



IMPACT U

Impacting Canada Ministries

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First Year Program

Mission Statement:

Equipping Christians for Effective Living and Kingdom Building

Course Syllabus

Real Faith

Semester: Winter 2017-2018

Course Location: In-Class

All students are required to read and have a thorough understanding of the syllabus. Any questions of concerns need to be addressed by the instructor.

Section I – Overview

Your instructor for this course:

Instructor: Pastor Jeff Loewen

E-mail: info@jlmin.org

Course description:

Faith is not a fad or trend for this year, where we move on to something else next year. It's something by which we live. Our livelihood ultimately depends on our understanding and application of faith, not society's ideals of faith, but real faith founded and taken from the pages of God's Word.

Equipping Christians for effective living and kingdom building requires faith in God. To live, not just exist, but live for God and build with Him, we must know how to trust and walk with Him.

Learning Outcomes:

By the end of this course you will know:

1. What faith is and why it's important.
2. Where to get faith.
3. What the expectation factor is.
4. Why saying and speaking is important to your beliefs.
5. What DOA – doing, obeying, and acting means.
6. How to learn by precept and example.
7. How to overcome 'yeah but...'
8. What it means to 'take it.'

You will also be able to:

1. Get, grow, and strengthen your faith.
2. Gauge your faith.
3. Have control in your life.
4. Receive desired results.
5. Recognize faith neutralizers
6. Enjoy a better life in your family, health, finances, protection, safety, and personally with joy, love, forgiveness, confidences, and much more.
7. Enjoy a deeper relationship and intimacy with your heavenly Father.

Program Goals:

This course contributes to the fulfillment of the following program goals:

1. First Year Certificate in Faith Studies
2. Second Year Certificate in Christian Leadership
3. Third Year Certificate in advanced Biblical Studies

Section II – Course Requirements

In order to succeed in this course, you will need to fully understand the following:

1. **Attendance and Participation:** Consistently attend and participate in the class. Your attendance and participation are important means for the instructor to assess your skills, quality of thought, and growth as a student.
2. **Assignments:** Pay close and timely attention to reading assignments and other assigned work. You are responsible for finishing assigned readings, and completing other projects and assignments by the date assigned by the instructor. All late assignments are penalized as described under the section “**Late Assignments.**”
3. **Writing:** All papers and essays must fall in line with the following format: Times New Roman font, 12 point size font, double spaced, and must include a title, students name, date, and a list of references used throughout the paper. An example is included in this syllabus.

Section III – Policies and Procedures

Submission of Assignments:

All written assignments (unless otherwise instructed) for this course should be submitted via email to the school administrator at jordy@impactingcanada.ca. All papers should be submitted as a Microsoft Word document (.doc). When saving your document, the file name should include your name and assignment, in that order - for example, “John Smith, The Spirit of Faith Book Report.” When sending your assignment, include your name and the assignment name in the email subject line. This makes it easier for your instructor to track your work.

Lateness Policy:

All assignments are to be turned in on time. If at all possible, students must try and contact the instructor or school administrator in advanced of the scheduled due date when an assignment will be late. The faculty member reserves the right to waive the lateness penalty when extenuating circumstances arise, but only when the student has communicated in writing with the faculty. Failure to turn in an assignment on the scheduled date will result in a **10%** reduction in grade of the assignment. No assignment will be accepted **ten days** after the assignment is due.

Emailing Your Instructor:

The subject line of all e-mail messages related to this course should include the course name and the name of the student (For example, SUBJECT: Effective Prayer, John Smith). Following these directions enables the instructor to identify the student and course, helping them respond quicker. Students should always include their first and last name at the end of all e-mail messages.

Attendance and Participation Policy:

At Impact U, class attendance, understood as the act of being present, is considered separate from participating in class. Attendance alone does not guarantee learning, engagement with the class through participation in discussions, and by asking/answering questions benefits all students in the class.

Attendance is tracked weekly. Instructors determine at what level a student is participating according to their discretion. Work turned in late can also result in the loss of participation marks.

School Withdrawal:

Students who have not attended a class, will, at the end of the second week of the course – in accordance with regular educational practice – be assumed to have unofficially dropped and will be dropped from that course.

Impact U Honour Code:

Students are on their honour to complete assignments with honesty and integrity. Academic dishonesty involves intentionally, or unintentionally stealing the intellectual property of others. Avoid plagiarism by correctly crediting the source of information that is not your own.

Section IV – Schedule and Evaluation

Course Schedule:

Week One: Wednesday, Oct 18

- Why Faith, Where to Get Faith, Expectation Factor

Week Two: Wednesday, Oct 25

- The Purposes of Beliefs, Saying, Nuggets

Week Three: Wednesday, Nov 1

- DOA - Doing, Obeying, Acting

Week Four: Wednesday, Nov 8

- Take It -Possessing what is Ours, Fighting the Good Fight of Faith, Taking Your Forgiveness, Healing, and Prosperity.
- Quiz
- Listen to the two MP3 audio messages by Norvel Hayes
- Due: 3 page audio report essay on the two MP3 audio messages by Norvel Hayes.

