

The Seven Church Age Messengers Study

Part F

For use in late grammar and logic stage (ages 8+)

John Wesley: *Unit 6*



John Wesley

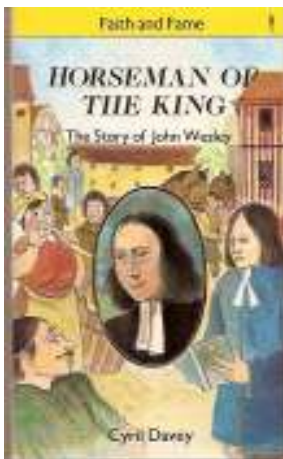
Born: 1702 Died: 1791

Location: England

*The Maps and the writing lines on the notebook and notecard pages all print out clearly despite the fragmented and blurred appearance in this pdf.

A space has been created down the left hand margin of each page to allow room for hole punching, or spiral binding, once the entire unit, all 7 church age messengers, and the scripture memorisation, Part A, of this unit study, has been completed.

We've used the colours in the spectrum of the rainbow to group each church age messengers pages together.



Part F, Unit 6, of this study introduces the student to *The Philadelphian Church Age* and *John Wesley*, is colour coded **indigo**.

A complimentary biography to read aloud with this unit on John Wesley is:

Horseman of The King: The Story of John Wesley by Cyril Davey

Stories of Faith & Famer Series.

Published by Lutterworth Press.

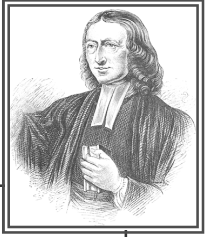
ISBN 0-7188-2181-5)

Graphics sourced from: Public domain images,

and <http://gbgm-umc.org/umhistory/wesley/>.

John Wesley: Unit 6

John Wesley ~ Born: 1702 Died: 1791 ~ Location: England



Instructions for use of PAGES included in this pdf.

Pg 1: Together with student/s read through the **scriptures for the Philadelphian Church Age**, Revelation 3: 7-13, along with *An Exposition of the Seven Church Ages, The Philadelphian Church Age*, by W.M. Branham, if not already read.

For younger students read pgs 287-290 and 318 (*The Final Admonition to the Age*).

Pg 2: Copywork Page. Print on paper

For older students to copy Rev 3:7-13 — print as many of these copywork pages as each student needs to complete writing out the scripture.

Pg 3: Notecard template. Print on lite weight card stock.

Pgs 4 & 5: Notecard clip art pages. Print on paper.

Pg 6: Notecard Page. Print on paper.

Paste completed notecard on this page.

Pg 7: Optional Lapfold for map 1. Print on lite weight card stock.

Pg 8: Map 1. Print on lite weight card stock.

Once the selected **time line figures (pg 11)** – or the completed lapfold – have been glued into place on **map 1**, allow the student to select coloured pencils to colour in the countries mentioned in the **time line figures brief information excerpts (pg 12)**.

Pg 9: Map 2 Print on paper.

To go with the book *Horseman of The King: The Story of John Wesley* or similar biography.

Pg 10: Optional Lapfold for map 2. Print on lite weight card stock.

Pg 11 & 12: Timeline figures, and map labels. Brief biography of each time line person. Print on paper.

Instructions given for possible use on each page. See **photographs** of completed lapfolds, **Pg 13**

Pg 14 & 15 : Extra Notebooking Pages. Print on paper.

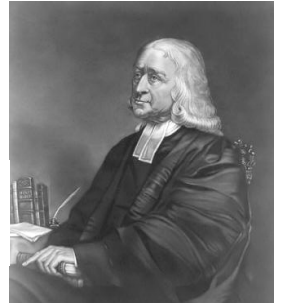
Pg 16 & 17: Quotes of John Wesley and companion Copywork Page. Print on paper.

Pg 13: Photographed examples
of completed lapfolds and
notecard pages, etc...

Unit 6: John Wesley

Philadelphia Church Age

REVELATION 3:7-13



Messenger: John Wesley

And to the angel of the church in Philadelphia write; These things saith he that is holy, he that is true, he that hath the key of David, he that openeth, and no man shutteth; and shutteth, and no man openeth;

I know thy works: behold, I have set before thee an open door, and no man can shut it: for thou hast a little strength, and hast kept my word, and hast not denied my name.

Behold, I will make them of the synagogue of Satan, which say they are Jews, and are not, but do lie; behold, I will make them to come and worship before thy feet, and to know that I have loved thee.

Because thou hast kept the word of my patience, I also will keep thee from the hour of temptation, which shall come upon all the world, to try them that dwell upon the earth.

Behold, I come quickly: hold that fast which thou hast, that no man take thy crown.

Him that overcometh will I make a pillar in the temple of my God, and he shall go no more out: and I will write upon him the name of my God, and the name of the city of my God, which is new Jerusalem, which cometh down out of heaven from my God: and I will write upon him my new name.

