

What should parents do to follow this counsel? (See D&C 68:25–28.) How can parents more effectively teach children the principles of the gospel?

- Why is it important to develop a happy attitude and a good sense of humor? (See Proverbs 15:13; 17:22.) What can we do to encourage uplifting humor in our families?

“I Know That My Redeemer Liveth”

Job 1–2; 13; 19; 27; 42

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Study the following scriptures:

- a. Job 1–2. Job experiences severe trials. He remains faithful to the Lord despite losing his possessions, children, and health.
 - b. Job 13:13–16; 19:23–27. Job finds strength in trusting the Lord and in his testimony of the Savior.
 - c. Job 27:2–6. Job finds strength in his personal righteousness and integrity.
 - d. Job 42:10–17. After Job has faithfully endured his trials, the Lord blesses him.
- What kind of man was Job? What trials did Job experience?
 - How did Job’s testimony of the Savior help him endure his trials?

(See Job 19:25–27.) How can a testimony of the Savior give us strength during adversity?

- Job’s integrity was another source of spiritual strength during his afflictions (Job 27:2–6). What is integrity? How did personal integrity strengthen Job during his trials? How can personal integrity help us during times of trial?
- After Job had faithfully endured his trials, how did the Lord bless him? (See Job 42:10–15; James 5:11.) How does the Lord bless us as we faithfully endure trials? (See Job 23:10; 3 Nephi 15:9.)

Additional reading: Other chapters in Job; Doctrine and Covenants 121:1–10.

Sharing the Gospel with the World

Jonah 1–4; Micah 2; 4–7

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Study the following scriptures:

- a. Jonah 1–2. The Lord calls Jonah to preach repentance to the people of Nineveh. Jonah tries to flee from the Lord on a ship, is swallowed by a great fish, prays, and is delivered from the belly of the fish.
- b. Jonah 3–4. Jonah prophesies the downfall of Nineveh and is angry when the people of Nineveh repent and the Lord spares the city (the

Joseph Smith Translation of Jonah 3:9–10 explains that the people, not God, repented). The Lord teaches Jonah to love all people.

- c. Micah 2:12–13; 4:1–7, 11–13; 5:2–4, 7–8; 6:6–8; 7:18–20. Micah prophesies of the mission of Israel in the last days.
- Why did the Lord want Jonah to go to Nineveh? (See Jonah 1:2.) Why did Jonah go to Tarshish instead?

(See Jonah 1:3.) What are some reasons why we choose not to share the gospel? What can we learn from the story of Jonah that can help us be more valiant in obeying the Lord and sharing the gospel?

- What did Micah prophesy about the latter-day temple? (See Micah 4:1–2.)
- How can Micah 6:6–8 help us when we feel overwhelmed by all that is expected of us?

“I Will Betroth Thee unto Me in Righteousness”

Hosea 1–3; 11; 13–14

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Study the following scriptures:

- a. Hosea 1–3. Using the similitude of a faithful husband and an adulterous wife, the prophet Hosea describes the relationship between the Lord and Israel. In these chapters Hosea represents the Lord as the husband, and Gomer represents Israel as the wife.
 - b. Hosea 11; 13–14. Because of his love for his people, the Lord continues to invite Israel to repent and return to him.
- What does the comparison in Hosea 1–3 teach us about the level of com-

mitment and devotion the Lord expects from us?

- Who or what were Israel’s “lovers”—the things that caused the people to turn from the Lord? What things may divert us from our dedication to following the Savior?
- What did the husband promise his wife if she would return to him? (See Hosea 2:19.) What does the Lord promise his people if they will repent and return to him? (See Hosea 2:20, 23.)

Additional reading: The rest of Hosea.

God Reveals His Secrets to His Prophets

Amos 3; 7–9; Joel 2–3

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Study the following scriptures:

- a. Amos 3:6–7. Amos teaches that the Lord reveals his secrets to the prophets.
- b. Amos 7:10–17; 8:11–13; 9:8–15. Amos is called of God to be a prophet (7:10–15). He prophesies of the captivity and scattering of Israel (7:16–17; 9:8–10). He prophesies that there will be a famine of hearing the word of the Lord (8:11–13). He prophesies that in the last days Israel will be a great and prosperous people (9:11–15).

- c. Joel 2; 3:16–17. Joel prophesies of the wars and calamities of the last days (2:1–11). He calls on the people to repent (2:12–14; note that the Joseph Smith Translation of verses 13 and 14 explains that the people, not the Lord, were to repent). Joel prophesies that God will bless his people in the latter days and pour out his Spirit upon them (2:15–32; 3:16–17).

Amos ministered to the people of the kingdom of Israel from about 800 to 750 B.C. Most of these people were in apostasy. As Amos confronted the