

# Student Notebook

## Quaker Affirmation

A Course  
of Study for  
Young  
Friends

Suggested for  
Grades 6 - 9

*Developed by:*

**First Friends Meeting**  
3030 Kessler Boulevard East Drive  
Indianapolis, IN 46220-2913  
317.255.2485  
*office@indyfriends.org*  
*www.indyfriends.org*





# **Quaker**

# **Affirmation:**

## **A Course of Study for Young Friends**

### **Course Conception and Development:**

Ruth Ann Hadley Tippin - Pastor, First Friends Meeting  
Beth Henricks - Christian Education & Family Ministry Director

**Writer & Editor:** Vicki Wertz

**Consultants:** Deb Hejl, Jon Tippin

**Pre- and Post-Course Assessment:** Barbara Blackford

### **Quaker Affirmation Class Committee:**

Ellie Arle  
Heather Arle  
David Blackford  
Amanda Cordray  
Carol Donahue  
Jim Kartholl  
Jed Kay

**First Friends Meeting**  
3030 Kessler Boulevard East Drive  
Indianapolis, IN 46220-2913  
317.255.2485  
*office@indyfriends.org*  
*www.indyfriends.org*

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Dear Friend,

We are thrilled with your interest in the Quaker Affirmation program. Indianapolis First Friends Meeting embarked on this journey over three years ago. We moved from a hope and dream of a program such as this to a reality with a completed period of study when eleven of our youth were affirmed by our Meeting in June 2015.

This ten-month program of study and experience was created for our young people to help them explore their spirituality, discover their identity as Quakers and to inform them of Quaker history, faith and practice. While Quakers do not confirm creeds or statements made for them at baptism, etc, we felt it important that young people be informed and affirmed in their understanding of who they are as Friends. This has energized and engaged our entire Meeting. Entering into this program will require the participation and support of your Meeting. It also will generate wonderful connections and opportunities for the life of your congregation.

Involving parents and receiving their “buy in” is crucial to the success of the program. We offered this program after Meeting for Worship twice a month, as this was a good time for our young people and parents to participate. We required their commitment, and it made a great difference in the quality and sustainability of the affirmation experience.

We would suggest that your Religious Education or Christian Education Committee lead the effort to discern this opportunity for your Meeting and to shepherd the program throughout the year. We suggest selecting a leader that will have the primary responsibility to recruit volunteers, encourage young people and their parents to join the class, raise money and keep the logistics going throughout the course of study.

Because we received a grant from the Center for Congregations to help support the development of the curriculum, we are happy to offer this as a free download to Quaker Meetings and Churches.

We welcome your feedback. We know that you may need to alter sections of this curriculum based on the size of your class and resources available. Please feel free to pass along and share this program with others in your Quaker community.

In Peace,

Beth Henricks

Ruthie Tippin





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## Welcome to Quaker Affirmation Class!

Through the combined efforts of many within your meeting, the Quaker Affirmation Class has been created to inspire you, help you explore your spirituality, and connect you to being Quaker.

Over the next ten months, you will explore Quaker History, the testimonies, the different ways that Quakers use to discern God's voice, Quaker theology, Quaker artists and changemakers, how Quakerism compares to other religions, and your own beliefs and spirituality.

Along the way, your Friends will be here to encourage and support you in your spiritual journey, and honor you as you transition into young adults.

You will meet twice a month: Once for class to study the monthly theme, and then for an activity that connects and expands the ideas that have been learned. At the end of this course of study, each of you will select a topic that has been personally meaningful to you, and develop a presentation for Meeting for Worship using the method of expression that you choose. At the end of the course, we will celebrate with a culminating activity.

This is a significant journey for all involved, and our prayer is that we will all grow in ways that will change the world and deepen our relationships with God.

## Using This Notebook:

On Quaker Affirmation lesson days, class will begin at \_\_\_\_\_ and end at \_\_\_\_\_, unless shown differently on the calendar.

Each lesson will have the same components:

- Lunch
- Icebreaker
  - Either a fellowship activity or a review
- Opening Activity
  - An activity to get ready for the lesson
- Lesson
- Review Activity
- Reflection
  - A “Quaker Query” to be done in your notebooks

Each lesson will have a followup experience scheduled several days afterwards to further explore the theme.

The materials that you will need for Quaker Affirmation Class can be found in this notebook. Since our time is limited, you are encouraged to continue to explore Quaker ideas, beliefs, and history outside of class, especially if there is a topic that particularly resonates with you.

It's going to be an exciting year!



## First Friends Meeting Quaker Youth Affirmation Class Requirements

**“Experience is the best teacher.” Benjamin Franklin**

The best way to learn how to swim is to jump in the water. The same is true of any kind of new adventure... you have to experience it in order to understand it best. This is especially true of faith. And faith, as Quakers know it, is experience! It's not something that someone else can give you – it belongs to you, through your own relationship with God.

To be able to affirm that something is true in your life, you have to test it. To affirm your faith, you have to challenge yourself. To affirm your faith as a Friend, you need to know what Quakers are all about... or at least, know as much as you can at this point in your life. That's why this Affirmation Class has been created and is being offered this year. We will provide you with many different ways of learning about faith as a Friend, and lots of experiences where you can test your faith. It's going to be great!

Here are our expectations of you to participate in this class and be eligible to participate in the final celebration of the year:

1. Attend each class for the ten month period from September to June.
  - a. If you must miss a class, there will be an assignment to be completed by the end of the Affirmation program.
  - b. Do work, if assigned, between sessions.
  - c. Be on time to the start of class.
2. Participate as often as possible in the outside activities that are offered each month.
3. Attend Meeting for Worship as often as possible.
4. Attend one Meeting for Worship to Conduct Business (Monthly Meeting).
5. Be engaged and actively participate in class discussions.
6. Be respectful and courteous to teachers, leaders and fellow students.

\_\_\_\_\_  
*Student Signature*

\_\_\_\_\_  
*Date*

\_\_\_\_\_  
*Parent Signature*

\_\_\_\_\_  
*Date*





# **Session 1:**

*Quaker Affirmation*

**Quaker  
History I:  
George Fox  
and  
Margaret Fell**



## Getting to Know You...

Ask each person (including the teacher) in your class at least one of the questions below.

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ What is your earliest memory of our meeting/church? Describe.

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Name: \_\_\_\_\_ What are you most looking forward to in the coming school year? Why?

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Name: \_\_\_\_\_ What's your favorite thing to do when you're not in school, and what do you like about it?

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Name: \_\_\_\_\_ What does being a Quaker mean to you?

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Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Whom do you admire most and why?

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Name: \_\_\_\_\_ What's the best gift you've ever gotten? What's the best gift you've ever given?

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Name: \_\_\_\_\_ If you could be famous for something, what would it be and why?

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Name: \_\_\_\_\_ If you could know one thing about the future, what would it be and why?

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**Getting to Know You • Session 1**

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ If you could have a conversation with someone from history (besides Jesus ☺), who would it be and why?

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Name: \_\_\_\_\_ What is your favorite way to spend a Saturday?

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Name: \_\_\_\_\_ What would your dream job be? Why?

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Name: \_\_\_\_\_ What advice would you give the President?

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Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Where do you feel most at peace? Why?

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Name: \_\_\_\_\_ What would you do if you were invisible for a day?

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Name: \_\_\_\_\_ What are your favorite and least favorite foods?

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Name: \_\_\_\_\_ What are three things that you consider yourself to be good at?

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Name: \_\_\_\_\_ What would you do with a million dollars?

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Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

## Quaker Affirmation Class Pre-Assessment Evaluation

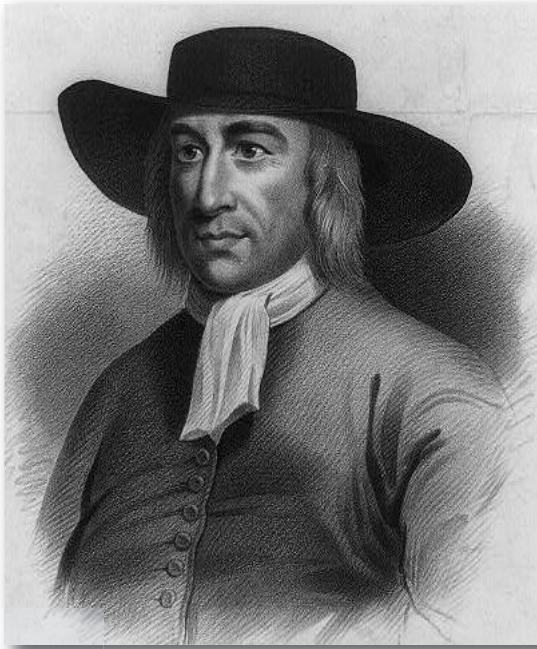
Reflect on the topics listed below. Place a check mark in the appropriate box that best describes your understanding of the topics.

<b>Quaker Affirmation Topics</b>	Not at all	Very little	Somewhat	A great deal
<b>Quaker History</b> George Fox, William Penn & other historical figures				
<b>Quaker Testimonies</b> Simplicity, Peace, Integrity, Community, Equality				
<b>Quaker Theology</b> What do Quakers believe about God, Jesus, the Bible, the sacraments?				
<b>Meeting for Worship</b> Unprogrammed worship, programmed worship, meeting for worship				
<b>Quaker Discernment</b> Queries, Clearness Committee, Conscientious Objection				
<b>Comparative Religions</b> World religions: Judaism, Buddhism, Hinduism, Christianity, Islam				
<b>Let Your Life Speak</b> Quaker artists, musicians and writers				
<b>What are Quakers doing in the world today?</b>				

**On the back, please answer the following:**

1. What do you hope to learn from Quaker Affirmation Class?
2. How can the leaders and fellow classmates support you over the next year on this journey?





Courtesy Library of Congress  
LC-USZ62-5790



# 1624

George Fox is born in England at time of great religious and political upheaval



Christ Preaching  
Rembrandt Harmenszoon van Rijn, 1606-1669  
Courtesy Library of Congress  
LC-USZ62-60891



# 1647

George Fox hears voice that says, “There is one, even Christ Jesus, that can speak to thy condition.”

He begins preaching “The Doctrine of the Inward Light.”



# 1652

George Fox climbs Pendle Hill and has vision of “great people to be gathered” and “The Children of the Light” are born



Photo: *Mike Lowden via Wikimedia Commons*

# 1652

Fox visits the Fells at Swarthmoor Hall, which becomes the base for Quakers in England. Quaker evangelists called “The Valiant 60” travel across the continent preaching







from *George Fox refusing to take the oath at Houlker Hall, AD 1663* by John Pettie RA

# 1658

Margaret Fell's husband dies: Judge Thomas Fell, owner of Swarthmoor Hall

Q



# 1662

The Quaker Act passes, making being Quaker cause for imprisonment

Q



# 1669

George Fox  
and  
Margaret Fell  
marry

Q



# 1680

By 1680, as  
many as 60,000  
people had  
converted to  
Quakerism

Q

Quaakers Vergadering. Fronti nolla fides. The Quakers Meeting  
Courtesy Library of Congress  
LC-USZ62-5808

# Quaker Beginnings

Using the timeline, answer the numbered questions below.  
Feel free to work with a partner.



1. What year was George Fox born? \_\_\_\_\_
2. How many people had converted to the Religious Society of Friends by 1680? \_\_\_\_\_
3. Who was Margaret Fell's first husband? \_\_\_\_\_
4. When were Margaret Fell and George Fox married? \_\_\_\_\_
5. What were the evangelistic Friends who traveled around England and the world to preach called? \_\_\_\_\_
6. What were Friends called originally? \_\_\_\_\_
7. How old was George Fox when he heard the voice of Jesus? \_\_\_\_\_
8. What was the name of the Fells' home and the Quaker "base of operations" in England?  
\_\_\_\_\_

## For further discussion...

Why was religion such a hot topic in the early and mid-1600s?

List three things for which Friends were imprisoned in the 17th century?

What reasons can you give for the rapid expansion of the Religious Society of Friends during the 17th century?

How would you describe George Fox as a young man?



# **Session 2:**

*Quaker Affirmation*

**Quaker  
History II:  
William Penn  
and  
Quakers in  
America**



# George Fox and Early Friends MINI-QUIZ!

Q • Q • Q • Q • Q • Q • Q

\_\_\_\_\_ Where Quakerism began

\_\_\_\_\_ Founder of Friends

\_\_\_\_\_ What Friends called themselves  
in the beginning

\_\_\_\_\_ Home of Margaret Fell

\_\_\_\_\_ Who spoke to George Fox and  
inspired him to start his ministry

\_\_\_\_\_ The group of Friends who  
traveled over Europe preaching

\_\_\_\_\_ The national religion

\_\_\_\_\_ Mother of Quakerism

\_\_\_\_\_ Nickname of Friends

\_\_\_\_\_ Margaret Fell's first husband

1. Jesus Christ
2. Children of the Light
3. The Valiant 60
4. Church of England
5. Quakers
6. Swarthmoor Hall
7. England
8. Judge Thomas Fell
9. George Fox
10. Margaret Fell

Q • Q • Q • Q • Q • Q • Q







# 1656

Two Quaker women missionaries travel to spread Friends' beliefs in the New World and become the first known Quakers in America



*A Quaker Home, Main St, Nantucket, Mass*  
The New York Public Library Digital Collections 1898 - 1931



# 1660

Quaker Mary Barrett Dyer is hanged in Boston, after repeatedly defying a Puritan law banning Quakers from the colony.