He that hath an ear, let him hear what the Spirit saith unto the churches.

Note Card template for John Wesley

See page 13 for a visual example of this completed lapfold

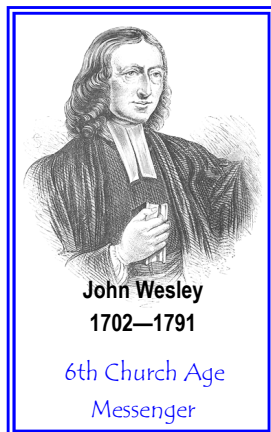
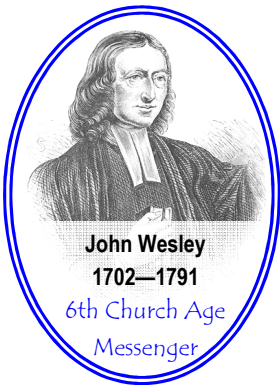
Print this page on light weight card

then cut out the entire rectangle below.

Fold neatly in half.

Paste this side and
attach to
notebook page.

Front of Note Card



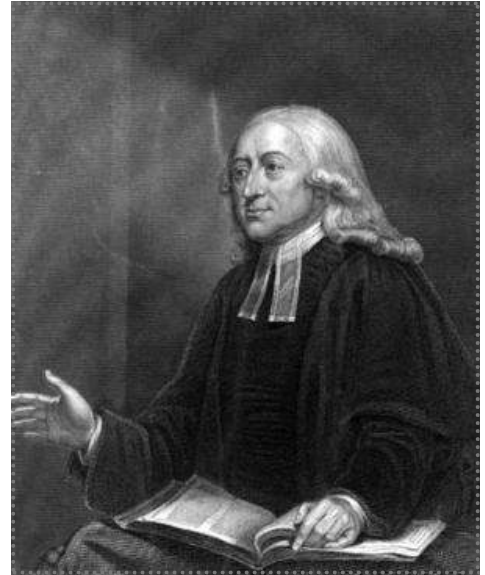
Optional:

Choice of Timeline Figures to use on a wall timeline
or in a timeline book.

Clip Art options for note card template and notebooking pages.

Page 1 of 2 pages

See page 13 for a visual example of this completed lapfold



John Wesley

Born:

Died:

Location:

John Wesley

Born: _____ *Died:* _____

Location: _____

Instructions: Print on paper

Select and then cut out the clip art pieces (from this and the next page) you'd like to use to complete your notecard .







Once your notecard is created paste the completed item into the box on the notebooking page (page 5).

See page 13 for a visual example of this completed lapfold



Optional size. Paste on
Church Age ~ Philadelphia
notebooking page.

Map of England Colour Key

	The Rectory catches fire in Epworth
	The Wesley's starts almshouses in London
	Wesley rides between London and Bristol regularly to preach outdoors.
	John starts a school for Boys in Kingswood
	The Wesleys start an orphanage in Newcastle-upon-Tyne
	Some of the places Wesley rode to preach: Upper North West England, North East England, West Midland, Cornwall, and Wales

Student's Instructions: Print on paper

Cut out the map and colour key card pieces and glue to the inside of the notecard .

Use a detailed atlas to find the locations to mark with the corresponding coloured felt tip (textra) on the map of England

Once your notecard is created paste the completed item into the box on the notecard page. (pg 5)

Teacher's Instructions:

In the lined area on the notecard page assist the student with writing a few key points from John Wesley's life. These can be taken directly from the *Seven Church Ages* book

