

LLC Sunday School Curriculum

GRADE 4

Draft 2004

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INTRODUCTIONJune 2004

Jesus commanded His disciples to go and “teach all nations, teaching them to observe all things whatsoever I have commanded you.” (Matt. 28:19-20) The children of God today want to observe this command. Sunday school is an especially important time for the sowing of God’s Word in the hearts of children. The Sunday school teacher willingly accepts this responsibility.

Using this document

Study the materials before Sunday School begins in the fall. Become acquainted with both the layout and content expectations. If you have questions about how your topics fit in with those being taught at other levels, you will find a summary of the lesson titles for all grades included in your binder. If you want to know the specific objectives for some grade level, there will be a reference binder in your congregation library with a summary of all this information. Ask your Sunday School Director for these materials if you would find them helpful.

Each grade-level binder is set up in the following order:

- table of contents
- general reference pages
- your grade’s lesson topic list
- your grade’s lesson pages

Each lesson page includes the following:

- the lesson title
- what you want the students to learn (objectives)
- Scripture references
- vocabulary
- examples of additional resources
- memory work
- notes or teaching suggestions to support the lesson

Most grades have 24 lessons, although some have 25. In most cases, lesson 25 was regarded as an optional lesson for those classes that have enough time.

The objectives are listed at the top of the page. In some cases, the objectives may include more than you think you can reasonably teach in one Sunday School class period. If so, feel free to choose those objectives you find most

important or interesting. It is not necessary to do everything. Remember that it's always better to learn less and learn it well than to cover more and walk away with little understanding.

Memory work

Included with each lesson in most grades you will find suggested memory work. There are several reasons for assigning memory work to students. Most important is that students acquire an intimate familiarity with Scripture and passages from books such as *The Small Catechism* that explain the fundamental beliefs of Christianity. During services, children will recognize Scripture portions from their memory work in Sunday School. Years later, words learned in Sunday School will come back to mind. The value of having these words deeply imbedded makes it worth spending the time on memory work.

Be sensitive to the varying abilities of children. If someone has difficulties with memorization, give that child options. One possibility is to have the child write out the memory passages.

There is a list summarizing the memory work for the grade toward the beginning of the binder. See the table of contents for the page number of this list. Although the memory work is assigned to specific lessons, the teacher is free to change the order or pace of the memory assignments.

There is a note of caution. The memory work is meant to be supplemental. With such a short period of time each Sunday, care must be taken not to use too much time on memory work. In younger grades, one possible way of dealing with this is to have students recite memory work in unison.

Remember to discuss the meaning of the words with the children.

Homework

Traditionally, the higher grades have been assigned homework to be completed for the next Sunday School class. Homework is important in that it provides an opportunity for students to study and consider God's Word during the week. This is important for young children as much as it is for older children.

It is also important to encourage parents to be a part of this work. Sunday School homework is not meant to be completed hastily in the car on the way to the church on Sunday morning. The reason for doing the homework and the importance of God's Word in the daily life of a believer is diminished by

this. Although life for most families becomes increasingly busier, God's Word should still remain our first priority. This lesson is learned best at home.

Forms of homework: There are many forms of homework to consider. The traditional question set is only one possibility. Sometimes it is more effective to have students answer two or three questions that require the student to consider the meaning of the lesson as opposed to a long list of questions. A homework question can be posed in more than one way. Consider the following approaches:

Who did Jesus see as he was walking by the sea of Galilee? What were they doing? (Matt. 5:18) What did Jesus say to them? (Matt. 5:19)

--OR--

In Matthew 5:18, we read that Jesus saw Simon and Peter fishing beside the sea of Galilee. What did Jesus ask of them? What do you think Jesus was actually asking them to do with their lives?

What did Jesus do in the ruler's house? (Matt. 9:25)

--OR--

Read Matthew 9:18-19, 23-26. This tells about a miracle in which a girl died and Jesus brought her back to life. How did the people react when Jesus told the crowd that she was not dead? What do you think the people learned from this?

Questioning: One type of question only requires lifting a word or basic information from the text without understanding. The other type of question causes the student to think about what it means. The questions can be worded in a way that gives the student some information to help begin interpreting the text. Poor questions can err in one of two ways: either it can be one that requires no understanding to give a correct answer, or it can ask for so much general interpretation or analysis so as to be overwhelming to the student. Not only is it important to carefully craft homework questions, but it is also important to think about what questions will be used during the lesson. Think about this in advance. Good questioning techniques take work to develop.

Reading: Sometimes a reading assignment, such as an article from a recent *Shepherd's Voice* issue, can be effective. For young children, the teacher could instruct the child to ask someone at home to sit down and read a particular article or story with him during the week.

Journals: An effective strategy for homework (and note-taking) is to require students to keep a journal or notebook. This strategy tends to be most effective for third grade and up. All homework (and notes) can be kept together in the journal. Assignments could include specific questions to be

answered, but they could also include writing a “journal entry” reflecting, for example, on what they learned from the previous lesson.

What to do with homework assignments: Keep in mind that homework assignments can be responded to in several ways.

- Often the teacher will go over the homework responses with the students at the next class.
- Sometimes the teacher can collect the homework, write responses for the students, and return them at the next class. (If the work is being kept in a notebook or journal, it is possible that the whole notebook would be collected.)
- Finally, it is possible that sometimes the homework is not shared with the class or read by the teacher at all. For example, maybe a lesson is teaching about prayer. A teacher may assign the student to write a personal prayer to God that will never be read by anyone else.

Use of the Bible: Encourage the use of the Bible. Remember that students need to be taught how to use the Bible. There are several ways to look up information, and students can be taught to use the reference section, concordance, and listing of the books at the beginning of the Bible. Students can be encouraged to follow along in their Bibles when the text is read during services. Auditory learners can use audio recordings of the Bible at home; many are available. After all, the Bible is the most precious of all books.

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TEACHING SUGGESTIONS
June 2004

Teaching involves many skills that can be practiced and improved each time a lesson is taught. Each teacher has his own unique style. We can learn from each other, but it is important to remember that God has given you the gifts He intended for you. Use those gifts for the honor and glory of His name. The work of teaching children about the Word of God and the gospel of the forgiveness of sins is a most precious task.

We want to teach children in meaningful ways that they can relate to their own experiences. The following suggestions are intended to help promote effective learning:

- Preparation is of utmost importance! Numerous resources are given for the lessons. Most of these are not intended to be read to students (nor by students) during class time; rather, they are intended to be used by the teacher in planning the lesson. Of course, during the lesson it is good to read some Scripture passages, excerpts from resource materials, or supportive stories. It is also good for the students to look up a main Bible reference that will be read together or by the teacher. We want all students to know that all lessons are based on God's Word. The lesson itself is not a story or Bible text, however. The teacher must plan the lesson in advance!
- Visual aids (e.g., pictures, simple drawings, objects, overhead transparencies, maps) make the lesson more meaningful and interesting. Adding visuals significantly increases retention of learning. Understanding increases when concepts are connected to familiar ideas/images.
- Plan for variety to help keep attention. Providing opportunities for students' interaction increases interest and attention. Responding to questions and relating personal experiences concerning the theme of the lesson are important. Writing is another mode of learning (e.g., students could keep a notebook in which they write main points from each lesson as well as personal thoughts or experiences). Making pictures or diagrams can be another effective learning mode. There are endless possibilities, but variety is a powerful way to strengthen a lesson.

