

ANSWER KEY

To

Christian Education

'WHAT HAVE YOU LEARNED?'

Introduction

1. What two things does God say He will do to people who do not retain the knowledge and love of God and His Word?
 - 1) He will reject them from being spiritual leaders.
 - 2) He will forget their children.
2. Which book of the Old Testament gave God's instructions, through Moses, of how the children of Israel were to live? Deuteronomy.
3. Give one scripture reference proving that Joshua failed to train his children in the ways of God. "And also all that generation were gathered unto their fathers: and there arose another generation after them, which knew not the LORD, nor yet the works which he had done for Israel" (Judges 2:10).
4. What is Sunday school? (List three things.)
 - 1) A school that meets on Sunday—the church's school
 - 2) A school using the Bible as its textbook
 - 3) A religious training/teaching program for people of all ages—adults and children
5. List four reasons why an effective Sunday school will help a church grow.
 - 1) Sunday school reaches the people of the community for Bible study.
 - 2) Sunday school teaches people the Bible.
 - 3) Sunday school wins people to Christ and leads them into the church.
 - 4) Sunday school develops Christians into mature servants of the Lord, who will learn to serve, visit, witness, lead, teach, pray for, and minister to those in need.

Lesson 1

1. Discuss ways in which you, as a Christian, are able to share your faith with someone who does not believe God's Word.

Some examples might be:

 - 1) Personal testimony
 - 2) Stories of healings that you have seen
 - 3) Stories of miracles in your life or the lives of loved ones/people you know
 - 4) The way you live, work, talk, and act
2. Discuss at least three different times when believers were commanded to "teach."
 - 1) Matthew 28:18-20 The Great Commission
 - 2) II Timothy 2:2
 - 3) John 21:15-17
 - 4) I Timothy 4:6, 11
 - 5) Colossians 1:28

Lesson 2

1. How was God trusting Abraham with the future in our key verse?

God knew that Abraham would:

 - 1) Command his children and his household after him.
 - 2) See that they kept the ways of the Lord.
 - 3) Lead them to do justice and judgment.

2. Which king of Judah was an example of a man who could not be trusted with the future?
Hezekiah
3. How do we know that Hezekiah was not trustworthy with his future?
When he was told that after his death judgment would come to his nation and family, he said "Good!" He was not worried about what would happen after his death, and made no preparation for his children to know the truth or to follow in godly footsteps.
4. Which future king made provisions for his children with the man who took his place on the throne? Jonathan
5. What was the difference between Jonathan and Hezekiah in relation to their provision for the "future"?
Jonathan made provision for his family by becoming David's best friend. David was the man who would take his place as king, and Jonathan knew that God had ordained David as the leader in Israel. He was extremely concerned about his family and made David vow to honor and take care of them after he was gone. He lived an honorable life, always loving and respecting David even saving David's life from his own father Saul's hand.

On the other hand, Hezekiah did nothing to save his family and Israel from the coming judgment. He had fifteen years from the time the prophecy was given, and there is no record of even one attempt by Hezekiah to lead the people or any member of his family to do right. He was only concerned with what would happen during his lifetime.

Lesson 3

1. What did "teaching" mean for God's people in the Old Testament? Who taught? Where was this teaching done? Whom did they teach?
In the Old Testament, "teaching" was for the purpose of acquainting God's chosen, special people with His laws. Their obedience to these laws meant that they would remain special and chosen—different from all the other peoples of the world. This would bring glory and honor to God who had set them apart.
There was no such thing as "school," so all instruction was in the home. The father was responsible for teaching his family.
2. What did "teaching" mean for God's people in the New Testament? Who taught? Where did they teach? Who were they teaching?
By New Testament times, the practice of teaching in the home had been forgotten. The Pharisees were fanatical in following the law, but their hearts were wrong, and they missed the whole purpose for being a separated, blessed people. Jesus came to fulfill the law. He wanted the people to understand its relationship to His kingdom. Jesus taught lessons that would help His listeners and give them a more abundant life.
3. What does "teaching" mean in the church today? Who should teach? Where should this teaching be done? Whom should they be teaching?
Teaching is vital to the church today. Jesus' last instruction to His followers in the Great Commission was to *teach* all nations. In Acts the new church did just that! It was their goal to produce mature Christians who understood the deep mysteries of God and applied them to their life experiences.
Today, everyone who has received the Holy Ghost power is supposed to "teach." They are to teach anyone who asks them a reason of the hope in them. This teaching is done everywhere—at school, at work, at home, and in the church. In the church, the most consistent area of teaching takes place in Sunday school.

