

Dt. 5:31-6:9  
The Bible, Schools and Measures 58 and 60  
Living in Exile – Part Eight  
Sermon Outline by Pastor Dennis Tuuri, October 12, 2008

Education, Socialism and Pyramids  
7 Propositions from Poison Drops in the Federal Senate by Zachariah Montgomery  
(Attached)

Bouncing the Rubble

Christian or Biblical? Literature Rack

Seeking the Peace, the Avoidance of Perfectionism and Philosophies of Education

- I. A Careful Look at Deut. 6
  - A. Context – First Commandment Section of Dt. (6-11)
  - B. A Call to Moses to Teach – 5:31
  - C. Moses' Exhortation to Israel - Very Close Attention and Obedience to the Ten Words 5:32  
How Paul Knew About Muzzling Levites
  - D. The Key to Avoiding Exile – Walking in Yahweh's Ways 5:33
  - E. Fearing God by Inter-generational Careful Obedience 6:1-3
  - F. The Great "Shema" and the Great Command - Love God! 6:4-6
  - G. Intergenerational Instruction in the Ten Words 6:7
  - H. The Ten Words and All That We Do and Think 6:8
  - I. The Ten Words and Our Homes and Cities 6:9
  
- II. Some Observations on Dt. 6 and Schools
  - A. Law and Prohibition
  
  - B. Israel and Parents
  
  - C. Kids by Our Side and Kids Grown Up
  
  - D. Agrarian and Agricultural vs. Urban and Technological Education – General Equity
  
  - E. Moses (Acts 7:22); Tutors (2 Kings 10:5); Daniel (Dnl. 1:4,17-21)
  
- III. A Careful Look at Measures 58 and 60
  - A. Changing Statutes, Not Our Constitution
  
  - B. Languages and Nations Gen. 10:31, Acts 2

C. Love for the Stranger vs. 2,000,000 Mortgages to Illegals Lev. 19:34, Dt. 10:18,19

D. The School and the Office (the TV Series) 1 Tim. 5:17,18; 1 Cor. 9:13; Lk. 10:7

#### A NON-SECTARIAN PLATFORM OF EDUCATIONAL PRINCIPLES ALMOST UNANIMOUSLY ENDORSED BY THOSE WHO HAVE STUDIED IT

(Source: Poison Drops in the Federal Senate; The School Question From A Parental and Non-sectarian Standpoint by Zachariah Montgomery)

#### PROPOSITIONS

I.

Parents are bound, by the law of Nature, (each according to his ability), to properly feed, clothe, and educate their own children, and unwilling parents should be compelled, by appropriate legislation, to discharge these duties.

II.

It is a public duty to assist, at public expense, in furnishing the necessary means wherewith to properly feed, clothe, and educate children whose parents are unable to so feed, clothe, and educate them.

III.

No citizen of this State should ever be taxed for the feeding, clothing, or educating of children—not his own—whose parents are amply able to feed, clothe, and educate them.

IV.

All such parents as are neither mentally nor morally unfit to have the custody of children are entitled, and in duty bound, to select for the education of their own children schools wherein they believe that neither the teachers, the associations, nor the kind of instruction given, will seriously endanger either their health, their lives, or their morals, but will best promote their temporal and eternal welfare.

V.

Neither the State, nor any municipal or other government organized under its authority, should ever force upon the child of any parent—not legally adjudged mentally or morally unfit to discharge the duties of the parental office—any particular teacher, hook, or system of religious or non-religious instruction against the conscientious objections of such parent.

VI.

Tuition, when at public expense, should embrace a good common English and business education, added to such a thorough training in one or more of the mechanic arts, or the manufacturing, domestic, or productive industries, as will best prepare youth for the practical business of self-support, but should not extend to the merely ornamental or more abstruse arts or sciences, except in a limited class of cases (to be provided for by law) as a reward for exalted merit, when coupled with a high order of talent and a special aptitude for such arts or sciences.

VII.

The whole business of educating and training the young should, like other professions, be open to private enterprise and free competition Provided, That the State should establish and maintain such necessary educational institutions as private enterprise shall fail to establish and maintain; and every parent or guardian entitled to have his or her child or ward educated at public expense should select for such purpose his own school, and the teacher or principal of such school should be paid periodically for teaching such pupil a compensation, the maximum of which shall be fixed by law, which compensation should be proportionate to the progress made by the pupil during such period of tuition in the legally appointed secular branches Said progress to be ascertained by examiners duly elected or appointed in such manner as may be provided by law; but no religious tuition which may be given in any such school should be at public expense or subject to the supervision of said examiners.