

A Heart4 You

CHINA



中國心

DAVID AND SHIRLEY QUINE
Introductory Global World View Studies
Cornerstone Curriculum
Grades 3 - 7

A Heart 4 You: China

A Heart 4 You: China

is used in conjunction with **MY PASSPORT TO CHINA**.

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The Cornerstone Curriculum Project
2006 Flat Creek Place
Richardson, Texas 75080
972-235-5149
www.CornerstoneCurriculum.com

A TIME OF WONDER, BEAUTY, and TRUTH...

This is the time to stir our children's hearts with the wonder, beauty, and truth of God and His world. It is a time to see the involvement of the Infinite-Personal God in His world.

The first question you may be asking is why did we use the number 4 instead of 'for' in **A Heart 4 You**. The primary teaching goal of **A Heart 4 You** is to begin giving children an understanding of God and His world as revealed in the **Bible**. The curriculum has 4 major sections:

The Heart of God,
The Heart of China,
The Heart of Jesus,
The Heart of a Christian.

The number 4 points to these 4 hearts. We are looking at the heart because the heart represents very nature or essence of someone or something. Through this curriculum even younger students will be able to understand Truth from the **Bible** about God, man, and culture. This study begins laying the foundation of the Biblical world view and will answer the mystery of the hearts:

One heart binds all in darkness.
One Heart dies to free them.
One heart lives to tell them
of the One Heart who rules them all.

You may be asking, "What will we be learning from this study?"

First and foremost, we will see the heart of God for the people of every nation.

Second, we will see that it is God's desire that people of every nation hear the Good News.

Third, we will see that God uses Christians to communicate the love of Christ to the world.

It is our prayer that this study will ...

- Inspire your family to see people in the way God sees them.
- Stimulate a deep interest in missions around the world.
- Stir your family to share the message of Christ with every nation.

Imagine hearing your son or daughter pray ...

- "Open the hearts of the boys and girls living in China to turn from idols to believe in Jesus Christ."
- "Bring some Chinese people in our city into our lives so that we can tell them about Jesus."
- "I am yours to be used as you like. Direct me in the way you want me to go - to the place you want me to be - so that I can tell them about Your heart God."

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* **NOTE:** These weeks require the purchase of three different video programs. These programs are an essential and valuable part of **A Heart 4 You: China**. Be sure you secure these programs in advance of the particular week of study. For details about these purchases, go to the specific week of study. At the time of this printing, the cost for all three programs is less than \$10.00.

The Heart of God

In MY PASSPORT, page 7, color this heart gold.



“... Give thanks to the LORD,
for He is good, For His
lovingkindness is everlasting.
Give thanks to the God of gods,
For His lovingkindness is everlasting.
Give thanks to the Lord of lords,
For His lovingkindness is everlasting...”
Psalm 136:1 - 3

God's Heart Revealed

WHAT DOES GOD'S HEART LOOK LIKE?

WHAT I AM TO DO

1. Read 2 Corinthians 1:3.

2. Read 1 John 4:8.

3. Read 2 Corinthians 13:11.

WHAT I AM TO SAY

Read and copy this verse into **MY PASSPORT**, page 9.

Circle words in this verse that describe the heart of God.

What does this verse tell us about God's heart?

Read and copy this verse into **MY PASSPORT**, page 9.

Circle words in this verse that describe the heart of God.

What does this verse tell us about God's heart?

Read and copy this verse into **MY PASSPORT**, page 10.

THE HEART OF GOD

In MY PASSPORT, page 17, write words describing the Heart of God.



*These are some of
the words used to
describe the Heart of God.*

*Use a dictionary to explain
any difficult words.*

*Are there any of these words
you do not understand?*

*Highlight words that mean
the most to you.*

*Let's praise God for Who He
is and how wonderful He is!*

The Heart of China

In MY PASSPORT, page 21, color this heart black.



*“The heart [of man] is more
deceitful than all else
And is desperately sick;
Who can understand it?”*

Jeremiah 17:9

England 1837

Begin by reading this to your children...

Our journey to China begins in the Christian home of John and Amelia Taylor in England 1837. Let's listen ...

At the age of 5, I would sit on my father's lap every evening to listen as he would read about the great adventures of explorers into China. I would listen attentively and look at the magnificently illustrated pictures in the book as father would read.

I remember him reading from **Fragments Of Voyages And Travels** by Captain Basil Hall:

We came upon this grand view quite abruptly, and having no expectation of encountering anything so magnificent, were taken rather by surprise. Two enormous Chinese junks occupied the centre of the stream, each of them rising out of the water nearly as high as the poop of a line-of-battle ship. Along the shore, on both sides, lay a fleet of eight or ten sail of junks, some of them very large, and all bearing enormous white flags, in the centre of which sprawled huge dragons and other monsters familiar to the eyes of all fanciers of old China jars. (Captain Basil Hall, Explorer 1788 - 1844).

Several years before I was born my father had been 'deeply stirred by the spiritual state of the conditions in China.' His circumstances were such as to preclude the hope of his ever going to China for personal service, but he was

led to pray that if God should give him a son, he might be called and privileged to labor in the vast needy empire which was then apparently so sealed against the truth.' I was not aware of this prayer of my father until I was an adult.

After retelling one or more of the adventures, father would read from **Travels of Marco Polo**.

I believe it was God's will that we should come back from China, so that men might know the things that are in the world, since, as we have said in the first chapter of this book, no other man, Christian or Saracen, Mongol or pagan, has explored...

Father would speak of the need for Christians to return to that dark and mysterious empire so those living in China might turn from their many false gods to worship the true and living God. My brother and I would often pretend to be explorers having great adventures in China. I would often respond. "When I am a man, father, I mean to be a missionary and go to China."

CHINA - 1853

I did go to China when I became man and founded the China Inland Mission! I am Hudson Taylor.

The following is taken from a personal diary (1868).