*Mary Dyer Being Led to The Scaffold*  
Howard Pyle (1853-1911)  
Courtesy Newport Historical Society



*The Landing of William Penn*  
Jean Leon Gerome Ferris, 1863-1930  
Courtesy Library of Congress  
LC-USZC4-12141



# 1682

William Penn  
founds  
Pennsylvania,  
guaranteeing  
freedom of religion  
for colonists



Photo: Carol M Highsmith  
Courtesy Library of Congress  
LC-HS503-3018



# 1675 - 1725

An estimated 23,000  
Quakers left England  
and came to America  
in a spiritual  
pilgrimage, most to  
Pennsylvania and  
“West Jersey”



# 1644

William Penn  
born to affluent  
English family

Penn founded  
Pennsylvania



Courtesy Library of Congress  
LC-USZ62-12218



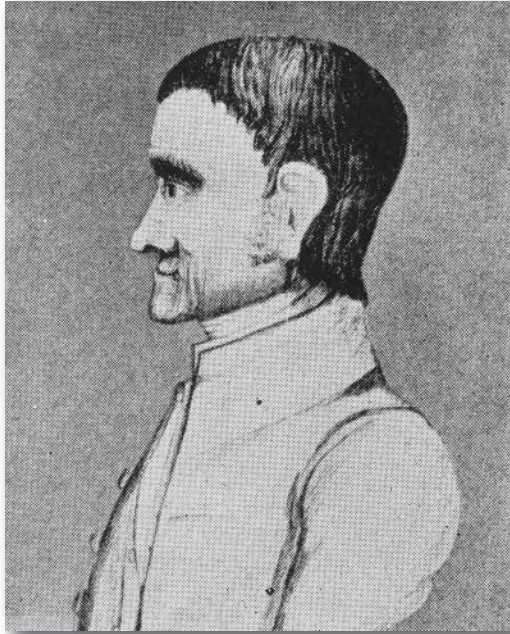
# 1691

George Fox,  
Founder of  
Quakerism,  
dies at  
age of 66



Courtesy Friends Historical Library of  
Swarthmore College  
SW09-A0011485



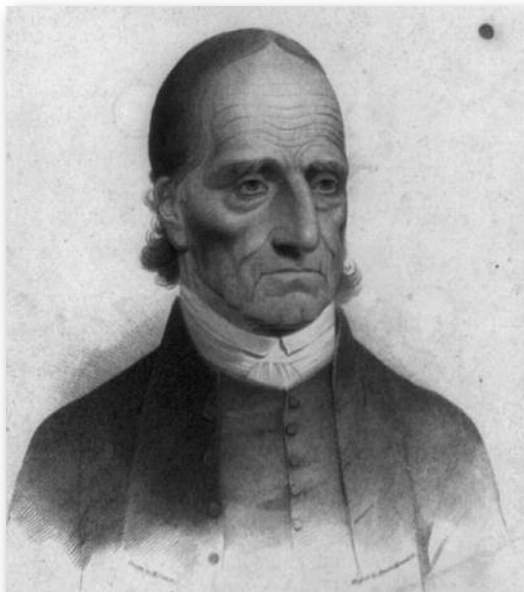


# 1720

John Woolman born  
in New Jersey

He convinced  
Quakers to give up  
their slaves

*John Woolman, Quaker friend of thee Negro*  
Courtesy The New York Public Library Digital  
Collections. 1921.  
1232086



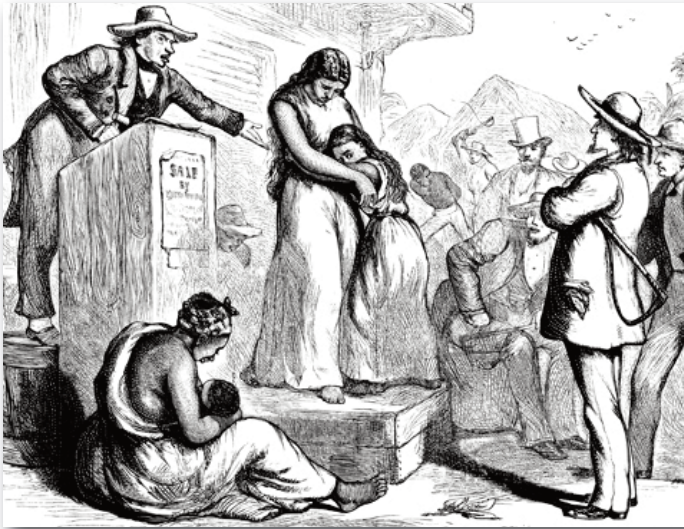
# 1748

Elias Hicks born

Hicks led group of  
Quakers called  
“Hicksites”

*Elias Hicks / drawn by H Inman; engraved  
by Peter Maverick 1780-1831*  
Feinberg-Whitman Collection  
Courtesy Library of Congress  
LC-USZ62-98115





*A Slave Auction from The Youth's History of the United States, 1887, by Edward S Ellis  
Courtesy Karen J Hatzigeorgiou, ushistoryimages.com*

# 1776

The Religious Society of Friends prohibits their members from owning slaves



*Elizabeth Fry from The Project Gutenberg eBook, Great Britain and Her Queen, by Anne E Keeling  
Courtesy Project Gutenberg*

# 1780

Elizabeth Fry, prison reformer, born in England to well-to-do Quaker family



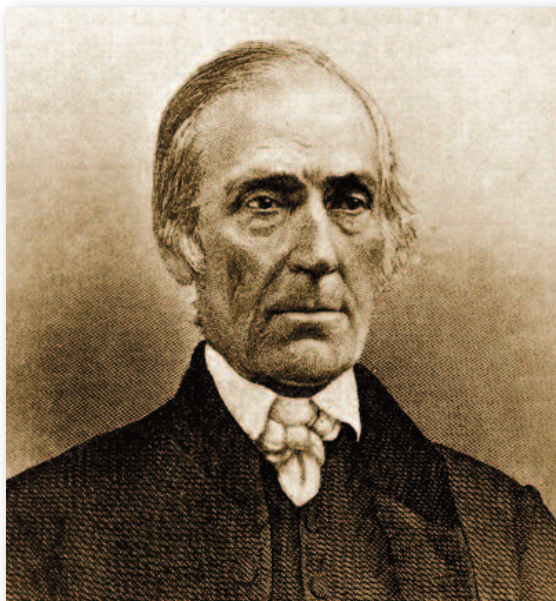


Courtesy Library of Congress  
LC-USZ62-42559



# 1793

Lucretia Mott,  
women's rights  
activist, abolitionist  
and social reformer,  
is born in  
Massachusetts



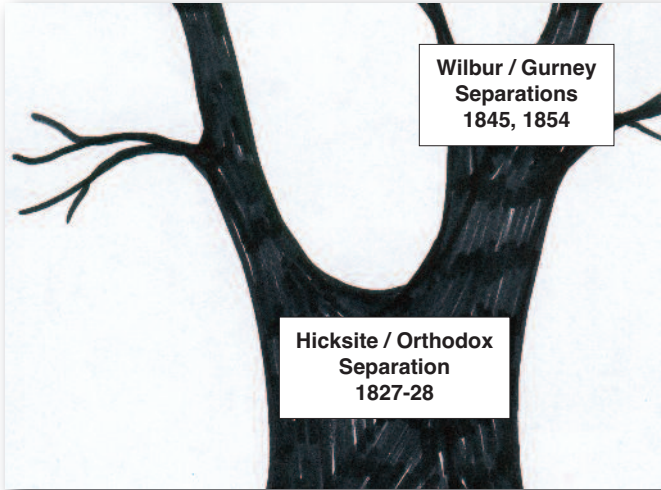
*Levi Coffin, President of the Underground Railroad*  
from *The Underground Railroad from Slavery to  
Freedom*, 1898, by Wilbur H Siebert  
Courtesy Karen J Hatzigeorgious  
[ushistoryimages.com](http://ushistoryimages.com)



# 1798

Levi Coffin, who  
assisted hundreds  
of runaway slaves  
on the  
Underground  
Railroad,  
is born





# 1827

Conflict between Orthodox Quakers and Hicksites leads to tragic split

**1845** - Orthodox splits into "Gurneyites" and "Wilburites"



# 1863

Rufus Jones, founder of American Friends Service Committee, is born in Maine

Courtesy American Friends Service Committee Philadelphia





## American Friends Service Committee

**1947**

American Friends Service Committee is awarded the Nobel Peace Prize for their work during and after the two world wars to feed starving children and help Europe rebuild itself







## Review:

### What was the essence of Fox's message?

- There is that of *God in everyone*.
- The *Inner Light* lives within; it discerns between good and evil and unites us.
- Each of us may *experience God directly* without a minister or church building.
- There is no need for rituals, robes, creeds, or other "*empty forms*."
- Everyone is of *equal worth*.
- The same *Holy Spirit* which inspired the scriptures can inspire us today.
- God's divine revelation is made manifest in the *life of Jesus*.



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Detail from *Man Holding a Candle*, c. 1760  
Courtesy Yale Center for British Art, B1977.14.11492

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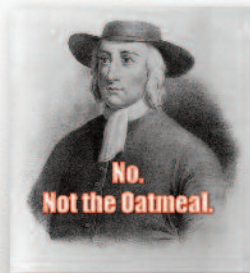
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## PRESENTING...

### A Whirlwind Tour of Quaker History!



5

George Fox, Courtesy Library of Congress, LC-USZ62-49156

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### When and Why did Quakers Come to America?

- In 1656 two women missionaries came to spread Friends' beliefs in the New World among the colonists, and became the *first known Quakers in America*.
- In 1657 the first *Monthly Meeting* was established in Massachusetts.
- In many colonies, the first Quakers to arrive were considered *heretics*, and deported, put into prison or hung.

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## When and Why did Quakers Come to America?

*(Continued)*

- They found a *safe haven* in Rhode Island, “West Jersey,” and Pennsylvania.
- In 1682 *William Penn* founded Pennsylvania, guaranteeing freedom of religion for any colonists.
- Between 1675 and 1725, an estimated 23,000 *Quakers left England and came to America.*

7

## Quakers Come to America:

# • William Penn

*“Penn, more than any other individual founder or colonist, proved to be the chosen vessel through which the stream of demand for respect for individual rights was to flow so richly into our American reservoir of precious ideals.”*

~ William Wistar Comfort

8

- Born to affluent English family in 1644
- Became a convinced Quaker in 1667 at age of 23
- Was granted rights to Pennsylvania area in 1681 by King Charles II, and began a campaign throughout Northern Europe promoting his community and offering affordable land as well as fair government and religious freedom
- The *Founder of Pennsylvania*, and called the first city planner in the New World



## William Penn

1644 - 1718 9

William Penn, Courtesy Library of Congress  
LC-USZ62-12218













## 1827: Quakers Divided:

# •The Great Separation

22

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## By the 1800s...

- Change and growth challenged the Quakers.
- Under the influence of Protestant revivals, plainness was fading, and there were new views on Christ and the authority of the Bible.
- Quakers in England had been converted to an evangelical Christianity, and traveled to America to confront American Friends who believed that the “Inner Light” must be honored above the Bible.
- Quakers were interacting with evangelical Protestants in business and missionary societies, and Quaker ideas were being diluted as a result.

23

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## The three men who led the differing Quaker movements:



Elias Hicks



Joseph John Gurney



John Wilbur

24

Elias Hicks, drawn by H. James, Engraved by Peter Maverick, Courtesy Library of Congress LC-USZ62-98115

Joseph John Gurney by Richard James Lane, Courtesy National Portrait Gallery NPG D35075

Man in nineteenth-century dress in silhouette, Courtesy Library of Congress LC-1822-268-1-x

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## Quakers and The Underground Railroad:

# • Levi Coffin

*"The Bible, in bidding us to feed the hungry and clothe the naked, said nothing about color, and I should try to follow out the teachings of that good book."*

~ Levi Coffin

28

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- Born in 1798 in North Carolina
- Developed an opposition to slavery as a child
- Immigrated to Indiana with his family in 1826 because in North Carolina Quakers were being persecuted by slave-holders
- Became successful businessman, which provided him with funds to support the Underground Railroad operations in Indiana
- Assisted hundreds of runaway slaves by lodging them in his home
- After Civil War ended, Coffin raised over \$100,000 to provide aid to free blacks



1798 - 1877

## Levi Coffin

29

Levi Coffin, President of the Underground Railroad.  
From *The Underground Railroad from Slavery to Freedom*,  
1898, by Wilbur H Siebert.  
Courtesy Karen J Hitzige@jones\_mh2historyimages.com

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## Quakers and Women's Rights:

# • Lucretia Mott

*"Let woman then go on, not asking favors, but claiming as right, the removal of all hindrances to her elevation in the scale of being."*

~ Lucretia Mott

30

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# Session 3:

*Quaker Affirmation*

**Quaker  
Testimonies:  
S.P.I.C.E.**

**Simplicity, Peace,  
Integrity,  
Community, Equality**



## S.P.I.C.E.: The Quaker Testimonies



Simplicity



Peace



Integrity



Community



Equality

### What are testimonies?

Friends do not have a creed or a list of do's and don'ts, but over the years there have come to be a set of core beliefs, or **testimonies**, among Friends. These testimonies offer Friends a framework for living. Many Quakers refer to these by the acronym SPICE: Simplicity, Peace, Integrity, Community, and Equality.

