

LLC Sunday School Curriculum  
**GRADE 8**  
Draft 2004

**TABLE OF CONTENTS**  
**Theme: The Old Testament and Current Topics**

---

Foreword	i
Table of Contents	8.1
Introduction	8.2
Teaching Suggestions	8.6
Lesson Planning Outline	8.8
Effective Teaching Summaries	8.11
Resource List	8.12
Grade-Level Lesson Topic Summary	8.14
Memory Work Summary	8.25
Grade 8 Memory Work	8.26
<hr/>	
Grade 8 Lesson Objectives and Resource Information	8.27

## LLC Sunday School Curriculum

**INTRODUCTION**June 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.

LLC Sunday School Curriculum  
**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.

LLC Sunday School Curriculum  
**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.

LLC Sunday School Curriculum  
**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.

LLC Sunday School Curriculum  
**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 WORK**Draft 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 8 MEMORY WORK**  
Draft 2004

---

- Lesson 1: The Lord's Prayer
- Lesson 2: The Lord's Prayer, "Our Father" and meaning
- Lesson 3: The First Petition of the Lord's Prayer and meaning
- Lesson 4: The First Petition of the Lord's Prayer and how this is done
- Lesson 5: The Second Petition of the Lord's Prayer and meaning
- Lesson 6: The Second Petition of the Lord's Prayer and how this is done
- Lesson 7: The Third Petition of the Lord's Prayer and meaning
- Lesson 8: The Third Petition of the Lord's Prayer and how this is done
- Lesson 9: The first three petitions of the Lord's Prayer
- Lesson 10: The Fourth Petition of the Lord's Prayer and meaning
- Lesson 11: The Fourth Petition of the Lord's Prayer and meaning
- Lesson 12: The Fourth Petition of the Lord's Prayer and meaning
- Lesson 13: The Fifth Petition of the Lord's Prayer and meaning
- Lesson 14: The Fifth Petition of the Lord's Prayer and meaning
- Lesson 15: The Sixth Petition of the Lord's Prayer and meaning
- Lesson 16: The Sixth Petition of the Lord's Prayer and meaning
- Lesson 17: The Seventh Petition of the Lord's Prayer and meaning
- Lesson 18: The Seventh Petition of the Lord's Prayer and meaning
- Lesson 19: What is meant by "Amen"?
- Lesson 20: Review the Lord's Prayer
- Lesson 21: Review the Books of the Old Testament
- Lesson 22: Review the Books of the Old Testament
- Lesson 23: Review the Books of the Old Testament

**Sunday School Lesson Topics and Objectives**  
**GRADE 8**  
Draft 2004

**Theme: Old Testament and Current Topics**

---

The focus of the 8<sup>th</sup> grade is the Old Testament and current topics. The objectives and teaching information are given for each lesson.

- 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

## Lesson 1: Who We Are—Laestadianism

- A. The student will understand that this is not a new faith, but began at the beginning of the Bible.
  - B. The student will understand who Laestadius was.
  - C. The student will understand that different nations can have different times of visitation—the name Laestadian derives from one such time in one part of the world.
- 

**Scripture:** John 5:24; Rom 3:23-25, 5:1-2, 10:12; Eph. 1:7, 2:5-9, 2:18-22, 4:5; Heb. 13:8

**Vocabulary:** visitation, schisms

**Resources:** *Voice of Zion*, October 1995-June 1998; *Who We Are; Treasure Hidden; The Voice of Zion*, January 2000

**Memory Work:** The Lord's Prayer

## Lesson 2: The Church Calendar

- A. The student will know the main sections of the church calendar.
  - B. The student will know the main church holidays and their message.
  - C. The student will understand that the purpose of the church calendar is to communicate the message of salvation history.
- 

