



THE STANDARD CHALLENGE

TRIBAL PATCH

WAH Session Participants,

Are you up for a challenge?

When Moses lead the Israelites out of Egypt into the wilderness they had to set up camp based on the tribes they came from. We read in Numbers the following passages:

Numbers 1:52 "The children of Israel shall pitch their tents, everyone by his own camp, **everyone by his own standard**, according to their armies;

Numbers 2:2 "Everyone of the children of Israel shall **camp by his own standard, beside the emblems of his father's house**; they shall camp some distance from the tabernacle of meeting.

What was happening here is they had to make up an Emblem and a Flag, which was their standard to let others know who they were and what they stood for.

I would like for you to take on a challenge and come up with a standard and emblem for your WAH sessions. Just as Moses lead the Israelites out of Egypt we are leading you men out of the world and into Gods Promised Land of change. Instead of calling you by just your session numbers, how about making it a group activity and formulate a standard as your session progresses.

I am thinking by the time we get to session 6 "An Adventure To Live" we would have these standards completed and displayed for your next activity challenge. I am calling this activity the **Standard Challenge**.

Challenge Criteria

Here is how it would work. You guys need to come up with a 1) Name For your Tribe, 2) a slogan (scripture based) and 3) an emblem; it could be an object or an animal or whatever. It must be spiritual not demonic in nature, no skeletons, skulls, etc..

If you decide to make it into a patch to be worn on the WAH vest, the dimensions should not exceed a 3" x 3" area. The patch would be positioned on the right pocket of the vest. Make certain that your WAH session number appears somewhere on the flag.

Give special attention to the colors you use on your emblem and be ready to explain to others why you picked the colors, logo and tribal name.

You can reference the WAHU website to get ideas from past tribal patches.

NOTE: If you are doing a One-on-One session the candidate falls under your tribal patch. This is another way to grow your tribe.



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Here are some examples of the 12 tribe's emblems that existed in Moses time:

REUBEN

The mandrakes in Reuben's coat-of-arms are based on the episode related in Gen. 30, where young Reuben brought his mother Leah mandrakes from the field. The biblical phrase on the tab is from Deut. 33:6, "Let Reuben live."

SIMON

Simon was one of the strongest tribes during the wandering in the desert but later became one of the weakest in consequence of losses suffered during the battles for the Promised Land. It was eventually absorbed by mighty Judah. Formerly the city of Shechem was situated within the boundaries of Simon and the gate of the city therefore appears on the tribe's. The biblical phrase on the tab is from Deut. 33:5, "...and the tribes of Israel were gathered together."

LEVI

The Levites "kept the charge of the tabernacles of testimony" (Num. 1:53); they had no territory of their own and were dispersed among the other tribes. Their emblem was the ephod of the High Priest on which were engraved, upon precious stones, the names of all tribes. The biblical phrase on the tab is from Deut. 33:10, "They shall teach Jacob thy judgments, and Israel thy law."

JUDAH

The most famous heraldic symbol belongs to the tribe of Judah, which displayed a lion on its shield. This tribe became the most powerful and constituted the Kingdom of Judah. The lion is the symbol of strength and is featured as such in innumerable works throughout the ages. This animal is one those most frequently mentioned in the Bible, appearing about 130 times under 6 different names. The biblical phrase on the tab is from Gen. 49:9, "Judah is a lion's whelp."

DAN

The original area of the tribe of Dan extended from Jaffa southward. Samson was a son of this tribe. As it could not conquer its entire territory, Dan looked to settle elsewhere and the tribe moved north to the source of the Jordan River, captured the city Laish, and settled there. In Jacob's Blessing Dan was promised that he "shall judge his people" (Gen. 49:16), a reference symbolized by the scales of justice on the stamp. The phrase appears on the tab.

NAFTALI

After the conquest of the country, the tribe of Naftali settled in the north where played a central role among the tribes located there. Naftali is represented by a gazelle or running stag. The biblical phrase on the tab is "Naftali is a hind let loose" (Gen. 49:21).



