



FAITH & FAMILY CONNECTION



March 7th, 2022

Having the virtue of industriousness means that you are diligent and hard-working, especially in a way that will produce maturity. When we are young, being industrious can look like: completing homework on time, doing chores without being asked, taking care of pets, etc. As you grow older each year, showing your industriousness also grows and becomes more detailed and complex, each year building upon the previously shown work, thus producing maturity. The Bible has much to say about hard-work and sowing the seeds of righteousness in our lives. While not all of us are called to be farmers, we can learn a great deal about hard-work in our own life through the work of a farmer. Industriousness does not just mean you work hard in your day-job, it means you are diligent about doing the right thing in every situation. Farmers work tirelessly day-in and day-out. The work never stops. This is the diligent work for Christ that we, as Christians, are all called to do in whatever and wherever God has placed us. Listen to Paul Harvey's 'God Made a Farmer' speech and then think of it in the context of the work that God has placed in your life and how it all relates to the Colossians passage below.

VIRTUE OF THE WEEK: INDUSTRIOUSNESS

"Let us not become weary in doing good, for at the proper time we will reap a harvest if we do not give up."
Galatians 6:9



Ideas for Families:

- **Read & Discuss together:**
Colossians 3:23-24
- **Discuss:** What should the motivation be for your diligent work in your life?
- **Pray:** Almighty God, give us a motivated heart to serve You in all we do. Let our work, through actions and words, not be self-serving, but to bring You glory.



St. Bede

St. Bede was an English monk in the early Middle Ages. At that time there were not very many books because they were so large and were written by hand. Bede worked in the monastery's scriptorium, the room where the monks copied books. He would meditate on the Scripture passages as he copied them. Soon he was writing his own books. Most were about Scripture, but he also wrote about history and philosophy. He wrote the first history of England and Ireland. He died when he was sixty-two and had written forty-five books.