PLEASANT enough for the first few weeks was that spring journey up the Grand Canal. Hang-chow was left behind on the 10th of April, Mrs. Taylor and the children travelling by house-boat in a measure of comfort.... Hudson Taylor followed ten days later, having been detained by illness in the family of one of the American missionaries in Hang-chow. After long confinement within city walls, the freedom and freshness of the country were delightful. Extensive mulberry

plantations bordered the Canal, with plum, peach, and apricot orchards in bridal array. Wheat and barley covered the valleys, interspersed with great tracts of peas and beans in flower. The Canal itself, alive with boat traffic, was an endless interest to the children, while the background of hills refreshed their elders with ever - changing loveliness. And there were many opportunities for coming into friendly relation with other travellers and the people whose homes they were passing day by day. The boys spinning their tops were a great source of interest.

“One man asked if he might take the foreign toy and show it to a Mandarin’s lady in a boat close at hand,” wrote Miss Blatchley. “In a few moments the lady invited us to come and see her. Tea was offered, and the servants were told to boil some eggs for the children. In the afternoon this lady called upon us in our boat. We were glad she did, as it gave Mrs. Taylor an opportunity for putting the Gospel clearly before her.”

On Sunday they did not travel. The boat was moored to the shore, and a service held with open doors and windows.

“A few came on board and sat with us,” continued the journal. “A Mandarin’s wife living just opposite came across and stayed till the service was over. Before she left, Mrs. Taylor explained the way of salvation to her more fully. She seemed to drink in every word. Our Christian servant called at her house in the afternoon.”

At one great city en route Soo-chow workers of the Mission had recently obtained a settlement, and a stay of three weeks enabled Hudson, who there caught up the party, to give considerable help in medical and other ways. The charm as well as importance of this place from the Chinese point of view may be judged from their proverb, “Above is Heaven; below Hang-chow and Soo-chow.” Mr. Charles

Schmidt, formerly an officer under General Gordon in the “Ever-Victorious Force,” had been the first to live and preach Christ in this city. Converted through the instrumentality of Mr. Meadows, he was a warm friend to the China Inland Mission, and at his request the Mission had also undertaken work in Soo-chow. Mr. Henry Cordon had succeeded in renting premises a few weeks previously, in which regular services were now commenced with help from Mr. and Mrs. Taylor. Beyond this point all was unbroken ground. Save for Duncan at Nanking and the L.M.S. and Wesleyan workers in the treaty port of Hankow, not a Protestant missionary was resident northward or westward anywhere in the interior. To join the former in his lonely post was Hudson’s intention, unless some more important opening should detain him by the way.

Books by great explorers had stirred Hudson Taylor’s father to pray for the people of China. Hudson would later write ...

For myself, and for the work I have been permitted to do for God, I owe an unspeakable debt of gratitude to my beloved and honored parents, who have passed away and entered into rest, but the influence of whose lives will never pass away.

We will return to Hudson Taylor later in our study, but for now I think we should follow the travels of Marco Polo to learn more about the people and culture of China.

WHAT I AM TO DO

1. If you have not already done so, read the prayer request from the **Prayer Calendar**.
2. Bring out the book **The Adventures of Marco Polo**.
3. Have your children look at the front and back cover as you read...

WHAT I AM TO SAY

Let's pray together for this request...

We are going to climb into the saddle of one of Marco Polo's pack horses, and begin an epic journey across the wilds of Central Asia.

We are going to follow Marco Polo's expedition stage by stage as we read about his many true-life adventures.

"In an age when the Earth was said to be flat, Marco claimed that he had visited a distant and unknown land so far away, so difficult to reach, that no European had been there before and come back to tell the tale."

This will be an exciting adventure into an unknown land filled with many mysterious and strange sights.

4. Turn to the Table of Contents of **The Adventures of Marco Polo** ...

Now let's turn to the table of contents. There are seven sections in the book:

Nothing But the Truth

The Polo Brothers

The Road to Cathay

In the Court of Kublai Khan

The City of Heaven

Homeward Bound

Did Marco Polo Go to China?

What would you like to do - stop for now ... Or should we continue?

Marco Polo

WHAT I AM TO DO

1. Read the prayer request from the **Prayer Calendar**.
2. Read the Introduction to **The Adventures Of Marco Polo**.
3. Read **Marco Polo: The Polo Brothers**.

WHAT I AM TO SAY

Let's pray together for this request...

Find Marco Polo on **MY TIME LINE OF HISTORY** in **MY PASSPORT**, pages 22 - 26. As we read, add important information about him, his travels and China.

Tell me about Marco Polo's family, his home and city.

Because his family were merchants, he would have seen traders from distant lands bringing beautiful treasures from many parts of the world.

Tell me about the adventures of Niccolo and Maffeo.

What was the mission given to them by the great Kublai Khan?

National Geographic has produced
an wonderful video on Marco Polo
that we will watch now.

National Geographic Presents:
The Marco Polo Odyssey.

GO TO:

**[http://www7.nationalgeographic.com/ngm/data/2001/07/01/sights_n_sounds/
media.2.1.html](http://www7.nationalgeographic.com/ngm/data/2001/07/01/sights_n_sounds/media.2.1.html)**

Still pictures from the above video:

Part I

<http://www.nationalgeographic.com/ngm/0105/feature1/index.html>

Part II

<http://www.nationalgeographic.com/ngm/0106/feature2/index.html>

Part III

[http://www7.nationalgeographic.com/ngm/data/2001/07/01/html/
ft_20010701.2.html](http://www7.nationalgeographic.com/ngm/data/2001/07/01/html/ft_20010701.2.html)

Soon after Marco Polo left,
China closed its doors
to the West once again.

Continue by reading to your children...

Foreigners would not be welcome for some 500 years. However, God would use the written stories of men like Marco Polo to stir the hearts of European Christians for China during the 1800's.

Remember, very few European people had ever seen or even read about what Marco Polo and other explorers to China had seen.