### Scripture:

**Vocabulary:** festive, non-festive, Advent, Lent, Trinity, Transfiguration, Judgment

**Resources:** *Voice of Zion*, 1992 issues; *By Faith*, p. 101

**Memory Work:** The Lord's Prayer, "Our Father" and meaning

**Notes:** Following is an outline of some key information that may be helpful to the teacher.

- A. There are two halves of the Ecclesiastical (Church) Year: festive and non-festive.
- B. The Church Year has meaning, purpose, and organization; relates to salvation gained through Jesus Christ. It begins with Advent and ends with Pentecost.
- C. The festive half focuses on the work of the Holy Spirit and the life of a believer.
  - 1. The three greatest festival days are Christmas, Easter, and Pentecost. **Christmas** is the fulfillment of God the Father's promise of a Savior. **Easter** is Jesus' fulfillment of the Law, His death as atonement for our sins, and His resurrection. **Pentecost** is the visible outpouring of the Holy Spirit to teach, comfort, and guide believers.
  - 2. The Church Year celebrates the Three Persons of Trinity. (Christmas, the First Person of Trinity; Easter, the Second Person of Trinity; Pentecost, the Third Person of Trinity)

3. **Advent** marks the beginning of the Church Year. Old Testament believers awaited the coming of the Messiah; we await Christ's second coming.
  4. **New Year's Day** celebrates the circumcision and the name of Jesus.
  5. **Epiphany**, January 6, celebrates when the Wise Men sought Jesus, an indication that Jesus offered salvation to all who believe (not just Jews). The Sundays after Epiphany point to the life and teachings of Jesus.
  6. **Candlemas** is the celebration of God's brightness in Christ. It commemorates the presentation of Jesus in the temple at Jerusalem as prophesied by Malachi. Simeon saw the Savior promised by God, revealed by the Holy Spirit.
  7. **Lent** is the 40 days before Easter. Luther said Lent is the time for preparing the heart for the suffering, death and resurrection of Christ. Fasting is a good habit, but without faith it is useless.
  8. **Mary's Day** is the annunciation of our Lord: when the life of Jesus as true man began in Mary's womb. The Angel Gabriel announced to Mary that she was to be the mother of Jesus.
  9. **Christ's Passion** is the celebration of His suffering during Holy Week.
  10. **Palm Sunday** celebrates Christ's triumphal entry into Jerusalem.
  11. **Maundy Thursday** celebrates the institution of the Lord's Supper and Jesus' washing of the disciples' feet.
  12. **Good Friday** is the celebration of Jesus' successful completion of His perfect, sinless life on earth and death in full payment and forgiveness of our sins.
  13. **Easter** and resurrection celebrates Jesus' rising from the dead. Believers are also assured of resurrection unto eternal life.
  14. **Ascension Day** celebrates Christ's ascension forty days after Easter. Jesus' visible ascension verified His words and built hope for His promise to return.
- D. The non-festive half focuses on the work of the Holy Spirit and the life of a believer.
1. **Rogation (Prayer) Sunday** celebrates the speech of the heart with God.
  2. **Trinity Sunday** is the celebration of the hidden God, three Persons.
  3. **St. John's Day**, June 24, celebrates the birthday of John the Baptist. This testifies of the Light. Jesus and John the Baptist are the only ones whose birthdays are celebrated rather than their day of death.

4. **Transfiguration Sunday** celebrates the glory of Christ.
5. **Michaelmas Day** celebrates angels and children.
6. **All Saints Day**, November 1, celebrates the martyrs, saints, and the people of God.
7. **Judgment Sunday** is the last week before Advent and celebrates the last judgment.

## Lesson 3: Kings of the Old Testament—Saul

- A. The student will understand the causes of Saul's disobedience and the serious nature and consequences of disobedience.
  - B. The student will recognize that Saul's repentance was not true repentance.
  - C. The student will recognize the fruits of Saul's disobedience, impenitence, and eventual unbelief (restless soul, fear, hatred, dry spirit, witchcraft, suicide).
- 

**Scripture:** 1 Sam. 9:15-17, 13:8-14, 15:13-35, 16:1-3, 17:14-23

**Vocabulary:** penitence

**Resources:** *Small Catechism & Bible History*, pp. 71-72; *Bible Class Book I*, pp. 93-95; *By Faith*, pp. 34-35; *Stories of the Old Testament II*, pp. 41, 45-48, 63-66; *Bible Dictionary*