- Clarify vocabulary. Having children see, say, and even show the meaning of new words aids comprehension and retention. Students might write special words in their notebooks.
- Asking questions is an important part of learning. All children need opportunities to ask and answer questions, not just the knowledgeable or outgoing children. Some children will need encouragement, perhaps easier questions to foster confidence. It is important to allow *wait time* (time and opportunity for the brain to process information) when asking for a response.
- Students should demonstrate a summary of the learning in some way at the end of the lesson. This greatly increases retention and enables the teacher to check whether the students have learned the intended concepts.
- Pleasant learning climate, enthusiasm, and reinforcement of desirable behaviors promote positive attitudes toward learning what God's Word teaches.

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LESSON PLANNING OUTLINE
June 2004

This lesson plan outline may be useful to the teacher when planning lessons. It calls attention to the important parts of a lesson.

There are always several stages to planning the lesson: preparation and gathering resources, building the lesson, implementing the lesson, and following up the lesson with homework and assessment of student learning.

Consider the following steps to determine whether each step is appropriate for the particular lesson or students, and decide whether it should be included in the lesson plan.

- I. Review of previous lesson: What concepts/memory work need to be reinforced?

- II. Objectives for new lesson: What learnings or key concepts do I want students to get?

- III. Procedures: What will I do to best help children learn this lesson?
 - A. Set: Lead into the new topic, get children ready to focus attention on the lesson
 - relate new learning to something students already know
 - involve all students
 - relate to the objective(s) of the new lesson

Examples:

- Show a wrapped gift and briefly discuss gifts prior to a lesson on the greatest gift.
- Have the children think about a time when they have seen a parade before discussing Jesus' triumphal entry into Jerusalem.
- Discuss invitations and kinds of occasions the children might have received invitations for before a lesson on the parable of the man who sent his servant to invite guests to a wedding feast.

B. Objectives: Students are made aware of the objective(s) and the purpose of the learning.

- having objectives guides the teacher's planning for the lesson
- informing students of objective prior to lesson aids their learning
- students will know what they should have learned at the end
- answers "Why are we doing this?" and puts the learning in context

Examples:

- Today we will learn why God's Kingdom is sometimes compared to a flock of sheep, and we will be able to tell who is the shepherd of this flock and who are the sheep.
- Most of you have heard before of the Law and the Gospel; today we will learn what they are and which one belongs to the believer.
- We are going to hear what Jesus said about a widow who gave all her money; it will teach us how we are to give to the work of God's Kingdom.

C. Instructional Input: Students acquire new information about the knowledge they are to receive.

- main body of lesson
- think about what will be taught to the students, how the information will be taught, and how to check that they understand what is taught
- Question 1: What are the learnings?
- Question 2: What will the teacher do to provide the learnings?
- Question 3: How will the students show what they have learned?

Examples:

- I will tell you a story about two boys; think about which boy was walking in light and which in darkness. (teacher action)
- Look at this picture of a soldier; I will explain each of the pieces of armor that the soldier is wearing. (teacher action)
- Here are four possible reasons for baptizing a child, numbered one through four; signal me which you think is the best answer by holding up that number of fingers. (checking students' understanding)

- Write down the three parts of repentance that we talked about today. (checking students' understanding)
- Turn to your neighbor and summarize what you just learned. (checking students' understanding)

D. Guided Practice: Students are given the opportunity to use new knowledge with guidance.

- The teacher sometimes needs to circulate among students, observing and helping them during practice or some activity.
- The teacher should clarify or explain something before the lesson has ended.
- Remember that this clarification is important when an assignment will be given for outside of class.

E. Independent Practice: Students are given the opportunity to use new knowledge and/or skills independently.

- usually involves work that is assigned to be done outside of class
- may include memory work, answering questions, writing about the lesson, or other exercises

IV. Evaluation: How will you know what the students have learned?

A. In summarizing the lesson, the students should summarize what they have learned, not the teacher summarizing what he thinks he has taught.

B. How will the teacher check whether students gained the intended learning (e.g., questions, summary by learners, written responses or illustrations, etc.)?

Examples:

- List on your paper the four kinds of ground that we heard about in the parable that we studied today.
- List as many names for the Kingdom of God as possible and illustrate one of them.
- I will give each of you the chance to tell one thing you learned in today's lesson.

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EFFECTIVE TEACHING SUMMARIES
June 2004

The Fundamentals

- Students really learn best by *doing* something with the intended learning.
- Students need to do their own thinking and exploration.

The Techniques

Initiating learning activities

- Relate new activities to student experience.
- When introducing “unique” materials, provide unstructured time.
- Introduce all new terms/vocabulary orally and in writing.
- Organize materials for quick and easy distribution.
- Keep teaching materials hidden until they are needed.
- Introduce each activity before distributing materials.

Managing Learning Activities

- At the start of each activity, check all of the students.
- Avoid “talking” over group noise. Insist on quiet attention.
- Separate “talk time” from “work time.”
- Avoid “telling” and concluding for students.
- Prompt student discussions by joining groups as an observer.
- Resolve differences by returning to the materials.

The Art of Questioning

- Don't ask “everyone questions.”
- Pause at least 3 to 5 seconds after asking each question.
- Avoid repeating student answers.
- Put student names at the END of directed questions.
- Turn student questions back to the students.

Instructions on Giving Instructions

- Make instructions as concrete as possible.
- Give instructions in “different ways.”
- Give instructions in “bite-sized chunks.”

Techniques for Concluding Learning Activities

- Alert students to the approaching end of each activity.
- Use a “group focus” to display information for discussion.
- Provide for “at-home” activities.

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NOTES TO THE 4TH GRADE TEACHER
June 2004

Most fourth grade lessons refer to *Stories of the Old Testament II*. These stories provide excellent information from which the teacher can develop his own presentation at the students' level. It is more affective to know the story well enough that it can be told instead of read; notes can be used, of course. The students feel a closer connection to the narrator and better understanding of the story.

Fourth grade memory work consists of the Ten Commandments and meanings, and some Scripture verses related to lessons. The teacher will need to give children prepared copies of Scripture passages or have students write the reference in their notebooks. It is good to go over the given passage and its meaning, and to have the children read/say it together. The teacher can plan for students to recite memorized passages individually or together, depending on available time and students' readiness.

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ADDITIONAL TEACHING RESOURCES
June 2004

This collection of resources is only intended to give examples of possible materials that would be helpful in planning lessons. Some of them are included with the resources for individual lessons. Most of them are available in your church library or bookstore. This is not intended to be a comprehensive list.

According to These Words. Association of American Laestadian Congregations: Plymouth, MN. (Note: Available in congregation libraries)

Alexander, P., ed. (1978). *The Lion Encyclopedia of the Bible.* Lions Publishing: Batavia, IL.

Alphabet Tablet. Association of American Laestadian Congregations: Plymouth, MN. (Note: Tablet of stories and pictures for kindergarten)

Anderson, K. (1996). *Where to Find It in the Bible.* Thomas Nelson Publishers: Nashville, TN.