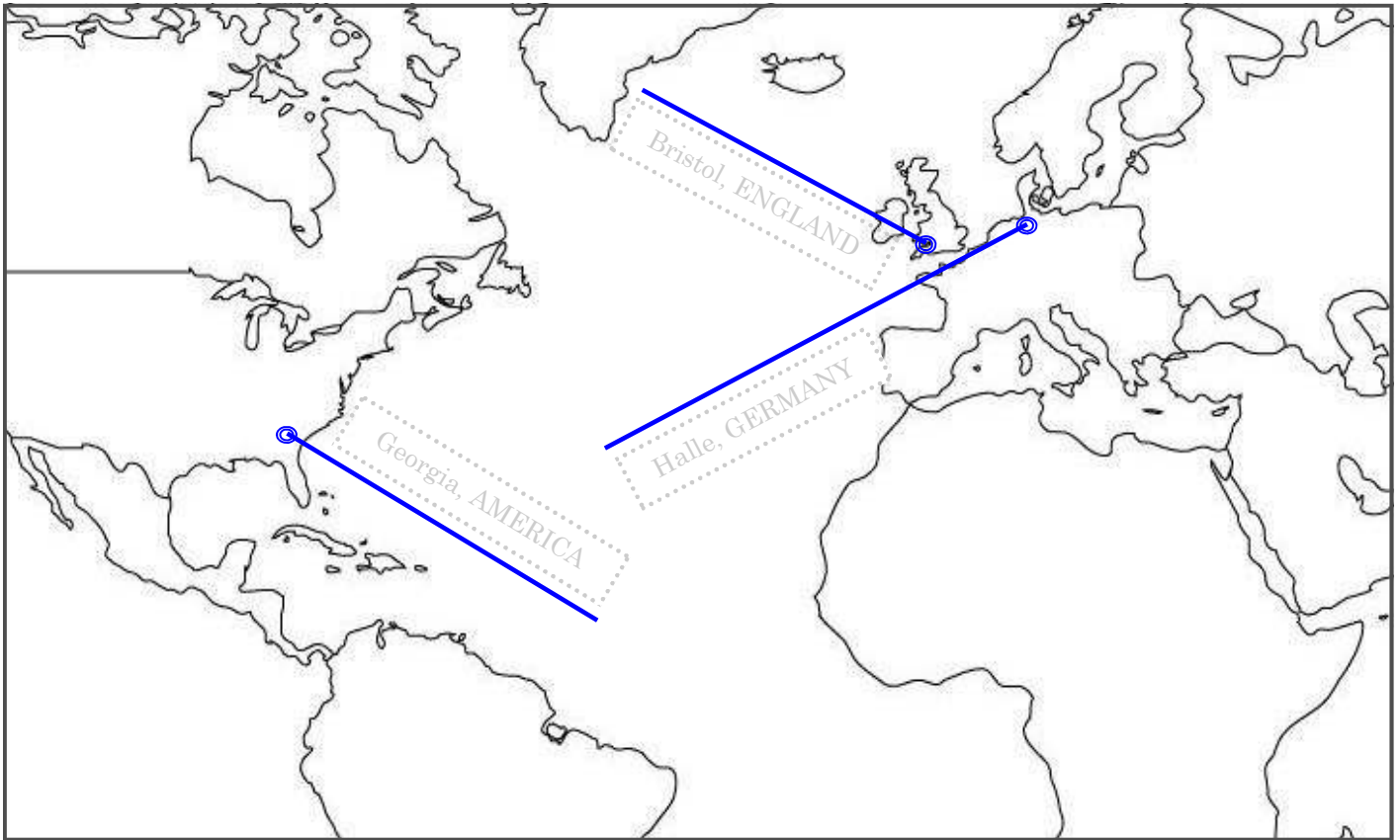
pgs.288-290, THE MESSENGER,

and/or sourced from a biographical chapter book of your choice.

We elected to use: *Horseman of The King: The Story of John Wesley* by Cyril Davey



John Wesley- Map 2



Georgia, America: Parish of Savannah

At the request of its Governor, George Oglethorpe, John Wesley sailed for 4 months to reach Georgia. John saw this as an opportunity to minister Christ to the Native American, he was largely unsuccessful. John was beset by troubles and returned to England a few years later, in December 1737. With the despair of this experience fresh in his mind God used the Moravians to show John the way of salvation and he became truly born again.

Halle, Germany: Moravian Settlements.

John Wesley travelled to meet with Moravian church leader Count Zinzendorf and to see the Moravian's schools and their work for orphaned children.

Bristol, England: Banned from preaching in churches.