**Memory Work:** The First Petition of the Lord's Prayer and meaning



## Lesson 4: Kings of the Old Testament—David, Son of Jesse

- A. The student will understand that in God's choice of David as king, He shows that His ways are above man's ways and that we must trust in His wisdom.
  - B. The student will understand that although he suffered persecutions and trials before he became king, David trusted in God.
  - C. The student will recognize that David respected government and authority in refraining from killing Saul when he had the opportunity to do so.
- 

**Scripture:** 1 Sam. 15:11-13, 16:6-7, 17:33-36

**Vocabulary:** persecution

**Resources:** *Small Catechism & Bible History*, pp. 72-76; *By Faith*, pp. 34-35; *Stories of the Old Testament II*, pp. 51-54, 63-66; *Bible Dictionary*

**Memory Work:** The First Petition of the Lord's Prayer and how this is done

## Lesson 5: Kings of the Old Testament—David, King of Israel

- A. The student will understand that while David was a sinful man, he was nevertheless righteous because he trusted in God's mercy.
  - B. The student will understand the difference between the repentances of Saul and David.
  - C. The student will understand that God seeks penitence, not mere confession.
- 

**Scripture:** 2 Sam. 11:1-7, 12:1-13, 12:16-23; Acts 13:17, 13:22-23

**Vocabulary:** righteous, penitence

**Resources:** *Small Catechism & Bible History*, pp. 76-79; *By Faith*, pp. 34-35; *Bible Class Book I*, pp. 87-90; *Stories of the Old Testament II*, pp. 69-72; *Bible Dictionary*

**Memory Work:** The Second Petition of the Lord's Prayer and meaning

## Lesson 6: Kings of the Old Testament—Solomon

- A. The student will understand that Solomon's request found favor with God, and he was given wisdom.
- B. The student will become familiar with some aspects of Solomon's rule over the kingdom.
- C. The student will understand how Solomon lost his faith through sin and disobedience.

---

**Scripture:** 1 Kings 1:1-13, 3:5-28, 6:1-2, 8:54-61, 11:1-13;  
2 Chron. 1:8-12; James 1:5-7

**Vocabulary:** wisdom vs. knowledge

**Resources:** *Small Catechism & Bible History*, pp. 79-81; *By Faith*, p. 36;  
*Stories of the Old Testament II*, pp. 81-85; *Bible Dictionary*

**Memory Work:** The Second Petition of the Lord's Prayer and how this is done

## Lesson 7: Kings of the Old Testament—The Divided Kingdom

- A. The student will understand that, beginning with Solomon, the majority of the kings of Judah and Israel were ungodly rulers and they and most of the people fell away from God.
  - B. The student will understand that God in His mercy sent His prophets to preach repentance to both nations, but they rejected and despised the Word of God.
  - C. The student will understand that God punished His chosen people with the armies of pagan nations because of their sin and unbelief.
- 

**Scripture:** 1 Kings 11:12-13, 12, 16:23-33; Hosea 4:1-2, 4:6; Jer. 25:8-12; 2 Chr. 36:15

**Vocabulary:** despise

**Resources:** *Small Catechism & Bible History*, pp. 81-82; *Stories of the Old Testament II*, pp. 87-89; *Bible Dictionary*

**Memory Work:** The Third Petition of the Lord's Prayer and meaning

## Lesson 8: Overview of the Home Congregation

- A. The student will know that the spiritual body or congregation in his/her locality has established an organization according to the laws of the state/province, for the purpose of fulfilling Christ's mission command. This organization is also a part of a national body.
- B. The student will know his/her home congregation's mission, history, organizations, and operations.
- C. The student will know how one becomes a member of this organization and understand the reasons for doing so.

---

**Scripture:** Matt. 28:19-20; Rom. 10:17; Eph. 1:22-23, 2:19-22; Acts 20:28

**Vocabulary:** congregation, organization

**Resources:** *LLC Constitution and Bylaws*; local congregation constitution and bylaws; *LLC Congregation Study Booklet*; local congregation board members and ministers

**Memory Work:** The Third Petition of the Lord's Prayer and how this is done

**Note:** Martin Luther said, "God's Word cannot be without God's people."

Also note that Lesson 11 deals with the local congregation's relationship to the LLC, the national body. This lesson deals only with the home congregation. As part of objective C, the teacher should make sure students understand what the responsibilities of a congregation member are.