Bible Stories Grade 1. (1982). Association of American Laestadian Congregations: Plymouth, MN. (Note: Tablet of stories and pictures)

Burnick, M. (1968). *Children's Stories of the Bible from the Old and New Testament.* Playmore, Inc.: New York

By Faith. (1982). Association of American Laestadian Congregations: Plymouth, MN.

Comay, J. and R. Browning. (1971). *Who's Who in the Bible: Two Volumes in One.* Bonanza Books: NY.

d'Aubigne, J., M. Sidwell, trans. (1996). *The Triumph of Truth: a Life of Martin Luther.* Bob Jones University Press: Greenville, SC.

Douglas, J., ed. (1982). *New Bible Dictionary.* Tyndale House Publishers, Inc.: Wheaton, IL.

Dowley, T. (1986 & 1987). *The Moody Guide to the Bible and The Moody Guide to Bible Lands.* Moody Press: Chicago.

Drane, J. (1983). *The Old Testament Story.* Harper & Row, Publishers. San Francisco: New York.

Freeman, J. M. (1972 reprint). *Manners and Customs of the Bible.* Logos International: Plainfield, NJ.

Gardner, J. (1981). *Reader's Digest Atlas of the Bible*. Reader's Digest Association, Inc.: Pleasantville, NY.

Gross, A. (2001). *A Child's Garden of Bible Stories*. Concordia Publishing House: St. Louis, MO.

Halley's Bible Handbook. (1965). Zondervan: Grand Rapids, MI.

Lepisto, E. (2002). *In the Footsteps of the Sheep*. Laestadian Lutheran Church: Plymouth, MN.

Luther, M. and K. Leinberg. *Small Catechism & Bible History*. Association of American Laestadian Congregations: Plymouth, MN.

Meyer, F. (1981). *Great Men of the Bible Volume 1* and *Great Men of the Bible Volume II*. Zondervan: Grand Rapids, MI.

Piri, E. (1988). *I Am the Good Shepherd: A Sunday School Guide*. Association of American Laestadian Congregations: Plymouth, MN.

Reinikainen, E. (1990). *The Storms Will Cease*. Laestadian Lutheran Church: Plymouth, MN.

The Shepherd's Voice. Laestadian Lutheran Church: Plymouth, MN.

Sixth Grade Sunday School Stories. Association of American Laestadian Congregations: Plymouth, MN.

Smith, M., ed. (1993). *Holman Book of Biblical Charts, Maps, and Reconstructions*. Broadman & Holman Publishers: Nashville, TN.

Stories for Young Children. Association of American Laestadian Congregations: Plymouth, MN. (Note: Tablet of stories and pictures for preschool)

Stories of the Old Testament I. Association of American Laestadian Congregations: Plymouth, MN. (Note: Tablet of stories and pictures)

Stories of the Old Testament II. Association of American Laestadian Congregations: Plymouth, MN. (Note: Tablet of stories and pictures)

Sunday School Stories Grade 5. Association of American Laestadian Congregations: Plymouth, MN.

Visalli, G., ed. (1992). *After Jesus: the Triumph of Christianity*. Reader's Digest Association, Inc.: Pleasantville, N.Y.

The Voice of Zion. Laestadian Lutheran Church: Plymouth, MN.

Uljas, J. (2003). *The Treasure Hidden in a Field*. Laestadian Lutheran Church: Plymouth, MN.

Witter, E. (1980). *In Jesus' Day*. Concordia Publishing House: St. Louis, MO.

Sunday School Lesson Topics OVERVIEW BY GRADE

Draft 2004

PRE-SCHOOL

Theme: Familiar Bible Stories & Home and Family

- Lesson 1 God's Word and the Holy Bible
- Lesson 2 Sin—Adam and Eve
- Lesson 3 Conscience
- Lesson 4 Forgiveness
- Lesson 5 Prayer—Three Men in the Furnace
- Lesson 6 Respect and Obedience for Parents and Siblings
- Lesson 7 Obedience to Rules
- Lesson 8 Listening—Behavior in Church as God's House
- Lesson 9 Singing—Angels at Jesus' Birth
- Lesson 10 The Christmas Story
- Lesson 11 Sharing
- Lesson 12 Shepherd and Sheep
- Lesson 13 Trust—David and Goliath
- Lesson 14 Thankfulness and Faith—Ten Lepers
- Lesson 15 Temptations
- Lesson 16 God Is Always With Us—Jacob in the Wilderness
- Lesson 17 The Easter Story
- Lesson 18 Honesty—Cain and Abel
- Lesson 19 Kindness—Woman at the Well
- Lesson 20 Patience
- Lesson 21 God Provides for Our Daily Needs
- Lesson 22 Jesus, Friend of Children
- Lesson 23 Friendship and Love
- Lesson 24 Faith as a Gift from God

KINDERGARTEN**Theme: Familiar Bible Stories & Home and Family**

- Lesson 1 Faith
- Lesson 2 Kingdom of God—Jesus Blesses the Children
- Lesson 3 God’s Word—Creation
- Lesson 4 Respect for Elders and Authority
- Lesson 5 The Devil—The Fall into Sin
- Lesson 6 God Cares for Us—Moses and the Red Sea
- Lesson 7 False Gods—Golden Calf
- Lesson 8 God’s Care and Protection—Joseph Being Sold into Slavery
- Lesson 9 Prayer—Jonah and the Whale
- Lesson 10 The Lord’s Prayer
- Lesson 11 The Benediction
- Lesson 12 Obedience to God
- Lesson 13 Angels
- Lesson 14 Giving—Wise Men
- Lesson 15 Trust—Noah
- Lesson 16 Forgiveness of Sins
- Lesson 17 Salvation—Good Friday
- Lesson 18 Easter Sunday
- Lesson 19 Singing—David and the Psalms
- Lesson 20 Thankfulness
- Lesson 21 Being a Light Through Our Behavior in School
- Lesson 22 Responsibility and Helping at Home
- Lesson 23 Home and Family—The Miniature Congregation
- Lesson 24 The Gospel
- Lesson 25 Heaven

GRADE 1**Theme: Familiar Bible Stories & Home and Family**

- Lesson 1 Faith—Jesus Calms the Storm
- Lesson 2 Being a Light
- Lesson 3 Care of the Conscience—Adam and Eve
- Lesson 4 Listening to God’s Word—Jesus in the Temple
- Lesson 5 Respect for People and Differences
- Lesson 6 Kingdom of God
- Lesson 7 Love—David and Absalom
- Lesson 8 Thankfulness—Noah
- Lesson 9 Prayer
- Lesson 10 Sabbath
- Lesson 11 Peace—The Christmas Story
- Lesson 12 Diligence—Joseph in the Pharaoh’s House in Egypt
- Lesson 13 Making Choices—Solomon’s Faith and God’s Word
- Lesson 14 Obedience to Authority
- Lesson 15 Temptations
- Lesson 16 Being Our Brother’s Keeper
- Lesson 17 Forgiveness—Thief on the Cross
- Lesson 18 Power of God—Tower of Babel
- Lesson 19 God’s Care and Protection—Elijah, King Ahab, and the Raven
- Lesson 20 Friendship—Jonathan and David
- Lesson 21 Trustworthiness
- Lesson 22 Music in God’s Kingdom
- Lesson 23 Christian Reading Material
- Lesson 24 Respect for Nature as God’s Creation