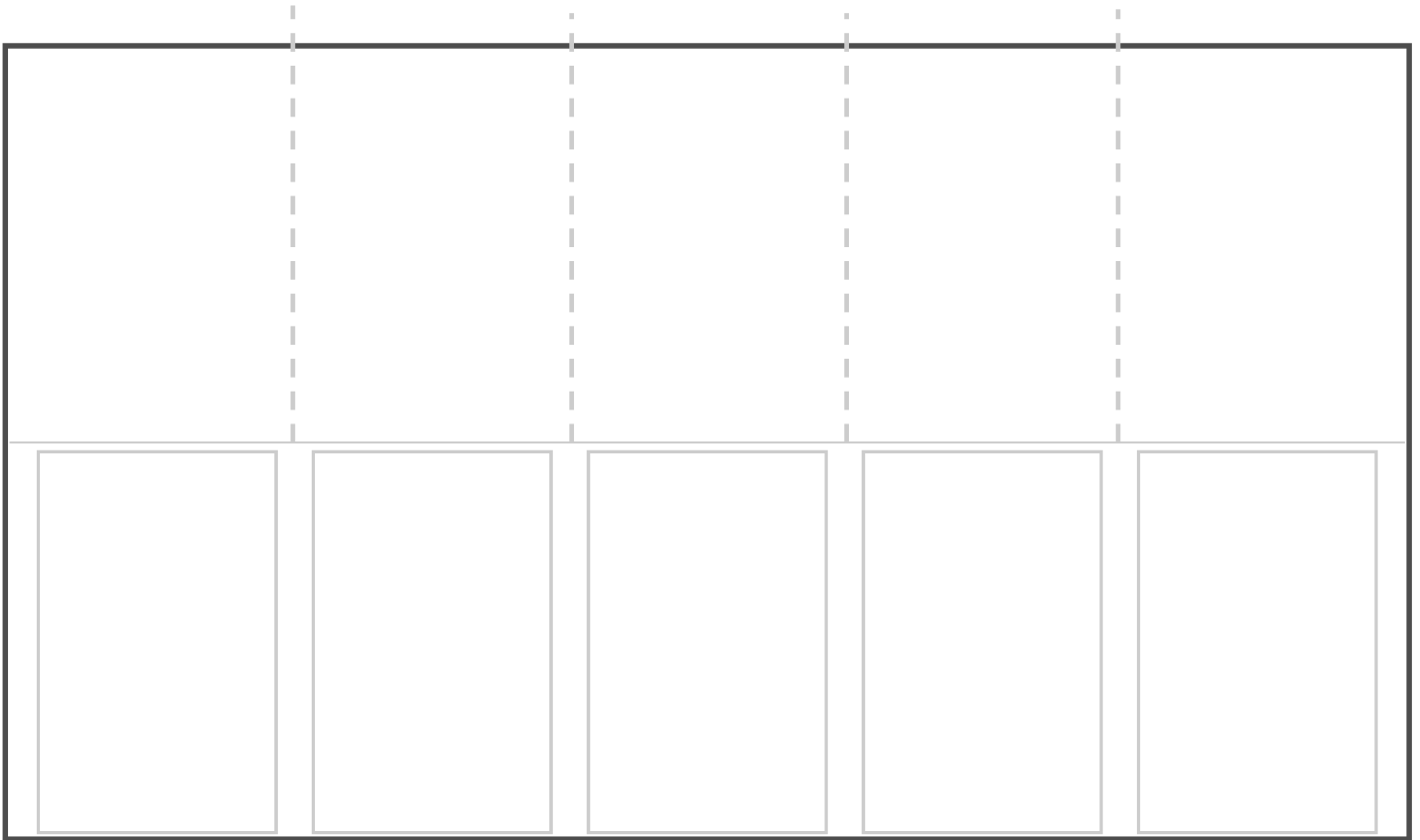
John Wesley was banned from preaching in the churches in Bristol and encouraged by his friend, George Whitefield, ministered his first sermon in the open air, just outside Bristol, in April 1739.

People in John Wesley's Life

				Pg 9
--	--	--	--	------

Lapfold for map 1 (optional)

See page 13 for a visual example of this completed lapfold



Instructions: Print on paper for mapping pages. An additional set can be printed on lite weight card stock for a wall timeline.

Select the figures you'd like to use to compliment your biographical study on the life of John Wesley . (There are more cards than spaces).

Colour in (optional) and then cut out. Sort into date order, we suggest using their birth date for this exercise, then paste into the mapping boxes on map 1 and map 2 or on the (pre- cut) outside flaps of the optional completed lapfolds that go with each map.

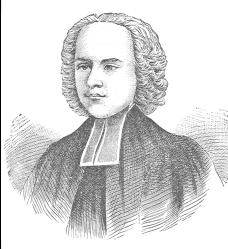
The figures with ● above , or underneath, them are possible options for map 2.



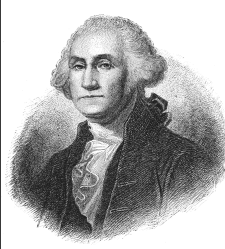
John Wesley
1702—1791
British.



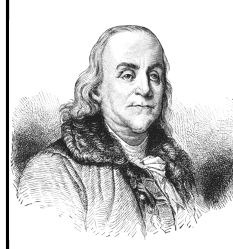
Charles Wesley
1707—1788
British.



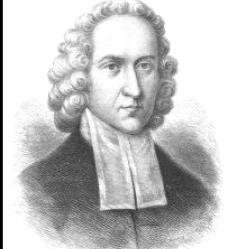
George Whitefield
1714—1770
British.



George Washington
1732—1799
British-American.



Benjamin Franklin
1706—1760
American.



Jonathan Edwards
1703—1758
American.



Wolfgang A. Mozart
1756—1791
German.



George F. Handel
1685—1759
German-British.



King George III
1738—1820
British.

Instructions for use with John Wesley – Map2

Bristol, ENGLAND

Halle, GERMANY

Georgia, AMERICA

Cut out each yellow location name 'sticker' and paste them into their marked spaces on map 2 or use the 5 space lapfold on pg 10



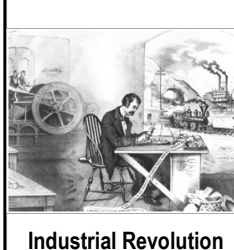
Susannah Wesley
1669-1742
British.