Why do you think such descriptions would stir the heart of Christians for China?

What are your impressions of China and the Chinese people? Write them into **MY PASSPORT**, page 27.

Do you have a better picture of life in China ... about their traditions and culture?

What is important to them?

What are some of their beliefs?

Turn again to pages 364 through 367.

Many people in China have false beliefs about God. Does this help you understand why the heart of Hudson Taylor's father was stirred for the people of China?

Let's pray for the people of China asking God to turn their hearts from false beliefs to the true and living God.



Show your children this map view of China. GO TO:
<http://www.maps-of-china.com/china-globe.shtml>

The Heart of a Culture

Begin by going to the following web site...

https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/reference_maps/asia.html

(For your convenience the maps are also in **MY PASSPORT**, pages 28 - 31.)

As you and your children are looking at the maps, ask the following questions:

Where is China? How big is it? How many people live there?

What language do they speak? What time is it in China?

What day is it there? What is the favorite color in China?

What does the flag of China look like? What is the National Anthem of China?

What is it like living in China? What do most Chinese people believe about

... God?

... the beginning of the world?

... man?

... the cause of evil and suffering in the world?

... right and wrong?

... what happens to a person when he dies?

... history and meaning to life?

We will learn the answers to many of these questions during our study!

WHAT I AM TO DO

WHAT I AM TO SAY

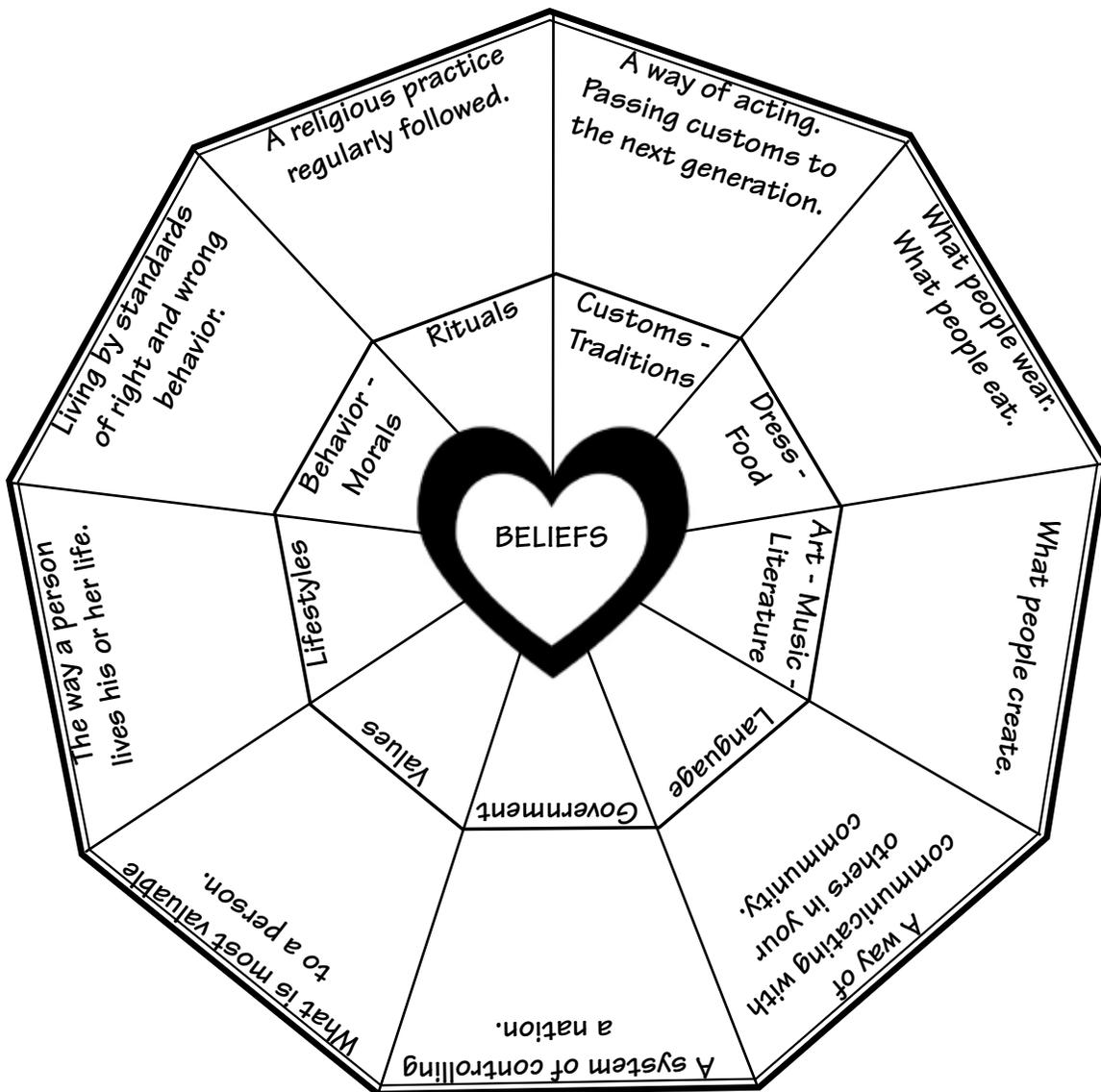
What questions do you have about China? Let's make a list of questions we have about China.

THE HEART OF A CULTURE

Have your children turn to **MY PASSPORT** page 33.

The student chart is blank. You will help them to fill in the different categories.

At the very center or heart of a culture is a set of beliefs held to be true by the people of the culture. This is known as the **world view** of the culture. The nine areas surrounding the **HEART BELIEFS** are the fruit of those beliefs.



A Heart 4 You: China introduces us to the culture of China. Culture has been described as the way of life for an entire society. For centuries China has been dominated by a predominate way of life - a certain set of beliefs and guiding principles. What do the Chinese live for ... what do they love?