The teacher might consider inviting local board members or ministers to meet with the class to discuss the topics of this lesson and to answer questions.

## Lesson 9: The Psalms

- A. The student will know that the book of Psalms contains songs written by Old Testament believers.
- B. The student will become familiar with the content of some of the psalms and how they express what was in the hearts of the believers who wrote them.

---

**Scripture:** Ps. 1, 2, 13, 23, 84, 100, 111, 130, 150; Luke 20:42-43, 24:44; Acts 1:20; Acts 13-33

**Vocabulary:** liturgy, liturgical, lament, lamentation, psalm, doctrinal psalms, psalms of penitence

**Resources:** *Bible Class II*, pp. 27-33; *Bible Dictionary*

**Memory Work:** The first three petitions of the Lord's Prayer

**Notes:** Following is an outline of some key information that may be helpful to the teacher.

- A. There are 150 psalms, comprising five sections.
- B. King David composed 73 psalms, and others were written by Asaph, the sons of Korah, Solomon, Heman, Ethan, and Moses—the last three contributing just one each.
- C. The psalms could be grouped in various ways. One grouping is: doctrinal psalms, psalms of penitence, and psalms of praise.
- D. Other groupings or categories include: Messianic psalms, psalms of praise, songs sung to celebrate Temple feasts, psalms of distress, and psalms of hope.

## Lesson 10: The Proverbs

- A. The student will know the authorship and background of the book of Proverbs.
- B. The student will become familiar with the content of some of the proverbs and the lessons of life contained in the book of Proverbs.

---

**Scripture:** Prov. 1:1-7, 1:10, 2:6-8, 3:5-6, 10:16, 11:4, 12:22, 15:1, 17:22, 20:11, 25:11, 27:1-2

**Vocabulary:** proverb, wisdom

**Resources:** *Bible Dictionary*; *Bible Class II*, pp. 27-33

**Memory Work:** The Fourth Petition of the Lord's Prayer and meaning

## Lesson 11: The Prophets—Servants of God

- A. The student will know that these prophets worked during the period of the divided kingdom, the exile, and the return from exile and the restoration of Judah.
- B. The student will understand that the primary message of the prophets was one of judgment for sin and the promise of God's grace and salvation in the promised Savior.
- C. The student will understand that the prophets often suffered because of their proclamation.
- D. The student will understand that the prophets spoke by inspiration of the Holy Spirit.

---

**Scripture:** 2 Chr. 36:15-16; Isa. 1:16-18; Jer. 1:4-5, 25:2-6; Luke 1:70, 18:31, 24:25-27, 24:44; Acts 3:24; Eph. 2:19-20; Heb. 1:1; 2 Pet. 1:19-21, 3:2; Tim. 3:16

**Vocabulary:** prophet, proclamation, inspiration, intermediary

**Resources:** *By Faith*, pp. 37-40; *Bible Dictionary*

**Memory Work:** The Fourth Petition of the Lord's Prayer and meaning

**Notes:** On the following page is a summary of the years in which the prophets began their prophetic work.



**TIMES OF THE PROPHETS**

<b>Prophet</b>	<b>Began prophetic work (year B.C.)</b>				
Isaiah		760			
Jeremiah			628		
Ezekial				595	
Daniel			606		
Hosea		785			
Joel	850				
Amos		787			
Obadiah				587	
Jonah	862				
Micah		750			
Nahum		710			
Habakkuk			626		
Zephaniah			630		
Haggai				520	
Zechariah				520	
Malachi					397

## Lesson 12: Elijah & Elisha

- A. The student will understand through the study of examples that in the case of the non-writing prophets Elijah and Elisha, God makes himself and His will known through their miracles and symbolic actions.
- B. The student will know the time period in which Elijah and Elisha worked and understand that they opposed the spreading idolatry in Israel.