- “Testimonies” are what Friends call the ways we choose to live and act based on our beliefs.
- The way we experience the Divine affects how we act, what we believe, and where we put our energy to work towards change in the world.
- Testimonies guide our actions.

**\*NOTE:** Definitions are taken from FGC Friends General Conference website Newcomers Cards, <http://www.fgcquaker.org/resources/newcomers-cards>

### Simplicity:

***“Focusing on what is truly important and letting other things fall away.”\****

*“Therefore I tell you, do not worry about your life, what you will eat or drink; or about your body, what you will wear. Is not life more than food, and the body more than clothes?”*

– Matthew 6:25

*“The ability to simplify means to eliminate the unnecessary so that the necessary may speak.”*

– Hans Hofmann

- Realize that our worthiness doesn't come from what we have or look like, but from being God's children.
- Use financial and natural resources carefully.
- Value spirit over material objects.
- Keep life simple to be free to live in harmony with others and with oneself.
- Early Quakers followed the Simplicity testimony by:
  - Wearing plain clothing
  - No decorations in meeting house
  - Forbidding music, dancing and theatre



## Peace:

***“Seeking justice and healing for all people; taking away the causes of war in ways we live.”\****

*“You have heard that it was said, ‘Love your neighbor and hate your enemy.’ 44 But I tell you, love your enemies and pray for those who persecute you, 45 that you may be children of your Father in heaven.”*

– Matthew 5:43-45

*“I live in the virtue of that life which takes away the occasion of all wars.”*

– George Fox

- Most known and most controversial of Quaker testimonies.
- Many Quakers through the centuries have been pacifists and faced arrest and imprisonment because of their refusal to participate in warfare.
- Opposition to war and violence as acceptable methods of solving conflict.
- Seek peaceful solutions to problems or disagreements.
- Make decisions by consensus, seeking God’s will together.

## Integrity:

***“Living as whole people who act on what we believe, tell the truth, and do what we say we will do.”\****

*“All you need to say is simply ‘Yes’ or ‘No’; anything beyond this comes from the evil one.”*

– Matthew 5:37

*“For I would rather have lain in prison all my days, than have come out in any way dishonorable to the Truth.”*

– Margaret Fell

- What you say and what you do should match.
- Your outer life reflects your inner life.
- Be honest and respectful towards others.
- Honesty and truthfulness expected in words and action.
- Quakers affirm rather than swear an oath in court, as swearing that they’re telling the truth would imply that at other times they are being less than truthful.
- Some early Quakers practiced Integrity by:
  - Not purchasing goods made by slave labor; integrity prevented them from using products produced by a system that they were against.
  - Using a “fixed price” system for goods instead of bartering.

## Community:

***“Supporting one another in our faith journeys and in times of joy and sorrow; sharing with and caring for each other.”\****

*“A new command I give you: Love one another. As I have loved you, so you must love one another.”*

– John 13:34

*“Alone we can do so little. Together we can do so much.”*

– Helen Keller

*“Before you say anything you should ask yourself three questions: 'Is it true?' 'Is it kind?' 'Is it necessary?'”*

– Traditional Quaker Saying

- A life of faith is enhanced in a community of believers.
- Group decisions based on consensus, or seeking God’s will together, rather than voting, so that everyone has a role in decision-making.
- Friends feel a sense of responsibility for all people—locally to globally.

## Equality:

***“Treating everyone, everywhere, as equally precious to God; recognizing that everyone has gifts to share.”\****

*“There is neither Jew nor Gentile, neither slave nor free, nor is there male and female, for you are all one in Christ Jesus.”*

– Galatians 3:28

*“If God played no favorites, then neither would Friends. They insisted on treating everyone with the same respect and courtesy, whether King or beggar.”*

– Elise Boulding

- All the other Quaker testimonies originate from this one.
- There is that of God in everyone, and all are equal in God’s sight.
- Respect different people and different ideas.
- Resulted in eliminating clergy (pastors), for all had direct access to God.
- Abolition of slavery.
- Equality of women.
- Civil Rights movement.
- Early Quakers practiced testimony of Equality by:
  - o Refusing to remove hat as sign of respect.
  - o Using “thee” and “thou”, rather than formal “you” for those of higher status.
  - o Allowing women to minister.



# **Session 4:**

*Quaker Affirmation*

**Quaker  
Theology:  
What Do We  
Believe?**

Who or what  
do you think  
God is?

Do you think  
Jesus is important  
to us today?  
How so?

How would you  
describe the  
Inner Light?

How do you think  
the Bible  
is important  
to us today?

How do you think  
Quakers  
are different from  
other religions?

What do you  
know about  
Communion?

What do you  
know about  
Baptism?

What is  
life's  
biggest question?

# the-ol-o-gy



## the·ol·o·gy

noun \thē-'ä-lə-jē\

- the study of religious faith, practice, and experience
- the study of God and God's relation to the world
- a system of religious beliefs or ideas

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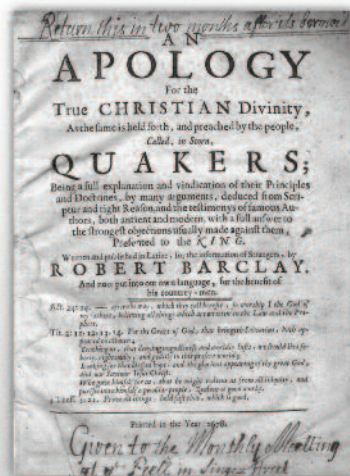
## What Do Quakers Believe? (And Do All Quakers Agree?)

- In 1676, Robert Barclay wrote *Barclay's Apology*, a powerful statement of Quaker belief.
- The word "apology" means *a written argument of theory of religious doctrine*.
- It was written to convince non-Quaker readers that Quakers were peaceful and should not be persecuted for their beliefs.
- Written in George Fox's lifetime, *Barclay's Apology* has been considered by most Friends a valid summary of their faith.

2

(*Barclay's Apology*)  
 "...saved the Quaker movement from extinction by giving Fox's preaching an intellectual form, capable of rational defense."

~ D. Elton Trueblood



3



## So...What *do* we believe?

- Quakers do not share a fixed set of beliefs.
- We seek to experience God directly, through our relationships with others, the world around us, and within ourselves.
- The spiritual experience is central to Quaker worship.
- Our core beliefs:
  - There is that of God in everyone.
  - Simplicity, Peace, Integrity, Community, Equality.

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## Who or What is God?

- God resides in each of us.
- Quakers strive to experience God.
- Everyone is known by God and, and we can all know God in direct relationship.
- Quakers use many words to describe the Divine:
  - God, the Inner Light or Light Within, Christ, Spirit, Seed and Inward Teacher.

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## What Does George Fox Say?

Schol. *In what is God worshipped?*  
Mast. He is worshipped in Spirit and in the Truth.  
Schol. *Where is the Spirit, and where is this Truth?*  
Mast. The Spirit is within, and the Truth is within, in the inward parts, by which Spirit God is known; and by the Truth the God of Truth is known.  
Schol. *What is God?*  
Mast. God is a Spirit.



From *Instructions for Right Spelling, Plans, Directions for Reading and Writing Your English*  
George Fox, 1769.

Photo by Remark Frank

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## Why Is Jesus Important?



- Friends view Jesus Christ as both a historical figure and an inward experience.
- Jesus is a Teacher of Truth, and an example of how we should live.
- Many Friends believe Jesus to be the Son of God, whose life, death and resurrection allow us to find salvation.
- Other Friends see Christ as a prime example to be followed.
- Remember, George Fox heard, "There is one, even Christ Jesus, that can speak to thy condition."

7

Jesus Blessing the Children  
Courtesy Library of Congress  
LC-DIG-ppg-01427

## What Does George Fox Say?

### The Child's Lesson.

Christ is the Truth. Christ is the Light. Christ is my VVay. Christ is my Life. Christ is my Saviour. Christ is my Hope of Glory. Christ is my Redeemer. Christ is my Rack. Christ is the Door. Christ is my King and Lord of Lords. Christ is the Corner-Stone. Christ is the Lamb of God, that takes away my sin.

Christ is the Power of God. Christ is my VVidom. Christ is

my Righteousness. Christ is my Sanctification. Christ is my Justification. Christ is the Seed. Christ is the Resurrection.

*Christ destroyeth the Devil and his Works, which leadeth man and woman from God; and so Christ is the way to God again.*



L'ami des Amis  
by Leto Augustin Liorante  
Courtesy Library of Congress  
LC-D416-252

8

## What Is the Inner Light?

- It has many names: The Light of God, Light of Christ, Christ Within, That of God, Spirit of God within us, Light Within, Inward Light.
- The Inner Light refers to **Christ's light shining in us.**

*"The Inner Light is the doctrine that there is something Divine, 'Something of God' in the human soul."*

~ Rufus Jones

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**What Does George Fox Say?**

Sch. *What is it that gives the knowledge of God? and where is it?*  
Ans. *The Light which shines in the heart, it gives the knowledge of the Glory of God in the face of Christ Jesus, 2 Cor. 4.*

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**Do Quakers Read the Bible?**

- Early Friends read, studied, and quoted it often.
- The Spirit they knew within also spoke to them through the Bible.
- They believed that the power which inspired the Bible is still speaking. A belief still held by many Quakers today.
- Many Friends turn to the Bible for guidance, insight, and inspiration.
- We look at the Bible as a way to understand God.
- Many Quakers do not hold the Bible to be the final authority or the *only* source of sacred wisdom.

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**What Does George Fox Say?**

Schol. *They say the People called Quakers deny the Scriptures.*  
Ans. *No, they own the Scriptures more then any People; for they walk in the Light of Christ Jesus, and by following him do witness the Scriptures fulfilled in them; and People that live in Sin, and that are guided by the Evil Spirit, they are contrary to the Scriptures, and it is a Book sealed to them; and they who hate to be reformed have nothing to do to speak of the Saints and holy men of God's Conditions mentioned in Scripture.*

Photo by Carol M Highsmith  
Courtesy Library of Congress  
LC-DIG-highsm-17489

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## What About Baptism?

- **Mark 1:8** – *I baptize you with water, but he will baptize you with the Holy Spirit.*”
- Many Christians use various forms of water baptism to signify the beginning of a Christian life.
- Friends believe that when a person decides to let God guide his or her life they experience a *baptism of the spirit*.
- Friends also feel that *no one time should be more holy than any other*; since all time should be spent serving God.
- Early Friends were guarding against substituting ceremonies at special times for everyday devotion and inward spiritual experience.

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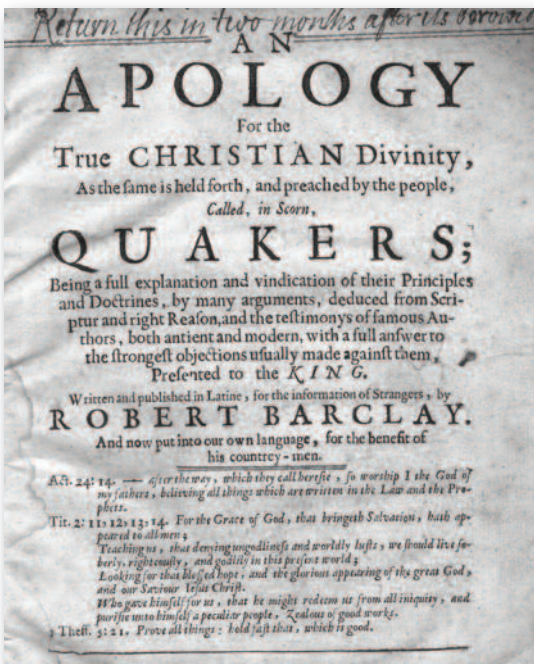


Image courtesy of the University of Tasmania Special & Rare Collections, Quaker Rare Book BX 7730 .B3 1678

# 1676

John Barclay publishes Barclay's Apology, a powerful statement of Quaker belief





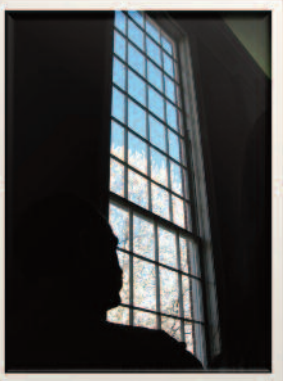
# **Session 5:**

*Quaker Affirmation*

**Quaker  
Meeting for  
Worship**







## Quaker Meeting for Worship

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*For where two or three  
gather in My name,  
there am I with them."  
Matthew 18:20*



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*The Presence in the Midst* by J Doyle Penrose, 1916  
Reproduction used with permission of Friends United Meeting.

