ask, what has greater authority the Bible or Jesus?

And what is the source of any official’s authority?

This takes us back to the question of what law lens one answers the question through.

Authority in the kingdoms of the world, based on imposed law, come from the office, the position—President, CEO, King, Queen, Pope, and sadly many in church view authority this way and thus allow their pastors to rule with edicts from their office. He must be right, or we should submit, because he is the pastor, conference president, priest, bishop, pope etc. But, this is the authority of Satan’s government—the authority of imperialism, the authority of power over, not the authority of God’s government.

Consider David when Saul was king. Saul was the Lord’s anointed, and David would not raise his hand against King Saul—but David also did not follow or listen to King Saul once he was in rebellion against God. David had a responsibility to follow God over the king. Likewise, with our church leaders, we have the responsibility to follow God over the church leader if that leader is no longer following God.

What, when we view things through design law, is the basis of true authority? What gives authority to someone’s words, regardless of their office? Truth! Truth is authoritative regardless of the office. And since God is the source of all truth, and who only speaks truth, God is always authoritative, but not merely because of His office, but because of His character of truthfulness.



This is important as time unfolds—if an angel of light comes from heaven with the “authority of office” but doesn’t speak truth we are to reject it. This is what Jesus was facing in the wilderness, an angel purporting to be from heaven, but was not speaking truth, therefore the angel had no authority. The Bible, which is a revelation of God’s truth does have authority—but only to the degree we take truth from it.

Some people can use the Bible to create lies—just as Satan tried to do in the wilderness with Jesus.

So, the Bible is authoritative because it communicates truth. Is the Bible the only source of godly truth? No—there are truths of God’s kingdom from other sources, such as science and experience, but these truths are always in harmony and never contradictory to the truth as revealed in Scripture.

So, looking at the three temptations of Jesus, what were they all focused upon? Upon Jesus distrusting His Father and acting in self-interest—this is what Jesus faced.

Now, notice something else very important in this story.

James writes:

When tempted, no one should say, “God is tempting me.” For God cannot be tempted by evil, *nor does he tempt anyone*; (1:13 NIV84 emphasis mine)

Jesus, showing us how to pray, said: “lead us not into temptation,” (Mt 6:13 NIV84)

God doesn’t tempt anyone, we pray for God not to lead us into temptation, but in this instance the Bible says, “Then Jesus *was led by the Spirit into the desert to be tempted by the devil*” (Mt 4:1 NIV84 emphasis mine)

What is going on? Jesus became incarnate—human, for a purpose, to accomplish a mission, to cause a specific outcome, to achieve a goal—and that was to:

1. expose Satan as a liar, fraud, and source of death
2. as a human overcome temptation, eradicate fear and selfishness and restore God’s design law in humanity thus curing the condition—or one could say procuring the remedy to sin

In order to accomplish His mission, Jesus had to face temptation so that He could exercise His human abilities and choose to apply God’s methods as a human and reject the methods of Satan and thereby develop a perfect and sinless human character. Thus, it was part of God’s plan that Jesus face the enemy and overcome Him.

This is different than any other human being since Adam’s fall. We will never have to overcome Satan on our own. We will always have divine power at our aide to enlighten, convict of the right course, and when we choose it, empower. We will never have to face the evil forces alone. And our primary battle is with ourselves—struggling with our own feelings of fear and selfishness.



Because of Jesus's victory we can receive from Him a new heart, with new desires, motives, and experience the severing, cutting away of the ties to this world—but we must choose to trust Jesus and ask Him into our hearts and do this work in us.

MONDAY

The lesson asks us to read Matthew 5:17-20:

Do not think that I have come to do away with the Law of Moses and the teachings of the prophets. I have not come to do away with them, but to make their teachings come true. Remember that as long as heaven and earth last, not the least point nor the smallest detail of the Law will be done away with—not until the end of all things. So then, whoever disobeys even the least important of the commandments and teaches others to do the same, will be least in the Kingdom of heaven. On the other hand, whoever obeys the Law and teaches others to do the same, will be great in the Kingdom of heaven. I tell you, then, that you will be able to enter the Kingdom of heaven only if you are more faithful than the teachers of the Law and the Pharisees in doing what God requires. GNT

What does this mean? With what law lens to you understand it?