Lesson 4

1. What is the most consistent and useful means of helping people "know" how to live for God?

The local Sunday school

2. From Genesis to Revelation, what are two ways that God's Word is used to guide people?
 - 1) Reaching souls
 - 2) Teaching them to obey His laws
3. To whom does the Great Commission send the church? ALL people, of ALL ages, everywhere

Lesson 5

1. What is the true purpose of the church? To teach all nations to observe God's commandments
2. Who is involved in the task of teaching all nations? Everyone who knows the Lord and His commandments
3. What is the best tool available to the church for accomplishing the task of teaching all nations?
The Sunday school
4. What is meant by the term "children" when speaking about the church?
"Children" does not necessarily mean "babies." "Children" are the age group from birth to adulthood.
5. What is meant by the term "adulthood" when speaking about the church?
Adulthood is defined at different age levels, according to cultures. Basically, "adulthood" means one has reached the age where he is able to care for himself, out on his own, apart from his parents' home. This varies from family to family, and even from child to child.
6. What are the six basic divisions/groups of people in your church when separated according to their needs?
 - 1) Preschool Division—smaller children who have not yet started schooling
 - 2) Primary Division—have begun their formal education and can range anywhere from Class One to Class Four (Primary School)
 - 3) Junior Division—from Class Five to Class Eight
 - 4) Youth Division—from Class Nine through Class Twelve
 - 5) Young Married Couples/Career Division—those newly married or starting out in a career.
 - 6) Adult Division—should be divided into:
 - New Converts
 - Mature Saints
7. Why is the Youth Division one of the most important groups in your Sunday school work?
Because these young people are making life decisions
8. Why is it necessary to divide the adults into at least two different groups?
Newborns in Christ need milk, while mature, faithful saints need the meat of God's Word.
9. What is the *number one* priority of Sunday school in any church? The needs of the students
These will vary according to age groups, maturity levels, and level of growth in God's kingdom.
10. What is the purpose of Sunday school?
To teach people that God's Word has the answer to their needs and how to find those answers. This means that they must be taught how to use God's Word and become familiar with it as a daily friend.

Lesson 6

1. What are two things the local church is responsible for providing for the Sunday school?
 - 1) Places where the classes can meet
 - 2) Materials that should be used in the Sunday school
2. What should the pastor consider when he is setting goals for the growth of the church and Sunday school?
 - 1) The size and needs of his church
 - 2) The hopes he has for the growth of the church

3. The beginning stages of Sunday school, even for a small church, should include what groups of people?
 - 1) Those children not schooling yet
 - 2) Older children who are able to read and write
 - 3) A New Convert's Class
 - 4) A Youth/Young Married Class
 - 5) The Adult Class
4. List the six requirements for all Sunday school teachers.
 - 1) They must be faithful, proven members of your congregation, who have obeyed the gospel (Acts 2:38) and who are living a life above reproach.
 - 2) They must be willing and eager to be used in the work of God.
 - 3) They must be prayerful and careful with the souls placed in their charge.
 - 4) They must be students of the Bible.
 - 5) They must live a separated life.
 - 6) The Sunday school teacher should make a personal commitment to try to win people to Christ.
5. What are three responsibilities that could be given to the Sunday school committee?
 - 1) Evaluate the material/lessons taught in the Sunday school
 - 2) Decide who teaches in the Sunday school
 - 3) Take charge of the workings of the Sunday school in general (where to meet, etc.)
6. What are some added responsibilities given to the Sunday school director (in addition to those of a regular Sunday school teacher)?
 - 1) He/she should be someone who believes in the Sunday school's goals and purpose and who has worked in Sunday school enough to understand how the Sunday school should be organized.
 - 2) He/she should be able to help train teachers.
 - 3) He/she should be given as much training as possible.

Lesson 7

1. List two similar points that both teenagers (13-19 years old) and adults (those over 19 years of age) said they wanted to learn at church.
 - 1) To know God and His Word in a real way
 - 2) To know God in a way that would help them live and work with other people better
2. What is the difference in "learning" and "teaching"?

Teaching involves sharing facts and information with those who do not know it. Learning involves absorbing facts and applying them to one's life.
3. What is the first step in determining "who needs what?" in our church's Christian education plans? To determine and understand the goal of Christian education
4. What is the second step in this process of determining what is needed in Christian education? For the church leaders to decide how they are going to get this goal/message across to the people who look to them for spiritual guidance
5. Why is it necessary to determine what your students actually learned?

They could have misinterpreted what you taught and go astray. Also to be sure that they have been listening and "learned." If not, the lesson needs to be taught again, in a new way, until the students get the message.
6. Why is it important to know what each different age group needs?