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### Early Quakers...

- Refused to use pastors or outward forms of worship in order to emphasize...
  - The inwardness of worship.
  - The “priesthood” of all believers.
    - All of us are ministers and have equal access to God.
    - God uses each of us to minister to one another.
- Sat in silent meetings led by an elder on the “facing bench.”
- Would pray, speak, or read Scripture as they felt moved or led by God’s Spirit.
- Refused to use the term “churches” for the building, as God is wherever “two or three are gathered.”

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*“The meeting house is not a consecrated edifice, and if there is anything holy about it, it must be the lives of the people who meet there. The Friends feel that there must be a vital and sustained connection between worship and daily life. When their ideal is attained, their meeting is merely the community search for that guidance which they covet for every important act of their lives.”*

*– William Wistar Comfort*

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Q: But wait... not all Quaker meetings are silent, right?

A: Well, remember that great big split that happened way back in 1827...?

Q: ???

A: Here's a reminder...

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**1827: Quakers Divided:**

**•The Great Separation**

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## By the 1800s...

- Change and growth challenged the Quakers.
- Under the influence of Protestant revivals, plainness was fading, and there were new views on Christ and the authority of the Bible.
- Some Quakers in England had been converted to an evangelical Christianity, and traveled to America to confront American Friends who believed that the “Inner Light” must be honored above the Bible.
- Quakers were interacting with evangelical Protestants in business and missionary societies, and Quaker ideas were being diluted as a result.

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### The three men who led the differing Quaker movements:



Elias Hicks



Joseph John Gurney



John Wilbur

8

Elias Hicks, drawn by H. Inman, engraved by Peter Maverich. Courtesy Library of Congress LC-136262-09114

Joseph John Gurney by Richard James Lane. Courtesy National Portrait Gallery

Man in nineteenth-century dress in silhouette. Courtesy Library of Congress

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### Elias Hicks & the Hicksites v. Orthodox Quakers 1827: The First Split

- Born in 1748, became a farmer and a traveling Friends minister.
- Argued that the Inner Light must be honored above the Bible and traditional Christian creeds and doctrines.



1748 - 1830

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## Elias Hicks & Hicksites *(Continued)*

- Hicksites saw themselves as committed to:
  - freedom of thought
  - devotion to Inner Light as source of authority
  - belief in continuing revelation (God speaks to individuals through Inner Light)
- This conflict came to a dramatic head at the Philadelphia Yearly Meeting of **1827** where **Orthodox and “Hicksites” split** – painfully and bitterly – into two yearly meetings.

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## Orthodox Friends...

- **Joseph John Gurney** was a leader among Orthodox Friends
- **Believed the authority of Biblical scripture was as important as the Inner Light**
- Gurney’s followers were influenced by evangelical movements in other Protestant religions, and eventually adopted many practices of those churches
  - Organs
  - Programmed worship services
  - Paid ministers
  - Steeples on their church buildings

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## The Gurneyites v. The Wilburites 1845: The Orthodox Split

**Joseph John Gurney**  
The “Gurneyites”



**John Wilbur**  
The “Wilburites”



- Born in 1788, was a banker and Elizabeth Fry’s brother
- Became an evangelical Friends minister
- Believed that writings of early Friends were in error on some points
- Valued Bible and Scripture over Inner Light
- Born in 1774 in Rhode Island
- Disagreed with Gurney’s view on authority of Scripture over the Spirit
- In 1845, Wilbur and his followers divided from Gurneyite Friends and later became a branch called Conservative Friends

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**In Traditional Silent Worship, (continued)**

- Traditionally, Friends do not bring prepared messages.
- When speaking in worship, one should use only as many words as necessary to deliver message.
- After someone delivers a message, a period of silence follows so that listeners can take what's been said into their worship.
- Meeting for worship ends when a designated Friend shakes hands with a neighbor, then everyone greets one another.

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# Session 6:

*Quaker Affirmation*

## **Discernment:**

**Meeting for Worship  
to Conduct Business,  
Clearness Committees,  
and Conscientious  
Objection**





**IMPORTANT DECISION**

Do I have enough money?  
What's in my best interest?  
Will it hurt someone's feelings?  
Do I have enough time?  
How will it affect my future?  
Is it the right thing to do?  
Is it worth it?

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# Discernment

**dis·cern·ment**  
di' sɔrnmənt/  
noun: **discernment**

1. the ability to judge well.
2. (in Christian contexts) perception in the absence of judgment with a view to obtaining spiritual direction and understanding.

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# What Are Queries?

- A Quaker tradition of using questions as tools to reflect and discern God's intention for us.
- Questions that guide personal and group reflection about how our lives and actions are shaped by Love and Truth.
- Questions that remind us of spiritual values we want to uphold.
- Questions that help us align our lives with Spirit.

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## When Are Queries Used?

- Anytime you want to check yourself and your actions in the world
- When making a difficult decision
- When trying to deepen your spiritual life
- In times of deep reflection and meditation
- When clarity is needed about a challenging situation
- In Meeting for Worship and **Meeting for Worship to Conduct Business**
- During a **Clearness Committee**



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## Meeting for Worship to Conduct Business...?

Is this that Monthly Meeting I hear so much about?

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## Quaker Meeting for Worship to Conduct Business



*“Despite the difference in format, meetings for business are meetings for worship in which our business is held and are conducted in the same openness to the leading of the Spirit.”*

*PYM Faith and Practice, 1997, p.22*

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The Quakers Studied, 1998  
© Trustees of the British Museum

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**And what was that  
other thing...  
What's a  
"Clearness Committee?"**

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A **Clearness Committee** meets with a person who is seeking "clearness" on how to proceed with a life decision, concern or problem, with the aim to help this person reach clarity.



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Because Friends believe that every person has that of God within them, the purpose of the clearness committee is to aid the person seeking clearness in finding the *answer within* rather than seeking outside answers...



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**Also...**



**A Clearness Committee for Marriage** may be appointed by Monthly Meeting to oversee a marriage “under the care of the meeting.”

- ◆ To help the couple find clearness that this is the proper step.
- ◆ To ensure that the meeting is ready to take the member or couple under their care.

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**How does a “Clearness Committee?” work?**

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**First things first:**

- Frame the question on which you seek clearness as fully as you can.
- Choose a clerk to lead the process.
- Select 3 to 5 committee members.  
Consider friends who have:
  - Personal knowledge of you
  - Wisdom and groundedness about life
  - A sense of trust between you
  - Openness to all possible outcomes
  - A capacity to listen deeply
- Clerk arranges time for committee to meet.

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From “The Clearness Committee Process,” Scott Pierce Coleman of Guilford College: <http://www.gfcuquays.org/wp-content/uploads/2012/01/The-Clearness-Committee-Process.pdf>

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# **Session 7:**

*Quaker Affirmation*

**Comparative  
Religions**





# World Religions Research Worksheet

The religion we're researching is (*circle one*):



**Judaism**



**Buddhism**



**Hinduism**



**Christianity**

Catholic / Protestant



**Islam**

(USE BACK IF NECESSARY)

1. Where was this religion founded and when?
2. Who was the founder or primary spiritual figure?
3. One God or many gods or no gods? Names?
4. What is this religion's sacred text(s)? And who is said to have written it?
5. Find the name of the building(s) used in this religion.
6. Approximately how many followers in the world today, and where is it practiced primarily?
7. How do the people who follow this religion worship / pray?
8. What holidays, festivals, and/or rituals are traditional to this religion?
9. What do they believe happens after death?
10. Is there an ultimate goal, reward or ultimate state of being that followers try to achieve?

**World Religions Graph • Session 7**

	<b>Buddhism</b>	<b>Hinduism</b>	<b>Islam</b>	<b>Judaism</b>	<b>Christianity</b>	<b>Catholic</b>	<b>Protestant</b>
When and Where?							
Founder							
God and Creator							
Sacred Texts							
House of Worship							
Followers							
Methods of Worship							
Holidays, Festivals, Rituals							
Afterlife							
Ultimate Goal							

## World Religions Scramble Review

**Directions:**

Carefully read the terms listed in the word box below.

Working with your partner(s), match five terms to each religion that we studied today.

Holy Spirit	Five Pillars	Jesus	Nirvana
Moses	Wheel of Life	Buddha	Brahman
Muslim	Mecca	Meditation	Muhammad
Easter	Allah	Hebrew	New Testament
Siddhartha	Synagogue	Karma	Abraham
Yahweh	Sruti/Smruti	Bible	Salvation

JUDAISM \_\_\_\_\_

BUDDHISM \_\_\_\_\_

HINDUISM \_\_\_\_\_

ISLAM \_\_\_\_\_

CHRISTIANITY \_\_\_\_\_









**We will focus on five world religions:**



**Judaism**



**Buddhism**



**Hinduism**



**Christianity**

Catholic  
and  
Protestant



**Islam  
(Muslim)**

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# Session 8:

*Quaker Affirmation*

**Let Your  
Life Speak:  
Quaker Artists,  
Writers, and  
Musicians**





# “Let Your Life Speak”

~ an old Quaker saying



*Quakers  
letting their lives speak  
through  
music, literature, and art*

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**Jordan's Quaker Meeting 2** by Ron Waddams 1981



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**Presence in the Midst** by J Doyle Penrose



Reproduction with permission from Friends United Meeting

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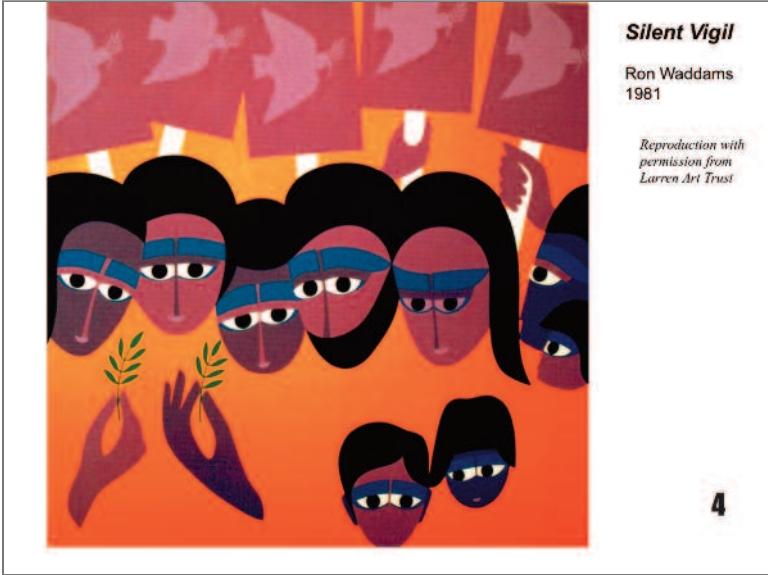
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## List of Quaker Artists, Writers, Musicians, and Actors

*Source: Wikipedia*

Horace Alexander, (1889–1989), English writer on India and friend of Gandhi.  
 Charlotte Anley, (1796–1893), English novelist and writer  
 Edmund Bacon, (1910–2005), US architect  
 John Balaban, (b. 1943), American poet and translator  
 Joan Baez, (b. 1941), US folk singer and peace campaigner  
 Bernard Barton, (1784–1849), English poet  
 Sandra Boynton, (b. 1953), American writer, cartoonist and composer  
 Anne Finch Conway, (1631–1679), English philosopher  
 Stephen Crisp, (1628–1692), English writer and registered Quaker minister  
 Judi Dench, (b. 1934), English actress  
 Emily Deschanel, (b. 1976), American actress, television producer of Quaker background  
 Zooey Deschanel, (b. 1980), American actress, singer/songwriter/musician of Quaker background  
 Margaret Drabble, (b. 1939), novelist  
 Paul Eddington (1927–1995), actor  
 Fritz Eichenberg, (1901–1990), illustrator  
 Thomas Ellwood, (1639–1713), English religious writer  
 Christopher Fry, (1907–2005), English playwright.  
 Philip Gross, (b. 1952), English poet, novelist and playwright  
 Edward Grubb, (1854–1939), English religious writer  
 Philip Gulley, (b. 1961), writer and Quaker pastor  
 Sheila Hancock, (b. 1933), English comedian/actress  
 Jan de Hartog, (1914–2002), Dutch-born US playwright, novelist, and social critic  
 Edward Hicks, (1780–1849), US painter and recorded Quaker minister  
 Declan Hill, (living), Canadian journalist  
 Gerard Hoffnung, (1925–1959), English cartoonist, musician and humorist  
 Francis Howgill, English preacher and writer  
 Mary Howitt, (1799–1888), English poet, children's writer and translator  
 William Howitt, (1792–1879), English writer and poet  
 Rufus Jones, (1863–1948), American Quaker theologian  
 Thomas R. Kelly, (1893–1941), missionary, educator, and spiritual writer  
 Haven Kimmel, (b. 1965), American memoirist, novelist and children's writer  
 Ben Kingsley, (b. 1943), actor  
 Anne Knight, (1792–1860), children's writer  
 Dave Matthews, (b. 1967), musician  
 Milton Mayer, (1908–1986), US journalist and writer  
 Thomas Merton, (1915–1968). His mother was an American Quaker, but he was baptized and primarily raised as an Anglican  
 James Michener, (1907–1997), US author

