

Bible Memory

Competition will be conducted in the traditional spelling bee fashion. Bible Memory verses will be on the topic of Prayer.

Rules

1. Students are not required to provide judging forms for Bible Memory.
2. All students will stand, forming a single line facing the Bible Memory master. The master will question from left to right.
3. All questions will be taken from the official memory material (provided in this packet).
4. The master may conduct only two styles of quizzing as follows:
Style 1: Master cites the reference; student recites verse. Master may continue this style for as many rounds as he chooses.
Style 2: Master refers to application of verse; student cites both reference and verse. Master may continue this style for as many rounds as he chooses.
5. Each student will be given a question different from that given the preceding student.
6. The student will not begin speaking until the master's questioning is complete.
7. A student will be permitted one error before his elimination. Upon commission of his second error, the student will be eliminated by the master with confirmation from the judges.
8. The ACEA will use the KJV Bible for judging Bible competition categories. The King James Version will be the only authorized translation used in any competition category.
9. The following will constitute errors:
 - a. Any incorrect reference citation.
 - b. Any deviation from the verbatim quotation of Scripture, i.e., any addition, omission, reversal, or change of words.
 - c. Incomplete answers at the call of time.
 - d. Only one error per question may be scored against a student.
 - e. Pronunciation mistakes will not constitute errors.
 - f. Having begun either to cite a reference, quote a verse, or both, a student may stop and begin again, repeating exactly as begun; but in the repeating, there can be no change of reference or quotation. If such change occurs, the student will be declared in error.
10. The student will have 35 seconds to quote a verse or verse and reference.
 - a. Timing will begin at the master's signal, "Time!"
 - b. If the student wishes a repetition of the question, to prevent the starting of the clock, he will signify his request by saying, "Please repeat the question."
 - c. Only one repeat request per question will be permissible.
11. Having already correctly cited a passage, a student will not be asked to recite the same passage in a later round.
12. The correct citation or quotation will not be given after a response has been deemed in error. However, a contestant who has been ruled in error may immediately request that the master give a brief summary of the nature of the error.
13. A student may state a challenge for one of the following reasons:

- a. The student believes that the master ruled an incorrect response of another student to be correct.
 - b. The student believes that the master ruled a correct answer to be incorrect.
 - c. The student believes that the master has not correctly enforced a rule.
 - d. The challenge must be stated immediately following the response to the question being challenged. The student will initiate the challenge by saying, "Excuse me, Mr. Quizmaster, I would like to challenge." The master will have sole authority to accept or reject the challenge.
14. After a student's elimination, the proceedings continue as normal. The next question from the master's official list will then be given to the next student.
 15. When the students have been reduced to two, provided that each student has committed one error or that each student is errorless, the elimination procedure changes, but not before the completion of the current round. At that point, when one student commits an error, the opponent will be given an opportunity to correctly answer that same question. If the opponent will answer correctly that same question, plus answer the next question correctly on the master's list, then he will be declared champion.
 16. If one of the last two students commits an error and the other student, after correcting the error, commits an error on the extra question, then the first student may attempt to answer the extra question. If the first student then succeeds in correcting that error and then correctly answers another extra question, he will be declared champion.
 17. If both of the finalists commit errors on the same question, both will continue in competition. The question will be answered correctly by the master, and the competition will continue with the next question directed to the one who erred first on the prior question. The competition will resume under Rule 14 and 15.
 18. Any protest relating to the reference or quotation of a verse will be referred to the judges immediately. Only a student participant may lodge a protest. The deadline for lodging a protest will be before the affected student would have received his next question had he not been eliminated. No protest will be entertained after a contested question has been given another student. When only two students remain, a protest must be made immediately, i.e., before the second student has begun to answer the question, or, if both have missed the same question, before the correct answer is given the audience.
 19. When oral quizzing has continued for at least 20 rounds or for at least 1.5 hours without producing a winner (whichever comes first), the master will institute written quizzing.
 - a. If, when written quizzing is instituted, some competitors have one error while others are errorless, the errorless competitors shall be allowed three unpenalized errors in written quizzing.
 - b. In written quizzing, the competitors will be given ten outline statements. The competitor must write the reference(s) and verse(s) that correspond with each outline statement.
 - c. A thirty-minute time limit will be established for written quizzing. If a competitor finishes his writing before the time limit expires, he may turn in his work and the time elapsed will be recorded on his paper. All work will be collected when the time limit has expired.
 - d. In written quizzing, errors will be weighted numerically. Any word error (incorrect word, omitted word, or added word) will be given a weight of 3. Any error in

spelling, punctuation, or capitalization will be given a weight of 1. Different printings of the Bible published by International Bible Society that is used for AACCS competition events treat capitalization of initial words in a chapter differently. In earlier printings, all letters in the first two words are capitalized. In more recent printings, only the letters in the first word are capitalized. Either will be considered correct in written quizzing for Bible Memory.