---

**Scripture:** I Kings 16:30-33, 17, 18; 2 Kings 2, 4, 5, 7; James 5:17-18

**Vocabulary:** idolatry, miracle

**Resources:** *Small Catechism & Bible History*, pp. 82-85; *Stories of the Old Testament II*, pp. 91-106

**Memory Work:** The Fourth Petition of the Lord's Prayer and meaning

## Lesson 13: Hosea, Joel, Amos, Obadiah & Jonah

- A. The student will know that these prophets worked during the one-hundred-year period preceding the collapse/destruction of the northern kingdom of Israel.
  - B. The student will understand the spiritual and moral conditions characteristic of the period during which these prophets worked.
  - C. By studying key/characteristic statements, students will become familiar with the main message of these prophets.
- 

**Scripture:** 2 Kings 17:7-12; Amos 9:11-15; Joel 2:12-13; Hos. 4:1-6

**Vocabulary:** statutes, heathen, rend

**Resources:** *Stories of the Old Testament II*, pp. 109-111; *Small Catechism & Bible History*, pp. 85-86; *Voice of Zion*, January 1996, March 1996, April 1996, May 1996; *Bible Dictionary; By Faith*, p. 39

**Memory Work:** The Fifth Petition of the Lord's Prayer and meaning

**Notes:** Following are some notes about some of the minor prophets that might be useful to the teacher.

- A. Hosea, a prophet of forgiving love
  - 1. Proclaimed judgment for unbelief and idolatry; foretold ruin for Northern Kingdom, Israel. Prophecy was fulfilled.
  - 2. Foretold time of the New Covenant with inclusion of Gentiles (non-Jews), and deliverance from death.
  - 3. Special gift to speak of God's forgiving love toward sinners.
- B. Joel
  - 1. Central prophesies of the coming Messiah.
  - 2. Prophesied of the miracle of the shedding of the Holy Spirit on Pentecost in New Covenant.
  - 3. Teaches that God may permit heavy trials, but hears the prayers of His own and gives help.
- C. Amos, proclamation of God's judgment and punishment

1. Preached repentance and judgment to people of Israel who were living in idolatry and whose main concern was wealth.
2. Fought against social injustice, rich oppressing the poor.
3. Prophesied that Israel would be destroyed and that Jews would be dispersed among Gentiles before returning to own land.
4. Foretold visitation of the Gentiles.
5. Was driven out of the land.

#### D. Obadiah

1. Shortest book in the Old Testament
2. Proclaimed judgment on Edomites who had oppressed and destroyed Judah.
3. Comforted people in exile with message of joy.
4. Prophesied happiness in time of New Covenant and spiritual Jerusalem.

#### E. Jonah, a prophet contrary to his will

1. God called him to serve; Jonah resisted and did not want to go to Ninevah.
2. He tried to flee from God. A storm came while he was on the boat and was swallowed by a whale for 3 days.
3. He went to Ninevah to preach repentance and to prophesy that Ninevah would be destroyed. People believed and repented, so Ninevah was not destroyed. Jonah became angry.
4. Jonah learned that God is forgiving, merciful, and long-suffering.
5. Jesus compared His being in the bosom of the earth as Jonah was in the belly of the whale.
6. The book teaches that God's grace extends to Gentiles.

## Lesson 14: Isaiah & Micah

- A. The student will know that these prophets worked in the southern kingdom of Judah during the period in which the neighboring kingdom of Israel collapsed.
  - B. The student will understand by the study of examples that Micah and Isaiah resisted false spirituality among the people of Judah.
  - C. The student will recognize Isaiah's revelation of God's salvation plan in his prophecies of the coming Messiah.
- 

**Scripture:** Is. 1:4-18, 7:14, 9:6-7, 28:14-16, 53:1-12; Micah 3:1-7

**Vocabulary:** false spirituality, revelation, oblation

**Resources:** *Small Catechism & Bible History*, pp. 87-88; *Voice of Zion*, June 1996; *Bible Dictionary; By Faith*, pp. 38-39; *Stories of the Old Testament II*, pp. 113-114