## List of Quaker Artists, Page 2 • Session 8

Ethan Mordden, (b. 1949), American writer  
Rich Mullins, (1955–1997), American Christian singer and songwriter  
Lindley Murray, (1745–1826), author of Murray's English Reader  
Edward R. Murrow, (1908–1965), journalist  
Edmund Hort New, (1871–1931), English artist and illustrator  
Carrie Newcomer, (living), American singer-songwriter  
Sally Nicholls, (b. 1983), English children's author  
Nitobe Inazō, (1862–1933), Japanese diplomat, educator, author  
Amelia Opie, (1769–1853), English novelist  
Parker Palmer, (b. 1939), US writer, educator, and campaigner  
David Parlett, (b. 1939), English writer and games inventor  
Oliver Postgate, (1925–2008), English animator, creator of Bagpuss  
William Pumphrey, (1817–1905), pioneer English photographer  
Bonnie Raitt, (b. 1949), US singer and musician  
Edith Reeves, American silent film actress  
Tom Robinson, (b. 1950), English rock musician and disc-jockey  
Clive Sansom, (1910–1981), English, then Tasmanian poet, playwright and educator  
Andrea Seabrook, (born c. 1974), US journalist and broadcaster  
Ian Serraillier, (1912–1994), English novelist, poet and children's writer  
Jeanmarie Simpson, (b. 1959), US theatre artist and peace activist  
Joan Slonczewski, (b. 1956), US biologist and science fiction writer  
Joseph Southall, (1861–1944), painter and pacifist  
Donald Swann, (1923–1994), Welsh-born composer, musician and entertainer  
Heather Tanner, (1903–1993), English writer and peace campaigner.[247]  
Robin Tanner, (1904–1988), English artist, etcher and printmaker  
Henry S. Taylor, winner of the Pulitzer Prize for poetry in 1986  
Valerie Taylor, (1913–1997), novelist  
Peterson Toscano, (b. 1965), US actor, playwright and gay activist  
Connor Trinneer, (b. 1969), actor  
Henry Scott Tuke, (1858–1929), English visual artist  
James Turrell, (b. 1943), US artist  
Elfrida Vipont (1902–1992), English novelist, school principal and Quaker activist.  
Priscilla Wakefield, (1751–1832), English educational writer and philanthropist  
Mary Vaux Walcott, (1860–1940), US botanical artist  
Benjamin West, (1738–1820), US painter  
Jessamyn West, (1902–1984), US novelist  
George Whitehead, (1636–1723), English Quaker lobbyist, preacher and writer  
Walt Whitman, (1819–1892), eminent American poet, born to Hicksite Quaker parents.  
John Greenleaf Whittier, (1807–1892), US poet  
Waldo Williams, (1904–1971), Welsh-language poet and pacifist  
Anna Wing, (1914-2013), English actress



## Quaker Artists Gallery Guide: Visual Artists

1. Artist's Name \_\_\_\_\_

Read the artist's biography page. What is the most interesting fact about this artist to you?

\_\_\_\_\_

Read the quote by this artist. Is there anything in it that sounds Quakerly to you? What?

\_\_\_\_\_

Now look at the examples of this artist's work.

Look at each picture. Which are you most drawn to? \_\_\_\_\_

What is it that draws you to this particular piece? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

What do you see in this artist's work that may reflect his/her Quaker background? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

If you could, what question would you ask this artist? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

2. Artist's Name \_\_\_\_\_

Read the artist's biography page. What is the most interesting fact about this artist to you?

\_\_\_\_\_

Read the quote by this artist. Is there anything in it that sounds Quakerly to you? What?

\_\_\_\_\_

Now look at the examples of this artist's work.

Look at each picture. Which are you most drawn to? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

What is it that draws you to this particular piece? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

What do you see in this artist's work that may reflect his/her Quaker background? \_\_\_\_\_

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If you could, what question would you ask this artist? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**3. Artist's Name** \_\_\_\_\_

**Read the artist's biography page.** What is the most interesting fact about this artist to you?

\_\_\_\_\_

**Read the quote by this artist.** Is there anything in it that sounds Quakerly to you? What?

\_\_\_\_\_

**Now look at the examples of this artist's work.**

Look at each picture. Which are you most drawn to? \_\_\_\_\_

What is it that draws you to this particular piece? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

What do you see in this artist's work that may reflect his/her Quaker background?

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If you could, what question would you ask this artist? \_\_\_\_\_

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## Quaker Artists Gallery Guide: Writers

1. Writer's Name \_\_\_\_\_

**Read the writer's biography page.** What is the most interesting fact about this writer to you?

\_\_\_\_\_

**Read the Selected Quotes Page for this writer.** Which quote do you like best and why?

\_\_\_\_\_

**Take a closer look at the author's books before you.** Check out the description on the back or inside flap. Look at the Table of Contents. If you were going to choose one to read, which would it be, and why?

\_\_\_\_\_

If you could, what question would you ask this writer?

\_\_\_\_\_

2. Writer's Name \_\_\_\_\_

**Read the writer's biography page.** What is the most interesting fact about this writer to you?

\_\_\_\_\_

**Read the Selected Quotes Page for this writer.** Which quote do you like best and why?

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**Take a closer look at the author's books before you.** Check out the description on the back or inside flap. Look at the Table of Contents. If you were going to choose one to read, which would it be, and why?

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If you could, what question would you ask this writer?

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3. **Writer's Name** \_\_\_\_\_

**Read the writer's biography page.** What is the most interesting fact about this writer to you?

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**Read the Selected Quotes Page for this writer.** Which quote do you like best and why?

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**Take a closer look at the author's books before you.** Check out the description on the back or inside flap. Look at the Table of Contents. If you were going to choose one to read, which would it be, and why?

\_\_\_\_\_

If you could, what question would you ask this writer?

\_\_\_\_\_

4. **Writer's Name** \_\_\_\_\_

**Read the writer's biography page.** What is the most interesting fact about this writer to you?

\_\_\_\_\_

**Read the Selected Quotes Page for this writer.** Which quote do you like best and why?

\_\_\_\_\_

**Take a closer look at the author's books before you.** Check out the description on the back or inside flap. Look at the Table of Contents. If you were going to choose one to read, which would it be, and why?

\_\_\_\_\_

If you could, what question would you ask this writer?

\_\_\_\_\_

## Quaker Artists Gallery Guide: Musicians

1. Musician's Name \_\_\_\_\_

**Read the musician's biography page.** What is the most interesting biographical fact to you?

\_\_\_\_\_

**Read the quote by the musician.** Is there anything in it that sounds Quakerly to you? What?

\_\_\_\_\_

**Now watch the music video and look at the lyrics.**

When you're finished, read the lyrics again. What would you say is the overall message of the song?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

What do you hear in this artist's work that may reflect his/her Quaker background? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

If you could, what question would you ask this artist? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

2. Musician's Name \_\_\_\_\_

**Read the musician's biography page.** What is the most interesting biographical fact to you?

\_\_\_\_\_

**Read the quote by the musician.** Is there anything in it that sounds Quakerly to you? What?

\_\_\_\_\_



**Now watch the music video and look at the lyrics.**

When you're finished, read the lyrics again. What would you say is the overall message of the song?

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What do you hear in this artist's work that may reflect his/her Quaker background? \_\_\_\_\_

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If you could, what question would you ask this artist? \_\_\_\_\_

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**3. Musician's Name** \_\_\_\_\_

**Read the musician's biography page.** What is the most interesting biographical fact to you?

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**Read the quote by the musician.** Is there anything in it that sounds Quakerly to you? What?

---

**Now watch the music video and look at the lyrics.**

When you're finished, read the lyrics again. What would you say is the overall message of the song?

---

---

What do you hear in this artist's work that may reflect his/her Quaker background? \_\_\_\_\_

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If you could, what question would you ask this artist? \_\_\_\_\_

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**1780 - 1849**

# **Edward Hicks**

*Image used with permission from Michener Art Museum*

# Edward Hicks

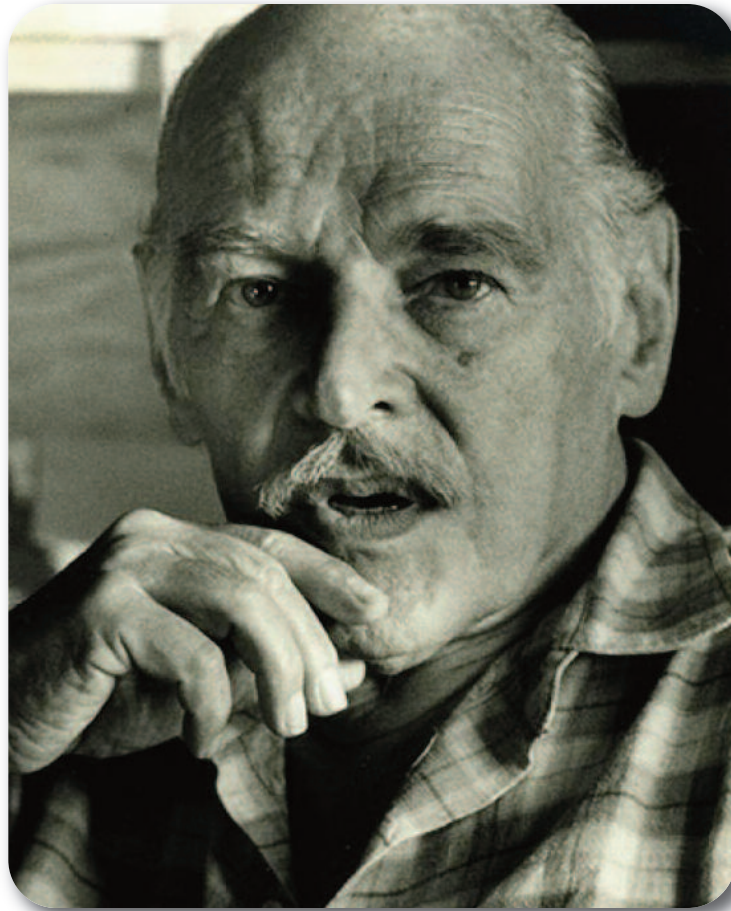
- Artist who, in his lifetime, was more famous as a Quaker minister than a painter.
- Born in 1780 in Pennsylvania.
- Started attending Quaker meetings when he was dissatisfied with his life as a young man.
- A carriage and sign painter by profession.
- Was cousins with Elias Hicks (as in Hicksites).
- Painted more than 60 versions of “The Peaceable Kingdom”, his best known work.
- Hicks’ work was influenced by the Quaker belief of the Inner Light.
- Recognized as one of America’s great primitive painters.

“The highest art a man can practice in his community is the art of peacable living.”

- Edward Hicks







**1901 - 1990**

**Fritz  
Eichenberg**

*Photo by and used with permission from Beverly Hall*

# Fritz Eichenberg

- Artist who worked primarily in wood engraving.
- Born in 1901 in Germany.
- His best-known works were concerned with religion, social justice and nonviolence.
- As a young person, he desired to become “an artist with a message.”
- He also made a living from doing illustrations for children’s books and classic novels.
- Attracted to Taoism and Zen Buddhism as a child, he joined the Religious Society of Friends in 1940.

“I tried to combine the mission of an artist with the mission of a man who believes in mankind and believes that there is that of God in every man.”

- Fritz Eichenberg





**b. 1943**  
**James**  
**Turrell**

*Photo: Pete Huggins  
Used with permission of James Turrell Studio*



# James Turrell

- American artist concerned primarily with light and space
- Born in 1943 in California
- Got his pilot's license when he was 16
- Studied psychology and math in college, then pursued art in graduate school
- Was arrested in 1966 for coaching young men to avoid the Vietnam draft and spent a year in jail
- In “real life” you would walk into Turrell's art pieces and experience them, rather than look at them
- His pieces often change as you're in them

“Thoughts go everywhere when you start to meditate. The first five or ten minutes of meditation always has these rather fertile thoughts. It’s an exciting time, just like when you awaken.”

