WHY SHOULD WE TEACH CHILDREN?

 Most people who come to the Lord as adults have received a Christian testimony as a child.

— We retain longer the things we learn as a child. Most CHALLENGING of all ministries **Most REWARDING** More "planting seeds" + "watering" than seeing fruit until they grow up.







Teach a child how to

(2 out-in circles)









(outward)

follow the right way;







(pull on "beard")

even <u>when</u> he is old,







he will stay on course.

Proverbs 22:6 (The Voice)

https://www.signingsavvy.com

Role/Goal in working with children:

- TEACH children biblical principles
- INSPIRE children to believe in and trust God
 - through Bible stories + scripture
 - through testimony + example
- HELP them to apply principles + beliefs to daily life
- EMPOWER them to resist temptation
- LEAD them to salvation, eternal life
 - so they will live for JESUS
 - baptism in water
 - baptism in Holy Spirit
 - active in "ministry" (using talents, helping)

GET THE WORD IN THEIR HEARTS
so they can LIVE IT —
FOREVER







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Psalm 78:4-7 (NIV)

4...We will tell the next generation the praiseworthy deeds of the Lord, his power, and the wonders he has done....

7Then they would put their trust in God and would not forget his deeds but would keep his commands.

To get it in their hearts, it has to get into long-term memory

Students retain up to...

10% of what they READ

20% of what they HEAR

30% of what they SEE



70% of what they SEE, HEAR + SAY

90% of what they SEE, HEAR, SAY + DO













Attention Span in minutes = age in years

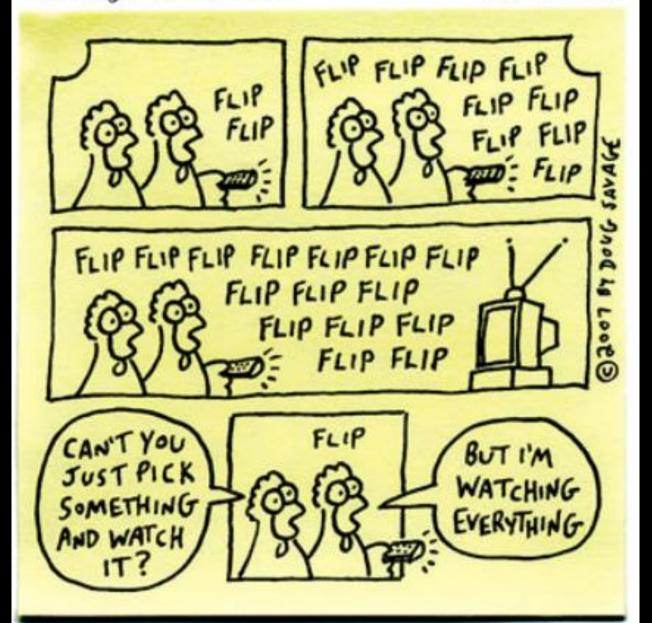
5 years of age = 5 minutes 10 years of age = 10 minutes 20 years of age = 20 minutes 30 years of age = 30 minutes 40 years of age = 30 minutes











To get it in their hearts:

- we need to keep their attention
- and it has to get into long-term memory

Immediate memory= Sensory memory= Ultra-short-term memory



Memory:

- Ability of the brain to store and retrieve information.
 - Explicit memory: conscious, intentional recollection of an event or item of information.
 - Includes immediate, short term and long term memories.
 - Implicit memory: Unconscious retention in memory, as evidenced by the effect of a previous experience or previously encountered information on current thoughts or actions.
 - Includes motor memory.

LONG-TERM MEMORY

Long-term memory is, obviously enough, intended for storage of information over a long period of time. Despite our everyday impressions of **forgetting**, it seems likely that long-term memory actually decays very little over time, and can store a seemingly **unlimited** amount of information **almost indefinitely**. Indeed, there is some debate as to whether we actually ever iforgetî anything at all, or whether it just becomes increasingly difficult to access or retrieve certain items from memory.