GRADE 2**Theme: People & Christian Values**

- Lesson 1 Abraham and Sarah—Trust, Faith and Obedience
- Lesson 2 Moses' Birth and Childhood—God's Care and Protection
- Lesson 3 David, the Shepherd Boy—Trust and God's Care
- Lesson 4 Elisha and Naaman—God's Power
- Lesson 5 Ruth and Naomi—Friendship, Kindness and Faithfulness
- Lesson 6 Daniel and His Friends in the Furnace—Faith
- Lesson 7 John the Baptist, Forerunner to Jesus—Humility
- Lesson 8 Mary and Joseph—Trust and Obedience
- Lesson 9 Simeon and Anna See Jesus—Faith and Patience
- Lesson 10 Jesus Feeds the 5000
- Lesson 11 Disciples of Jesus—Love, Learning God's Word, Service
- Lesson 12 Peter, James and John—Fishers of Men
- Lesson 13 Jesus Heals the Centurion's Servant—Faith
- Lesson 14 Zaccheus—Repentance and Forgiveness
- Lesson 15 Mary and Martha—Service and Love, Listening to God's Word
- Lesson 16 God Knows Our Needs—Trust in God's Care
- Lesson 17 Jesus Teaches to Love Your Neighbor
- Lesson 18 The Good Samaritan—Service, Love and Kindness
- Lesson 19 The Widow's Mite—Giving
- Lesson 20 The Daughter of Jairus—Faith and God's Gift of Life
- Lesson 21 Judas Iscariot—Greed vs. Love for God
- Lesson 22 Thomas—Doubts and Wrong Values
- Lesson 23 Conversion of Paul—Faith Through Hearing and God's Call
- Lesson 24 Timothy and the Apostle Paul—Friendship and Relationship of Believers

GRADE 3**Theme: Stories of the Old Testament (Part 1)**

- Lesson 1 The Fall into Sin—God’s Punishment and Promise
- Lesson 2 The First Children—Cain and Abel
- Lesson 3 Noah and the Flood
- Lesson 4 The Tower of Babel
- Lesson 5 God’s Promises to Abram
- Lesson 6 Lot—Sodom and Gomorrah
- Lesson 7 God Tests Abraham’s Faith
- Lesson 8 Isaac and Rebekah
- Lesson 9 The Sons of Isaac
- Lesson 10 Jacob and His Wonderful Dream
- Lesson 11 Jacob Wrestles with God
- Lesson 12 Joseph—Service and Imprisonment in Egypt
- Lesson 13 Joseph—Ruler in Egypt and His Brothers’ First Visit
- Lesson 14 Joseph Reveals Himself to His Brothers
- Lesson 15 Jacob Moves to Egypt
- Lesson 16 The Call of Moses—The Burning Bush
- Lesson 17 The Plagues of Egypt
- Lesson 18 The Passover and the Israelites’ Departure from Egypt
- Lesson 19 The Israelites’ Journey in the Wilderness
- Lesson 20 The Giving of the Law—The Ten Commandments
- Lesson 21 The Golden Calf—The Tables of the Law
- Lesson 22 The Israelites’ Complaints and Punishment
- Lesson 23 The Last Days in the Wilderness—The Death of Moses
- Lesson 24 Saved by Faith

GRADE 4**Theme: Stories of the Old Testament (Part 2)**

- Lesson 1 The Israelites Enter Canaan
- Lesson 2 The Sun and the Moon Stand Still
- Lesson 3 God Helps His People Through Gideon
- Lesson 4 Samson, Judge of Israel
- Lesson 5 Eli and Samuel
- Lesson 6 Israel Wants a King—King Saul
- Lesson 7 The Sins of King Saul
- Lesson 8 David and Goliath
- Lesson 9 David and Saul—A Battle of Spirits
- Lesson 10 King David's Fall Into Sin
- Lesson 11 Absalom, the Disobedient Son
- Lesson 12 King Solomon
- Lesson 13 The Holy Spirit
- Lesson 14 The Dividing of the Kingdom (optional lesson)
- Lesson 15 Elijah, a Great Prophet
- Lesson 16 Elijah at the Altars of Baal and Elijah Goes to Heaven
- Lesson 17 The Prophet Elisha
- Lesson 18 The Prophet Jonah
- Lesson 19 Isaiah and the End of the Kingdom of Israel
- Lesson 20 Jeremiah and the Fall of Jerusalem
- Lesson 21 Daniel Interprets the King's Dreams and God humbles King Nebuchadnezzar
- Lesson 22 Daniel and the Lions' Den
- Lesson 23 The Return Home and the Rebuilding of the Temple
- Lesson 24 The Old Testament Overview and Righteousness by Faith
- Lesson 25 Our Responsibility for Nature

GRADE 5**Theme: The Life, Miracles, and Teachings of Jesus**

- Lesson 1 Old and New Testament Prophecies of Jesus' Birth
- Lesson 2 Jesus' Birth—Shepherds, Wise Men, and Circumcision
- Lesson 3 Jesus' Childhood—His Family and His Discussion with Elders
- Lesson 4 John the Baptist
- Lesson 5 Baptism of Jesus
- Lesson 6 Jesus' Temptation in the Wilderness
- Lesson 7 Jesus' Disciples and Friends
- Lesson 8 Jesus' Ministry—His Teaching about the Kingdom, Forgiveness, and Love
- Lesson 9 Jesus' Miracles—Healing and Feeding the Multitude
- Lesson 10 Jesus' Miracles—Calming the Storm
- Lesson 11 Jesus' Miracles—Lazarus Raised from the Dead
- Lesson 12 Jesus' Parables—The Prodigal Son
- Lesson 13 Jesus' Parables—The Sower and Four Kinds of Soil
- Lesson 14 Jesus' Parables—The Good Samaritan
- Lesson 15 Jesus' Parables—The Ten Virgins
- Lesson 16 Jesus' Parables—The Good Shepherd
- Lesson 17 Jesus' Parables—The Vine and the Branches
- Lesson 18 Transfiguration
- Lesson 19 Palm Sunday—Entry into Jerusalem and a Prophecy Fulfilled
- Lesson 20 Passover—Establishment of Holy Supper
- Lesson 21 Good Friday
- Lesson 22 Easter Sunday and Resurrection
- Lesson 23 Jesus Appears to His Disciples
- Lesson 24 The Power of the Resurrection Victory and the Keys of the Kingdom

