

Lesson 6.01 - Trades Carried On in Home and Shop

(Covering the introduction of Chapter 6, pages 103 and 104.)

ACTIVITIES:

(A) Read Acts 9:36-43.

(B) What was Tabitha’s work? _____

Lesson 6.02 - The Weaving Trade

(Covering the sections titled: “The weaving of mats” and “The weaving of baskets,” pages 104 and 105.)

ACTIVITIES:

(A) Read Acts 9:23-25.

(B) Paul used basket for what purpose? _____

Lesson 6.03

(Covering the section titled: “Spinning,” pages 106 and 107.)

Important words used in this lessons:

Spinning means twisting short pieces of wool, cotton, or flax together to make thread or yarn.

Comb is a brush to make the fibers of wool, cotton, and flax all straight, going in the same direction.

Distaff is a special tool for spinning wool and thread (pictured on page 196). The distaff has a fork shape. The person puts the distaff into a ball of loose wool or cotton. The distaff spins the ball of cotton or wool, while the person pulls out a twisted thread from the distaff.

Flax is a plant (pictured in the book, page 106). The stem has fibers good for making thread and linen cloth.

ACTIVITIES:

(A) Read Proverbs 31:10-31.

(B) Find all the verses that talk about making cloth and clothes. List the verse numbers here:

Lesson 6.04

(Covering the sections titled: “The weaving of cloth” and “Dyeing and bleaching,” pages 107-109.)

Important words used in this lessons:

Loom is a frame for making cloth. There is a picture and a description of the loom on page 107.

Warp is the thread strung lengthwise on the loom frame.

Woof is the sideways thread the weaver pulls through warp threads with a **shuttle** (pictured on page 107 and described on page 108).

Dye is the color added to the cloth. Dyes came from plants and sea shells with strong colors.

Fuller is a person who bleaches cloth to make it very white.

ACTIVITIES:

(A) Read Acts 16:11-15.

(B) What was Lydia’s work? _____

Lesson 6.05 - The Carpenter

(Covering the section titled: “Jesus, the carpenter’s son,” page 109.)

The video lesson shows a film of an Arab carpenter shop repairing a plow, exactly like the ones described in Lesson 2.09, with many of the same kind of tools that Joseph and Jesus may have used.

ACTIVITY:

What tools do you think were used in Bible times by carpenters that are still used today?

Lesson 6.06

(Covering the sections titled: “The carpenter’s shop and its equipment” and “Tools of the carpenter,” pages 109-111.)

This lesson describes the following carpenter’s tools:

- Saw
- Sawing post
- Ax
- Adze

- Chisel**
- Hammer & nails**
- Mallet** (a hammer with a wood head)
- Smoothing block** (made of limestone)
- Plane**

ACTIVITY:

Who was the most famous carpenter of the Old Testament? (Hint: Read Genesis 6:13-16.)

Lesson 6.07

(Covering the sections titled: “Tools of the carpenter,” “Products of the carpenter’s shop,” and “Wood carving,” pages 111-113.)

This lesson describes the following carpenter’s tools. (Can you describe them?)

- Awl**
- Drill bow**
- Drill bit**
- Measuring line**
- Plumb line**
- Wood rulers** and measurements (described in more detail in Chapter 7):
 - Finger (about ¾-inch)
 - Palm (about 3 inches)
 - Span or Half-cubit (about 9 inches)
 - Cubit (about 18 inches)

ACTIVITIES:

(A) List the things that carpenters often made: _____

(B) Read 1 Kings 5:3-10.

(C) Kings Solomon got wood for temple from where? _____

Lesson 6.08 - The Potter and Brick Maker

(Covering the section titled: “Importance of the industry and source of materials,” pages 113 and 114.)

ACTIVITIES:

- (A) List the things a potter made: _____

- (B) Read Matthew 27:3-10.
- (C) The priests bought a potter’s field for what price? _____
- (D) The priests bought the potter’s field for what purpose? _____
- (E) Verse 9 and 10 quote a verse from the Old Testament. What is the Old Testament reference? (Check your Bible’s footnotes or cross references.)

Lesson 6.09

(Covering the section titled: "How pottery was formed," pages 114-116.)

This lesson describes how the potter uses the **pottery wheel**.

ACTIVITIES:

- (A) Read Isaiah 64:8
- (B) Read Jeremiah 18:1-6
- (C) Isaiah and Jeremiah compare the clay to whom? _____
- (D) Isaiah and Jeremiah compare the potter to whom? _____

Lesson 6.10

(Covering the sections titled: "Firing the pottery" and "The glazing process; fine pottery," pages 116-118.)

Important words used in this lesson:

- Kiln** is a very hot oven for baking, or firing, the clay pottery (picture on page 116).
- Firing** (baking) the clay pottery makes it hard, so it won’t melt if it becomes wet.
- Once-fired** pottery was baked only one time.
- Potsherd** (or **shard**) is a broken piece of pottery.