**Memory Work:** The Fifth Petition of the Lord's Prayer and meaning

**Notes:** Following are some notes about some of the prophets that might be useful to the teacher.

- A. Isaiah, evangelist of the Old Testament ("Prophet of Faith")
  - 1. Isaiah is the largest book of the Bible, with 66 chapters. It is quoted 120 times in the New Testament.
  - 2. The book tells of difficulties of the Chosen People. It was a time of prosperity, but most people led ungodly lives. It is said that temporal difficulties were due to unbelieving, ungodly life.
  - 3. He preached of the hard judgment of God and called people to repentance; people did not repent.
  - 4. He comforted the remnant who remained faithful with promises of help and salvation. He spoke of faith in God as the Creator and the promised Christ as the Redeemer in His kingdom.
  - 5. Most important were the prophecies regarding Christ and His kingdom. Through the Holy Spirit, he beheld the fulfillment of God's promises as if the happenings were from his own time. He described the Messiah as both divine and human (Immanuel

means “God is with us, God in the flesh”). He described the Messiah as a descendant of David, born of a virgin. He described the humiliation and exaltation—sufferings and glory of Christ. He points out that Christ’s suffering and death would be in our stead. He predicts the growth of Christ’s kingdom.

B. Micah, prophet of judgment and proclaimer of hope

1. He called attention to social problems and the rich leaders’ evil ways of treating people.
2. He foretold the destruction of Jerusalem and Samaria.
3. He foretold that Christ would be born in Bethlehem.

## Lesson 15: Jeremiah, Nahum, Habukkuk & Zephaniah

- A. The student will understand that these prophets worked during the period just preceding the Babylon captivity.
- B. The student will understand that while God through these prophets foretold the coming destruction and captivity, through them He also proclaimed the message of hope and salvation.

---

**Scripture:** Jer. 3:11-19, 4:5-7; Nahum 1:15; Zeph. 3:9-20; Hab. 3:18-19

**Vocabulary:** suppliant

**Resources:** *Voice of Zion*, September 1996; *By Faith*, p. 39; *Stories of the Old Testament II*, pp. 117-119; *Bible Dictionary*

**Memory Work:** The Sixth Petition of the Lord's Prayer and meaning

**Notes:** Following are some notes about some of the minor prophets that might be useful to the teacher.

- A. Jeremiah, author of the book of Lamentations
  1. God ordained Jeremiah as a prophet. (Jer. 1:4-8)
  2. He foretold and lived during the destruction of Jerusalem due to ungodliness of the people
  3. He pleaded with the people and called them to repent, but they would not listen. People listened to false prophets who promised peace and prosperity.
  4. He was persecuted many times; mocked, imprisoned, died as a martyr.
  5. He foretold of the return of the people of Judah from the captivity of Babylon.
  6. Through faith he beheld the coming of the Son of God; he comforted believers with these promises.
  7. His life was a testimony that God gives power to His own even in difficult conditions.

B. Nahum, comforter of Judah

1. He predicted and lived during the destruction of Ninevah, the richest and most magnificent city of that time.
2. He brings forth God's wrath and vengeance but also His grace and salvation.
3. The main message was that God is the righteous Lord of nations; world powers are in His hand.

C. Habakkuk, prophet of faith even amid suffering

1. The theme of the book is suffering: personal, in society, and in international events.
2. He offers comfort and teaching in the midst of heavy trials. "But the just shall live by faith."
3. He strengthens people to await the promise of the coming Messiah.

D. Zephaniah, messenger of Judgment Day

1. He spoke of the day of the Lord (Judgment Day) to the whole world.
2. Along with warning of God's judgment, he proclaimed the comforting gospel of the coming Messiah.



## Lesson 16: Ezekiel & Daniel

- A. The student will know that Ezekiel and Daniel prophesied from Babylon during the captivity.
  - B. The student will understand that God remembered the captive people and through Ezekiel encouraged them with the promise of salvation and the restoration of their homeland.
  - C. The student will study Daniel's life and recognize that it contains parallels to their own life.
- 

**Scripture:** Ezek. 1:1-3, 2:1-4, 20:33-42; Dan. 1:1-16

**Vocabulary:** captivity, restoration

**Resources:** *Bible Dictionary*; *Small Catechism & Bible History*, pp. 89-91; *Stories of the Old Testament II*, pp. 121-136; *Bible Class Book I*, pp. 8-9

**Memory Work:** The Sixth Petition of the Lord's Prayer and meaning

**Notes:** Following are some notes about some of the prophets that might be useful to the teacher.

- A. Ezekiel
  - 1. He supported the preaching of Jeremiah and foretold the destruction of Jerusalem and later restoration of Israel. He rebuked people for their unbelief and sinful ways. People did not listen.
  - 2. He labored among his captive countrymen.
  - 3. His chief purpose was to sustain faith of the remnant of believers.
  - 4. He prophesied of the coming Shepherd and King that referred to Christ.
- B. Daniel, prophet during the time of the Babylonian captivity
  - 1. He preached about God in the court of kings who had conquered the Jews. The kings did not become true believers but were greatly impressed by events and words.