GRADE 6**Theme: The New Testament Church and the Epistles**

- Lesson 1 The Book of Acts
- Lesson 2 Ascension Day
- Lesson 3 Pentecost Day
- Lesson 4 Martyrdom of Stephen and Persecution of Christians
- Lesson 5 Conversion of the Ethiopian Eunuch
- Lesson 6 The Apostles Peter and John
- Lesson 7 Conversion of Cornelius
- Lesson 8 Conversion of Paul
- Lesson 9 Paul's Missionary Trips
- Lesson 10 Romans—The Gospel Is the Power of God unto Salvation
- Lesson 11 Corinthians—The Holy Spirit Unites the Children of God
- Lesson 12 Galatians—Freedom Through the Gospel
- Lesson 13 Ephesians—Be Strong in the Lord and the Power of His Might
- Lesson 14 Philippians—The Joy of Salvation
- Lesson 15 Colossians—A New Life in Christ
- Lesson 16 Thessalonians—Watchfulness and the Second Coming of Christ
- Lesson 17 Timothy—Caring for the Needs of the Congregation
- Lesson 18 Titus—Sound Doctrine & Believing According to the Word and Spirit
- Lesson 19 Philemon—Forgiveness and Brotherhood in Christ
- Lesson 20 Hebrews—The Priesthood of Christ
- Lesson 21 James—Living Faith Has Fruits
- Lesson 22 Peter—A Royal Priesthood
- Lesson 23 John—Little Children, Love One Another
- Lesson 24 Jude—Beware of False Teachers
- Lesson 25 Revelation—Heaven and the Marriage of the Lamb

GRADE 7**Theme: The Old Testament**

- Lesson 1 The Bible—The Word of God
- Lesson 2 The Old Testament—Its Content and History
- Lesson 3 Creation of the Universe
- Lesson 4 The Fall
- Lesson 5 Cain and Abel
- Lesson 6 Noah and the Flood
- Lesson 7 Abraham—Justified by Faith
- Lesson 8 Isaac—The Child of Promise
- Lesson 9 Jacob—Elect by Grace
- Lesson 10 Joseph
- Lesson 11 Israel in Bondage—Moses
- Lesson 12 The Passover
- Lesson 13 The Exodus—Crossing the Red Sea
- Lesson 14 The Wilderness Journey—The Way to Sinai
- Lesson 15 The Wilderness Journey—The Way to the Promised Land
- Lesson 16 Joshua
- Lesson 17 The Conquest
- Lesson 18 The Judges
- Lesson 19 Gideon
- Lesson 20 Samuel
- Lesson 21 Ruth
- Lesson 22 Esther
- Lesson 23 Job
- Lesson 24 In the World but Not of the World
- Lesson 25 Our Responsibility for Nature

GRADE 8**Theme: The Old Testament and Current Topics**

- Lesson 1 Who We Are—Laestadianism
- Lesson 2 The Church Calendar
- Lesson 3 Kings of the Old Testament—Saul
- Lesson 4 Kings of the Old Testament—David, Son of Jesse
- Lesson 5 Kings of the Old Testament—David, King of Israel
- Lesson 6 Kings of the Old Testament—Solomon
- Lesson 7 Kings of the Old Testament—The Divided Kingdom
- Lesson 8 Overview of the Home Congregation
- Lesson 9 The Psalms
- Lesson 10 The Proverbs
- Lesson 11 The Prophets—Servants of God
- Lesson 12 Elijah & Elisha
- Lesson 13 Hosea, Joel, Amos, Obadiah & Jonah
- Lesson 14 Isaiah & Micah
- Lesson 15 Jeremiah, Nahum, Habukkuk & Zephaniah
- Lesson 16 Ezekiel & Daniel
- Lesson 17 Daniel
- Lesson 18 Haggai, Malachi & Zechariah
- Lesson 19 Prophecies of Jesus
- Lesson 20 The Old & New Testament—One Completeness
- Lesson 21 The Righteousness of Faith & the Righteousness of Life
- Lesson 22 Tobacco & Intoxicants
- Lesson 23 Your Congregation as a Member of a National Organization
- Lesson 24 Being Our Brother's Keeper

GRADE 9**Theme: New Testament Topics and Others**

- Lesson 1 God the Father—Creator
- Lesson 2 God the Son—Redeemer
- Lesson 3 God the Holy Spirit—Sanctifier
- Lesson 4 The Four Gospels
- Lesson 5 Jesus' Teachings—Parables
- Lesson 6 Jesus' Teachings—The Parable of the Unmerciful Servant
- Lesson 7 Jesus' Teachings—The Parable of the Rich Fool
- Lesson 8 Jesus' Teachings—Keys of the Kingdom
- Lesson 9 Jesus' Teachings—The Church Law of Christ
- Lesson 10 The Congregation of God
- Lesson 11 The Early Congregation—Acts of the Apostles
- Lesson 12 Repentance
- Lesson 13 Baptism
- Lesson 14 Holy Communion
- Lesson 15 Confession
- Lesson 16 Prayer
- Lesson 17 The Apostles—Disciples of Jesus
- Lesson 18 Luther and the Reformation
- Lesson 19 Heresies
- Lesson 20 Courtship
- Lesson 21 The Christian Wedding
- Lesson 22 Marriage and Family Life
- Lesson 23 Death and Resurrection
- Lesson 24 Preparation for Confirmation School

LLC Sunday School Curriculum

MEMORY WORKDraft 2004

- Grade 2:** Scripture verses
- Grade 3:** Creed (bold print) from Luther's catechism
Ten Commandments (bold print) from Luther's catechism
Scripture verses
- Grade 4:** Ten Commandments and meanings from Luther's catechism
Scripture verses
- Grade 5:** Creed and meanings from Luther's catechism
Names of the books of the Old Testament
Scripture verses
- Grade 6:** Baptism and meanings from Luther's catechism
Names of the books of the New Testament
- Grade 7:** First three parts of confession from Luther's catechism
Sacrament of the Altar and meanings
- Grade 8:** Lord's Prayer and meanings from Luther's catechism
- Grade 9:** Review the entire catechism

LLC Sunday School Curriculum
GRADE 4 MEMORY WORK
Draft 2004

- Lesson 1: First Commandment and meaning
Lesson 2: Second Commandment and meaning
Lesson 3: Third Commandment and meaning
Lesson 4: Fourth Commandment and meaning
Lesson 5: Fifth Commandment and meaning
Lesson 6: Review Commandments 1-5 and meanings
Lesson 7: Sixth Commandment and meaning
Lesson 8: Seventh Commandment and meaning
Lesson 9: "If ye love me, keep my commandments." (John 14:15)
Lesson 10: Eighth Commandment and meaning
Lesson 11: Ninth Commandment and meaning
Lesson 12: Tenth Commandment and meaning
Lesson 13: Jesus said to His disciples: "Receive ye the Holy Ghost: Whosoever sins ye remit, they are remitted unto them; and whosoever sins ye retain, they are retained." (John 20:22-23)
Lesson 14: Review Commandments 6-10 and meanings
Lesson 15: What God says of the Commandments
Lesson 16: Meaning of What God says of the Commandments
Lesson 17: "If we confess our sins, he is faithful and just to forgive us our sins, and to cleanse us from all unrighteousness." (1 John: 9)
Lesson 18: "But if ye do not forgive, neither will your Father which is in heaven forgive your trespasses." (Mark 11:26)
Lesson 19: Review Commandments and meanings
Lesson 20: "Teach me to do Thy will; for Thou art my God..." (from Ps. 143:10)
Lesson 21: "Every good gift and every perfect gift is from above." (James 1:17)
Lesson 22: "God is our refuge and strength, a very present help in trouble." (Ps. 46:1)
Lesson 23: "For other foundation can no man lay than that is laid, which is Jesus Christ." (1 Cor. 3:11)
Lesson 24: "Faith is the substance of things hoped for, the evidence of things not seen." (Heb. 11:1)
Lesson 25: "I will show thee my faith by my works." (James 2:18)

Sunday School Lesson Topics and Objectives
GRADE 4
Draft 2004

Theme: Stories of the Old Testament

The focus of the 4th grade is stories of the Old Testament. The objectives and teaching/resource information are given for each lesson.