Though imposed law, people hear this as God having made up rules and then keeps an exact account of rule-keeping and there will be no change in any of God's rules—at least not until the New Heaven and New Earth. Therefore if you don't teach the right rules you are in legal trouble—and this leads to all kinds of disputes amongst Christians and Jews as to what are the right rules. A very sad state of affairs that has led to great abuse of people throughout history.

Through design law it is very simple—life as God designed it would not exist if even the slightest change to God's design laws were made. The universe would stop and cease to exist. Thus Christ did not come to change the perfect laws of God that life exist upon, but to do what the law requires—to live in harmony with God's design.

In her book *Finding Truth*, Nancy Pearcey describes this reality:

The origin of the universe has given rise to a puzzle known as the fine-tuning problem. The fundamental physical constants of the universe are exquisitely balanced, as though on a knife's edge, to sustain life. Things like the force of gravity, the strong nuclear force, the weak nuclear force, the electromagnetic force, the ratio of the mass of the proton and the electron, and many other factors have just the right value needed to make life possible. If any of these critical numbers were changed even slightly, the universe could not sustain any form of life. For



example, if the strength of gravity were smaller or larger than its current value by only one part in 10^{60} (1 followed by 60 zeroes), the universe would be uninhabitable.¹

Jesus is not speaking of rules, but informing people of the Creator God and the reality of how God built His universe—of Design Law.

So, Matthew 5:17-20 from *The Remedy*:

"And don't think that I have come to destroy what the Old Testament — Torah and Prophets — taught about God and his methods; I have not come to destroy but to fulfill them. Here is the simple truth: Heaven and earth would disappear if even the slightest change were made to God's design protocol for life — what you call his Law. I am not here to destroy the Law, but to accomplish everything it requires. Anyone who violates God's design (Law) and teaches others to do so is out of harmony with heaven; but anyone who practices God's methods (Law) and teaches others to do so is in harmony with the kingdom of heaven. I tell you plainly, if your characters are not renewed with righteousness surpassing that of the Pharisees and lawyers, it simply won't be possible for you to enter the heavenly kingdom of love. *The Remedy*

The last sentence of the first paragraph reads, "Jesus taught that a mere intellectual knowledge of the Bible and its teachings was insufficient for knowing the truth and, more important, for knowing the Lord, who is that truth."

This is quite right and a very important concept to understand. Professors and theologians, may have intellectual knowledge of the Bible, but such knowledge is insufficient to know the truths contained within. Where this is most profound, and from which many thus far have refused to acknowledge, is in regard to Bible translations.

To be a Bible language expert—having intellectual knowledge—is not enough to know the truth and therefore not sufficient to translate the Scriptures accurately. In my view, with the lexicons now available, the most important knowledge to have in translating Scripture is a knowledge of God's character of love, His design law and the Great Controversy which began in heaven. Without this knowledge, then one can be an expert in Bible languages and translate all kinds of errors into the translation. This is why there is so much legal and punitive language in so many of the translations.

Let's read Matthew 22:34-40:

Hearing that Jesus had silenced the Sadducees, the Pharisees got together. One of them, an expert in the law, tested him with this question: "Teacher, which is the greatest commandment in the Law?"

¹ Pearcey, N., *Finding Truth*, David C. Cook Publishing, Ontario, Canada, 2015, p 25.



Jesus replied: “ ‘Love the Lord your God with all your heart and with all your soul and with all your mind.’ This is the first and greatest commandment. And the second is like it: ‘Love your neighbor as yourself.’ All the Law and the Prophets hang on these two commandments.” (NIV84)

Then let’s read the second paragraph, “In the statement to the lawyer...”

What is Jesus teaching here? Is He elevating a system of rules, of imperialism, or teaching that the right understanding of the Old Testament is that God’s law is the design law of love and everything there if rightly understood is understood as design law, the principles of love?

As we think of the different forms and expressions of the law, which is the great original, the 10 Commandments or Jesus’ description of love for God and each other? Which law came first and which was added later?

Did angels in heaven need a law to honor their father and mother, to not commit adultery, or that sins would pass down the generation of angels. In fact, did Adam and Even in Eden need a law that sins would pass down the generations when they had not sinned?

When was the Sabbath created? When this world was created, but according to Job 38, the angels in heaven sang for joy when earth was created—meaning they already existed and thus God’s law already existed, but the Sabbath didn’t yet exist. Thus, the 10 Commandments were not the original manifestation of God’s law.

