

AMO[®]
TEACHER GUIDE
AND RESOURCES
GOSPEL OF LUKE

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Teacher Guide
and Resources
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Table of Contents

Gospel of Luke Reading for Reasoning Overview	4
Gospel of Luke Treasure Chest of Words	7
The Gospel Story from Luke	9
Portrait of Jesus Christ	13
Using the Binder	14
Suggestions for the Academic Setting	18
Bible Reading for Reasoning Lesson Plans	
Introduction to the Gospel of Luke	22
Gospel of Luke 1	24
Gospel of Luke 2	29
Gospel of Luke 3	37
Gospel of Luke 4	39
Messianic Prophecies	44
Gospel of Luke 5	45
Gospel of Luke 6	48
Gospel of Luke 7	51
Gospel of Luke 8	54
Gospel of Luke 9	57
Gospel of Luke 10	61
Gospel of Luke 11	64
Gospel of Luke 12	67
Gospel of Luke 13	71
Gospel of Luke 14	75
Gospel of Luke 15	78
Gospel of Luke 16	81
Gospel of Luke 17	84
Gospel of Luke 18	87
Gospel of Luke 19	90
Gospel of Luke 20	93
Gospel of Luke 21	96
Gospel of Luke 22	99
Gospel of Luke 23	102
Gospel of Luke 24	105
Resources	
Vocabulary Cards * Graphic Organizers * Bookmark	
Parent Prayer and Blessing Cards * Memory Verse Cards	
Overview of the Bible	

Luke Reading for Reasoning Overview

Lesson	Reading	Principle	Vocabulary	Memory Verse	Record
1	Student: Luke 1:1-4 Teacher: Book of Luke OV	The Gospels testify of the life, ministry, death, and resurrection of Jesus Christ.	Gospel	The Spirit of the Lord is upon Me, because He anointed Me to preach the Gospel to the poor. (Luke 4:18)	Luke Title Page Luke Overview Graphic Organizer
2	Student: Luke 1:5-16 Teacher: Luke 1:17-25	God is sovereign and governs in the affairs of individuals for His glory and Gospel purposes.	forerunner		The Gospel Story from Luke Graphic Organizer
3	Student: Luke 1:26-38 Teacher: Luke 1:39-66, 80	Nothing is impossible with God.	favor	Nothing is impossible with God. (Luke 1:37)	Portrait of Jesus Graphic Organizer
4	Teacher: Luke 2:1-7, 21-32, 40 Student: Luke 2:8-20	God's word is true, and He brings it to pass in the fullness of time.	treasure		The Gospel Story from Luke Graphic Organizer
5	Teacher: Luke 3:1-14 Student: Luke 3:15-23	God instructs and prepares those He has chosen for the special job He has called them to do.	chosen	You are My beloved Son, in You I am well pleased. (Luke 3:22)	Portrait of Jesus Graphic Organizer
6	Student: Luke 4:1-13 Teacher: Luke 4:31-44	When we are tempted, speaking God's Word helps us overcome the temptation and not sin.	temptation		Portrait of Jesus Graphic Organizer
7	Student: Luke 5:1-11 Teacher: Luke 5:27-31; 6:6-16	When Jesus calls us to follow Him, He wants us to give Him everything, especially ourselves.	disciple	If anyone serves Me, he must follow Me; and where I am, there My servant will be also. (John 12:26)	The Gospel Story from Luke Graphic Organizer
8	Teacher: Luke 6:17-26 Student: Luke 6:27-36	Jesus revealed through His miracles and teachings that God's ways are not man's ways.	love		Portrait of Jesus Graphic Organizer
9	Teacher: Luke 6:37-42 Student: Luke 6:43-49	Jesus often taught in parables, which only those who believed in Him could understand.	parable	Give, and it will be given to you, good measure, pressed down, shaken together, running over, they will pour into your lap. (Luke 6:38)	Parable of the Two Builders Graphic Organizer
10	Teacher: Luke 7:11-17 & 36-39 Student: Luke 7:40-50	Repentance leads to God's forgiveness which results in love and salvation.	faith		Portrait of Jesus Graphic Organizer

Lesson	Reading	Principle	Vocabulary	Memory Verse	Record
11	Teacher: Luke 9:1-9 Student: Luke 9:10-20	If we give what we have at hand to God, He will multiply it for His purposes.	righteousness	Love the Lord your God with all your heart and with all your soul and with all your strength and with all your mind; and love your neighbor as yourself. (Luke 10:27)	The Gospel Story from Luke Graphic Organizer
12	Teacher: Luke 9:18-23, 28-36 Student: Luke 10:25-37	Fulfilling the <i>spirit</i> of the Law rather than the <i>letter</i> of the Law produces life and love.	mercy		Parable of the Good Samaritan Graphic Organizer
13	Student: Luke 11: 1-13 Teacher: Mt 6: 5-14	God uses prayer to keep His children dependent upon Him to meet their needs.	prayer	Ask and it will be given to you; seek and you will find; knock and the door will be opened to you. (Luke 11:9)	The Gospel Story from Luke Graphic Organizer Bookmark
14	Teacher: Luke 15:1-10 Student: Luke 15:11-31	Jesus Christ came to earth to seek and save those who are lost.	rejoice		Portrait of Jesus Graphic Organizer
15	Teacher: Luke 16:1-14 Student: Luke 16:19-31	The one who is faithful in little is also faithful in much.	faithful	Where your treasure is, there your heart will be also. (Luke 12:34)	Portrait of Jesus Graphic Organizer
16	Student:: Luke 17:1-4 & 11-17 Teacher: Luke 5:12-26	Expressing gratitude to God for His provision, mercy and deliverance brings spiritual blessings.	gratitude		Portrait of Jesus Graphic Organizer
17	Student: Luke 19:28-44 Teacher: Luke 19:45-47; 20:20-26	God's ways are not man's ways, they are higher and often hidden from man. (Isaiah 55:8-11)	blessed	The Son of Man did not come to be served, but to serve, and give His life as a ransom for many. (Mt 20:28)	The Gospel Story from Luke Graphic Organizer
18	Teacher: Luke 22:1-13 Student: Luke 22:14-30	The Christian leader is one who serves others and puts self last.	serve		The Gospel Story from Luke Graphic Organizer
19	Teacher: Luke 22:31-53 Student: Luke 22:54-65	Loyalty has to be tested to be proven.	loyal	Not My will, but yours be done. (Luke 22:42)	The Gospel Story from Luke Graphic Organizer
20	Student: Luke 22:66-71; 23:1-6 Teacher: Luke 23:7-27	God's eternal purposes cannot be thwarted by man or Satan.	thwart		The Gospel Story from Luke Graphic Organizer

