

~SCHOOL (88)

[Greek, *skho-le'*, leisure]

- An institution that provides instruction. The word school is derived from the Greek *skho-le'*, which means, basically, leisure, then, that for which leisure is employed discussion, lecture, study, learning.
- The Creator placed the **responsibility upon parents to teach** their offspring the true meaning of life, physical life as well as spiritual life. In ancient Israel, he also set aside the tribe of Levi to provide religious education.

See Also EDUCATION

- At a later time, places of advanced religious **schooling** developed among the Jews. For example, Saul, or Paul had **studied** at the feet of Gamaliel. The Jews challenged the qualifications of anyone claiming to instruct in God's Law if he had not **studied** at their schools.
- I am a Jew, born in Tarsus of Cilicia, but educated in this city at the feet of Gamaliel, instructed according to the strictness of the ancestral Law, being zealous for God just as all of you are this day. (**Acts of Apostles 22:3**)
- Therefore the Jews fell to wondering, saying; How does this man have a knowledge of letters, when he has not studied at the **schools?** (**John 7:15**)
- When he was in Ephesus, Paul gave talks in the synagogue for a period of three months, since synagogues were places of instruction. But when some strongly opposed the Good News, Paul withdrew the disciples to the **school auditorium** of Tyrannus, where he gave talks daily for two years.
- No details are provided as to the purpose for which that school had been established, but Paul was evidently welcome to use the facilities, perhaps for a number of hours each day.
- Entering into the synagogue, he spoke with boldness for three months, giving talks and using persuasion concerning the kingdom of God. (**Acts of Apostles 19:8**)

- But when some went on hardening themselves and not believing, speaking injuriously about The Way before the multitude, he withdrew from them and separated the disciples from them, daily giving talks in the **school** auditorium of Tyrannus. (**Acts of Apostles 19:9**)
- This took place for two years, so that all those inhabiting the district of Asia heard the word of the Lord, both Jews and Greeks. (**Acts of Apostles 19:10**) **Footnote**
- Meeting places of the Christian congregation served as **schools** where the scrolls of the Hebrew Scriptures as well as the writings of the apostles and their associates could be considered.
- Few Christians could possess all the Hebrew scrolls or copies of all the Christian letters. The meetings provided an opportunity for thorough examination and discussion of these.
- And when this letter has been read among you, arrange that it also be read in the congregation of the Laodiceans and that you also read the one from Laodicea. (**Colossians 4:16**)
- Poor Christians who did not possess other writing material likely wrote down Bible texts for personal study and use on ostraca, that is, pieces of broken pottery.
- As they heard the Scriptures read or had access to the scrolls at the meeting, they could copy them in ink on the pottery fragments. At the same time **schooling** at home for the entire family continued as a vital part of Christian education.
- And you, fathers, do not be irritating your children, but go on bringing them up in the discipline and mental-regulating of Yehowah. (**Ephesians 6:4**)
- If, then, they want to learn something, let them question their own husbands at home, for it is disgraceful for a woman to speak in a congregation. (**1 Corinthians 14:35**)
- No separate arrangement for children, as with the modern-day **Sunday school**, was anywhere authorized or practiced by the Jews or by the Christian apostles.