There are several ways to become acquainted with the culture and people of a country:

- 1 - Get to know people from the country.
- 2 - Read books - fiction and nonfiction - about the country.
- 3 - Watch movies about the country.
- 4 - Go to that country.

In our study we are going to walk around the countrysides ... in the cities ... along the beautiful rivers and gorges of China so that we can get to know the people.

WHAT I AM TO DO

1. As you are pointing to the diagram in **MY PASSPORT**, page 33, talk with your children about the various aspects of culture.

Help your children fill in the chart. Start by writing "BELIEFS" in the center of the heart.

Next, write each of the phrases, one at a time in their books. These phrases represent the various aspects of culture. Explain what each means.

WHAT I AM TO SAY

The resources in **A Heart 4 You: China** will bring us in touch with the heart of China and its people!

The heart of a culture is the SYSTEM OF BELIEFS the people hold to be true. These are the heart beliefs.

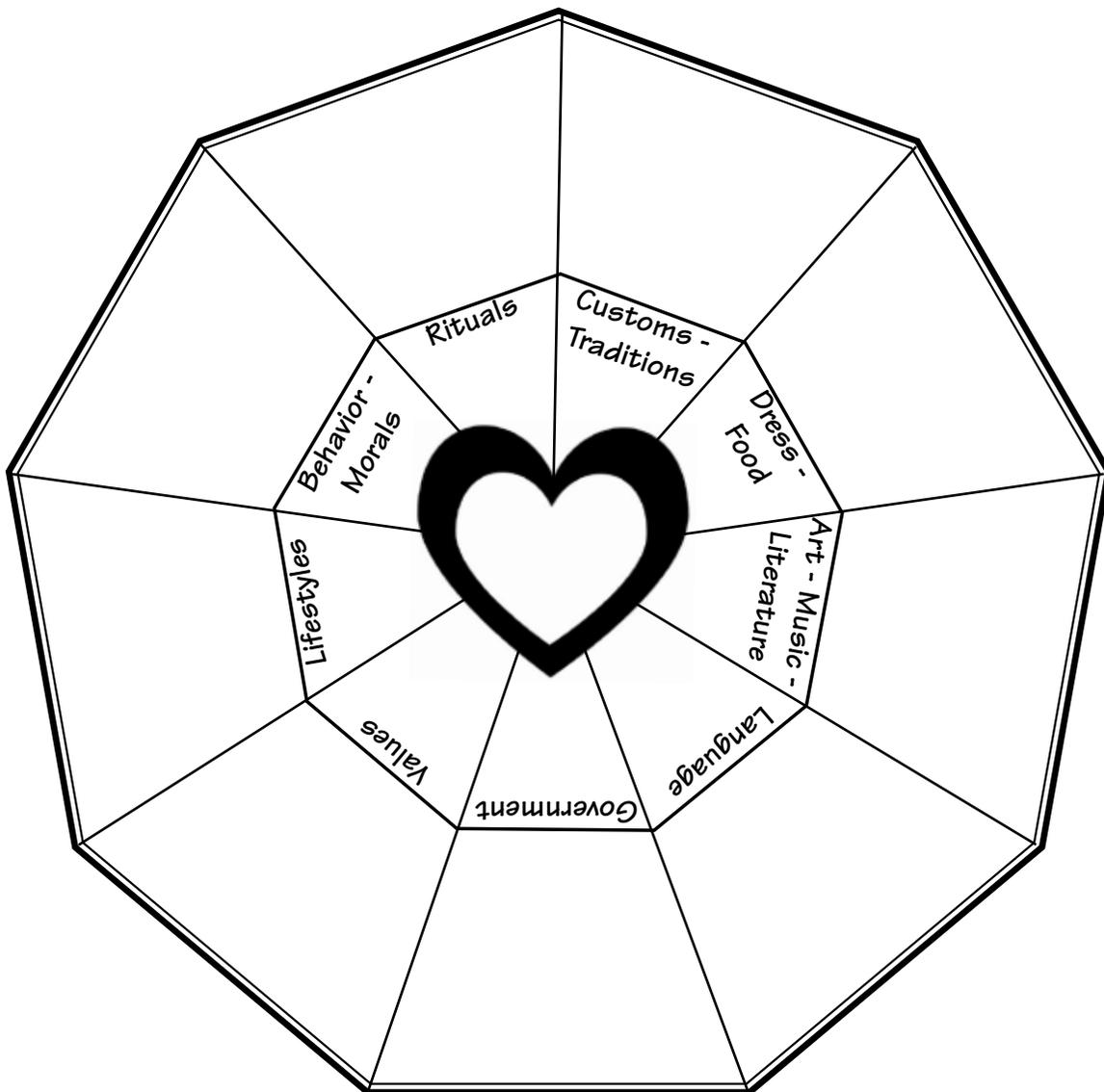
Culture is very complex. The SYSTEM of BELIEFS will determine what each of these areas look like.

THE STORY ABOUT PING

From **The Story About Ping** and the reading about the house boats, we will begin learning something of the people and culture of China. Fill in as much of the chart as possible in **MY PASSPORT**, page 34.

Tell me about ...

- the customs and traditions.
- the dress and food.
- the art - music - literature.
- the language.
- the government.
- the values of the people.
- the lifestyle.
- the behavior - morals.
- the rituals.
- the beliefs.



The Story About Ping

WHAT I AM TO DO

You may serve the cookies with hot tea as you read **The Story About Ping**.

Continue by reading to your children...

One of the best ways to become acquainted with any culture is to read novels about the people. We are going to read several novels about China.

This little book, **The Story About Ping**, is more than just a children's storybook. It is a picture of Chinese culture - telling us the story of thousands upon thousands of people living in China one generation after another for thousands of years.

I want you to "TELL BACK" the story after I am finished reading it. Listen carefully as I read.