If you feed a certain group of people the wrong thing, they will die spiritually. Babies do not eat fufu, and grown, mature adults need more than milk.
7. List four examples of how Jesus, the Master Teacher, taught. Use specific scriptures for each, please.
 - 1) Jesus used things and ideas that were familiar to His students (Matthew 17:24-27).

In this example, Jesus used money from a fish's mouth to teach Peter, a fisherman, about tribute. Peter understood about fishing and was not afraid to handle fish. What better place to discover the tribute money?

- 2) Jesus challenged His followers to discover things for themselves (Matthew 16:14-20).
Jesus asked His disciples, "Whom do men say that I am?" He was trying to get the disciples to think and believe for themselves. He asked them, "Who do YOU say that I am?" Jesus wanted His followers to know and understand that He was the Son of God, but He did not want to just tell them. He wanted them to see the things He did, listen to His teachings, and know that no one else could possibly do and say all these things.
- 3) Jesus was always watching for opportunities to turn into learning experiences (Matthew 20:20-28).

When the mother of James and John came to Jesus asking that her boys be given places of honor with Jesus, He taught a lesson on how men should treat one another. Everyone is important in His kingdom, and we should love one another as brothers.

- 4) Jesus gave His students the opportunity to practice what they had learned (Matthew 26:20-25; 31-35; 47-50; 55-56; 69-75).

During the Last Supper, Jesus gave each of His followers the opportunity to practice what He had taught them over the past three years. He gave special attention given to Peter and Judas, who both reacted in a negative way. These failures, however, became great lessons. Peter used his lesson profitably, but Judas gave up and took his failure as final.

Lesson 8

1. What is another term for "hiding God's Word in our hearts"?
Scripture memorization.
2. What are the three ingredients to "hiding God's Word in our hearts"?
 - 1) Knowing what God's Word says
 - 2) Having a clear understanding of Bible truths
 - 3) Living our lives according to God's laws
3. What is a "conscience"?
The inner voice born in each of us which tells us when we do something right or wrong.
4. Where does our conscience come from?
It is born in us and given to us by God
5. How are the "heart" and "mind" of humans similar? Give at least two scripture references to support your answer.
Matthew 12:34 says that out of the abundance of the heart, the mouth speaketh. Luke 6:45 says the same thing. The heart of a person (the organ that pumps blood throughout the body) is not capable of speaking. All speech is controlled by the mind of a person.
6. How can we prepare to meet the attacks of the devil? Support your answer with scripture.
By storing God's Word in our mind and hearts to answer the tricks of the enemy. Psalms 57:7 tells us that when our heart is "fixed" (prepared), we can sing praises because of our victory.
7. In Psalms 57:7, the word "fixed" means what? Prepared

Lesson 9

1. What are the three keys to unlock the door to scripture memory? What does each one mean?
 - 1) COMPREHENSION—enough understanding to use the information or help that the verse supplies
 - 2) APPLICATION—this asks, "How does this verse fit my life right here and right now?"
 - 3) REPETITION—the same thing is done over and over until there is no doubt that the verse will never be forgotten

2. What are four ways to help make sure that your students comprehend the verse they are memorizing?
Paraphrase—say the verse in simple terms to be sure the students know what it is talking about. Break the verse/passage into smaller (bite size) pieces. Memorize a small portion at a time. Choose verses/passages that will mean something in the students' life situations. Make sure the verses to be learned fit the problems and situations that your students face. Make sure that doctrinal verses are learned and understood first as they are most important. All ages need to learn verses that will help them live as Jesus lived.
3. Why is repetition important in memorizing scripture? It engraves the verse in the students' minds.
4. Why might it be difficult to teach small children to memorize Acts 2:38?
Some of the terms need explained and discussed carefully before this verse is memorized so the students will understand the verse, and not just parrot it.
5. Is it possible that adults might have a problem memorizing Acts 2:38? Yes. Why? They might not understand some of the terms either.
6. According to the key verse of this lesson, what is the secret to being at peace - no matter what? Thinking on the things of God
7. Where are the most important battles for the souls of humans fought? In the mind

Lesson 10

1. What is a lesson aim? A clear statement of what you hope to accomplish with the lesson
2. What are the two things to consider before deciding on your lesson aim?
 - 1) What is the Bible story talking about?
 - 2) What do my students need that this story can help them with?
3. How do you determine what your students need from any given lesson?
He gets to know them and listens to what they say and how they act. He also spends time in prayer, since God can direct him to the things the students need.
4. What is the aim of all Christian education? Winning souls to Christ
5. What is one basic underlying purpose for Christian education? To encourage and train students to worship God
6. What three things are a part of Christian education that should be used as a basis for every lesson aim?
 - 1) Knowledge and use of God's Word
 - 2) Correct Christian attitudes
 - 3) Changes in character and behavior
7. What six characteristics should be a part of every lesson aim?
 - 1) It should be brief.
 - 2) It should be plain enough to meet student needs.
 - 3) It should be clear enough to be obvious.
 - 4) It should be practical and easily accomplished.
 - 5) It should be interesting enough to get students involved.
 - 6) It should be relevant to both the student and the purpose of the church as a whole.