Remember, Jesus said “the Sabbath was *made* for man, not man for the Sabbath.” The Sabbath was made or created, it had a beginning. But the law of God existed before the Sabbath.

Thus one of the founders of the SDA church wrote:

The law of God existed before man was created. The angels were governed by it. Satan fell because he transgressed **the principles of God’s government.** [what does this mean, he broke a rule or he stepped out of harmony with the protocols upon which life was built?] **After** Adam and Eve were created, **God made known to them His law. It was not then written,** but was rehearsed to them by Jehovah. {SR 145.1}

The Sabbath of the fourth commandment was instituted in Eden. [What does instituted mean? The Sabbath didn’t exist before earth was created, yet God’s law did—what would that mean about the 10 Commandments? Would it mean the law of God didn’t exist in the form of the 10 Commandments at that time and was added later?] After God had made the world and created man upon the earth, **He made the Sabbath for man.** After Adam’s sin and fall nothing was taken from the law of God. **The principles of the Ten Commandments existed before the fall and were** of a character suited to the condition of a holy order of beings. **After the fall the principles of those precepts were not changed, but additional precepts were given to meet man in his fallen state...** [what does this mean?] {SR 145.2}



If the law of God had not been transgressed, there never would have been death, and there would have been no need of additional precepts to suit man's fallen condition. {SR 145.3} [Would this mean such things as sins passing down the generations? Don't commit murder, don't bear false witness, don't steal, don't commit adultery? Would any of these precepts need to be given to sinless beings who operate upon the law of love? Do we see the 10 Commandments were added to communicate the great principles of God's design law of love to sinful beings in their sinful condition?]

The law of God existed before the creation of man or else Adam could not have sinned. After the transgression of Adam the principles of the law were not changed, **but were definitely arranged and expressed to meet man in his fallen condition...** {1BC 1104.5}

So the 10 Commandments didn't exist in heaven or Eden, then what was God's law like in heaven before sin?

Consider this quote:

But in heaven, service is not rendered in the spirit of legality. When Satan rebelled against the law of Jehovah, **the thought that there was a law came to the angels almost as an awakening to something unthought of.** In their ministry the angels are not as servants, but as sons. There is perfect unity between them and their Creator. Obedience is to them no drudgery. {MB 109.2}

What does this mean? What kind of law can be in force and people are expected to abide by it yet they don't know about it? Only design law, how reality works.

Consider Newton discovering the law of gravity and telling people about it, can't you hearing them say: "gravity is a law, huh, never thought of that, I just know that was how things worked."

If you struggle with the idea that the 10 Commandments were not in existence in the universe before Sinai, consider Newton's laws of motion:

First Law: An object at rest remains at rest and an object in motion continues at a constant velocity unless acted upon by an external force.

Second Law: The sum external force **F** on an object is equal to the mass *m* of that object multiplied by the acceleration vector **a** of the object: **F=ma**.

Third Law: When one body exerts a force on a second body, the second body simultaneously exerts a force equal in magnitude and opposite in direction on the first body.

Now answer the following questions about Newton's laws:

- Are they real?
- Do they apply to our lives?



- Do they apply to everyone or only those who hear about them and choose to believe in them?
- Are they rules we must obey or descriptions of how reality is built to function?
- When did they go into effect?
- If Newton had not written them down, would that mean these laws would not exist and thus would not be in effect?
- If we decide in committee to change the wording of the first law to read: “An object at rest remains at rest unless it receives permission from the proper church committee to move,” does anything happen in reality?
- In other words, can humans change these laws?
- Are these laws imposed laws or design laws?

The 10 Commandments are like Newton’s laws they were not in existence in this written form before human beings sinned, and we have no evidence they existed before Sinai. But the *principles* of the 10 Commandments were already in existence! And what are the principles of the 10 Commandments? Truth, Love and Freedom!

This goes to the heart of the problem in Christianity—do we understand God’s law as principles, design parameters, or as rules. Those who are level four and below are stuck on rules and get very upset if one suggests the 10 Commandments have not always been in existence. They focus on rules and in fact, make up more rules.

So yes, Jesus sustained, supported, and promoted God’s law—but always design law, never imperialism.

TUESDAY

Read first paragraph, “After the death of Christ...” So, what do we find? Jesus tied Scripture to real life experiences, to actual historical events that came to pass. Jesus is saying, don’t believe the Scriptures because it says so, but because it IS so. This is real and has come to pass.