- James Turrell

“We create the reality in  
which we live.”

- James Turrell



**b. 1961**  
**Phil**  
**Gulley**

*Photo used with permission from Phil Gulley*

# Phil Gulley

- Quaker pastor, writer and speaker.
- Born in 1961 in Danville, Indiana.
- Has published 20 books, both fictional and theological.
- Many characters in his fictional essays are taken from his boyhood in Danville, Indiana.
- Attended Marian College and Christian Theological Seminary, both in Indianapolis.
- His theology books are considered controversial because of the author's support of the idea of "universal salvation."
- He has been challenged by his evangelical members within his Yearly Meeting because of his liberal views and beliefs about Jesus.



## **Books by Philip Gulley**

### **Grace Series**

*If Grace Is True* (with James Mulholland) - 2003

*If God Is Love* (with James Mulholland) - 2004

*If the Church Were Christian* - 2010

*The Evolution of Faith* - 2011

*Living the Quaker Way* - 2013

### **Porch Talk Series**

*Front Porch Tales* - 1997

*Hometown Tales* - 1998

*For Everything a Season* - 1999

*Porch Talk* - 2007

*I Love You, Miss Huddleston* - 2009

### **Harmony Series**

*Home to Harmony* - 2000

*Just Shy of Harmony* - 2001

*Christmas in Harmony* - 2002

*Signs & Wonders* - 2003

*Life Goes On* - 2004

*A Change of Heart* - 2005

*A Christmas Scrapbook* - 2005

*Almost Friends* - 2006

### **Hope Series**

*A Place Called Hope* - 2014

*From If the Church Were Christian, 2010*

Selected Quote from:

## **If the Church Were Christian...**

“It is apparent, after several millennia of experimentation, that the Ten Commandments we Christians all know and love and want to hang in courtrooms haven't lived up to their billing. We're still coveting, fornicating, and stealing, and seeming to enjoy it more than ever. So I've suggested ten new standards around which we can orient our lives. They are as follows:

- If the church were Christian, Jesus would be a model for living, not an object of worship.
- If the church were Christian, affirming our potential would be more important than condemning our brokenness.
- If the church were Christian, reconciliation would be valued over judgment.
- If the church were Christian, gracious behavior would be more important than right belief.
- If the church were Christian, inviting questions would be more important than supplying answers.
- If the church were Christian, encouraging personal exploration would be more important than communal uniformity.
- If the church were Christian, meeting needs would be more important than maintaining institutions.
- If the church were Christian, peace would be more important than power.
- If the church were Christian, it would care more about love and less about sex.
- If the church were Christian, this life would be more important than the afterlife.”

*From Living the Quaker Way, 2013*

## **Is Quakerism a way of life or a religion?”**

“While attending a summer gathering of Friends at a college, I found myself unable to sleep in the warm dormitory room I’d been assigned, so I went downstairs to the air-conditioned lobby where I found a small group of Friends also escaping the heat.

We began talking about the day’s events and soon fell into a spirited conversation that led to a good-natured disagreement.

In the middle of our debate a woman entered the lobby. One of the Friends said, “We’ll let Mary settle it!”

“Settle what?” Mary asked.

“Is Quakerism a way of life or a religion?” the Friend asked. “I say it is a religion, but these Friends say it is a way of life.”

“It is both,” Mary said. “It is a way of life rooted in our experience of God.”

I agreed with Mary, thinking to myself, one couldn’t be a Quaker without also believing in God. A few months later, I met several Friends who identified themselves as atheists. Initially, I thought they were rejecting an image of God they had been taught as children. Many of us do that, eventually arriving at an understanding of God that resonates with our spiritual experiences. But when I engaged these atheists in conversation, I learned their atheism went far beyond their disquiet with a specific childhood image of the Divine. They could not affirm the existence of a Divine Presence they had never personally experienced. They struck me as highly moral people working diligently to better the world. But their sense of integrity would not permit them to claim a relationship to a Divine Presence they had not encountered.

While my practice of Quakerism is rooted in my experience of God, that is not the case for all Quakers. For some Friends—indeed for most Friends—Quakerism is first a religion, an understanding and experience of God that leads to a certain way of life. But for others it is a way of life rich in its own right, needing no origin in or confirmation from a divine entity. To the question, “Is Quakerism a way of life or a religion?” I would answer, “It depends upon the Quaker.” This dual reality explains the wide diversity among Friends today. For some, Quakerism is a religion, a way of comprehending and relating to God, usually through the life and witness of Jesus. But that is not all it is. For the atheist Friend, Quakerism is a way of living in the world so that the world is made more just, loving, and peaceable by his or her presence.”





**b. 1965**

**Haven  
Kimmel**

*Photo used with permission from Haven Kimmel*



# Haven Kimmel

- Author known primarily because of her humorous and touching memoirs about growing up Quaker in small town Indiana.
- Born in 1965 in New Castle, Indiana, and was raised in Mooreland, Indiana.
- Raised a Quaker and is the youngest of three children.
- Received her undergraduate degree in English and Creative Writing from Ball State University, and her graduate degree from Carolina State University.
- Attended seminary at Earlham School of Religion in Richmond, Indiana.
- Lives in North Carolina.

## **Books by Haven Kimmel**

### **Memoirs**

*A Girl Named Zippy:  
Growing Up Small in Mooreland, Indiana* - 2001

*She Got Up Off the Couch,  
and Other Heroic Acts from Mooreland, Indiana* - 2005

### **Fiction**

*The Solace of Leaving Early* - 2002

*Orville: A Dog Story* - 2003

*Something Rising (Light and Swift)* - 2004

*The Used World* - 2007

*Kaline Klattermaster's Tree House (Children's)* - 2008

*Iodine* - 2008

## **Selected Quotes from Haven Kimmel's Memoirs: *A Girl Named Zippy and She Got Up Off the Couch***

“The distance between Mooreland in 1965 and a city like San Francisco in 1965 is roughly equivalent to the distance starlight must travel before we look up casually from a cornfield and see it.”

“...she waited until she and my grandfather Anthel were just home from their honeymoon, and then sat him down and told him this: "Honey, I know you like to take a drink, and that's all right, but be forewarned that I ain't your maid and I ain't your punching bag, and if you ever raise your hand to me you'd best kill me. Because otherwise I'll wait until you're asleep; sew you into the bed; and beat you to death with a frying pan." Until he died, I am told, my grandfather was a gentle man.”

“They did a lot of cleaning in their house, which I considered to be a sign of immoral parenting. The job of parents, as I saw it, was to watch television and step into a child's life only when absolutely necessary, like in the event of a tornado or a potential kidnapping.”

“My mother was good at reading books, making cinnamon biscuits, and coloring in a coloring book. Also she was a good eater of popcorn and knitter of sweaters with my initials right in them. She could sit really still. She knew how to believe in God and sing really loudly. When she sneezed our whole house rocked. My father was a great smoker and driver of vehicles..He could hold a full coffee cup while driving and never spill a drop, even going over bumps. He lost his temper faster than anyone.”

“It was an Indian summer afternoon in Indiana, a rare gift. We walked home slowly. I thought Mom might be wrong about me having all I needed, but just at that moment, I had no need to complain.”

“I slept in my clothes all summer, so I could just hop up in the morning and go. I was working on simplifying my life, which I had discovered could be done very easily if I ceased to do the following: wash my face, brush my hair, brush my teeth, wear shoes.”

*From A Girl Named Zippy: Growing Up Small in Mooreland, Indiana, 2001*

## **Lion**

My dad asked me what I wanted to be when I grew up and I said I'd have to think about it. I questioned some friends, and discovered that these were the options available to me: ice skater, cowboy, teacher of little kids, large animal veterinarian. I didn't really, in my deepest heart, want to be any of those. I began to fear that I might live my whole life without gainful employment, as most of the rest of my family had.

Dad told me to think about what I enjoyed doing most, and how I wanted people to see me when I was grown, and I set my mind to that. I was deeply, tragically in love with Telly Savalas at the time, and carried his picture around in an old wallet my grandma, Mom Mary, had given me. My love for him made me dissatisfied with my own life.

I was in a state all during that career time, and then one night, just before I fell asleep, I realized what I wanted to be. The next morning I jumped down the stairs, skipping every other one, so that my mom called me Herd of Elephants. I went outside, where my dad was puttering in his tool shed, and told him I wanted to belong to the Mafia. He asked what did I mean when I said that, and I said like in the movies, and he nodded.

A few days later he came home with a framed certificate printed on very genuine yellow paper that said I was an official, lifetime member of the Mafia. Some of it was in Italian and some of it was just in an Italian accent. A man named Leonardo "The Lion" Gravitano Salvatore had signed it with a tall, threatening signature.

After that my life changed, and I mean for the better. Hardly anyone ever bothered me, except for my sister, who must have belonged to whatever is bigger and meaner than the Mafia. Maybe the Jehovah's Witnesses. She dared even to lock me out of the house one night when my parents were away, when there was a bat on the front porch that was clearly diseased and looking for hair. My brother came from out of nowhere and unlocked the door, and just in time, too. Back in the house I gave my sister a whole host of menacing, Italian faces, which she pretended to ignore.

Dad asked me did I want to learn to dance and I said yes. He put the "Theme from a Summer Place" on the record player and then had me stand on top of his feet while he led me in a box step. Mom said we were quite a couple of dancers. It was so nice whirling around the living room to that summery music that for a moment I forgot about Telly Savalas and my own life of crime and was just carried away. Then the song ended and my dad stepped back and gave me a little bow and asked who loves ya, baby, and I laughed out loud and said *you do*.







**1907 - 1997**

**James  
Michener**

*Photo courtesy of US National Archives #6475835*

# James Michener

- Author of more than 40 books; most are lengthy historical novels about families that span the lives of many generations in a specific place.
- Abandoned as a baby in Doylestown, Pennsylvania, adopted, and raised a Quaker.
- Was also a high school teacher, college professor, and served in the Navy during WWII.
- Strongly influenced by his Quaker heritage; he worked hard, lived simply, and was generous with his earnings.
- In addition to writing novels, short stories and non-fiction, Michener was very involved with movies, TV series and radio.
- Donated more than \$100 million to educational and writing institutions.

## **Novels by James Michener**

*Tales of the South Pacific - 1947*

*The Fires of Spring - 1949*

*Return to Paradise - 1950*

*The Bridges at Toko-ri - 1953*

*Sayonara - 1954*

*Hawaii - 1959*

*Caravans - 1963*

*The Source - 1965*

*The Drifters - 1971*

*Centennial - 1974*

*Chesapeake - 1978*

*The Watermen - 1978*

*The Covenant - 1980*

*Space - 1982*

*Poland - 1983*

*Texas - 1985*

*Legacy - 1987*

*Alaska - 1988*

*Caribbean - 1989*

*Journey - 1989*

*The Novel - 1991*

*South Pacific - 1992*

*Mexico - 1992*

*Recessional - 1994*

*Miracle in Seville - 1995*

*Matecumbe - 2007*

## Selected Quotes by James Michener

“I think young people ought to seek that experience that is going to knock them off center.”

“Character consists of what you do on the third and fourth tries.”

“The master in the art of living makes little distinction between his work and his play, his labor and his leisure, his mind and his body, his information and his recreation, his love and his religion. He hardly knows which is which. He simply pursues his vision of excellence at whatever he does, leaving others to decide whether he is working or playing. To him he's always doing both. ”

“A nation becomes what its young people read in their youth. Its ideals are fashioned then, its goals strongly determined.”

“We seek God so earnestly, Eliav reflected, not to find Him but to discover ourselves.”

— *The Source*

“It was his opinion that a man had to wait until he was dead to know the meaning of God, unless he happened to have known the sea in his youth.”

— *Hawaii*

“[Very rich people] with brains make a great effort to hold on to every penny they have while preaching to the general population that freedom and dignity and patriotism are possible only under their protection; in this way they elicit the support of the very people they hold in subjection.”

— *Poland*

“There are no insoluble problems. Only time-consuming ones.”

“It takes courage to know when you ought to be afraid.”

“An age is called Dark, not because the light fails to shine, but because people refuse to see it.”

From *The Source*, 1965

## The Roman and Rabbi Gimzo

"A Roman came to Rabbi Gimzo the Water Carrier, and asked, "What is this study of the law that you Jews engage in?" and Gimzo replied, "I shall explain. There were two men on a roof, and they climbed down the chimney. One's face became sooty. The other's not. Which one washed his face?" The Roman said, "That's easy, the sooty one, of course." Gimzo said, "No. The man without the soot looked at his friend, saw that the man's face was dirty, assumed that his was too, and washed it."

Cried the Roman, "Ah ha! So that's the study of law. Sound reasoning." But Gimzo said, "You foolish man, you don't understand. Let me explain again. Two men on a roof. They climb down a chimney. One's face is sooty, the other's not. Which one washes?" The Roman said, "As you just explained, the man without the soot." Gimzo cried, "No, you foolish one! There was a mirror on the wall and the man with the dirty face saw how sooty it was and washed it."