1. After you have finished reading **The Story About Ping**, have you children "TELL BACK" (Narrate) the story to you.

WHAT I AM TO SAY

In China, very sweet desserts are not normally a part of everyday family meals, but are for special occasions.

Tell me the story of Ping.

Language and Script

WHAT I AM TO DO

1. Using **DK CHINA** ...
Read pages 26 - 27 and 219.

Have your children copy all the Chinese characters from this section of **AHEART4YOU: CHINA** into **MY PASSPORT**. They can use a medium or wide felt tip pen or a calligraphy marker.

2. Go To...

<http://csymbol.com/>

Find the first name of each person in your family.

WHAT I AM TO SAY

Chinese is the oldest continuously written language in the world. Pictures were drawn to express words and ideas. Complex thoughts are expressed by a combination of simpler pictures.

In China writing is considered an art form. Chinese characters are very beautiful. I want us to learn to draw a few Chinese words. They will be fun to draw.

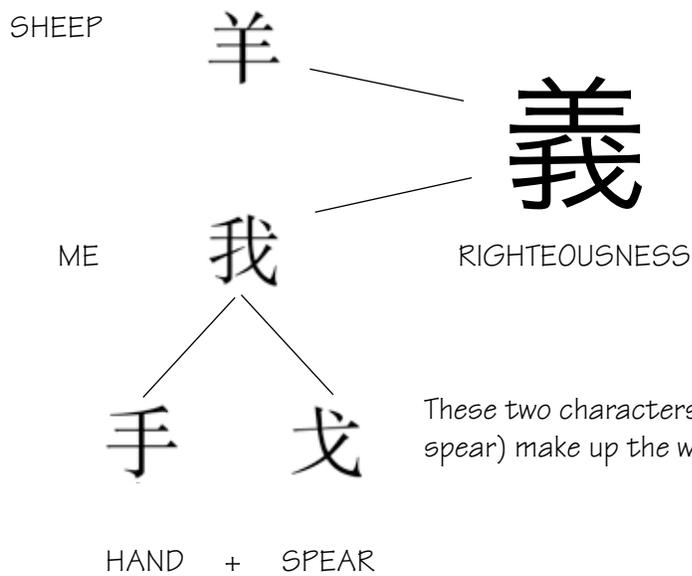
*Look at this Chinese character...
It is my name written in Chinese.*

*Let's find and copy your name in **MY PASSPORT**, page 54. Write the first name of each member of our family in **MY PASSPORT** on pages 54 and 55.*

Remember, many of the Ancient Chinese characters originated from the time period between Noah and Abraham.

These are the Ancient Chinese characters for the word **Righteousness**.

Draw these characters in **MY PASSPORT**, page 67.



These two characters (hand and spear) make up the word "Me."

What ideas are contained in the **Ancient Chinese** character "Righteousness"?

Righteousness is the shed blood of a lamb for me or I am covered by the blood of the lamb.

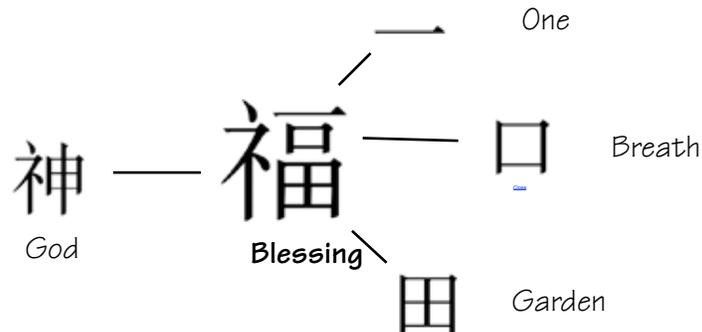
11. The Chinese character for the word “Blessing” is also very interesting.

The Chinese character for the word “Blessing” is formed from four characters.

Point to the word for “Blessing”:
MY PASSPORT, page 68.

Look back at the characters you have formed. Can you see any of them in the word picture for “Blessing”?

福



Be sure that the Chinese characters for **blessing** are added to **MY PASSPORT**, page 68.

In the beginning God placed mankind in the beautiful garden. God blessed man. They had close side-by-side fellowship... man was blessed!

Isn't it amazing that the Chinese character for “Blessing” includes these pictures recorded in Genesis!

It is interesting that one of the oldest written languages of ancient civilization seems to have encoded into it the ancient mysteries of mankind!

For a powerful presentation of the origin of the Ancient Chinese characters
GO TO: <http://www.wbschool.org/Chinese.swf>

This internet video is an amazing presentation revealing the mystery of the secret code embedded into the Ancient Chinese characters. You may want to watch it several times to get the full impact.

The History of China

Begin by reading to your children...

History is an account of the past. There exists two major accounts:

- 1 - History as revealed by God; and
- 2 - History as recorded by man.

The history revealed by God is objective. This means that it is reliable, totally accurate, dependable and completely trustworthy. This history revealed by God is not exhaustive. This means that it does not contain information about all the people, ideas and events of the past - it is limited. However, it does contain enough information to give us a basis for understanding the redemptive history of the God.

The history recorded by man is subjective and limited. This means that it may be imperfect, or inaccurate. Because man is finite (limited), his understanding of history is also finite (limited).

Only revealed history provides a true basis for understanding recorded history. Because man's understanding of history is limited, whenever there is a conflict between the two views, we must hold firm to the revealed view. History, as recorded by man, must always be evaluated by the revealed history given by God.

The following sections of **A Heart 4 You: China** will attempt to explain the history of China. Before the more detailed study begins, the following chart gives a parallel account of people and events from revealed history and recorded history. The dates are approximate and subject to change.

Biblical events and people are shown relative to Chinese history. Take the information from this chart and place it onto the **MY Time Line** in **MY PASSPORT**, pages 22 - 26.