- Lesson 1 The Israelites Enter Canaan
- Lesson 2 The Sun and the Moon Stand Still
- Lesson 3 God Helps His People Through Gideon
- Lesson 4 Samson, Judge of Israel
- Lesson 5 Samuel and Eli
- Lesson 6 Israel Wants a King—King Saul
- Lesson 7 The Sins of King Saul
- Lesson 8 David and Goliath
- Lesson 9 David and Saul—A Battle of Spirits
- Lesson 10 King David's Fall Into Sin
- Lesson 11 Absalom, the Disobedient Son
- Lesson 12 King Solomon
- Lesson 13 The Holy Spirit
- Lesson 14 The Dividing of the Kingdom (optional lesson)
- Lesson 15 Elijah, a Great Prophet
- Lesson 16 Elijah at the Altars of Baal and Elijah Goes to Heaven
- Lesson 17 The Prophet Elisha
- Lesson 18 The Prophet Jonah
- Lesson 19 Isaiah and the End of the Kingdom of Israel
- Lesson 20 Jeremiah and the Fall of Jerusalem
- Lesson 21 Daniel Interprets the King's Dreams—God humbles King
Nebuchadnezzar
- Lesson 22 Daniel and the Lions' Den
- Lesson 23 The Return Home and the Rebuilding of the Temple (optional
lesson)
- Lesson 24 The Old Testament Overview & Righteousness by Faith
- Lesson 25 Our Responsibility for Nature

Lesson 1: The Israelites Enter Canaan

- A. The student will understand that after Moses died, God made Joshua the leader of the Israelites and told him how to capture the city of Jericho.
 - B. The student will become familiar with the Bible narrative of the crossing of the Jordan River.
 - C. The student will understand that the children of God battled successfully against their enemy with the power and guidance of God.
 - D. The student will understand that God helps believers in their battle against sin, their own flesh (sinful desires), and Satan.
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Scripture: Joshua 1-6

Vocabulary: Ark of the Covenant, priests, Jericho, victorious

Resources: *Stories of the Old Testament II*, pp. 1-4; *Small Catechism & Bible History*, p. 66

Memory work: First Commandment and meaning

Lesson 2: The Sun and Moon Stand Still

- A. The student will understand that with God's help and Joshua's leadership, the Israelites conquered the armies of the Canaanites.
- B. The student will understand that God helped even through miracles like making the sun and moon stand still.
- C. The student will understand that before his death, Joshua reminded people of the wonderful things God had done and instructed them to believe and obey God's Word.
- D. The student will understand that God's instructions to believers today remain the same as those given at the time of Joshua.

Scripture: Joshua 10-24

Vocabulary: conquer, fellowship

Resources: *Stories of the Old Testament II*, pp. 11-13; *Small Catechism & Bible History*, pp. 66-67

Memory work: Second Commandment and meaning

Lesson 3: God Helps His People Through Gideon

- A. The student will understand that God sent trials in the form of wars upon the people of Israel when they lost faith and began to worship idols.
- B. The student will understand that when the Israelites called upon God for help, He raised up judges to rescue them from their enemies. Israel's greatest judges were Gideon, Samson, and Samuel.
- C. The student will understand that God directed Gideon to use a small army in order that the Israelites would not boast of themselves.
- D. The student will understand that by following God's instructions, Gideon led his people to victory over larger armies.

Scripture: Joshua 2; Judges 6-7

Vocabulary: valor, avenge, fleece, forsaken

Resources: *Stories of the Old Testament II*, pp. 15-18; *Small Catechism & Bible History*, pp. 66-67

Memory work: Third Commandment and meaning

Lesson 4: Samson, Judge of Israel

- A. The student will understand that because of the unbelief and sin of the children of Israel, God allowed them to be ruled by the Philistines.
- B. The student will understand that Samson, as a believing judge of Israel, did many great things to deliver the Israelites from the Philistines through faith and the guidance of God's Spirit.
- C. The student will understand that Samson's fall into sin resulted in the loss of his great God-given strength.
- D. The student will understand that when Samson repented of his sin, God returned his strength and showed that there is only one true God.

Scripture: Judges 13-16

Vocabulary: Philistines, Nazarite (Nazarene), pillars

Resources: *Stories of the Old Testament II*, pp. 21-24; *Small Catechism & Bible History*, pp. 68-69

Memory work: Fourth Commandment and meaning

Lesson 5: Samuel and Eli

- A. The student will understand that God wanted Samuel to serve in the house of Eli, the high priest, because He wanted Samuel to be a judge when he grew up.
- B. The student will understand that Samuel served successfully as a judge and prophet for many years.
- C. The student will understand that because Eli permitted his sons to live in sin in the house of God, God punished Eli and his sons with death on the same day.
- D. The student will understand that it is the duty of parents to teach their children according to God's Word and for children to obey their parents.

Scripture: 1 Sam. 1-3

Vocabulary: temple, rebuke, judge his house, vile, leniency

Resources: *Stories of the Old Testament II*, pp. 31-38; *Small Catechism & Bible History*, pp. 69-70

Memory work: Fifth Commandment and meaning

Lesson 6: Israel Wants a King—King Saul

- A. The student will understand that the people of Israel sinned when they rejected God's rule and wanted a king to rule over them instead.
- B. The student will understand that God allowed the Israelites to have a king and chose Saul to be their first king.
- C. The student will understand that Samuel reminded the people how much God had done for them, and that God would care for them if they served and obeyed Him.

Scripture: 1 Sam. 8-12

Vocabulary: rejected, reign

Resources: *Stories of the Old Testament II*, pp. 41-43; *Small Catechism & Bible History*, p. 71

Memory work: Review Commandments 1-5 and meanings

Lesson 7: The Sins of King Saul

- A. The student will understand that Saul disobeyed God many times and lied about what he had done.
- B. The student will understand that God rejected Saul because Saul disobeyed God and did not repent of his sins when Samuel rebuked him. This resulted in unbelief.
- C. The student will understand that God's punishment for Saul's disobedience was that kings would no longer come from Saul's family, although God allowed Saul to continue as King of Israel. Saul died in unbelief.
- D. The student will understand that God wants us to believe Him, to have our sins forgiven, and to obey His Word.

Scripture: 1 Sam. 13-15

Vocabulary: armor bearers, Amelekites, smite

Resources: *Stories of the Old Testament II*, pp. 45-48; *Small Catechism & Bible History*, pp. 71-72

Memory work: Sixth Commandment and meaning

Lesson 8: David and Goliath

- A. The student will understand that God directed Samuel to anoint David, a young shepherd boy, to be the king after the death of Saul.
- B. The student will understand that David believed and obeyed God, and God protected him and gave him strength.
- C. The student will understand that David did not use Saul's armor to go against Goliath because Saul was an unbeliever; only God could help David.
- D. The student will understand that David did not take credit for himself; rather, he knew that Goliath was killed with power from God.
- E. The student will be familiar with the symbolism of the story: Jesus went into battle alone against sin, death, and hell and was victorious.