2. He remained in faith even while being educated and serving in King Nebuchadnezzar's court.
3. He refused to eat forbidden foods and worship a golden idol as commanded. He interpreted King Nebuchadnezzar's dreams. He was thrown into the lions' den because of faith; God protected him.
4. He prophesied of the kingdom of heaven and the coming of the Messiah, Son of Man.

## Lesson 17: Daniel

- A. The student will become familiar with the story of Daniel's three friends and the fiery furnace.
  - B. The student will become familiar with the story of Daniel and the lions' den.
  - C. The student will continue the study of the experiences of Daniel's life and apply these lessons to their own lives.
- 

**Scripture:** Dan. 1, 2, 3, 6

**Vocabulary:**

**Resources:** *Bible Dictionary*; *Small Catechism & Bible History*, pp. 89-91; *Stories of the Old Testament II*, pp. 121-136; *Bible Class Book I*, pp. 8-9

**Memory Work:** The Seventh Petition of the Lord's Prayer and meaning

## Lesson 18: Haggai, Malachi & Zechariah

- A. The student will know that these prophets were contemporaries and worked in Judah during the time after the return from exile in Babylon.
  - B. The student will understand that through Haggai and Zechariah, God offered encouragement and instruction for the rebuilding of the temple.
  - C. The student will recognize the prophecies of Christ found in the books of Zechariah and Malachi.
- 

**Scripture:** Hag. 1:8, 2:7-9; Zech. 6:12-13, 9:9; Mal. 3:1, 4:1

**Vocabulary:** contemporaries

**Resources:** *Voice of Zion*, December 1996, January 1997; *Bible Dictionary*

**Memory Work:** The Seventh Petition of the Lord's Prayer and meaning

**Notes:** Following are some notes about some of the minor prophets that might be useful to the teacher.

- A. Haggai, the temple builder
  - 1. First prophet after the Jews' exile from Babylonia
  - 2. He gives reproof and encouragement for the building of the temple; people had become indifferent and were more concerned about their own business. The temple was completed after some interruptions.
  - 3. He reminds that seeking one's own wealth and fortune is not the most important; most important is having a sacrificial mind toward God and one's neighbor.
  - 4. Prophecies of the coming Messiah and the house of the Lord built of living stones.
- B. Malachi, the last of the Old Testament prophets
  - 1. He rebuked people for their sinful ways; even priests were being dishonest and leading people astray.

2. He prophesied of the coming of Christ's forerunner, John the Baptist, and the Messiah.
  3. He speaks of the second coming of Christ.
- C. Zechariah, speaking on the basis of symbolic visions from God
1. With Haggai, he prompted people to build the temple.
  2. He preached of the need for repentance. He teaches of the great wrath of the Lord toward sin and disobedience, but also of the infinite love and mercy toward the penitent.
  3. He prophesied about the Messiah: the King would ride on an ass, Christ would be sold for 30 pieces of silver, and the death of Christ.
  4. He looks to the New Testament congregation and the events of the end of time.

## Lesson 19: Prophecies of Jesus

- A. The student will become familiar with some of the Old Testament prophecies concerning Jesus.
- B. The student will understand that these prophecies were fulfilled in the birth, life, suffering, death, and resurrection of Jesus.

---

**Scripture:** Gen. 3:15; Deut. 18:15; Ps. 8:4-6; Is. 7:14, 9:6-7, 11:1-2, 53:3, 61:1; Mic. 5:2; Acts 3:24

**Vocabulary:** prophecy

**Resources:** *Bible Dictionary*

**Memory Work:** What is meant by “Amen”?

## Lesson 20: The Old and New Testament—One Completeness

- A. The student will understand that the New Testament fulfills the prophecies of the Old Testament and thus explains and completes its message.
- B. The student will understand that the Old Testament was the Bible of Jesus and the disciples.