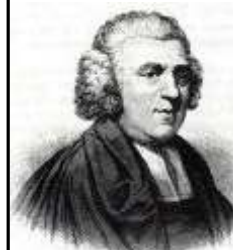
Samuel Wesley
1662—1735
British.



Captain James Cook
1728—1799
British.



Industrial Revolution
1708—1835
Begins in Britain
in textiles.



John Newton
1725—1807
British.



Catherine the Great
1729—1769
Russian.
(Originally Sophia
Augusta of Germany)



Napoleon Bonaparte
1769—1721
Corsican/French.



Count N. Zinzendorf
1700—1760
German.



Peter Boehler
1712—1775
German.

Instructions:

Select the figures and information cards you'd like to use to compliment your biographical study on the life of John Wesley. (There are more cards that spaces).

Cut and sort into date order, we suggest using their birthday for this exercise, then paste onto the reverse side of your mapping pages, map 1 and map 2 or inside the optional completed lapfolds that go with each map.

The figures with ● above , or underneath, them are possible options for map 2.

John Wesley
1702 — 1791
Philadelphian Church
Age Messenger.
British. Though a key figure in the founding of Methodism he was not in favour of organisation. A dedicated circuit riding preacher of more than 40,000 sermons, Wesley rode 250,000 miles & gave away 30,000 pounds.

●
Charles Wesley
1707—1788
British. A Methodism minister and prolific hymn writing. Samuel & Susannah Wesley's youngest child . Close to his elder brother John, they didn't always see eye to eye on questions relating to their beliefs.

●
George Whitefield
1714—1770
British. Open field preacher & evangelist. A Key figure in the founding of Methodism and in the First Great Awakening in Britain and America. He parted company with Wesley over the doctrines of predestination and sanctification.

George Washington
1732—1799
British-American. Initially served in the British Army in America, then later was made Commander in Chief of the new American Army fighting against the British. Became the first President of the United States of America in 1789.

Benjamin Franklin
1706—1760
American. A Scientist, a writer, and a politician. Franklin, a man of the world, developed a life long friendship with revivalist George Whitefield.

Jonathan Edwards
1703—1758
American. Puritan theologian & a devout Calvinist. A Key Figure in the First Great Awakening during the 1730's-1740's

Wolfgang A. Mozart
1756—1791

German. Prolific and influential musician and composer of the classical era.

George F. Handel
1685—1759

German-British. Baroque era composer of operas, oratorios, and concertos, Handel was a devout Lutheran.

King George III
1738—1820

British. King of Great Britain and Ireland (later King of United Kingdom and Hanover) taxed his American Colonies into rebellion.

Oratorio:

a large-scale musical composition on a sacred, or semi-sacred subject, for solo voices, chorus, and orchestra. An oratorio's text is usually based on

Susannah Wesley
1669-1742

British. The youngest of 25 children and the mother of 19 children. Two of Susannah's sons were John & Charles Wesley. She was the primary source of her children's education and is known as the *Mother of Methodism*.

Samuel Wesley
1662—1735

British. Father of John & Charles Wesley. A faithful Church of England rector for 40 years he was not well received nor his ministry appreciated. He spent time in debtors prison twice and a lack of money was a life long struggle.

Captain James Cook
1728—1779

British. 1768-1779 Cook made three voyages of discovery to the South Pacific. After leaving New Zealand & landing at Botany Bay, in 1770, he claimed Australia for Great Britain.

Industrial Revolution
1708—1835

Begins in Britain in textiles. Britain became known as the 'workshop' of the world. Unlike the rest of Europe, it was not ravaged by war, had iron ore & coal, & developed a canal system. The industrialisation brought great gain to industrialist and greater hardship to the poor.

John Newton
1725—1807

British. Starting his career on the sea at a young age, he became involved in the slave trade. After a Christian conversion he became a minister, a writer of hymns - including *Amazing Grace*, and a dedicated supporter in the abolition of slavery.

Catherine the Great
1729—1769

Russian. (Originally Sophia Augusta of Germany) While respected for her foreign policy achievements other European leaders feared her power. Intelligent, 'cultured', & extravagant she ruled Russia with ruthlessness and cruelty for 34 years.

Napoleon Bonaparte
1769—1721

Corsican/French. Self made emperor of France, utterly ruthless and a military mastermind, Bonaparte reinstated Roman Catholicism as the state religion and had his sights on conquering more than just Europe.