PARALLEL ACCOUNTS OF THE BIBLE AND CHINESE HISTORY

(the dates are man made and are approximate)

DATES	REVEALED HISTORY	RECORDED HISTORY of China
2700 B.C.?	Tower of Babel	
2697 - 2599 B.C.		Reign of Huang Di, worship of ShangDI, beginning of Chinese writing
2357 - 2258 B.C.		Reign of Yao
2255 - 2208 B.C.		Reign of Shun
2207 - 2198 B.C.		Reign of Yu
2100 B.C.	Abram moves from Ur to Canann.	
2070 - 1600 B.C.	Joseph sold into slavery by his brothers (1900 B.C.)	Xia Dynasty
1800 - 1400 B.C.	Israelites in slavery in Egypt	Shang Dynasty (1765 - 1122 B.C.) Emperor Tang (1766 - 1754 B.C.)
1440 B.C.	Moses leads Israelites out of Egyptian slavery	
1200 B.C.	Period of the Judges	Earliest record of Chinese writing
1121 - 249 B.C. 1121 - 1127 B.C.	Samuel the Prophet (1100 - 1050 B.C.)	Zhou Dynasty Reign of Wu Wang, he honored Shang Di

Robert Morrison

Begin by reading to your children...

For more than two hundred years, China had shut itself off from the rest of the world. Foreigners were not welcome. The Great Wall of China served as a man-made barrier on the North and the Pacific Ocean on the East. Only a few Roman Catholic missionaries had managed to make it into this guarded land.

The First Protestant Missionary to China

Born: January 5, 1782 (England)

Died: August 1, 1834 (China)

Robert Morrison was the first Protestant Missionary to come to China. He arrived in September of 1807 - about 200 years ago!

On the ship to China the captain asked Morrison, "Do you intend to change this proud and stubborn nation?" He replied, "No, it is God who will change her." What was Mr. Morrison's attitude about God and China?

Over a period of 12 years Morrison produced a Chinese translation of the **Bible**. He also wrote a Chinese - English dictionary.

The following quotations are taken from the writings of Robert Morrison ...

As a young boy:

"I have adopted a number of studies - botany and some other things. I do not know but it would be better to study my **Bible**... After family worship I sat down to read a work upon astronomy but could not through weariness."

Continue by reading to your children...

The following is taken from Rev. David T. Chow, the Executive Director of Ambassadors for Christ.

When Robert Morrison traveled from England as the first Protestant missionary to China in 1807, the trip took more than six months.

Morrison withstood discomfort, primitive living conditions, local suspicion, language barriers and ill health. He had every reason to be frustrated and discouraged. Yet Morrison persisted, and his 27-year ministry in China opened the door for millions to learn about Christ.

To help him overcome the enormous challenges he faced, I believe Morrison must have seen every situation in the light of eternity.

He didn't view the journey across two oceans as interminable; he saw it as a means to reach men, women and children for Jesus. He didn't dwell on the complexities of learning Mandarin and Cantonese in order to translate the **Bible**; he thought about how the people will be able to read God's Word and find eternal life. He stopped seeing himself as an Englishman in a foreign culture and saw God as his source of strength and identity.

Life on earth, after all, is temporary, and its "light and momentary troubles are achieving for us an eternal weight of glory far beyond all comparison" (2 Corinthians 4:17). That kind of eternal perspective gives courage and sacrificial dedication that chases away discouragement.

Bible Translation

WHAT I AM TO DO

1. Begin looking at **The Gospel of John** in Chinese and English.

This is a wonderful experience. Spend as much time as seems best for your family.

John 1:1
Use the **Gospel According to John** and the verse in **MY PASSPORT TO CHINA**, pages 75 - 83.

2. Point to this character in **MY PASSPORT**, page 75.

道

WHAT I AM TO SAY

Let's look at the **Gospel of John** in Chinese. Can you imagine spending 12 years translating the **Bible** into Chinese? Where would you even start?

Look at the first verse of chapter one. How many Chinese characters are there in verse 1?

Do you see any of the characters repeated in the first verse?

Find this character in verse 1.

Circle this character each time you see it in verse 1.

This Chinese character appears 3 times in verse 1.

Let's read verse 1 in English.

What word in English is repeated 3 times?

What do you think the Chinese character means?

Now, let's see ...

Continue by reading to your children...

To learn how to read and write any Chinese character we need:

- 1- a **Bible** in English and Chinese (which we have in our set),
- 2 - a Chinese to English Dictionary (which we will use from the internet).

In addition to our Chinese - English **Bible** we have, we will also be using a digital **Bible** from the internet.

Digital **Bible**: GO TO: <http://www.Biblegateway.com/passage/>

Digital Dictionary: GO TO: <http://www.mdbg.net/>

Continue by reading to your children...

John, who was writing in the Greek language, used the word LOGOS.

LOGOS is translated as WORD in English.

LOGOS is translated as 道 in Chinese which is pronounced DAO 4.

Listen to the pronunciation several times and then say it yourself.

A Chinese person would understand it to be TRUTH, WAY, TO SPEAK, WORD ...

(Following the instructions on the previous page.)

Watch how the character is formed on the internet page.

In **MY PASSPORT**, page 75, practice forming it several times. Each time you form it, think TRUTH, WAY, TO SPEAK as you say it.

Form it several more times ... each time saying it out loud in Chinese.

We know one Chinese character from John 1.

Look at verse 14 from chapter 1 of **John**. Do you see the Chinese character for TRUTH, WAY, TO SPEAK?

Hudson Taylor

Begin by reading to your children...

Remember how our study of China began? It is the year 1837 in England at the Christian home of John and Amelia Taylor.

Let's listen in ...

At the age of 5, I would sit on my father's lap many evenings to listen as he would read about the great adventures of explorers into China. As I would listen attentively to my father reading, my mind would create beautiful pictures of this mysterious country. My name is Hudson Taylor. God would use me to start the China Inland Mission, the largest mission organization of its kind at that time. I would like to tell you part of my story.