Short-term memories can become long-term memory through the process of consolidation, involving rehearsal and meaningful association. Unlike short-term memory (which relies mostly on an acoustic, and to a lesser extent a visual, code for storing information), long-term memory encodes information for storage semantically (i.e. based on meaning and association). However, there is also some evidence that long-term memory does also encode to some extent by sound. For example, when we cannot quite remember a word but it is ion the tip of the tongueî, this is usually based on the sound of a word, not its meaning.



To get it in their hearts:

- we need to keep their attention



Attention Links Perception and Memory



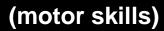
"Every one knows what attention is. It is the taking possession by the mind, in clear and vivid form, of one out of what seem several simultaneously possible objects or trains of thought. Focalization, concentration, of consciousness are of its essence. It implies withdrawal from some things in order to deal effectively with others...."

To keep their <u>attention</u>:

- consider their age (1 minute per year of age)
 - short segments vary activities
- consider their cognitive + motor skills
 - what they can/can't understand (cognitive skills)
 - vocabulary
 - doctrine

- concepts (ideas, opinion, plan)

- what they can do





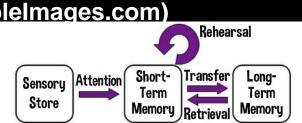


To get it into long-term memory:

- Repetition

time)

- repeat <u>verse</u> several times before, during and after Bible lesson (with game first time or signs each
- present biblical principle in 3 ways
 - Bible lesson with images (FreeBibleImages.com)
 - **SONG** (esp. verses put to music)
 - life application story
 - Skit (puppets / clowns / actors)
 - movie / video (YouTube)
 - testimony
 - object lesson / experiment (YouTube / make film)
 - teaching game / review game
 - craft / sensorv activity / activity sheet



To get it into long-term memory:



- Repetition
 - repeat <u>verse</u> several times before, during and after Bible lesson
 - present information in 3 forms
- Review
 - take-home work sheet / verse card
 - coloring sheet w/verse for younger children
 - review lesson (after 5-7 lessons)
 - lesson content (Bible stories)
 - memory verses
 - games / contests
 - rewards

Writing your own material or Adapting written material

Parts / Segments / Components of a good lesson:

- Opening Prayer (let them hear YOU pray for them)
- Worship (songs, praise complementary to the lesson)
- Offering (giving to God)
- Attendance Sheet
 - know your students by name, try to meet their parents
- Review last week's lesson + verse
- New Memory Verse
- Bible Lesson (using memory verse during story)
 - visual aids (PowerPoint / photos / drawings / diagrams / flannelgraph)
- Complementary Presentation of biblical principle
 - Skit Movie/Video Object Lesson / Experiment
- Review questions + Verse
- Closing Prayer (including requests, repentance, application of biblical principle)

Review Questions True - False

- 1. Our main goal is to GET THE WORD IN THEIR HEARTS.
- 2. Teach a child how to follow the right way, but when he is old he will forget.
- 3. Our main goal is to get the Word in their hearts.
- 4. To get the Word in their hearts, it has to stay in short-term memory.
- 5. Students retain up to 90% of what they SEE, HEAR, SAY + DO.
- 6. A person 40 years of age has an attention span of 90 minutes.
- 7. To keep their attention we must consider their age to use vocabulary they can understand.
- 8. To get the Word into their long0term memory we need to Repeat the verset several times during the lesson.
- 9. To insure understanding and help keep their attention, it is important to present the biblical principle in 3 different ways.
- 10. We should always have the children pray rather than pray ourselves.
- 11. If you run short on time, skip the memory verse.







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Helpful Suggestions

- Speak from your heart don't "bluff" or "fake it"
- Put yourself in their place/mindset
- Use vocabulary they can understand explain new words
- 1 worker for every 10 children
 - Large groups need more workers/aides
 - Rotation at least one teacher 2 weeks in a row
- Repeat main themes regularly
 - God loves you God is able to help you in any situation God heals
 - God forgives God's rules are for our protection God hears + answers prayer – Jesus died for our sins + wants us to live with Him Forever
- Use older children as helpers in tasks or presentations
- Challenge + reward for extra Bible memorization (chapters)
- Internet research for ideas
 - first try in your language, then in English
 - Pinterest YouTube + much more