

Bible Memory

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

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 Hardback Bible #335 published by International Bible Society.
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.

- 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)

2020-21: The Wisdom of God

- I. God alone is the source of wisdom.
 - A. Wisdom is with God (Job 12:12-13).
 - B. By wisdom God founded the earth (Proverbs 3:19).
 - C. God's wisdom is beyond man's understanding (Romans 11:33-34).
 - D. The wisdom of God is personified in Christ (1 Corinthians 1:23-24)
 - E. God's wisdom, salvation in Christ, was a mystery before its revelation (1 Corinthians 2:7-8).
 - F. God's Word gives wisdom (Psalm 119:130)
 - G. God's wisdom is perfect and easily entreated (James 3:17)
 - H. God's wisdom will prevail over man's wisdom (1 Corinthians 1: 27-29)
- II. God grants His wisdom to man beginning at salvation and continuing as the Christian seeks it.
 - A. Man must reject the world's wisdom and believe God's wisdom at salvation. (I Corinthians 1:20–21).
 - B. Wisdom has been revealed to man through the Scriptures by the Holy Spirit (I Corinthians 2:13; II Timothy 3:16).
 - C. Wisdom begins with fearing the Lord and departing from evil (Psalm 111:10; Job 28:28).
 - D. Wisdom comes from seeking God (Proverbs 28:5).
 - E. Wisdom comes from desiring and seeking it (Proverbs 18:1).
 - F. It is God's will that the Christian be filled with wisdom (Colossians 1:9–10).
 - G. Wisdom should be the principal goal in the life of the Christian (Proverbs 4:7).
 - H. Wisdom may be petitioned from God (James 1:5).
 - I. Wisdom is gained from hearing and receiving instruction (Proverbs 19:20).
 - J. Wisdom proceeds from the Christian's heart to his speech (Proverbs 16:23).
 - K. Wisdom can be forsaken (Proverbs 4:13).
- III. True wisdom does not exist apart from God.
 - A. Wisdom is not found in human existence (Job 28:12–13).
 - B. Wisdom of this world is foolishness to God (I Corinthians 3:19).
 - C. The natural man cannot discern God's wisdom (I Corinthians 2:14).
 - D. God's plan of salvation is foolish in the eyes of man (I Corinthians 1:18).
 - E. The reasonings of the worldly wise are vain (I Corinthians 3:20).
 - F. Wisdom is not synonymous with importance or age (Job 32:9).
 - G. Wisdom apart from God increases grief (Ecclesiastes 1:18).
 - H. Man's wisdom can pervert him (Isaiah 47:10).
 - I. Wisdom apart from God will not stand (Proverbs 21:30).

- J. Wisdom in one's own eyes brings woe (Isaiah 5:21).
- K. Man's wisdom ends in death (Proverbs 14:12; 16:25).
- IV. Wisdom is a God-given possession that shapes a joyous, righteous life.
 - A. Wisdom is a preserver of life (Proverbs 2:10–11).
 - B. Wisdom is peace (Proverbs 3:17).
 - C. Wisdom is strength (Proverbs 24:5).
 - D. Wisdom is stability (Isaiah 33:6).
 - E. Wisdom is a defense (Ecclesiastes 7:12).
 - F. Wisdom is a guide (Ecclesiastes 10:10).
 - G. Wisdom is obedience (Matthew 7:24).
 - H. Wisdom is more valuable than wealth (Proverbs 8:10–11).
 - I. Wisdom is sweet to the soul (Proverbs 24:13–14).
 - J. Wisdom is sincere, yet practical (Matthew 10:16).
 - K. Wisdom is winning souls (Daniel 12:3; Proverbs 11:30).
 - L. Wisdom is living as an example of Christ to the unsaved (Colossians 4:5).
 - M. Wisdom is using our life and time to bring honor to God (Ephesians 5:15–17).
 - N. Wisdom is exercising discernment between good and evil, good and better (Philippians 1:9–10; Hebrews 5:14).
 - O. Wisdom glories only in the Lord (Jeremiah 9:23–24).
 - P. Wisdom seeks counsel (Proverbs 1:5).
 - Q. Wisdom accepts reproof (Proverbs 17:10).
 - R. Wisdom teaches self-control (Proverbs 11:12).
 - S. Wisdom teaches the foolishness of mischief (Proverbs 10:23).
 - T. Wisdom teaches that humility comes before honor (Proverbs 15:33).
 - U. Wisdom teaches the principle of saving (Proverbs 21:20).
 - V. Wisdom receives commendation (Proverbs 12:8).
 - W. Wisdom promotes health and long life (Proverbs 4:20–22; Proverbs 9:10–11).
 - X. Wisdom gains favor (Proverbs 13:14–15).
 - Y. Wisdom establishes and furnishes the Christian home (Proverbs 24:3–4).
 - Z. Wisdom values eternity (Psalm 90:12)