Glaze is like a special paint or coating for pottery. Glaze is put on the pottery between the first and second firing. Glaze seals the pottery so it can hold liquids. Glaze also adds color to the pottery.

ACTIVITIES:

- (A) Read Psalm 32:12. That verse compares broken pottery to a broken heart.
- (B) If you feel that way, what should you do? (Hint: read verses 14, 22, and 24.)

Lesson 6.11

(Covering the section titled: “Brick making,” page 118.)

ACTIVITIES:

There are two stories in the Bible about making bricks. What are they?

- (A) Genesis 11:1-9_____
- (B) Exodus 5:1-18_____

Lesson 6.12 - The Metalworker

(Covering the sections titled: “Varieties and sources of metals used” and “The smelting process,” pages 119-120.)

Important words used in this lesson:

- Ore** is the rock from the ground that has small pieces of metal mixed with the rock.
- Mine** is a place where ore is taken from the ground.
- Smelting** heats the ore and melts the metal so it flows out of the rock.
- Dross** is the rock that is left after the metal is melted out.

ACTIVITIES:

- (A) Mixing the metals *copper* and *tin* makes what new metal?_____
- (B) Mixing the metals *copper* and *zinc* makes what new metal?_____
- (B) Read Proverbs 17:3.

(C) That verse compares *gold in a furnace* to what? _____

(D) Read 1 Peter 1:7

(E) That verse compares *gold in a fire* to what? _____

Lesson 6.13

(Covering the sections titled: “Metal casting” and “Metal forging,” pages 120 and 121.)

Important words used in this lesson:

Forge is a very hot oven used to melt metal into shapes.

Mold is the form made of clay that shapes the hot metal.

Bellows is a tool used to blow air into a smelting oven and a forging oven to make the fire much hotter.

Ladle and **crucible** are a special spool and cup, made of pottery (clay), to hold and pour the hot metal.

Smith is a metal worker. A **blacksmith** works with iron.

Anvil is a large block of iron or stone. The anvil is like a table. The blacksmith hits hot metal with a hammer against the anvil to shape the metal.

Rivet is a short thick metal pin used to hold metal pieces together, or to put wood handles on metal pieces. The end of the pin is hit hard with a hammer, to make it wide and flat, so it won’t come out of the hole.

ACTIVITIES:

(A) Read Numbers 21:9.

(B) Moses made what metal thing? _____

Lesson 6.14

(Covering the sections titled: “Sheet metalworking” and “The gold- and silversmith,” pages 121 and 122.)

ACTIVITIES:

(A) List some of the things that the sheet metal worker made: _____

(B) Read 1 Kings 7:13-14, 41-47. These verses describe the *bronze* things in the temple.

- (C) Read 1 Kings 7:48-50. These verses list the *gold* things in the temple.
- (D) Read Acts 19:23-26.
- (E) What is the name of the silversmith? _____
- (F) What did the silversmiths make to earn a lot of money? _____

- (F) The silversmiths were against Paul. Why? _____

Lesson 6.15 - The Tanner and Leather Worker; Other Trades

(Covering the sections titled: “Location and equipment of tanneries” and “Curing and tanning the hides,” pages 123 and 124.)

Important words used in this lesson:

Hide is an animal skin.

Rawhide is an animal skin that has been cleaned, but not tanned.

Tanning (or **curing**) is the work that changes the animal skin into leather. The tanner cleans the skin, and then soaks in it chemicals

ACTIVITIES:

- (A) Read Acts 9:43-10:6.
- (B) What was the name of the tanner? _____
- (C) Where did this tanner live? _____

Lesson 6.16

(Covering the sections titled: “Water bottles” and “Leather-working tools and leather goods,” pages 124 and 125.)

ACTIVITIES:

- (A) List some of the things that a leather worker made: _____

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- (B) In Bible times not many men did use leather for belts. But the Bible tells about two men who did use leather belts. Who are they?

2 Kings 1:8 _____

Matthew 3:4 _____

Lesson 6.17

(Covering the section titled: “Stonecutting,” pages 125 and 126.)

A **quarry** is the place where a stone cutter gets large blocks of stone from the earth.

ACTIVITIES:

- (A) List some of the things a stone cutter made: _____

- (B) Read 1 Kings 5:17 – 7:12. These verses describe the building of the temple and King Solomon’s palace home.

- (C) How many years did it take to build the temple? _____

- (D) How many years did it take to build Solomon’s palace? _____

Lesson 6.18

(Covering the sections titled: “Tent making,” “Gem cutter,” and “The day laborer,” pages 125 – 127.)

ACTIVITIES:

- (A) Read Matthew 20:1-16. This is a story Jesus told about *day laborers*.

- (B) What does this story mean? _____

Please read chapter 7 in *Everyday Life in Bible Times*.