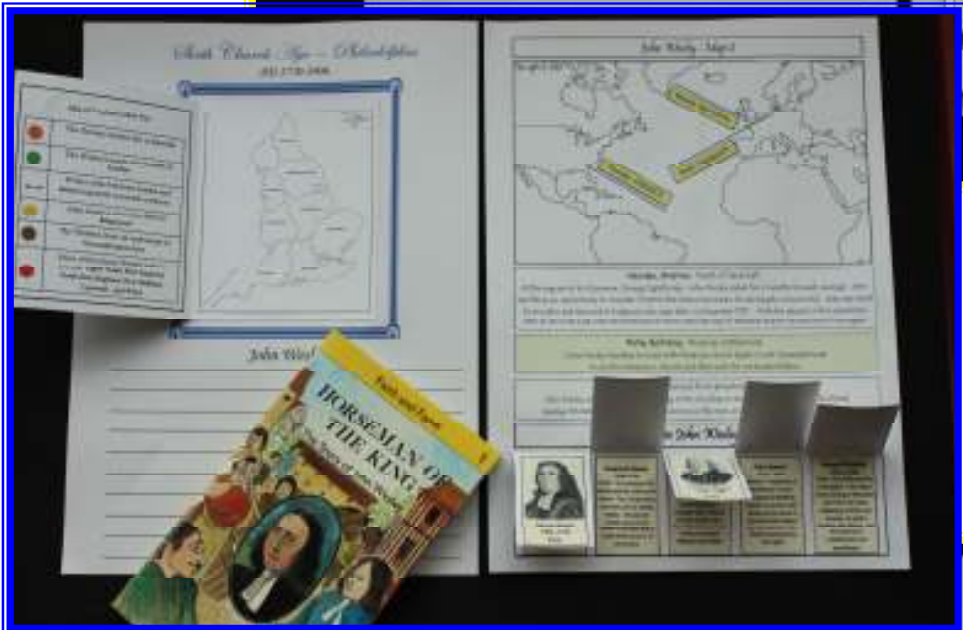
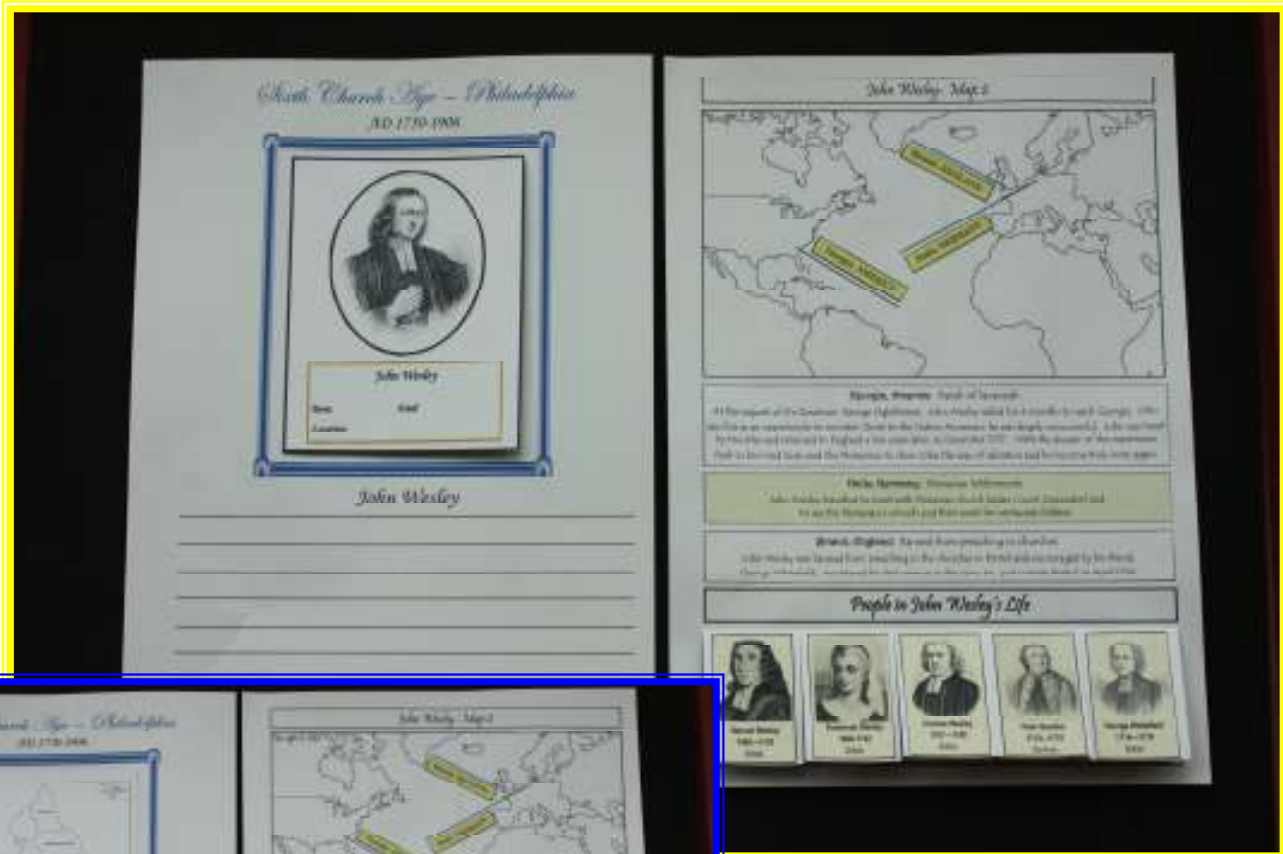
Count N. Zinzendorf
1700—1760

German. Born to a noble family Zinzendorf became the owner of a village as a refuge for persecuted Christians. This was the birthplace of the Moravian Church which Zinzendorf led. The Moravians began sending out missionaries in 1732.

