

The Path to Peace

Part 1 – “Understanding Conflict”

- 1) Conflict is defined as a difference in _____ or _____ that frustrates someone’s goals or desires.
- 2) Conflict is _____ because we are all sinful.
- 3) The main result of _____ conflict is strained, damaged or broken _____.
- 4) When this happens among Christians it weakens the _____ of the _____.
- 5) “Since conflict is inevitable in a fallen world, the question Christians should ask is,
‘As God’s children, _____ should we _____ to conflict in a way that distinguishes us from the unbelieving world and gives a positive witness to the peace won for us by our Lord Jesus Christ?’”.
- 6) The causes of conflict are: _____,
and _____.
- 7) Escape responses to conflict are: _____,
and _____.
- 8) Attack responses to conflict are: _____,
and _____.
- 9) Personal peacemaking responses to conflict are: _____,
_____ and _____.
- 10) Assisted peacemaking responses to conflict are: _____,
_____ and _____.
- 11) Biblical evidence of God’s response to our sin may be found in _____.
- 12) Descriptions of Biblical attitudes that are necessary to resolve conflict be found in _____,
_____ and _____.
- 13) The foundation for all of our true peacemaking and reconciliation is _____.
- 14) The “Four G’s” of reconciliation are: _____,
_____,
_____, and
_____.

Part 2 – “Glorify God”

- 1) Sinful Desires of Conflict:
 - a. To get _____ despite how it may affect others.
 - b. To be _____ (to _____ ourselves).
 - c. To _____ the other party.
 - d. To seek _____ or make others _____.

- 2) As Christians we are called to respond to conflict in a way that is _____ from the way the world deals with conflict.

- 3) The first opportunity in a conflict is: _____

- 4) In conflict we can honor God and give Him glory when we:
 - a. _____ Him.
 - b. Keep His _____
 - c. _____ Jesus

- 5) We should approach conflict with the following questions:
 - a. How can I _____ through my response to this conflict?
 - b. How can I give _____ to what Christ has done for me in this situation?

- 6) The second opportunity in a conflict is: _____

- 7) How to Serve Others in Conflict:
 - a. Help to _____
 - b. Help them to change through _____
 - c. Teach & encourage others by _____

- 8) The third opportunity in a conflict is: _____

- 9) How can conflict help us to grow to be like Christ?
 - a. The frustration can help us to remember our _____
 - b. Remind us that we are _____ of God
 - c. Uncovers our _____
 - d. Opportunity to put off our _____ & put on our _____
 - e. Opportunity to _____

Part 3 – “Get the Log Out of Your Eye”

- 1) Jesus directs us to take _____ for our own contribution to conflicts.
- 2) “Repent” means...
 - a. _____
 - b. _____
 - c. _____
- 3) “Repent” does not mean...
 - a. _____
 - b. _____
- 4) True repentance:
 - a. Much more than remorse – _____
 - b. Involves a _____
 - c. Leads us to _____ our sins and _____ our lives
 - d. Can be _____ or _____
- 5) According to 1 John 1:8, “If we claim to be without sin, we deceive _____”
- 6) If we deny our own sinfulness, then there is no place for _____ in our lives.
- 7) How should we confess our sins?
 - a. Avoid _____
 - b. Avoid _____
 - c. Don’t _____ your sins
 - d. Follow the “Seven A’s of Confession”.
- 8) To whom should we confess our sins?
 - a. _____
 - b. A _____ or _____
 - c. The _____ or _____ we have sinned against

9) The "Seven A's of Confession":

- a. _____ everyone involved
- b. _____ if, but and maybe
- c. _____ specifically
- d. _____ the hurt
- e. _____ the consequences
- f. _____ your behavior
- g. _____ for forgiveness & allow time

10) What comfort is there for those who confess?

- a. _____
- b. Freedom from _____
- c. An open door to _____



Part 4 – "Gently Restore"

1) Our attitude is NOT...