---

**Scripture:** Acts 3:13-26; 1 Pet. 1:13-21; Matt. 4:1-11, 13:14-15; Luke 4:16-21, 24:27; Rom. 9:25-29

**Vocabulary:** restitution

**Resources:** *By Faith*, pp. 49-50, 60; *Stories of the Old Testament II*, pp. 153-154

**Memory Work:** Review the Lord's Prayer

## Lesson 21: The Righteousness of Faith & the Righteousness of Life

- A. The student will understand that man does not become acceptable to God by his own works, but by faith in Christ and His redemption work.
- B. The student will understand that without faith, even though his works might be good, it is impossible to please God.
- C. The student will understand that true saving faith bears fruit. True faith will always produce righteousness of life.

---

**Scripture:** Eph. 2:1-10; Rom. 3:19-28; Is. 64:6-8; 2 Tim. 1:9-10; Heb. 11:6; Tit. 3:4-7; Gal. 2:16, 5:22-24; Col. 3:12-17

**Vocabulary:** righteous, redemption, quickened

**Resources:** *Bible Class Book II*, pp. 56-60; *What Luther Says Volume III*, "Spiritual Righteousness"

**Memory Work:** Review the Books of the Old Testament



## Lesson 22: Tobacco and Intoxicants

- A. The student will understand that true faith also leads to righteousness of life in the matters of tobacco and intoxicants as well. We thus desire to abide by the teachings of the Bible and the Holy Spirit in God's congregation.
- B. The student will understand that the Bible exhorts us to sobriety and why it does so.
- C. The student will understand that the law forbids the use of tobacco by minors, and as a result its use for them is a sin.
- D. The student will understand that Christian freedom requires responsibility for both one's own behavior as well as others.
- E. The student will understand that it is necessary to resist temptations of tobacco and intoxicants in the same way that we resist other temptations.
- F. The student will understand the sins involving tobacco and intoxicants can be put away and forgiven in the same manner as other sins.

---

**Scripture:** 1 Tim. 3:15; 2 Tim. 3:14-17; Gal. 5:19-21, 6:1-2; 1 Cor. 6:9-11; 1 Pet. 2:13-17; Col. 3:20; Heb. 4:14-16, 13:17; Eph. 4:1-3; James 1:13-16; 1 John 1:7-10; Prov. 20:1; Isa. 5:11

**Vocabulary:** intoxicants, righteousness of life

**Resources:** *Bible Class Book II*, pp. 107-109; *Voice of Zion*, July 1993, September 1999, March 2000

**Memory Work:** Review the Books of the Old Testament

## Lesson 23: Your Congregation as a Member of a National Organization

- A. The student will know that his local congregation is a member of a national organization—the Laestadian Lutheran Church.
- B. The student will know and understand the mission of the LLC.
- C. The student will know how the LLC is organized and operates and the means and methods by which it seeks to accomplish its mission on a regional, national, and international level.

---

**Scripture:**

**Vocabulary:** mission

**Resources:** *LLC Confirmation Congregation Study Booklet*, LLC Pamphlet “*Who We Are*,” *LLC By-Laws and Constitution*

**Memory Work:** Review the Books of the Old Testament

## Lesson 24: Being Our Brother's Keeper

- A. The student will understand that being a true friend means that you care about your friend's undying soul.
  - B. The student will understand that being our "brother's keeper" means that we speak to them in love about avoiding sin and to encourage them to ask for forgiveness if they have sinned.
  - C. The student will understand that we should be thoughtful of others and should include others in our activities.
  - D. The student will be able to give examples of how to befriend and help others.
- 

**Scripture:** Gen. 4:1-15; 2 Sam. 12:1-13; Matt. 18:15-20; Gal. 6:1-2; Eph. 4:1-3, 32; Phil. 2:1-4; Col. 3:12-17; James 5:19-20; Rom. 1:16

**Vocabulary:** escort

**Resources:** *Voice of Zion*, February 1997, August 1998, May 1998, February 2000, April 2001, September 2003, February 2004, April 2004