Lesson 11

1. Support with scripture the idea that every lesson should begin and end well.
 - 1) Creation was approved by God, and everything He had made was "very good" (Genesis 1:31)
 - 2) We will receive our final reward with a "well done, thou good and faithful servant" (Matthew 25:21)
2. What does "age" have to do with how you begin a lesson?
It determines the students' ability to comprehend and apply the lesson.

3. What are four important things to remember about the beginning/introduction of any lesson, no matter the age of your students?
 - 1) Be brief. The Bible story is most important and needs most of your time.
 - 2) Concentrate on the lesson aim.
 - 3) Be sure that your opening is positive and focuses on God's Word.
 - 4) Don't repeat yourself. Use different styles/methods of opening lessons from week to week.
4. Why is the closing so important to every lesson?
The closing should give the students an opportunity to come to know the Lord and to make personal commitments.
5. What is the worst way to begin any lesson?
"Let me have your attention, please." This does not catch the interest of your students, and can even be a signal for them to relax and think about something else, or take a nap!
6. What are two things that should always be remembered about the closing?
 - 1) Make sure that the aim has been accomplished.
 - 2) Give opportunity for students to decide to follow Jesus or to obey Him more fully.
7. What are three things that should be carefully noted after you have chosen a way to finish?
 - 1) Keep your closing short and to the point.
 - 2) Lead your students to action and decision.
 - 3) Always show your concern for the response you receive.

Lesson 12

1. What is meant by "review"?
To take the students from what they learned in the last lesson into the unknown of the new lesson.
2. How do you use creativity in a Bible lesson?
In the way you present the Bible story.
3. What are four questions that the teacher should ask to make sure the scripture passage is understood?
 - 1) Who is talking?
 - 2) Whom are they talking to?
 - 3) During what time period of Bible history was this passage being written/spoken?
 - 4) Why was this passage being written/spoken?
4. What are the five parts to the "Inductive Study Method," and what does each one mean?
 - 1) Observation. What does it say?
 - 2) Interpretation. What does it mean?
 - 3) Generalization. What is the big idea?
 - 4) Application. What difference does it make?
 - 5) Implementation. What must I change?

Lesson 13

1. List three of the methods discussed in this lesson that were used by Jesus.
 - 1) Storytelling
 - 2) Lecture
 - 3) Thought-provoking questions
2. What are some things you can do with your voice to make a story come alive?
 - 1) Whisper
 - 2) Shout
 - 3) Sing
 - 4) Let your voice express emotions, such as sad, happy, mad, discouraged, lonely, hopeful, or disgusted.

3. What is the definition of a monologue? A "speech by one person."
4. List at least five ways you can change characters in a monologue.
 - 1) Change your voice.
 - 2) Turn away.
 - 3) Put on a hat or other clothing article that is different.
 - 4) Change facial expressions.
 - 5) Turn your back to the students, and when you face them again, you are a different person.
5. What are at least two different ways Jesus used the question method to get His students to think?
 - 1) He let the people figure out the answer for themselves.
 - 2) He used a question to begin a story and/or to conclude the story. After the people had answered Him, He applied it to their lives.
6. Give at least five ways that Jesus made His lectures come alive. (Some are the same techniques He used with storytelling.)
 - 1) His words spoke to the needs of the people (Matthew 5:21-26).
 - 2) He used illustrations about everyday things, such as salt and light (Matthew 5:13-16).
 - 3) He dealt with prevalent issues (Matthew 5:27-32).
 - 4) After every rebuke for a wrongdoing, He made sure the people knew the reward for obedience (Matthew 6:1-4).
 - 5) He told stories and used examples that related to their culture and traditions (Matthew 5:33-42).