Scripture: 1 Sam. 17:1-58

Vocabulary: sling, anoint, staff, scorn, armor

Resources: *Stories of the Old Testament II*, pp. 57-60; *Small Catechism & Bible History*, pp. 72-74

Memory work: Seventh Commandment and meaning

Lesson 9: David and Saul—A Battle of Spirits

- A. The student will understand that as a reward for David's bravery in killing Goliath and chasing the Philistines from Israel, King Saul made David commander over his army.
- B. The student will understand that with God's help David was very successful, which made King Saul envious and to hate David very much.
- C. The student will understand that King Saul's numerous attempts to kill David were not successful because God protected David.
- D. The student will understand that David did not kill Saul because he knew that Saul was anointed of God and that God would punish Saul.
- E. The student will understand that, like Saul, unbelievers today do not like to see their sins in the light of the Holy Spirit.

Scripture: 1 Sam. 18-20, 22-24, 26-31

Vocabulary: token, slay, hatred, restrained, pursue

Resources: *Stories of the Old Testament II*, pp. 63-66; *Small Catechism & Bible History*, pp. 74-76

Memory work: "If ye love me, keep my commandments." (John 14:15)

Lesson 10: King David's Fall into Sin

- A. The student will understand that David became king and ruled the kingdom wisely as God wished.
 - B. The student will understand that David fell into sin and a lost condition.
 - C. The student will understand that when God sent Nathan to see David, David repented of his sins and was forgiven.
 - D. The student will understand that David and Bathsheba's first son died as punishment for David's sin.
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Scripture: 2 Sam. 1:10-12, 14-19

Vocabulary: prophet, iniquities

Resources: *Stories of the Old Testament II*, pp. 69-72; *Small Catechism & Bible History*, pp. 77-78

Memory work: Eighth Commandment and meaning

Lesson 11: Absalom, the Disobedient Son

- A. The student will understand that David's son Absalom tried to kill his father and to become the king.
- B. The student will understand that Absalom died in unbelief during a battle against King David.
- C. The student will understand that David had love for Absalom and his soul even though Absalom was evil and fought against him.

Scripture: 2 Sam. 14-19

Vocabulary: greed, wickedness, conspiracy

Resources: *Stories of the Old Testament II*, pp. 75-78; *Small Catechism & Bible History*, p. 78

Memory work: Ninth Commandment and meaning

Lesson 12: King Solomon

- A. The student will understand that when Solomon prayed that God would grant him wisdom to be a good king, God promised to give him wisdom and many other blessings.
 - B. The student will understand that Solomon built a beautiful temple to God into which the Ark of the Covenant was brought.
 - C. The student will understand that Solomon disobeyed God, fell into sin, and lost his greatest treasure, faith, when he married unbelieving women.
 - D. The student will understand that God took away Solomon's kingdom and gave it to his servant as punishment for Solomon's sins.
 - E. The student will understand that it is important to be satisfied with the gifts that God has given.
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Scripture: 1 Kings 3,4:29-30, 5-11; 2 Chron. 1-9

Vocabulary: wisdom, Ark of the Covenant

Resources: *Stories of the Old Testament II*, pp. 81-84; *Small Catechism & Bible History*, pp. 79-81

Memory work: Tenth Commandment and meaning

Lesson 13: The Holy Spirit

- A. The student will understand that the three Parts (Persons) of the Triune God (Godhead) are God the Father, God the Son (Jesus Christ), and God the Holy Spirit.
- B. The student will understand that the Holy Spirit has done its work since the beginning of time. The Holy Spirit guided Old Testament believers and inspired the writing of the Bible.
- C. The student will understand that the Holy Spirit dwells in believers even today and teaches correct understanding of God's Word.
- D. The student will understand that through the power of the Holy Spirit, sins are forgiven in the name and blood of Jesus Christ.

Scripture: Gen. 1:2; 2 Sam. 23:2; 1 Cor. 2:6-13; 2 Pet. 1:20-21; 1 John 5:6

Vocabulary: Triune, inspired

Resources: *Sunday School Handbook III* pp. 57-59; *By Faith*, pp. 72-73; *The Shepherd's Voice*, May/June 1994, p. 10

Memory work: Jesus said to His disciples: "Receive ye the Holy Ghost: Whosoever sins ye remit, they are remitted unto them; and whosoever sins ye retain, they are retained." (John 20:22-23)

Lesson 14: The Dividing of the Kingdom (optional lesson)

- A. The student will understand that because of the people's worship of idols and other sins, God divided the Kingdom of Israel into two kingdoms: Judah (two tribes) and Israel (ten tribes).
- B. The student will understand that Jeroboam was evil and led the people in the worship of idols.
- C. The student will understand that God's power was shown when Jeroboam's hand dried up and the altar of the golden calf crumbled.

Scripture: 1 Kings 11:31-38, 13:1-6; 2 Kings 17:18 (plus additional chapters)

Vocabulary: worship, altar

Resources: *Stories of the Old Testament II*, pp. 87-89; *Small Catechism & Bible History*, p. 82

Memory work: Review Commandments 6-10 and meanings

Lesson 15: Elijah, a Great Prophet

- A. The student will understand that God sent Elijah to tell the evil King Ahab that God would punish Ahab for his wickedness and idol worship by not sending any rain on the land.
- B. The student will understand that God provided for Elijah when he hid from Ahab.
- C. The student will understand that in miraculous ways God also cared for the poor widow woman and her son when Elijah went to her for food and water.
- D. The student will understand that spiritual blessings are of greatest importance.

Scripture: 1 Kings 16:29-17:24

Vocabulary: ravens, generous, fountains of grace, spiritual blessings

Resources: *Stories of the Old Testament II*, pp. 91-94; *Small Catechism & Bible History*, pp. 82-83

Memory work: What God says of the Commandments

Lesson 16: Elijah at the Altars of Baal and Elijah Goes to Heaven

- A. The student will understand that after three years of drought, God commanded Elijah to go to Ahab's kingdom and show him that the Lord is God, not Baal.
- B. The student will understand that when altars for sacrifice were made by prophets of Baal and by Elijah, only the sacrifice to the true God burned with fire sent by God.
- C. The student will understand that because prophets of Baal and other false religions do not have the Holy Spirit, they cannot help those who worship them.
- D. The student will understand that Elijah was taken to heaven in a chariot of fire. Likewise, believers will be taken to heaven.