When Jesus was teaching the people what was His primary method? Did Jesus do Scriptural exegesis to teach them? Did Jesus primarily use Scripture when teaching the masses?

According to Matthew:

Jesus spoke all these things to the crowd in parables; he did not say anything to them without using a parable. (13:34 NIV84)

This doesn’t undermine the reality that Jesus held Scripture to be God’s Word and used Scripture as a source of truth—particularly the truth about God, Himself and His mission. But exposes the idea that godly preaching and teaching is only done by quoting the Bible as a narrow view of reality that limits the truth God has revealed.



Consider this quote:

The same principle appeared in his teaching; the unknown was illustrated by the known. **Jesus taught by illustrations and parables drawn from nature and from the familiar events of every-day life.** The inspired record says, “All these things spake Jesus unto the multitude in parables; and without a parable spake he not unto them...” Matthew 13:34. **In this way he associated natural things with spiritual, linking the things of nature and the life-experience of his hearers with the sublime, spiritual truths of the written word.** And his lessons were repeated whenever their eyes rested on the objects which had been associated with eternal truth. Special Testimonies on Education 67.2

What danger to we open ourselves to if we insist that spiritual truth is found exclusively and only Scripture divorced from nature and life experiences? –this is why there are so many denominations. Scripture alone, divorced from reality (nature and experience) causes confusion.

WEDNESDAY

Read first paragraph, “Jesus taught...” Do you agree with the assertions in this paragraph?

Do you agree that when you read the Bible it is the same as God saying something to you?

Well, I think it is true that from the Bible we can absolutely receive communications from God—no question about it. The Bible is *one* of God’s methods of communicating His thoughts, truths, ideas to us. So, yes, the Bible is and can be a means of receiving God’s truth; so, to the degree we are receiving God’s truths we can understand the Bible as God saying it to us.

But, we should not understand this as reading a Bible text and taking it literally is God giving us a direct and personal message. “If your hand offend thee—cut it off. What you are going to do, do it quickly.” Taking these takes and concluding God is speaking to you directly with authority to act is psychotic.

We should not understand receiving truth from the Bible as the same experience as talking with God as with a friend: as Adam did in Eden; as Moses did when he spoke to God face to face; as Abraham did when he challenged God over Sodom etc.

The Bible is a divine instrument to communicate God’s truths to us, but it is still different that talking with God.

One of the dangers with the idea of the Bible being God talking directly to us, is that it can lead to the use of the Bible inappropriately, like quoting texts as proof texts and claiming God said it etc.

What about the idea that the Bible contains ultimate authority for every aspect of life?



What does ultimate mean?

In this context it means: highest; not subsidiary, nothing superior to or having authority over.

Is this true—is the Bible the ultimate authority or is God the ultimate authority because God is the infinite source of all truth, all reality, the basis for all life and health?

In the last paragraph the lesson notes that Jesus referred to many events in the Old Testament as historical realities:

- Creation
- Adam and Eve and marriage
- David and the showbread
- Elisha and other prophets
- Sodom
- The flood

And, based on Jesus's use of these events as historical realities it gives confirmation to the validity of the Bible being a trustworthy book. I think this is reasonable conclusion, for those who value Jesus. For those who don't value Jesus this argument will not be helpful.

The last sentence of the last paragraph, referencing the flood, reads, "There is every indication that Jesus was referring to this mighty act of God's judgment as a historical event."

When you hear such words, what do you hear? What law lens do you hear it through?

If through Satan's lie that God's law functions like human law, then it is heard as a judicial act—judgment is the condemnation and infliction of punishment.

But under design law, judgment is understood to be an accurate diagnosis of the condition or situation and then the judgment of what is the most therapeutic action to take. In regard to the flood it was a mighty judgment on God's part—accurately diagnosing hardness of hearts of the people and making a judgment of what is the most therapeutic action to take in order to save humankind.

First point to understand rightly understand in order to comprehend this reality is that the wages of sin is eternal death, not sleep in the grave awaiting resurrection.

Those people who died in the flood died the first death and will arise in a resurrection. So on this point alone we realize the flood cannot be the punishment for sin.

Second point, even in the penal legal model, punishment does not come until after the judgment and the judgment is yet future. So, the flood again, cannot be punishment for sin, it must be for some other purpose.