- a. Trying to "_____ " the other party
- b. Seeking _____
- c. Getting _____
- d. Demanding _____

2) In love and humility, our goal is to _____ the other party to get right with 1) _____, and then 2) _____

3) In other words, we are trying to guide the other party along the path of _____.

4) First determine if this is something that should be _____ (that is, forgiven without talking to _____ about it)

5) When is someone's sin too serious to overlook?

- a. Is it _____ God in a public way (i.e. _____)?
- b. Has it _____ your relationship?
- c. Is it hurtful to _____ or _____?
- d. Is it hurting the _____?

6) When should you go to restore?

- a. When the offense should _____ be _____.
- b. When someone has something _____.
- c. When someone has _____ you.
- d. When someone has committed a _____.

7) We are to restore _____ & _____.

8) We are to encourage other with the _____ of Jesus and _____ one another.

9) Confrontation should be a reflection of Christ's love for us and your Christ-like love for that person, while encompassing both _____ & _____.

10) Jesus' instructions to confront and restore may be found in _____

11) Steps to reconciliation – In Private

- a. Step One: _____
- b. Step Two: _____

12) Steps to reconciliation – With Others

- a. Step Three: Take _____ along
- b. Step Four: Tell it to the _____
- c. Step Five: Treat the unrepentant person as a _____

13) Before participating in a group intervention...

- a. Ask the person if they have _____ yet.
- b. If "no", then insist that they do and _____.

14) Two Things Not To Do:

- a. Do not _____ about stupid & foolish arguments.
- b. Do not be _____ towards those who oppose you.

15) Three Things To Do:

- a. Be _____ to everyone.
- b. Be able to competently _____ using God's Word.
- c. Gently _____ those who oppose you.

16) Your job: _____ as clearly and persuasively as possible.

God's job: _____

Throughout the process... _____ and _____ those who repent.



Part 5 – “Go and Be Reconciled”

1) How does God forgive us?

- a. God's forgiveness is not a _____; it is a _____ and act of His will.
- b. Forgiveness is not _____ – God _____ not to remember.
- c. Forgiveness is not _____ sin. It is an act of _____.

2) Since _____ is the source of true forgiveness, then we do not have the right to _____ forgiveness from others.

3) If we are to truly forgive someone, then we must _____ it after God's forgiveness.

4) Four Promises of Forgiveness – “In response to God's love for me and in reliance on His grace, I forgive you and I promise I will NOT...

- a. _____ on this incident
- b. _____ this incident and use it against you
- c. _____ to others about this incident, or
- d. allow this incident to _____ between us or _____ our relationship”

5) When did God forgive?

- a. The process of _____ forgiveness preceded our repentance.
- b. But the _____ of forgiveness (_____) is dependent upon repentance and faith.

- 6) When should you forgive?
- Begin the process of forgiving prior to repentance – view the other person _____ and have an attitude of _____.
 - _____ forgiveness upon the confession and repentance of the other party (being sure to provide them with an opportunity to repent).
- 7) Reconciliation requires _____!
- 8) Forgiveness releases us from eternal death and separation from God. However, there still may be _____ to our sins.
- 9) How do we handle disagreements over material issues in a conflict? _____
- 10) When negotiating we should be _____ rather than _____!
- 11) “PAUSE” when Negotiating:
- _____ – pray, get the facts, seek Godly council, develop options
 - _____ relationships – show genuine concern and respect for others
 - _____ interests – identify other’s concerns, desires, needs, limitations or fears
 - _____ for creative solutions
 - _____ options reasonably & objectively (don’t argue)

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Portions of these study notes are based upon the course “*Blessed Are the Peacemakers*” from Ambassadors of Reconciliation ([www.HisAoR.org](http://www.HisAoR.org))

Recommended for further study:

- *Confession & Forgiveness* by Ted Kober (Concordia Publishing House)
- *The Peacemaker* by Ken Sande (Baker Book House)