Scripture: 1 Kings 18 - 2 Kings 2:15

Vocabulary: drought, chariot, religion

Resources: *Stories of the Old Testament II*, pp. 97-100; *Small Catechism & Bible History*, pp. 83-84

Memory work: Meaning of What God says of the Commandments

Lesson 17: The Prophet Elisha

- A. The student will understand that God performed many miracles through the Prophet Elisha.
 - B. The student will understand that Naaman was cured of leprosy when he believed Elisha's instructions.
 - C. The student will understand that through Elisha, God showed that He takes care of His own even when they are surrounded by the enemy.
 - D. The student will understand that the healing of Naaman represents how sins are washed away within God's kingdom.
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Scripture: 2 Kings 4:1-7, 5:1-15

Vocabulary: mantle; debt; widow; raids; leprosy; river, stream or sea of grace

Resources: *Stories of the Old Testament II*, pp. 103-106; *Small Catechism & Bible History*, pp. 84-85

Memory work: "If we confess our sins, he is faithful and just to forgive us our sins, and to cleanse us from all unrighteousness." (1 John: 9)

Lesson 18: The Prophet Jonah

- A. The student will understand that Jonah tried to flee in a ship when God wanted him to rebuke the people of Nineveh of their sins.
- B. The student will understand that while Jonah was in the belly of a great fish, he humbled himself and promised to obey God. This incident symbolizes that Jesus would spend three days in the “heart of the earth.”
- C. The student will understand that when Jonah was angry that God spared Nineveh after the people repented, God showed him that He can take away His grace gifts from one who does not forgive others. Jonah did not recognize that repentance is a work of God.

Scripture: Jonah 1-4, Matt. 12:39-40

Vocabulary: rebuke, humbled, penitent, spare

Resources: *Stories of the Old Testament II*, pp. 109-111; *Small Catechism & Bible History*, pp. 85-86

Memory work: “But if ye do not forgive, neither will your Father which is in heaven forgive your trespasses.” (Mark 11:26)

Lesson 19: Isaiah and the End of the Kingdom of Israel

- A. The student will understand that God in His mercy sent Isaiah, as He had sent other prophets, to preach repentance to the disobedient people of Israel, but they did not listen.
- B. The student will understand that because of the people's continued disobedience, God allowed Assyrian armies to capture the Israelites and take them away from their homeland permanently.
- C. The student will understand that Isaiah foretold the birth of Jesus Christ, the Savior that God had promised to Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob many years before.

Scripture: 2 Kings 17; Isa. 7:14, 9:6-7, 11:1-2

Vocabulary: prophecy

Resources: *Stories of the Old Testament II*, pp. 113-115; *Small Catechism & Bible History*, pp. 87-88

Memory work: Review Commandments and meanings

Lesson 20: Jeremiah and the Fall of Jerusalem

- A. The student will understand that the Kingdom of Israel had been destroyed, but Judah remained because God had promised that Jesus would be born of the people of Judah.
- B. The student will understand that God called Jeremiah to speak to the people of their sins, but they did not listen and refused to let Jeremiah enter the temple.
- C. The student will understand that God told Jeremiah to write a book warning the people that God would punish them, but the king destroyed the book and people did not believe.
- D. The student will understand that as Jeremiah had foretold, God allowed the Babylonian armies to destroy the city of Jerusalem and to take the people of Judah as captives to slavery in Babylon.

Scripture: Jer. 1, 7, 36

Vocabulary: tabernacle, captive

Resources: *Stories of the Old Testament II*, pp. 117-119; *Small Catechism & Bible History*, pp. 88-89

Memory work: “Teach me to do Thy will; for Thou art my God...” (from Ps. 143:10)

Lesson 21: Daniel Interprets the King's Dreams— God humbles King Nebuchadnezzar

- A. The student will understand that God revealed what was to come in Nebuchadnezzar's kingdom when He gave Daniel wisdom to interpret King Nebuchadnezzar's dreams.
 - B. The student will understand that after he lost his mind, King Nebuchadnezzar was humbled to repentance and received grace to believe.
 - C. The student will understand that God showed that He is the giver of all gifts and that He is able to take down those who are proud and mighty.
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Scripture: Dan. 2, 4

Vocabulary: interpret, image, abase, humble, righteous

Resources: *Stories of the Old Testament II*, pp. 125-131; *Small Catechism & Bible History*, p. 91

Memory work: "Every good gift and every perfect gift is from above."
(James 1:17)

Lesson 22: Daniel and the Lions' Den

- A. The student will understand that writing appeared on the wall at a great feast given by ungodly King Belshazzar, at which people were drinking from cups taken from the temple of God in Judah.
- B. The student will understand that God gave wisdom to Daniel to read the writing, which foretold the dividing of the kingdom.
- C. The student will understand that Daniel was thrown into a den of lions because he prayed to God and broke a law made by envious men.
- D. The student will understand that because of his faith in God and God's protection, Daniel was not harmed in the lions' den.

Scripture: Dan. 5, 6

Vocabulary: banquet, astrologers, accused, trials, refuge

Resources: *Stories of the Old Testament II*, pp. 133-136; *Small Catechism & Bible History*, p. 91

Memory work: "God is our refuge and strength, a very present help in trouble." (Ps. 46:1)

Lesson 23: The Return Home and the Rebuilding of the Temple (optional lesson)

- A. The student will understand that after being captive in Babylon for 70 years, the people of Judah were able to return to their homeland and to begin rebuilding the temple.
- B. The student will understand that Samaritans, former Israelites who had married unbelievers and left their faith, caused trouble and caused the king to stop the building of the temple.
- C. The student will understand that when the temple was completed after 21 years, the people of Judah came to the dedication and had their sins forgiven.

Scripture: Ezra 1-6

Vocabulary: foundation, dedication, heresies

Resources: *Stories of the Old Testament II*, pp. 139-141; *Small Catechism & Bible History*, p. 92

Memory work: “For other foundation can no man lay than that is laid, which is Jesus Christ.” (1 Cor. 3:11)

Lesson 24: The Old Testament & Righteousness by Faith

- A. The student will understand that the Old Testament is a written history of believers who lived before Jesus was born. These writings were inspired by the Holy Spirit.
- B. The student will understand that some of the patriarchs (leaders) and their people loved God and obeyed Him; others did not obey God and were punished for their sins.
- C. The student will understand that sacrifices that Old Testament believers made to God represented the sacrifice that the Savior Jesus would make to take away the sins of the world.
- D. The student will understand that Old Testament believers were saved by faith in God's promise of a Savior who would redeem people from their sins.
- E. The student will understand that the New Testament began with the coming of Jesus, the promised Savior.

Scripture: Heb. 11:1-34

Vocabulary: testament, covenant, patriarchs, represented, redeem

Resources: *Stories of the Old Testament II*, pp. 153-154; *Small Catechism & Bible History*, pp. 95-96; *By Faith*, pp. 13-15

Memory work: "Faith is the substance of things hoped for, the evidence of things not seen." (Heb. 11:1)

Lesson 25: Our Responsibility for Nature

- A. The student will understand that God gave a responsibility to man to manage the gifts of nature so they would serve to protect and maintain life.
- B. The student will understand that preserving a clean environment is important to the well-being of people as well as other parts of creation.
- C. The student will understand that it is important to help preserve our natural resources.
- D. The student will understand that responsibility for obeying God's given task of being "keepers of the earth" applies to each individual to do his/her small part.
- E. The student will understand that extreme environmental movements may not be according to the teaching of God's Word.

Scripture: Gen. 1:28; Ps. 115:16

Vocabulary: environment, natural resources

Memory work: "I will show thee my faith by my works." (James 2:18)