

# Lesson 11: Responsibility of Children to Parents



Christian parents are to nurture their children in the ways of the Lord

## Study at a Glance: The 5 W's

KEY AREA	DETAILS AND SUMMARY
WHO (Author & Audience)	
WHAT (Core Message)	
WHEN (Timing)	
WHERE (Location)	
WHY (Rationale)	

**Introduction:** God established the family as humanity's first and most sacred institution. Within that structure, the relationship between children and parents becomes the foundation for all other authority and spiritual obedience. Honoring parents trains the heart in humility and gratitude, and obedience to them mirrors obedience to God. When this order breaks down, society begins to unravel. But when it is upheld, it produces divine blessing, generational stability, and the reflection of heaven's order on earth.

Key Terms Defined. **The Hebrew, Greek, and definition MUST relate to the text**

TERM	ORIGINAL WORD in Hebrew & Greek	DEFINITION (Contextual)
	Hebrew word Kabēd	
	Hebrew word Yārē	
	Greek word Timaō	
	Greek word Hypakouō	
	Greek word Makarios	
	Hebrew word Chokmah	

## SECTION 1: Children Must Honor Their Parents

*Exodus 20:12; Leviticus 19:3; Matthew 15:1–6*

### Transition into Section 1:

“Honoring” parents means more than polite gestures. In Hebrew, *kabēd* implies giving weight or substance to their role—recognizing their God-given position and responding with inner respect and outer demonstration. This includes attitudes, words, and actions that esteem the authority God placed in one’s parents. Jesus denounced those who used religious excuses to neglect their parents, reminding us that true spirituality begins at home.

## Discussion Questions

1. **Text/Exegesis** How do Leviticus 19:3 and Matthew 15:1–6 show that honoring parents is both an attitude and an action?
2. **Reflection:** How can adult believers continue to honor parents—even difficult or ungodly ones?

## SECTION 2: Children Must Obey Their Parents

*Proverbs 23:22, 24–26; Ephesians 6:1; Colossians 3:20*

### Transition to Section 2:

Obedience and honor work hand in hand—honor springs from inner reverence; obedience expresses that reverence in action. The apostle Paul commands children to obey “in the Lord,” indicating that obedience is not blind but rooted in spiritual relationship. True obedience teaches humility, self-control, and faith—virtues that carry into obedience to Christ Himself.

1. How do Proverbs 23:22 and verses 24–26 show the emotional and spiritual joy godly children bring to parents?
2. How can parents encourage healthy obedience instead of fear-based compliance?

## SECTION 3: Benefits of Honoring Parents

*Proverbs 1:8–9; 2:1–6; Ephesians 6:2–3*

### **Transition to Section 3:**

Honoring parents is the only commandment that carries an explicit promise—“that it may be well with you and you may live long on the earth.” When we respect our parents’ wisdom, we position ourselves to receive divine favor and protection. These blessings extend beyond physical longevity; they include spiritual prosperity, emotional health, and generational continuity.

## **Discussion Questions**

1. **Text/Exegesis:** What is the promise attached to honoring parents in Ephesians 6:2–3, and what does “that it may be well with you” imply?
2. **Application:** How does Proverbs 1:8–9 describe parental instruction as a source of beauty and honor?

## **Closing: Bringing It All Together**

The responsibility of children to parents reveals more than family order—it reveals the heart of God’s kingdom. Every act of honor ripples forward, shaping character, destiny, and community health. Children who learn to honor their parents are being trained to honor God. When generations walk in this truth, homes become sanctuaries of divine blessing, and family lines carry the fragrance of faith long after we’re gone.

“Honor begins at home—but it echoes into eternity.”