The Roman said, "Ah ha! So that's the study of law! Conforming to the logical." But Rabbi Gimzo said, "No, you foolish one. Two men climbed down the chimney. One's face became sooty? The other's not? That's impossible. You're wasting my time with such a proposition."

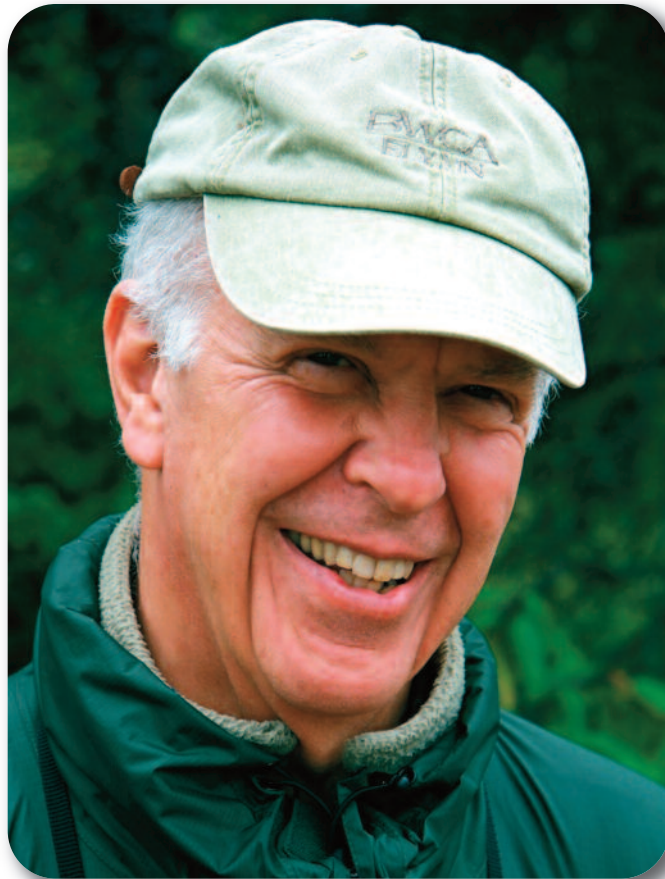
And the Roman said, "So that's the law! Common sense." And Gimzo said, "You foolish man! Of course it was possible. When the first man climbed down the chimney he brushed the soot away. So the man who followed found none to mar him."

And the Roman cried, "That's brilliant, Rabbi Gimzo. Law is getting at the basic facts." And for the last time Gimzo said, "No, you foolish man. Who could brush all the soot from a chimney? Who could ever understand all the facts?"

Humbly the Roman asked, "Then what is the law?" And Gimzo said quietly, "*It's doing the best we can to ascertain God's intention*, for there were indeed two men on a roof, and they did climb down the same chimney. The first man emerged completely clean while it was the second who was covered with soot, and neither man washed his face, because you forgot to ask me whether there was any water in the basin. There was none."







**b. 1939**

# **Parker Palmer**

*Photo by and courtesy of Sharon L Palmer*

# Parker Palmer

- Author, educator, activist who focuses on issues in education, community, leadership, spirituality and social change.
- Born in Chicago in 1939.
- Has published nine books, and over a hundred essays.
- After getting a degree in Philosophy & Sociology, he attended seminary but quit after one year; he then got a Masters and Doctorate in Sociology.
- He experienced a spiritual awakening when he became Dean of Studies at Quaker community Pendle Hill, where he remained for 11 years.
- Founder and Senior Partner of the *Center for Courage & Renewal*.

## **Books by Parker J Palmer**

*To Know As We Are Known:  
Education as a Spiritual Journey*  
1980

*The Promise of Paradox:  
A Celebration of Contradictions in the Christian Life*  
1980

*The Company of Strangers:  
Christians & the Renewal of America's Public Life*  
1983

*The Courage to Teach:  
Exploring the Inner Landscape of a Teacher's Life*  
1997

*The Active Life:  
A Spirituality of Work, Creativity, and Caring*  
1999

*Let Your Life Speak:  
Listening for the Voice of Vocation*  
2000

*A Hidden Wholeness:  
The Journey Toward an Undivided Life*  
2004

*The Heart of Higher Education:  
A Call to Renewal*  
2010

*Healing the Heart of Democracy:  
The Courage to Create a Politics Worthy of the Human Spirit*  
2011

## Selected Quotes by Parker Palmer:

“Before I can tell my life what I want to do with it, I must listen to my life telling me who I am.”

— *Let Your Life Speak: Listening for the Voice of Vocation*

“Each time a door closes, the rest of the world opens up.”

— *Let Your Life Speak: Listening for the Voice of Vocation*

“I want my inner truth to be the plumb line for the choices I make about my life—about the work that I do and how I do it, about the relationships I enter into and how I conduct them.”

— *A Hidden Wholeness: The Journey Toward an Undivided Life*

“Violence is what happens when we don't know what else to do with our suffering.”

— *Healing the Heart of Democracy: The Courage to Create a Politics Worthy of the Human Spirit*

“Way has never opened in front of me...but a lot of way has closed behind me, and that has had the same guiding effect.”

— *Let Your Life Speak: Listening for the Voice of Vocation*

“Afraid that our inner light will be extinguished or our inner darkness exposed, we hide our true identities from each other. In the process, we become separated from our own souls. We end up living divided lives, so far removed from the truth we hold within that we cannot know the “integrity that comes from being what you are.”

— *A Hidden Wholeness: The Journey Toward an Undivided Life*

“A politician who brings personal integrity into leadership helps us reclaim the popular trust that distinguishes true democracy from its cheap imitations.”

— *A Hidden Wholeness: The Journey Toward an Undivided Life*

“From first days in school, we are taught to listen to everything and everyone but ourselves, to take in all our clues about living from the people and powers around us.”

— *Let Your Life Speak: Listening for the Voice of Vocation*

“Our real freedom comes from being aware that we do not have to save the world, merely make a difference in the place where we live.”

*From A Hidden Wholeness: The Journey Toward an Undivided Life,*

## **True Community**

Five years after leaving Berkeley, I found myself sitting in circles again. This time it was at Pendle Hill, a Quaker living-Learning community near Philadelphia, where I spent eleven years starting in the mid-1970s. But these circles, I soon discovered, were of a different sort. They were not heady, aggressive, self-congratulatory, or manipulative. They were gentle, respectful, and reverent in the way they honored self and world, and slowly they changed my life.

In these quiet Quaker circles, people were doing neither the amateur psychotherapy nor the faux politics that I had experienced in Berkeley. Instead, they were doing therapy and politics rightly understood: reaching in toward their own wholeness, reaching out toward the world's needs, and trying to live their lives at the intersection of the two.

In these quiet Quaker circles, I saw people challenged, but I never saw anyone harmed. I witnessed more personal transformations than I had seen before, and I watched more people embrace their social responsibilities as well. That was when I started to understand why Quakers, who have always been few in number, have often been overrepresented in the great social issues of their time.

The circles of trust I experienced at Pendle Hill are a rare form of community—one that supports rather than supplants the individual quest for integrity—that is rooted in two basic beliefs. First, we all have an inner teacher whose guidance is more reliable than anything we can get from a doctrine, ideology, collective belief system, institution, or leader. Second, we all need other people to invite, amplify, and help us discern the inner teacher's voice for at least three reasons:

- The journey toward inner truth is too taxing to be made solo: lacking support, the solitary traveler soon becomes weary or fearful and is likely to quit the road.
- The path is too deeply hidden to be traveled without company: finding our way involves clues that are subtle and sometimes misleading, requiring the kind of discernment that can happen only in dialogue.
- The destination is too daunting to be achieved alone: we need community to find the courage to venture into the alien lands to which the inner teacher may call us.







**b. 1941**

**Joan  
Baez**

*Photo courtesy of National Archives #542017*

# Joan Baez

- Folk singer, songwriter, musician, activist whose music often includes songs of protest or social justice.
- Born in Staten Island, New York, in 1941.
- Her family converted to Quakerism when she was a little girl.
- Has released over 30 albums.
- Was one of the most prominent folk singer / activists of the 1960s and appeared on the cover of *Time Magazine*.
- Played at the March on Washington for civil rights in 1963 and Woodstock in 1969.
- Was one of the first musicians to use her music as a method of social protest.

“If people have to put labels on me, I’d prefer the first label to be human being, the second label to be pacifist, and the third to be folk singer.”

- Joan Baez

“I think music has the power to transform people, and in doing so, it has the power to transform situations—some large and some small.”

- Joan Baez

## "We Shall Overcome"

We shall overcome,  
We shall overcome,  
We shall overcome, some day.

Oh, deep in my heart,  
I do believe  
We shall overcome, some day.

We'll walk hand in hand,  
We'll walk hand in hand,  
We'll walk hand in hand, some day.

Oh, deep in my heart,  
  
We shall live in peace,  
We shall live in peace,  
We shall live in peace, some day.

Oh, deep in my heart,  
  
We shall all be free,  
We shall all be free,  
We shall all be free, some day.

Oh, deep in my heart,  
  
We are not afraid,  
We are not afraid,  
We are not afraid, TODAY

Oh, deep in my heart,  
  
We shall overcome,  
We shall overcome,  
We shall overcome, some day.

Oh, deep in my heart,  
I do believe  
We shall overcome, some day.







**b. 1967**

# **Dave Matthews**

*Marc Pagani Photography (/gallery-12p1.html)/Shutterstock.com*

# Dave Matthews

- Singer and songwriter, musician and actor; lead singer for the Dave Matthews Band.
- Born in Johannesburg, South Africa, in 1967 to a Quaker family, was raised in South Africa and New York, and now lives in Seattle.
- After graduating high school, Dave moved from South Africa to New York to avoid mandatory military service because of his Quaker pacifist beliefs.
- From 2000 to 2010, Dave Matthews Band sold more tickets and earned more money than any other act in North America.
- While he has said that he prays, he has also stated that he is agnostic.

“We owe a faith to the world and to ourselves. We owe a grace and gratitude to things that have brought us here. But I think it’s very ignorant to say, ‘Well, for everything, God has a plan.’ That’s like an excuse. Maybe the faithful act is to commit to something, to take action, as opposed to saying, ‘Well, everything is in the hand of God.’”

- Dave Matthews

“I was raised Quaker. I pray, but I think I pray for myself not in the hopes that anyone’s or anything’s listening. I don’t believe in any kind of God that pays attention to us as individuals. I think it’s absurd. But I’d say I believe in the ground underneath me, and beyond that, things get less and less sure. ”

- Dave Matthews

## “Everyday”

Pick me up, love!  
 (Pick me up, love)  
 Hey, how long, how long, how long  
 (Everyday)  
 Everyday, ah

Pick me up, oh, from the bottom  
 Up to the top, love, everyday  
 Pay no mind to taunts or advances  
 I take my chances on everyday

Left to right  
 Up and down, love  
 I push up love, love, everyday  
 Jump in the mud, oh  
 Get your hands dirty with  
 Love it up on everyday

All you need is  
 All you want is  
 All you need is love.  
 All you need is  
 What you want is  
 All you need is love.

Everyday  
 Everyday  
 Oh, Everyday...

Pick me up, love, from the bottom  
 Up onto the top, love, everyday  
 Pay no mind to taunts or advances  
 I'm gonna take my chances on  
 everyday

Left to right  
 Up and up and inside out right  
 Good love fight for everyday  
 Jump in the mud, mud  
 Get your hands filthy, love  
 Give it up, love  
 Everyday

All you need is  
 All you want is  
 All you need is love.  
 All you need is  
 What you want is  
 All you need is love.  
 Oh...

What you've got  
 Lay it down on me  
 What you've got  
 Lay it down on me

All you need is  
 All you want is  
 All you need is love.  
 All you need is  
 What you want is  
 All you need is love.

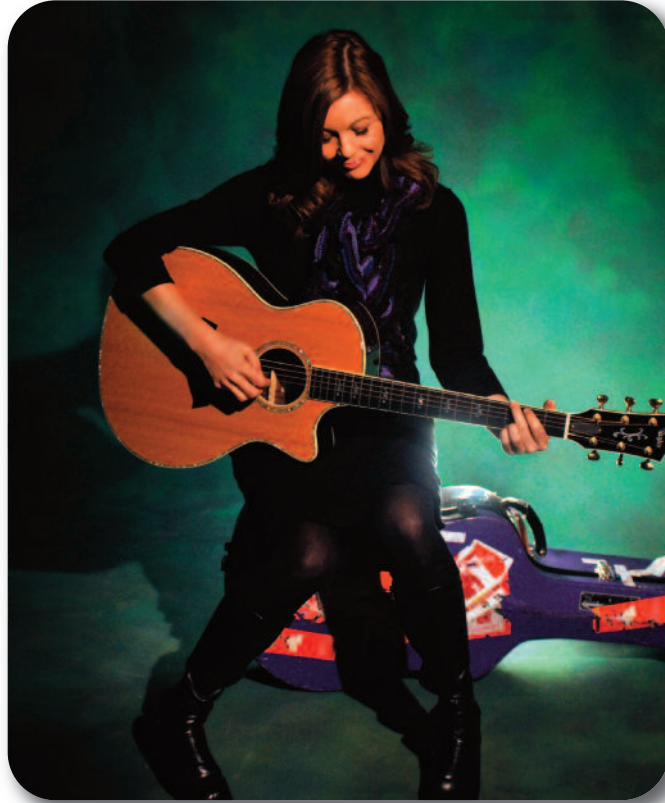
Everyday  
 Everyday  
 Oh, Everyday...