HUDSON TAYLOR (1832-1905) INTERIOR PIONEER

The following is adapted from Pray for China at http://www.prayforchina.com/ProfilesW_e.htm?lang=e

PREPARATION ...I was raised in a missions-loving home in England, and came to know Jesus Christ when I was 17. I left for China four years later, in 1853, after painfully breaking off a courtship with a young woman who was not committed to missions. After six very difficult years in China, I returned to England. During my five years there God led me to begin the work known as the China Inland Mission. The aim of CIM was to see the gospel preached as quickly as possible throughout China. Ralph Winter has described my preparation in these words, "With only trade school medicine, without any university experience, much less mission training, and a checkered past in regard to his own individualistic behavior while he was on the field, he was

merely one more of the weak things that God uses to confound the wise. Even his early anti-church planting missionary strategy was breathtakingly erroneous by today's church-planting standards. Yet God strangely honored him because his gaze was fixed upon the world's least-reached peoples."

VOCATIONAL MINISTRY ... The China Inland Mission's goal of rapid evangelization led to the adoption of several practices then unusual in China missions, including dressing Chinese-style, employing unaccompanied single females in remote posts and workers from different denominations, no guaranteed salaries and no appeals for funds. I believed that needs should be taken to God alone in prayer. The CIM byword was, "God's work done in God's way will never lack God's support." In the 1900 Boxer Uprising, the CIM lost more missionaries than any other agency, but before my death in 1905 it had the most missionaries in China (825) and could claim 25,000 converts. A decade later, it was the largest missionary organization in the world.

My emphasis on abiding in Christ emerges as one of my important legacies. When I was overwhelmed with a sense of failure and sin after over 15 years of missionary service, a co-worker sent me a letter of encouragement. It contained a description of what I would later call my "spiritual secret":

"To let my loving Savior work in me His will... abiding, not striving or struggling... A resting in the loved one entirely."

Through this insight into the abiding life, I understood that God had made me a new man.

FAMILY MINISTRY ... I married Maria Dyer in Ningbo in 1858, after a passionate courtship. Maria had been born to missionary parents in Malaya, and she shared my commitment to evangelizing the lost. Maria and I had eight children before her death in Zhenjiang, Jiangsu in 1870. In 1871 I married Jennie Faulding, who had come to China with the CIM in 1866. Jennie helped

raise my four surviving children, along with three she bore and one daughter we adopted. When Jennie led a relief party of CIM women to Shanxi during the 1877-78 famine, they became the first foreign women to venture deep into China's interior. She died in 1904, and I would die the following year in Changsha at age 73. Four of my children became missionaries. I came to China and five generations of my descendents stayed, dedicating their lives to China.

QUOTATION ...“If I had a thousand pounds, China should have it; if I had a thousand lives, China should have them.”

Morrison, Taylor and thousands like them came, lived and died in China - enduring misunderstanding, hostility, hardship, and sacrifice. They never ceased to come.

What motivated them? Was it Money? Power? Fame? Politics? Why did they leave comfortable lives to quietly serve and die? Entire families were killed through violence, poverty and famine. What kept them coming to China? Christians from Europe and America understood the mystery of the hearts:

One heart binds all in darkness.
One Heart dies to free them.
One heart lives to tell them
of the One Heart who rules them all.

Can you explain the mystery of the hearts?

The influence of Hudson Taylor, a single English missionary to China, was profound. The prayer of his father many years earlier was fulfilled in his son. At his death, the China Inland Mission included 205 mission stations with over 800 missionaries, and 125,000 Chinese Christians.

WHAT I AM TO DO

Introduce the book
Hudson Taylor:
The Autobiography...

Read the Forward ...

Read Chapter 1:
Power of Prayer...

After reading Chapter 1, have
your children copy this sentence
into **MY PASSPORT**, page 94.

WHAT I AM TO SAY

This book is a small portion of
Hudson Taylor's life as told
by Hudson Taylor himself.

Look at the different cities
Hudson Taylor visited.

As we read his autobiography,
let's listen for changes in his
view of God. Look for evidence
that Hudson Taylor knew the
heart of God. Also listen for
how he responded to God.

What does, "the finished
work of Christ" mean to you?

I had many opportunities in
early years of learning the
value of prayer and of the
Word of God; for it was the
delight of my dear parents to
point out that if there were
any such Being as God, to
trust Him, to obey Him, and
to be fully given up to His
service must of necessity be
the best and wisest course
both for myself and others.

The Heart of Jesus

In MY PASSPORT, page 155, color this heart red.



For the Son of Man
has come to seek and to
save that which was lost.”
Luke 19:10

God Becomes a Man

1. Read John 1:1 - 14 in English.

Describe the action of God's heart.

Look at the Chinese **Gospel of John**...

Point out the Chinese characters that you recognize. Say each one in Chinese and tell me what it means?

What does verse 14 add to our understanding of the Word?

God, Who is described as the TRUTH or in English **Bibles** as the WORD in the previous verses, becomes a Man!

Have we been told the name of this Man yet?

Not yet! Well, of course, we know who it is, but John in his *Gospel* has not told us yet.

2. Translate John 1:14.
If you need to refresh your memory on how to translate the **Bible**, refer to page 163.

Let's try to translate verse 14 from Chinese into English.

How many sections are there in this verse?

In **MY PASSPORT**, pages 156 - 157.

道成了肉身

TRUTH, WAY, WORD

Be sure your children are filling in the chart in **MY PASSPORT** on page 156 as you work through this section.

Your children should write **dao4** in the space for pronunciation and **TRUTH** in the space for meaning.

Look closely at the first section. Which Chinese characters do you already know?

Does the first character look familiar to you? Look back at verse 1.

You can also use the Chinese - English dictionary by typing in the English word and it will give you choices of Chinese characters.

You might say, "That Chinese character looks like the word for **TRUTH** to me." You can type TRUTH into the Chinese dictionary and see the results. You have to begin at the Basic Word Dictionary. The side bar will get you to that page. Try it.