Lesson 14

1. Define the "role-playing" method of teaching. When the students become the characters in the lesson.
2. Besides people, what else can be characterized in a "role-play"?
Animals such as those in Noah's Ark, or David's sheep, and/or inanimate objects such as trees, sun, seeds, etc.
3. What is the difference in a "regular pantomime" and an "echo pantomime"?
 - 1) A regular pantomime involves speaking only on the part of the storyteller. The students act out the story.
 - 2) In an echo pantomime the students do and say everything that the teacher does.
4. Which element is refreshing and exciting for all ages and with every method? Surprise
5. What teaching method can older students use to train younger students? Object lessons.
6. Why are Jesus' teaching methods the best we can find? THEY WORK!
7. Which teaching method is the best one? The one that works with your particular group of students

Lesson 15

1. Why do so many places in the world use a cane for discipline in the Sunday school?
It is the method used in the secular classroom, and it carries over into the church.
2. What types of discipline are a must in any type of training process?
 - 1) Self-discipline
 - 2) Discipline by the person in charge of training
3. What is discipline? List four things.
 - 1) The training of the mind and character
 - 2) A mode of life in accordance with rules
 - 3) Self-control
 - 4) Control, order, obedience to rules
4. What are some things that discipline is not?

- 1) Punishment
- 2) Force
5. What is the difference in "training" and "teaching"?
"Teaching" means to impart knowledge, while "training" involves a dedication and applying of knowledge to one's lifestyle. Training also means to "cultivate a taste for."
6. What two things must a teacher do to impart this "training" of God's ways into the students' lives?
1) Separate from the evil influences of this world.
2) Provide constant instruction in godly conduct—found in daily study of God's Word.
7. Give two definitions of the Hebrew meaning of the root word "train" found in Proverbs 22:6.
1) To "dedicate."
2) To "cultivate a taste for."
8. What are two ways to make a lesson exciting and interesting?
1) Use an element of surprise.
2) Always look for a variety of ways to present a lesson. Do not use the same method every time.

Lesson 16

1. Where is the headquarters of our soul? Our brain/mind
2. What is the means, created by God in every human, which gives access to the control of our souls? The five senses (controlled by the brain)
3. What are the five "gates" to the soul called?
1) The ear-gate
2) The eye-gate
3) The mouth-gate
4) The touch-gate
5) The smell-gate
4. How much of what we "see and hear" do we remember? 50%
5. How much of what we "see, hear and speak part of" do we remember? 70%
6. How many gates are opened to get the most response from our memory?
Opening four gates will help us remember 90%. The more gates we open, the longer we remember the lesson.

Lesson 17

1. Who is the author of creativity? God
2. What are some other words that come from the same root words as "creativity"?
Breath, spirit, wind
3. Who can be creative? Everyone
4. How do we know that we are creative? We have been made in the image of God, the Creator of all things.
5. Where does creativity begin? With remembering our God-given gifts, especially our imagination
6. What is the key to creativity? To live life as one great adventure and to look for the hidden possibilities in every situation
7. Name at least three benefits of being creative.
1) Creativity helps us keep up with a changing world.
2) Creativity assures that the learning process never stops.
3) Creativity ensures that our students will enjoy the learning process that we lead them through.
8. What element of creativity is a valuable tool in any learning situation? Surprise

9. What should never be changed while we are being creative? God's Word must be presented in creative ways, but the message never changed in even the smallest degree.

Lesson 18

1. What is the foundation that makes writing interesting? Creativity
2. In what two areas do we need to be sensitive?
 - 1) To God and His voice
 - 2) To the needs of the people we are writing for
3. What are four facts about writing that could hinder our discipline?
 - 1) Writing is hard work.
 - 2) The flesh gets in the way.
 - 3) Writing is lonely work.
 - 4) The rewards of writing are few and slow in coming.
4. List five points to remember when writing a lesson.
 - 1) Focus on God.
 - 2) God is ALWAYS the hero.
 - 3) Keep it simple!
 - 4) Keep on the right track.
 - 5) Write for the age level you are assigned.
5. What are the three precious gifts that our writing will help to preserve?
 - 1) Our heritage
 - 2) Our message (faith)
 - 3) Our descendants
6. Give one example (with scripture reference) of how a lack of the written Word of God caused the spiritual downfall of a family.

Judges chapters 17 and 18 tell the sad story of Jonathan a priest for idols. He was the grandson of Moses (his father was Gershom, Moses' first-born son). This story follows the sad fact found in Judges 2:10. The generation of Israelites that came after the death of Moses and Joshua did not know God and did not even know the great wonders He had done for His people.
7. What five things are necessary before you begin writing lessons for Christian education?
 - 1) A willingness to study God's Word very seriously
 - 2) A desire to learn more about writing skills
 - 3) A creative, open mind and heart
 - 4) A life sensitive to the moving of God's Spirit
 - 5) A disciplined lifestyle