

Don't Quit

Don't quit God is not intimidated by how long you have been sick. His name—the name of Jesus is bigger and greater than any other name.

Many people when they see that one has been struggling and sick, they give up. They get discouraged. You should be if you have not encountered Jesus. An encounter of the Lord can cause you to recovery supernaturally and be like as if there was no time.

1. 4 days dead—Lazarus

2. 12 years;

Mark 5:25-34 And a certain woman, which had an issue of blood twelve years, [26] And had suffered many things of many physicians, and had spent all that she had, and was nothing bettered, but rather grew worse, [27] When she had heard of Jesus, came in the press behind, and touched his garment. [28] For she said, If I may touch but his clothes, I shall be whole. [29] And straightway the fountain of her blood was dried up; and she felt in her body that she was healed of that plague. [30] And Jesus, immediately knowing in himself that virtue had gone out of him, turned him about in the press, and said, Who touched my clothes? [31] And his disciples said unto him, Thou seest the multitude thronging thee, and sayest thou, Who touched me? [32] And he looked round about to see her that had done this thing. [33] But the woman fearing and trembling, knowing what was done in her, came and fell down before him, and told him all the truth. [34] And he said unto her, Daughter, thy faith hath made thee whole; go in peace, and be whole of thy plague.

3. 18 years;

4. 38 years

John 5:1-5 After this there was a feast of the Jews; and Jesus went up to Jerusalem. [2] Now there is at Jerusalem by the sheep market a pool, which is called in the Hebrew tongue

Bethesda, having five porches. [3] In these lay a great multitude of impotent folk, of blind, halt, withered, waiting for the moving of the water. [4] For an angel went down at a certain season into the pool and troubled the water: whosoever then first after the troubling of the water stepped in was made whole of whatsoever disease he had. [5] And a certain man was there, which had an infirmity thirty and eight years.

Lincoln's "Failures"

YEAR	FAILURES or SETBACKS	SUCSESSES
1832	Lost job Defeated for state legislature	Elected company captain of Illinois militia in Black Hawk War
1833	Failed in business	Appointed postmaster of New Salem, Illinois Appointed deputy surveyor of Sangamon County
1834		Elected to Illinois state legislature
1835	Sweetheart died	
1836	Had nervous breakdown	Re-elected to Illinois state legislature (running first in his district) Received license to practice law in Illinois state courts
1837		Led Whig delegation in moving Illinois state capital from Vandalia to Springfield Became law partner of John T. Stuart
1838	Defeated for Speaker	Nominated for Illinois House Speaker by Whig caucus Re-elected to Illinois House (running first in his district) Served as Whig floor leader
1839		Chosen presidential elector by first Whig convention Admitted to practice law in U.S. Circuit Court
1840		Argues first case before Illinois Supreme Court Re-elected to Illinois state legislature
1841		Established new law practice with Stephen T. Logan
1842		Admitted to practice law in U.S. District Court
1843	Defeated for nomination for Congress	
1844		Established own law practice with William H. Herndon as junior partner
1846		Elected to Congress
1848	Lost renomination	(Chose not to run for Congress, abiding by rule of rotation among Whigs.)

1849	Rejected for land officer	Admitted to practice law in U.S. Supreme Court Declined appointment as secretary and then as governor of Oregon Territory
1854	Defeated for U.S. Senate	Elected to Illinois state legislature (but declined seat to run for U.S. Senate)
1856	Defeated for nomination for Vice President	
1858	Again, defeated for U.S. Senate	
1860		Elected President

The road to success was not an easy one for Lincoln. He was the first successful Republican candidate to become president.

1. Lincoln was born into abject poverty in one-room log cabin on Feb. 12, 1809, in the waning days of the Thomas Jefferson administration.
2. Yet he managed to rise to power, becoming the 16th president of the United States.
3. Lincoln had no formal education. In fact, he even dropped out of grade school. His father, Thomas Lincoln, wanted him to become a farmer and frontiersman. Lincoln refused, because he disliked the hard labor associated with frontier life, despite being strong and athletic and standing 6' 4". This strained relations between father and son.
 - a) Mostly self-taught, Lincoln was an avid reader, having read and reread, most notably, the Bible, the works of William Shakespeare, and Aesop's Fables.
 - b) A self-educated lawyer, Lincoln eventually earned his law license in 1839 and went into private practice in Springfield, IL.
4. At the age of 23, Lincoln bought a general store in New Salem, IL in 1832. The business wasn't successful, and he went bankrupt; it took years for him to pay off his debts. It was good for history that he did not prosper as a shopkeeper; this failure pushed him on toward other goals.
5. He lost his first love, Ann Rutledge, when she died in 1835 of typhoid fever. Lincoln suffered what is sometimes called a nervous breakdown. In fact, he suffered from depressive tendencies throughout his life.
6. Lincoln ran for the U.S. Senate and lost twice. He also ran for the U.S. House of Representatives and lost twice before finally getting elected in 1846. The failures deepened his resolve.
7. In 1842, Lincoln married Mary Todd. Together, they had four sons: Robert, Edward, Willie, and Tad. The era was not kind to children. Edward died when he was 3 and Willie died at age 11. Tad died at age 18, six years after his father's death.

8. In 1860, Lincoln was elected president by less than 40 percent of the popular vote. He gave his inaugural address knowing that Army sharpshooters were guarding him from any Confederate sympathizers. He was heavily criticized by both Democrats and Republicans – his own party – while in office and was despised by half the nation.
9. His presidency further polarized the American South on the issue of slavery and states' rights, resulting in many southern states seceding from the Union and the beginning of the Civil War, the bloodiest war in American history.
10. Still, he worked tirelessly to pass the Thirteenth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution, which formally outlawed slavery throughout the nation. After the South surrendered, putting an end to the Civil War and reuniting the Union, Lincoln died at the hands of an assassin named John Wilkes Booth on April 14, 1865, at the Ford's Theatre in Washington, DC.