You are given many choices. You then have to compare the Chinese character in the **Bible** verse to see if it matches any of the characters in the dictionary. Do you see a match?

Yes, the first one listed in the dictionary matches the first character in verse 14. That confirms that it is the character for TRUTH.

Do we know the *second* character?

I *don't* think we have *seen* it before either. What English word is next in the *verse*?

Type BECAME into the dictionary.

What does it say?

"No results found."

BECOME

I know what we should *do*. Let's change it to BECOME instead and *see* if anything comes up.

Look at the *second* Chinese character in the **Bible** verse. Now, look closely at the choices in the dictionary.

Do you *see* a match?

Yes, the third listing *does* match.

What is the meaning given?

How is it pronounced and how is it written? Write this in the chart.

FLESH

The next word in the English **Bible** is the word FLESH.

Let's try typing that word into the Chinese - English dictionary.

Do any of these match any character in this verse?

The pronunciation and meaning should be written in the spaces provided on page 156.

Yes, the second listing in the dictionary matches the fourth character in the **Bible** verse.

What does it mean?

So far we can read three of the Chinese characters.... "Truth to become flesh".

SELECT, COPY, and PASTE the five Chinese characters from the digital **Bible** into the digital dictionary.

Take out the space between each character and SELECT GO.

Look how the characters are together.

The third character is unusual. It explains that an action has been completed. That helps with our translation. 'To become' would be 'became.'

Now we would translate the verse...
“Truth became flesh.”

Look, they joined the last two characters together. What meaning is given?

Do you know what ‘corporeal body’ means?

In the Chinese dictionary, make a space between the last two characters and SELECT GO.

Now, look at the meanings.

Now, what does the verse say?

I think it says something like this:
‘The Truth became a real flesh and bones person.’

Do you understand what John is claiming! God became a man! Can you imagine Robert Morrison translating the **Book of John** into Chinese and then giving it to a person who worshipped Buddha - a stone statue?

Can you imagine the shock!

The Heart of a Christian

In MY PASSPORT, page 179, leave this heart white.



“... Purify me... and I
shall be clean; Wash me, and I
shall be whiter than snow... Then I
will teach transgressors Your ways...”
Psalm 51:7, 13

Go into All the World

1. Read Matthew 28:18-20 and Acts 1:8. Have your children copy these verses into **MY PASSPORT**, pages 180-181.

Shortly before the ascension of Jesus He instructs His disciples regarding what they were to do next.

Describe what Jesus said for them to do.

2. Read Romans 10:13 - 15.

Explain the progression...

You should re-read this chapter with your children.

Remember the chapter, **The God Who Loves**, in the story of Gladys Aylward? Re-tell the story of the men who waited 5 years to hear about the God Who loves.

Because God lives within our hearts, then what will be our attitude toward those living:

- ... next door?
- ... down the street?
- ... around the world?

My Heart

Our adventure into China has been very exciting.

How has this study affected your heart toward God and the people of China?

Write some of your thoughts into **MY PASSPORT** inside **MY HEART** on page 191.

Has your heart toward the people of China changed during our study?

Have all the resources available for your children.

Which of the resources was your favorite?

Why did you like it best?

What impact has it had in your life?

What should we do with what we have learned?

A Heart 4 You - China

Begin by reading to your children...

Today we are about to end our adventure to China. What a blessing this study has been to us. We have seen and heard things that stirred our hearts for God and the people China! Maybe some day God will make a way for us to go to China as a family.

WHAT I AM TO DO

The concluding activity will be to review the 4 hearts.

I hope that you as the teacher will also take the time to complete this activity.

WHAT I AM TO SAY

We have observed 4 hearts:

- 1 - the Heart of God,
- 2 - the Heart of China,
- 3 - the Heart of Jesus, and
- 4 - My Heart

Tell me the meaning of ...

One heart binds all in darkness.
One Heart dies to free them.
One heart lives to tell them
of the One Heart who rules them all.

Inside each heart, In **MY PASSPORT** on pages 198 - 201, write several words describing that heart.

Begin by reading to your children ...

Today we are going to leave China. We have visited one of the largest countries in the world with over a billion people. It is one of the oldest civilizations in the world.

We have seen that China is a place of wonder. A place filled with beauty and mystery. We have seen happiness mingled with great sadness. On our adventure we have seen the true nature of courage and love. We met people who demonstrated grim determination and confronted danger head on. We heard of things that will always cause our hearts to kneel in reverence. We have gone into the forbidden country to meet people loved by God - people who for years have lived in darkness. The rest of the world has been kept out, but it opened its doors for us. Maybe someday you will be able to go to China.

WHAT I AM TO DO

GO TO:

<http://documentary.brooks.edu/china/>

(It takes a minute to figure out how to move through this site, but it is worth it!)

This presentation may be purchased from the **Brooks Institute of Photography** in Santa Barbara, California.

WHAT I AM TO SAY

To conclude our study of China, we will look at a few last pictures of the people and culture China.

Select **CHINA: A WILL TO RISE**.

This web site is a photo documentary made by sixteen student photographers from The Brooks Institute of Photography.

Each of the little stars is a separate portion of this web site.

A Heart4You

A pair of hands, one from a child and one from an adult, are shown holding a large, glossy red heart. The hands are positioned in the center of the page, with the heart resting in the palms. The background is a soft, out-of-focus light color.

C H I N A

AN INTRODUCTORY STUDY OF THE BIBLICAL WORLD VIEW!

DAVID AND SHIRLEY QUINE

for Grades 3 - 7

- Stirring your children's hearts for God and China!
- Stimulating a deep interest in the culture of China.
- Inspiring your children to pray for the people of China.

SUBJECTS TAUGHT INCLUDE:

- Bible
- Chinese Language
- History
- Chinese Culture
- Geography
- Bible Translation
- Literature
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