Peter Boehler
1712—1775

German. A missionary of the Moravian Church, evangelical protestants, Boehler's counsel to John Wesley on the nature of grace and 'heart religion' was instrumental in John Wesley becoming truly born again.

Theses pages are free for Sunday school or home educational use and are not for resale.



Use map 1 (below) as an opportunity to incorporate some geography review into your study. The student selects their own colour code to match up the countries mentioned in each timeline figure and then also colours the location on the map.



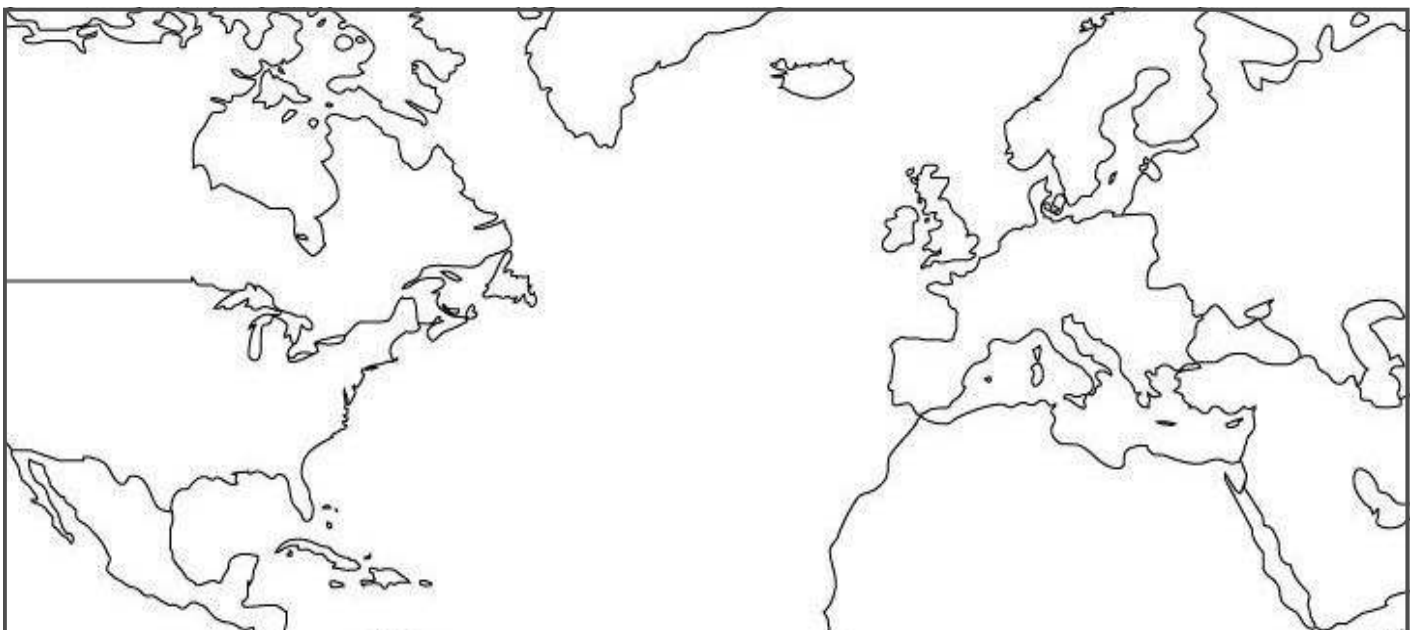
Church Age ~ Philadelphia



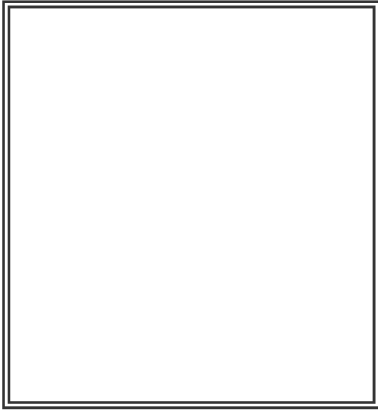
Messenger ~ John Wesley

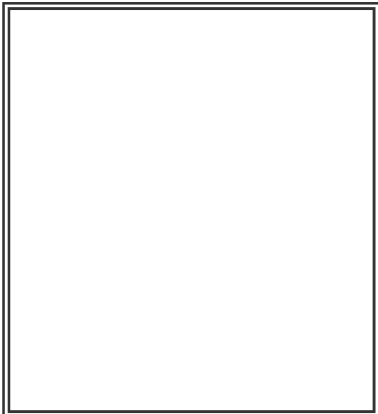


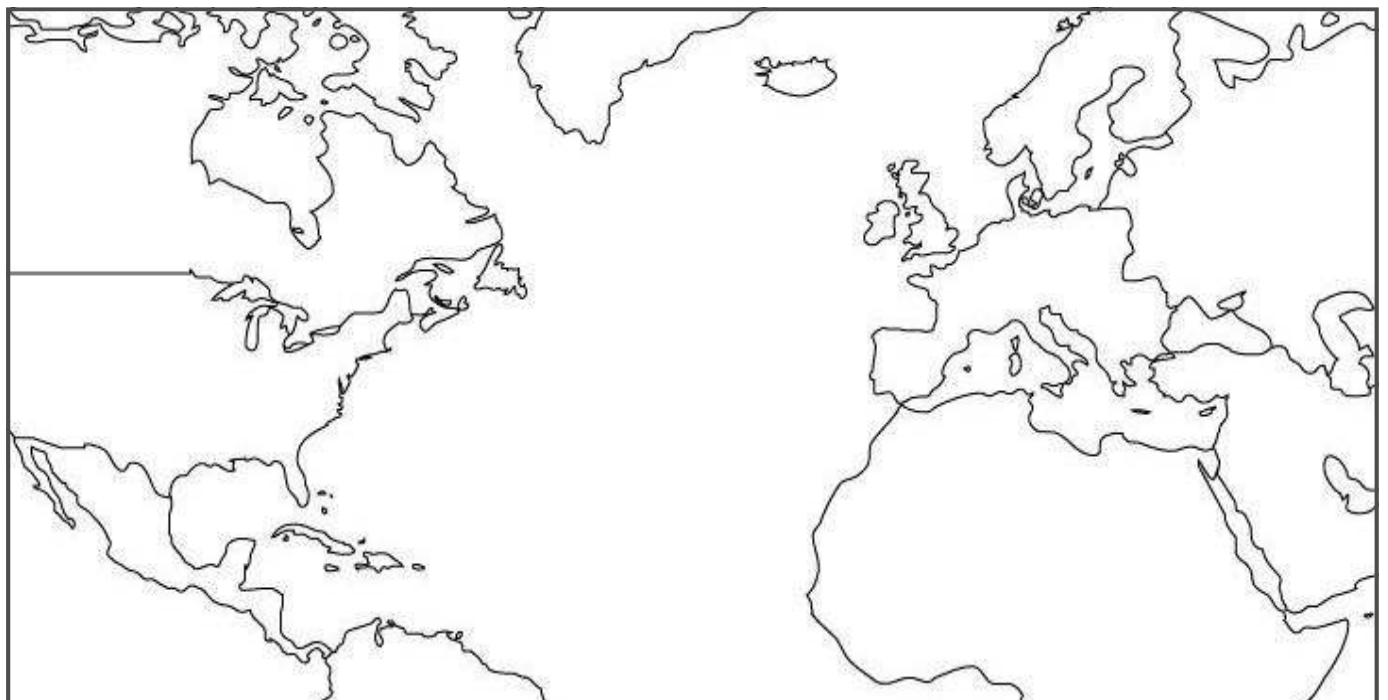
Map ~ England to America

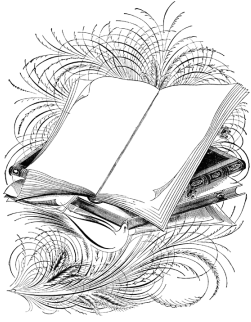


Church Age ~ Philadelphia

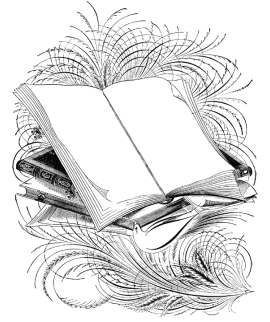








Quoted by John Wesley



Earn all you can, give all you can, save all you can.

Do all you can, in all the places you can, at all the times you can to all the people you can, as long as you ever can.

Though I am always in haste, I am never in a hurry.

Vice does not lose its character by becoming fashionable.

What one generation tolerates, the next generation will embrace.

Unless God has raised you up for this very thing, you will be worn out by the opposition of men and devils. But if God be for you, who can be against you? Are all of them together stronger than God? O be not weary of well doing!

O be not weary of well doing! Go on... till even American slavery (the vilest that ever saw the sun) shall vanish away before it.

Letter to William Wilberforce

February 24, 1791