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GAD

The tribe of Gad settled in the land of Gilead, east of the Jordan. It did battle against Amon and Moab coming from the south, wandering tribes from the east, and Aram from the north. The emblem resembles a camp in reminiscence of the biblical phrase -on the tab- "Gad, a troop shall overcome him" (Gen. 49:19).

ASHER

The coastal strip from the foot of Mount Carmel up to Sidon was inhabited by Asher, the fertility of whose land was indicated by an olive tree or —as represented on stamps of the Jewish National Fund or in the synagogue of Aix-la-Chapelle, Germany— by ears of corn or fruit. The biblical phrase on the tab is "Out of Asher his bread shall be fat" (Gen. 49:20).

ISSACHAR

Issachar's territory was the plain of Esdraelon, from the sea to the banks of the Jordan. This tribe is frequently mentioned together with Zebulun indicative of their being neighbors and maintaining close relations. The tribe's emblem of sun and stars is derived from the biblical phrase, "And of the children of Issachar, which were men that had understanding of the times" (1 Chron. 12:32), which appears on the tab. Other representations of Issachar reflect the dependence of this tribe on the Phoenicians, in whose products the tribe dealt — as a carrier of loads (see also Menorah stamp), as a donkey (on the Jewish National Fund stamp), or as a laden camel (in the synagogue of Aix-la-Chapelle).

ZEVLUN

Zevulun settled on the country's seaboard and as symbolized by its emblem was engaged in navigation. This idea is conveyed in the biblical phrase, "Zebulun (...) shall be for a haven of ships" (Gen. 49:13).

JOSEPH

Joseph was the principal tribe in central Eretz Israel, which split into Manasseh and Ephraim. The fertility of Joseph's country is symbolized by the sheaf on the stamp. The biblical phrase on the tab reads, "...blessed of the Lord be his land" (Deut. 33:13).

BENJAMIN

The favorite son of Jacob, Benjamin has remained the symbol of the tender youngest child. The tribe of Benjamin, however, was considered particularly warlike and courageous. To this tribe belonged Saul, the first king, and Jonathan, his son. The symbol of the tribe was the wolf, a predatory animal. The biblical phrase on the tab reads, "...in the morning he shall devour the prey" (Gen. 49:27).



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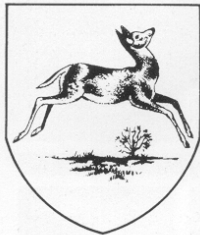
ISSACHAR



JUDAH



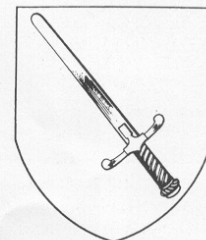
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NAPHTALI



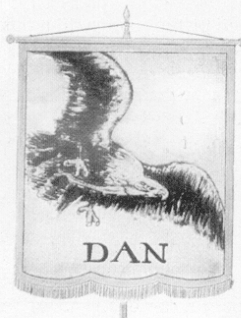
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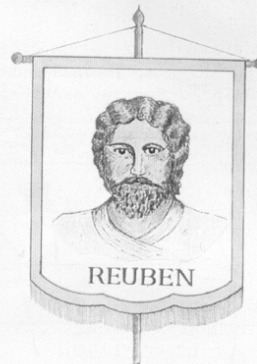
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DAN



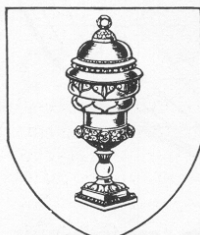
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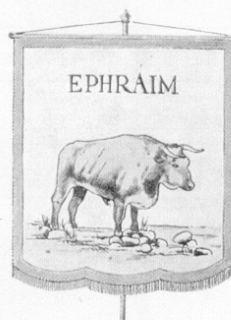
REUBEN



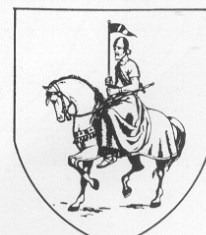
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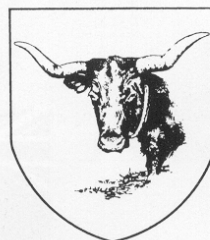
EPHRAIM



GAD



BENJAMIN



EPHRAIM



MANESSAH