

**The New Testament Church**  
**BIBLICAL WORLDVIEW TEACHINGS**

**04 – A Biblical View of Child Training**

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I Children; obey your Parents – Ephesians 6:1,4 – slide 1

- A. Parents have delegated authority from God to train their children – slides 2-4
  - 1. We do not own our children, they belong to God – Ps. 127:3
  - 2. The parent has a right to rule, and the child has a right to obey
  - 3. But keep in mind, parents will be held accountable to God first, then church/state
  - 4. There is a distinction between teaching and training
    - a. We have a responsibility to oversee a child's education (their **head**) – Ps. 78:3
    - b. We are responsible to train them to *obey* – we must win their **hearts** – Pr. 22:6
- B. A Biblical view of Children – slides 5-6
  - 1. Every child is born with a sin nature – Psalm 51:5, Pr. 20:11; 22:15; 29:15
    - a. Letting a child grow up on their own “with no fences” will yield sinful behaviors
    - b. Children have a right to be disciplined or we imprison them to the sin nature
  - 2. Every child has a divine destiny – Jeremiah 1:5; Ephesians 1:4
    - a. Children are made in God's image, and younger children depict the kingdom...
    - b. We must call forth the calling of God upon every child – fulfilled in Christ
  - 3. In all of our child training, we must keep both of these ideas in mind – in balance
    - a. If we only point out the sinful characteristics, we defeat a child
    - b. If we only point out the best, we build a self-righteous self-esteem

II Children; obey your Parents – Ephesians 6:1 – slide 7

- A. The translated “obey” means “*under hearing*”
  - 1. Learning to obey the voice of parents prepares them to hear God's voice (Word)
  - 2. Obedience is also the foundation for learning in any area of life
- B. The stages of obedience in child training
  - 1. Hupotasso – “under order” – under an arranged procedure – Lk. 2:51 - schedules...
  - 2. Hupokouo – “under hearing” – voice obedience as a child matures – Eph. 6:1
  - 3. Pietho – “under reason” – to reason and think logically – Heb. 13:17
    - a. Teens need reasoning, with confirmation from others – right company
    - b. No adult is every to submit blindly to authority – it is always under reason

III Children; obey your Parents – Ephesians 6:1 – slide 8

- A. Parents (father and mother) have equal authority over their children
  - 1. Functions may vary, but agreement of parents is critical
  - 2. Mixed families work to have both parents respected – focus on the majors
  - 3. Single parent families are still families!
- B. Proverbs 1:8-9 – functional role of fathers and mothers
  - 1. Father (after consultation) instructs (takes the lead) - legislative
  - 2. Mother enforces carries out the mutual decisions - executive
  - 3. Both review – judicial – discernment and possibly revisions



IV Honor your father and mother... commandment with promise – Eph. 6:2-3 – slides 9-11

A. The fourth and fifth commandments – Exodus 20:8-12

1. The last relating to God – *honor the sabbath* – an attitude of reverence (fear of God)
2. The first relating to Man – *honor thy father and mother* – a promise for longevity

B. Honor is an attitude, obedience is an act

1. The real battle is in training attitudes – for it is a matter of the heart
2. We are to honor all in authority, whether or not we agree with them or even obey
3. The promise of longer life – general, not specific – but involves multi-generations

C. Training attitudes in children – Proverbs 6:12-13

1. Tone of voice as well as vocabulary – expose...
2. Eye contact to discern the state of the soul
3. Posture (sitting, standing or walking)
4. Hand motions (submissive or defiant)

V Restitution and Chastisement – Biblical parameters for punishment – Eph. 6:4 – slides 12-18

A. Biblically balanced administration of punishment

1. Provoke not – “close-beside; becoming angry” – to “push someone’s buttons”
  - a. The punishment is greater than the infraction committed
  - b. Punishment is done in anger or vengeance – sarcasm, raised voice, frustration
2. Nurture – “instruction” – reproof of attitudes – a coming alongside – shepherding
3. Admonition – “warning” – punish by restitution or chastisement – attitudes/actions

B. Restitution – *the act of returning or restoring to a person some thing or right of which he has been unjustly deprived* – Webster’s 1828 Dictionary

1. For deeds that precede direct rebellion to authority
2. Property damage, mismanagement of time, misuse of money, slander, gossip, etc.
3. Administering restitution

- a. Property damage – restore with own money, damages plus time
- b. Mismanagement of time – loss of own time, plus time given to others
- c. Misuse of money – lose ability to steward, under control of parents
- d. Slander, gossip, lying – repent, confess before offended, restore reputation

C. Chastisement – *correction, punishment; pain inflicted for punishment and correction*

1. Controlled force to restore a submissive will
2. Corporeal Punishment (the flexible rod) is reserved for passive and active rebellion
3. Administering chastisement
  - a. For passive rebellion – delayed obedience, obeying in action, but not in attitude
  - b. For active rebellion – defiant no, hitting, a temper, deliberate rebellion
  - c. Giving chastisement (corporeal punishment) – proper attitude in parent
    - i. Goal is not to crush the will or inflict pain
    - ii. Choose a rod (flexible stick), restrained force
4. Commonwealth vs. Doril, 2015 – Massachusetts Supreme Court decision...

D. Steps in administering restitution and chastisement

1. Instruction on standards, rules & consequences
2. Confront attitude, improper behavior; remind of standard
3. Confession of sin; repentance
4. Restitution or Chastisement administered, (no vengeance, but submissive acceptance)
5. Prayer, acceptance, love and restoration (bond between parent and child strengthened)