Method of Evaluation:

The final grade for this course will reflect an understanding of the course content and quality of thought as expressed in:

1. Attendance: **15%** of final grade.
2. Participation: **15%** of final grade.
3. Listening Assignment: **20%** of final grade.
 - a. You will be asked at the end of the course whether or not you completed the reading assignments as given to you. You will indicate whether or not you completed the readings based on the honour system.
4. Quiz: **20%** of final grade.
5. Audio Report: **30%** of final grade.

WRITTEN ASSIGNMENT FORMAT EXAMPLE

John Smith – Name goes first on the top left

Pastor Joseph Anderson – Instructor's name

Christianity & Government – Course name

16 December 2016 – Date

Magna Carta's Relevance in the Modern World - title

The title, Magna Carta, means 'great charter' in Latin, it was drafted and signed in 1215 AD by the English barons and King John at Runnymede ("Magna Carta"). The charter contains 63 distinct clauses; these consist of laws the king and barons both agreed to submit under. Eric T. Kasper, an assistant professor of political science at the University of Wisconsin-Barron County, explains Magna Carta's historic setting in his article "The Influence of Magna Carta in Limiting Executive Power in the War on Terror." King John controversially ascended to the English throne after his brother, King Richard I passed away in 1199 (549). The people and the barons did not like King John because of his tax increases, a result of his on-going wars with France (549-50). The barons became weary of King John's financial burden, so they, along with the church, forced the King to sign what became known as Magna Carta (550).

Professor and author, W. Scott Jessee, describes the barons' rise to power in his article titled, "Feudalism." These barons were leading nobles throughout England who depended on the medieval feudal system to maintain power. They controlled large portions of the land's military in the form of knights under their authority (Jessee). These men had authority in their own right, but they were still subject to the king; Magna Carta was their chance to change the balance of power. The new balance would become known as rule-of-law.

Magna Carta developed rule-of-law. This is a form of government where all ruling authorities and citizens are equally subject to the law. Professor James P. Pfiffner, in “The Contemporary Presidency,” describes how Magna Carta led to an entire change in the expectations placed on a king, because of its implicit description of rule-of-law governing (145). From this time forward, a good king was expected to submit to the laws of the land and to respond properly to his citizen’s requests.

King John taxed the people relentlessly to support his war efforts with France and retake the Norman region (Kasper 550). These efforts ended in defeat. Upon return to his kingdom, King John demanded the barons pay him a customary tax in lieu of the military service they could have provided. In their minds, this made King John a tyrant. A decision was made to form an agreement between themselves and the king, distributing his powers across other institutions (550). The barons received a larger degree of power in the land, and the church received freedom to govern itself autonomously (“Magna Carta,” cl. 61, cl. 63). King John was forced to sign the charter on June 15th, 1215.

After 10 weeks, it was clear neither the king nor the barons were going to uphold the agreement (Pfiffner 142). King John convinced the Pope to annul the charter (Kasper 551), and the barons failed to utilize their acquired powers over the king. Both parties reverted to military force and civil war resulted (551). This conflict did not end until King John died from a sudden illness in 1216 (551). After the war, Magna Carta was reissued in the name of King John’s eight-year-old son, King Henry III. He later reissued it himself, with some adjustments, when he was old enough to rule without aid (Pfiffner 142). The charter continued to grow in use as a legal agreement between the monarchy and the people until modernity. Matthew Shaw, a curator at the British Library, shows how Magna Carta’s influence even stretched into America’s founding in

his article “Early America and Magna Carta.” This brings the charter's history into 2016 where the question concerning Magna Carta is whether or not it is still relevant today.

Magna Carta is still discussed in the modern world, especially in legal cases pertaining to non-combatant detainees in the United State. This is important to know because Magna Carta’s relevance helps in determining how these cases are resolved. If the charter is legally relevant, there is no problem in these proceedings; but if it is irrelevant, then it has no true bearing on these cases. Magna Carta's relevance also needs considering outside of the courtroom. In his article on “Magna Carta in the Modern Age,” Joshua Rozenburg points out how “[Magna Carta] is a symbolism that crosses the political spectrum, inspiring fascists and communists, suffragists and environmentalists." In other words, political activists across the spectrum champion Magna Carta as a symbol. In light of Magna Carta’s modern use, two areas of relevance need discussion: symbolic relevance and legal relevance. Historical relevance is another area where the charter is often mentioned, but this is irrelevant because historical relevance automatically removes the charter from modernity.

References

Feudalism by W. Scott Jessee

Magna Carta in the 20th Century by Alex Lock

Why Magna Carta Still Matters Today by Justin Fisher

Book or Article Title in Italics by author’s name in regular type.

(List references in alphabetical order by title name)

*paper is double-spaced, Times New Roman, 12 point font.