After Adam sinned, the human race has a terminal condition and will be eternally lost without Jesus coming as our Savior. In Genesis 3, God announces to the serpent that the Messiah was coming. The rest of the OT is the battle between God's agencies working to bring about the plan of salvation, centered on the coming Messiah, and Satan's agencies working to obstruct it.

Satan is working to get every human heart to harden permanently against God, so that he can shut down the avenue for Messiah. At the time of the flood there was only one righteous man left on the earth, Noah, and his family. The avenue for Messiah is almost closed. Therefore, God acts, not to punish sin, but in love and mercy to keep open the avenue for Messiah and bring salvation to humanity.

Further, God sent warnings through Noah to the people for 120 years. They ridiculed and rejected the warnings. But what would a flood occurring over a period of time (rain, fountains of water breaking through, etc.) allow for? Would it allow for some people to reflect and to reconsider? Would the evidence of what was transpiring to them confirm to them that Noah was right? Would that give the people outside the ark the opportunity to repent? Whether they accept it or not isn't the question I'm asking here; rather, I'm saying that wouldn't a God of love give every opportunity for repentance even if that opportunity was physically painful?

Did the thief on the cross have many truths presented to him throughout his life—yet persistently rejected God, pursuing a sinful life until he ended up in a state of suffering leading toward death? Did that situation give him opportunity to reflect and repent, even though he was destined to die at that point?

Thus, the flood was brought not only to keep open the avenue for Messiah, but it also allowed those who refused to get on the ark one final opportunity for repentance and eternal salvation. Just like the thief, their earthly life was going to be over, but their eternal life didn't have to be.

Further, what were the factors, besides human sinfulness, that contributed to the entire world hardening against God so quickly after Eden? What happens to sinful people when everything is given to them and they don't have to work for anything? What happens over time to people who are self-indulgent and lead hedonistic lives? What happens if such people live hundreds of years? What influence would such people have on their children, grandchildren, great-grandchildren, and multiple generations down?

Would altering the environment by a flood to make it harder to survive be a punishment for sin or, rather, a therapeutic intervention that would help slow the corruption of human character? Have you ever heard that "idle hands are the devil's workshop?"—i.e., useful labor is protective against temptation.

The Edenic-like conditions on the earth prior to the flood permitted more indulgence of the carnal nature and, thus, accelerated the corruption of human character. The changes to the earth by the flood



made it harder to put food on the table and, thus, increased the need for useful labor, which also protected people from sinful indulgence.

Further, the changes to the earth resulted in shortening human life from about 900 years to 120 years, which also limited the pace of the spread of evil, as those who hardened their hearts against God could not corrupt as many generations with their influence. So, putting all these variables together, we see a beautiful God of love who acts in mercy, therapeutically, to keep open the avenue for Messiah and slow the progress of the disease of sin.

God never compels, never coerces, and only uses the methods of truth, love, and liberty. But love does restrain evil in order to protect, and God has done this in many places throughout human history.

THURSDAY

The lesson points out that throughout the New Testament the Apostle writers consistently quoted the OT Scriptures, thus validating that the Apostles found those Scriptures to be reliable and God inspired.

It is also true that they were trying to reach their Jewish family and would necessarily be motivated to reference the truths they know in Jesus with OT writings because their audience would need that the affirmation of the OT Scripture in order to believe what they were being taught.

In other words, Jewish people who value the OT Scriptures will not accept Jesus unless His Messiahship can be demonstrated to them from their Scriptures.

FRIDAY

Read first paragraph, “Men consider themselves...”

Notice what was said and not said. This author did not criticize testing Scripture against science and nature but against their own ideas of science and nature. This is quite the distinction. Rightly understood Scripture, science, nature and the experiences of life always harmonize.



ANNOUNCEMENTS:

September 17-19 2020: Dr. Jennings will be speaking at the AACC National Conference in Dallas, TX

October 3, 2020: Come and Reason will have a one day seminar in Chattanooga TN on Healing the Mind, Recovering from Sexual Abuse, the Impact of Digital Media on Kids and more. Details coming soon.

October 9-10, 2020: Dr. Jennings will be speaking at the Lakewood SDA church in Lakewood OH

November 6-7, 2020: Dr. Jennings will be speaking at an AACC River Conference at Plano, TX.
More info at <http://theriverconference.com/>