- e. If a tie remains after the writing is scored, the times for competitors (18.c) will be used to break the tie. In the case of a continuing tie, the entire writing process will be repeated for the tied competitors.

20. The master and judges have complete authority and control. Their decisions will be final.

21. Levels of Competition

- a. Junior High (grades 7-9)
- b. Senior High (grades 9-12)

2018-2019: Prayer

- I. Prayer is verbal expression of our feelings and needs to God.
 - A. We pray directly to God (Psalm 5:2).
 1. We are to pray with humility (Psalm 10:17).
 2. We are to pray in Jesus' name (John 16:23).
 3. We are to pray in the Holy Spirit (Jude 20–21).
 4. We are to pray truthfully (Psalm 145:18).
 5. We are to pray boldly (Hebrews 10:19–22).
 6. We are to pray confidently (I John 5:14).
 7. We are to pray about matters persistently, importunately, without shame (Luke 11:8–10).
 - B. We are to pray from the heart, expressing our feelings and thoughts (Psalm 62:8).
 1. Prayer may be audible (Psalm 77:1).
 2. Prayer may be silent because God knows the heart and its thoughts (I Chronicles 28:9).
 - C. We are to pray concerning everything (Philippians 4:6).
 1. Prayer is adoration, expressing praise and thanksgiving (Hebrews 13:15).
 2. Prayer is supplication, expressing a petition for mercy (Psalm 55:1).
 - a. We are to confess our sins and seek forgiveness (Matthew 6:12; I John 1:9).
 - b. We are to express our needs (Matthew 6:11).
 - c. We are to express our desires (Psalm 37:4).
 3. Prayer is intercession, pleading another's cause (Romans 15:30).
 - a. We are to pray for all men (I Timothy 2:1).
 - b. We are to pray for kings and all in authority (I Timothy 2:2)
 - c. We are to pray for our persecutors (Matthew 5:44).
 - d. We are to pray for fellow believers (Ephesians 6:18).
 - e. We are to pray for the sick (James 5:14–15).
 - f. We are to pray for the ministers of the Gospel (II Thessalonians 3:1–2)
- II. The Bible clearly states who may pray.
 - A. Only believers may pray with the assurance that they are heard by God (John 9:31).
 - B. The prayer for salvation from anyone will be heard by God (Romans 10:9, 10, 13).
 - C. While all believers share the privilege of private prayer, prayer in church is to be made by men (Matthew 6:6; I Timothy 2:8).
 - D. The Bible teaches that Christ continues to intercede for believers (Hebrews 7:25).
 - E. The Bible teaches that the Holy Spirit also intercedes for us (Romans 8:26).
- III. It is wrong for the Christian to fail to pray.
 - A. Prayer is commanded (I Thessalonians 5:17).
 - B. Prayer is pleasing to God (Psalm 141:2).
 - C. We will not have if we do not ask (James 4:2).
- IV. The Bible teaches us when to pray.
 - A. The believer's heart is to remain in an attitude of continuing prayer and gratitude to God

(Romans 12:12; Ephesians 5:20).

1. We are to pray at all times (Luke 18:1).

2. We are to pray day and night (Psalm 88:1).

B. We are to pray in thankfulness before eating, as exemplified by Christ (Mark 8:6; I Timothy 4:4–5).

C. We are to pray in times of trouble (Psalm 86:6–7).

D. We are to pray in times of need (Hebrews 4:16).

E. We are to pray in times of affliction (James 5:13).

F. We are to pray when fearful (Psalm 55:5, 16).

G. We are to pray for restored fellowship after confession of sin (Psalm 51:10, 12).

V. Answers to prayer may take different forms.

A. God has promised to answer requests made in His will (I John 5:14–15).

B. God may answer prayer above our expectations (Ephesians 3:20).

C. God may answer prayer directly and immediately (Matthew 7:7–11).

D. God may delay an answer to prayer (Luke 18:7).

E. God may answer a prayer differently from our request (II Corinthians 12:7–9).

VI. There are hindrances to answers to prayer which the believer must avoid.

A. God will not answer if there is unconfessed sin in the heart (Psalm 66:18).

B. God will not answer prayer if the motive is wrong or selfish (James 4:3).

C. God will not answer prayer if it is not made in faith (Matthew 21:22).

D. God will not answer prayer from an unforgiving heart (Mark 11:25–26).

E. God will not answer prayer made without regard to his will (Matthew 6:10).

F. God will not answer prayer from an unthankful heart (I Thessalonians 5:18).

G. God will not answer prayer from a disobedient heart (I John 3:20–22).

H. God will not answer prayer from an ungriving heart (Luke 6:38).

I. God will not answer prayer from a heart which is not abiding in Him (John 15:7).

J. God will not answer prayer from the partners in an inharmonious marriage relationship (I Peter 3:1, 7).