Pick me up love  
 Lift me up love  
 Pick me up love  
 Everyday...

Up from the bottom, everyday  
 Up to the top love, everyday  
 Pick me up love  
 Lift me up love  
 Pick me up love  
 Everyday







**b. 1958**

# **Carrie Newcomer**

*Photo by Jim McGuire and courtesy of Carrie Newcomer*

# Carrie Newcomer

- Singer and songwriter, activist and author.
- Born in Michigan in 1958; raised in Indiana.
- Went to Ball State and Goshen College.
- Has produced 15 solo CDs and many collaborations with other musicians, authors, and philosophers.
- Traveled to India as a cultural ambassador, and to Kenya on behalf of Interfaith Hunger Initiative.
- Gives a percentage of her album sales to charitable organizations including American Friends Service Committee and The Center for Courage and Renewal (Parker Palmer's organization).
- Plays guitar and mountain dulcimer.

“Something good happened to my writing when I stopped being afraid to do something simple, for the fear that people might think I couldn’t do something more complex. Don’t be confused by the word ‘simple’. ‘Simple’ is not easy, it is clear voiced, and fearlessly elegant.”

- Carrie Newcomer

“A dog is grateful for what is, which I am finding to be the soundest kind of wisdom and very good theology.”

- Carrie Newcomer

## The Gathering Of Spirits

**Chorus:** Let it go my love my truest,  
Let it sail on silver wings  
Life's a twinkling that's for certain,  
But it's such a fine thing  
There's a gathering of spirits  
There's a festival of friends  
And we'll take up where we left off  
When we all meet again.

I can't explain it. I couldn't if I tried  
How the only things we carry  
Are the things we hold inside  
Like a day out in the open,  
Like the love we won't forget  
Like the laughter that we started  
And hasn't died down yet

### Chorus

Oh yeah, now didn't we  
And don't we make it shine  
Aren't we standing in the center of  
Something rare and fine  
Some glow like embers  
Or light through colored glass  
Some give it all in one great flame  
Throwing kisses as they pass

### Chorus

Just east of Eden  
But there's heaven in our midst  
And we're never really all that far  
From those we love and miss  
Wade out in the water  
There's a glory all around  
The wisest say there's a 1000 ways  
To kneel and kiss the ground

### Chorus





# **Session 9:**

*Quaker Affirmation*

**Quakers  
in Action:  
What Quakers Are  
Doing in the World  
Today**



<p><b>Quakers in Action: Quaker Organizations in the World Today</b></p>	<p><b>Where is the main office located?</b></p>	<p><b>Based on their home page, what seems to be their main focus?</b></p>
<p><b>AFSC</b> <b>American Friends Service Committee</b> <i><a href="http://afsc.org">http://afsc.org</a></i></p>		<p>(lower right, "Who We Are")</p>
<p><b>FCNL</b> <b>Friends Committee on National Legislation</b> <i><a href="http://fcnl.org">http://fcnl.org</a></i></p>		<p>(Under slideshow on right)</p>
<p><b>Right Sharing of World Resources</b> <i><a href="http://www.rswr.org/">http://www.rswr.org/</a></i></p>		<p>(Under slide show)</p>
<p><b>Quaker Earthcare Witness</b> <i><a href="http://www.quakerearthcare.org">http://www. quakerearthcare.org</a></i></p>		<p>(Under name, top of page)</p>

<b>In the “About Us” section, find 7-10 words that seem important and list below.</b>	<b>What’s one way people can get involved?</b>	<b>On a scale of 1 to 10, how easy is their website to maneuver and understand?</b>
(Bottom of page)	(Bottom of page)	



## Right Sharing of World Resources

- Began in 1967.
- Works to relieve poverty in the world by empowering women and families.
- Current projects are in India, Kenya and Sierra Leone.
- Gives grants to jump-start micro-businesses for women in developing countries.



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## Quaker Earthcare Witness



- Quaker organization with environmental focus.
- Founded in 1987.
- Organization “takes spirit-led action to address ecological and social crises” from a Quaker spiritual perspective.
- Works via Quaker meetings to raise awareness and effect change.
- Awards environmental mini-grants for Friends’ organizations.

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## Quaker Voluntary Service



- Young adults work full-time in professional positions at community based organizations.
- Volunteers receive housing, food, insurance and a small stipend.
- In addition to their work, volunteers also participate in workshops, retreats and continuing education and worship with local Quaker meeting.
- Focus on social justice, faith, community building.
- Current placements in Atlanta, Boston, Philadelphia, Portland.

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# Final Project Guidelines and Ideas

## Quaker Affirmation Class



The culminating activity for Quaker Affirmation Class is a final project of your choosing.

You may select any project that reflects your spiritual journey; use your interests, talents, and/or what you've learned from this course of study.

You will be presenting your project to the Meeting on \_\_\_\_\_.

You may choose to do a joint project with another class member if the project is appropriately ambitious.

### Your final project must:

- Have a presentation time of 3-5 minutes
- Have a Quaker theme
- Have grown directly or indirectly from something you studied in Quaker Affirmation Class
- Be able to be displayed in \_\_\_\_\_.
- Reflect an appropriate amount of reflection, thought and preparation
- Be approved by Class Leader

### In choosing what to do for your final project, please consider the following questions:

- What have you been most interested in during this class?
  - Quaker History?
  - The Testimonies?
  - Quaker organizations in the world?
  - Quaker worship or processes?
  - Quaker theology?
  - Something else?
- How do you like to express yourself?
  - Through writing?
  - Art?
  - Public speaking?
  - Video?
  - Something else?
- What topic that we've studied would you most like to learn more about?
  - The Underground Railroad?
  - Conscientious Objection?
  - Clearness Committee?
  - A specific Quaker artist?
  - Something else?

**You may do whatever you like (with approval), but here are some ideas of what you might create for your project to get your creative juices flowing:**

- Word and/or picture collage
- Produce a newspaper with articles about a topic
- Design a board game
- Create a comic book about a Quaker historical event
- Write diary entries from the point of view of a historical Quaker figure
- Series of letters to and from a past and present Quaker; e.g., William Penn and Phil Gulley
- Piece of art
- Power Point Presentation
- Song or poetry
- Design a website
- Select a Quaker we've studied and write an "interview" with them
- Dress up like one of the Quakers we've studied and present a monologue from his or her point of view
- Produce a tri-fold brochure or pamphlet with drawings, pictures, and text that advertises or promotes a Quaker organization or location
- An illustrated and labeled map of Quaker history; e.g., places where Penn traveled
- Scrapbook that could have been created by one of the Quakers we've studied
- Create a CD with a collection of contemporary songs that, in your opinion, reflect Quaker beliefs and theology accompanied by a cover and liner that illustrate why
- Select a current event that Quakers might be motivated to become involved with and explore why and how
- Design an organization that addresses an issue in society and reflects Quaker theology
- Write and perform a skit
- Make a video
- Create a test that covers the whole class with an answer key
- Hold a mock court case
- Create an episode of a reality show
- Create a game show and perform
- Have a panel discussion of "experts"
- Make a short documentary film
- Create a museum exhibit
- Create a glossary of relevant terms
- Write a handbook or instruction book
- or.... SOMETHING ELSE?

# **Session 10:**

*Quaker Affirmation*

**Wrapping  
Up:  
Your Final Project**





Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

## Quaker Affirmation Class Post-Assessment Evaluation

Reflect on the topics listed below. Place a check mark in the appropriate box that best describes your understanding of the topics today.

<b>Quaker Affirmation Topics</b>	Not at all	Very little	Somewhat	A great deal
<b>Quaker History</b> George Fox, William Penn & other historical figures				
<b>Quaker Testimonies</b> Simplicity, Peace, Integrity, Community, Equality				
<b>Quaker Theology</b> What do Quakers believe about God, Jesus, the Bible, the sacraments?				
<b>Meeting for Worship</b> Unprogrammed worship, programmed worship, meeting for worship				
<b>Quaker Discernment</b> Queries, Clearness Committee, Conscientious Objection				
<b>Comparative Religions</b> World religions: Judaism, Buddhism, Hinduism, Christianity, Islam				
<b>Let Your Life Speak</b> Quaker artists, musicians and writers				
<b>What are Quakers doing in the world today?</b>				

**On the back, please answer the following:**

1. What did you learn from Quaker Affirmation Class?
2. How did the leaders and fellow classmates support you over the past year on this journey?



## Final Project

# Worksheet



This series of questions and prompts is designed to help you decide on a project.

- Below is a list of the different topics we've studied over the course of Quaker Affirmation class.
- Read through the list and checkmark 5 to 7 topics that were most interesting to you.
- Feel free to look back through your notebook to refresh your memory.

### Part 1:

#### 1. Quaker History I

- George Fox, Margaret Fell, and/or beginnings of Quakerism  
 Barclay's Apology (early statement of Quaker belief)

#### 2. Quaker History II

- Quaker missionaries coming to America in mid-1600s  
 William Penn and/or founding of Pennsylvania  
 John Woolman, who worked to convince Quakers to release their slaves in 1700s  
 Elizabeth Fry and prison reform  
 Lucretia Mott, activist for women's rights, social reform, abolition of slavery  
 Levi Coffin and/or the Underground Railroad  
 Rufus Jones, founder of American Friends Service Committee

#### 3. Quaker Testimonies

- Quaker Testimonies - Simplicity, Peace, Integrity, Community, Equality, Stewardship;  
 focus on one or all

#### 4. Quaker Theology

- Quaker Theology  
 The Inner Light  
 Quakers and Baptism/Communion

#### 5. Quaker Meeting for Worship

- Primary components of Quaker Meeting for Worship  
 Silent Meetings vs. Pastored Meetings

**6. Discernment**

- \_\_\_\_\_ Quaker Use of Queries
- \_\_\_\_\_ Quaker Meeting for Business (How Quakers conduct business)
- \_\_\_\_\_ Clearness Committee
- \_\_\_\_\_ Quaker Marriage Ceremony
- \_\_\_\_\_ Conscientious Objection

**7. Comparative Religions**

- \_\_\_\_\_ How Quakers differ from other faiths

**8. Let Your Life Speak: Quaker Artists, Writers, and Musicians**

- \_\_\_\_\_ A Quaker Artist, e.g., Edward Hicks, Fritz Eichenberg, James Turrell
- \_\_\_\_\_ A Quaker Writer, e.g., Phil Gulley, Haven Kimmel, James Michener, Parker Palmer
- \_\_\_\_\_ A Quaker Musician, e.g., Joan Baez, Dave Matthews, Carrie Newcomer
- \_\_\_\_\_ The idea of art (music, writing, etc.) as a way to express spirituality

**9. Quakers in Action: What Quakers Are Doing in the World Today**

- \_\_\_\_\_ What our meeting is doing in our community
- \_\_\_\_\_ American Friends Service Committee
- \_\_\_\_\_ Friends Committee on National Legislation
- \_\_\_\_\_ Right Sharing of World Resources
- \_\_\_\_\_ Quaker Earthcare Witness
- \_\_\_\_\_ Quaker Voluntary Service

**Part 2:**

Checkmark three ways you like to express yourself:

- |  |                |                |                        |
|--|----------------|----------------|------------------------|
| _____ Writing                            | _____ Art      | _____ Music    | _____ Poster           |
| _____ Speech                             | _____ Research | _____ Acting   | _____ Video Production |
| _____ PowerPoint                         | _____ Teaching | _____ Politics | _____ Website Design   |
| _____ Organizing People Around a Project |                |                |                        |

**Part 3:** Now write your answers from Parts 1 and 2 below:

**Checked from Part 1:**

**Checked from Part 2:**

_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

Using the sheet provided on the next page, brainstorm with a partner or with the group projects you might do when you consider the above information.



# Final Project Planning Worksheet



This series of instructions is designed to help you plan how you will complete your project.

What project have you chosen?

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In as much detail as possible, describe what you're going to create:

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What materials and resources do you need to gather?

List everything you can think of that you'll need to create your project:

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Now make a list of the steps you'll take to complete your project over the next two weeks:

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_
6. \_\_\_\_\_
7. \_\_\_\_\_
8. \_\_\_\_\_
9. \_\_\_\_\_
10. \_\_\_\_\_





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