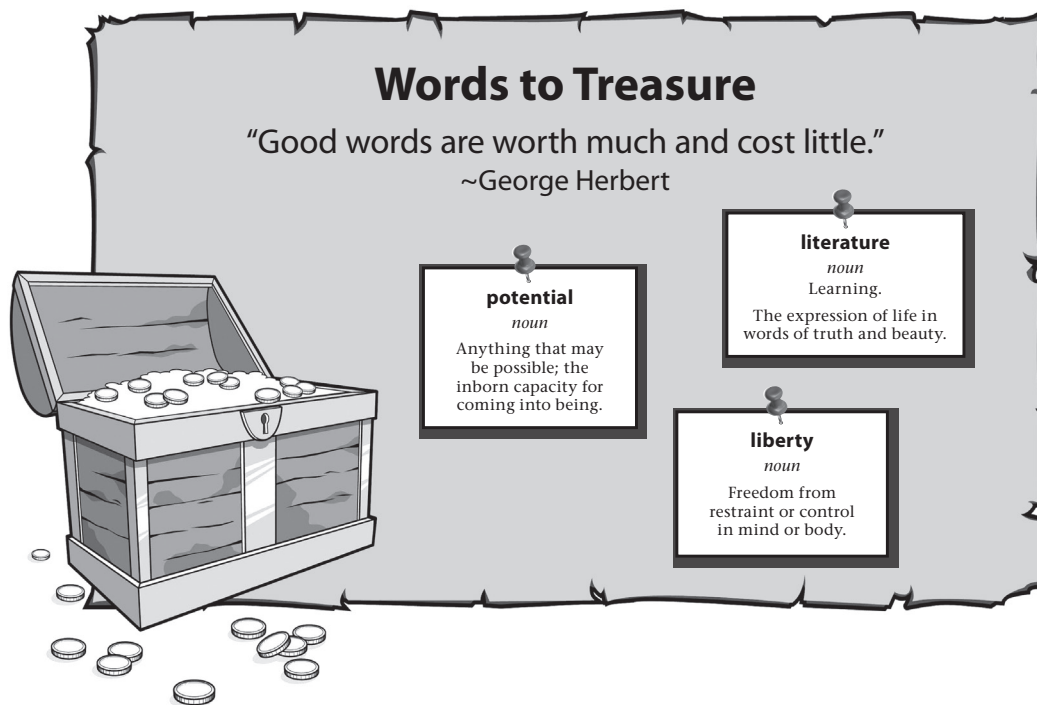
Lesson	Reading	Principle	Vocabulary	Memory Verse	Record
21	Student: Luke 23:32-43 Teacher: Luke 23:44-55	The Son of God gave His life on the cross to reconcile holy God with sinful man.	reconcile	Father, into Your Hands I commit my very life. (Luke 23:46, NIRV)	The Gospel Story from Luke Graphic Organizer
22	Student: Isaiah 52:13-53:5 Teacher: Isaiah 53:6-12	Jesus fulfilled all the Old Testament prophecies about salvation and redemption.	prophecy		Portrait of Jesus Graphic Organizer
23	Student: Luke 24:1-12 Teacher: Luke 24:13-29	Jesus Christ conquered sin and death to provide eternal life for those who believe in Him.	victory	Jesus said, "I am the resurrection and the life; he who believes in Me will live even if he dies." (John 11:25)	The Gospel Story from Luke Graphic Organizer
24	Student: Luke 24:30-43 Teacher: Luke 24:44-53	Just as Jesus' disciples witnessed to others of His resurrection, so are we to witness of eternal life in Jesus.	witness		The Gospel Story from Luke Graphic Organizer

Luke Treasure Chest

Words are the keys that unlock the treasure chest of ideas!

Words are the building blocks of ideas. Man cannot think without words. As Christians, we need a noble and biblical vocabulary that will guide our reasoning and decision making, as well as our ability to communicate in the marketplace and persuade others with our words of faith just as Jesus and the Apostle Paul did in the first century. Words are spirit, Jesus said (John 6:63). Words have the power to create or destroy. (Proverbs 18:21) Through the study of the Word of God, a child's vocabulary is greatly enhanced as you, the teacher or reader, mediate the language and begin using the words to create new realities. (Numbers 14:28).

Following are the Key Student Vocabulary Words from the reading lessons of the Gospel of Luke. The definitions are taken from many dictionaries. They are to be used in the curriculum by pinning the Key Word, that you have printed each lesson, onto the Treasure Chest Bulletin Board. Leave all the words out on the bulletin board until the next lesson – the Bible reading word, the literature word, the Christian history word. We have printed ours on card stock, but plain paper works just as well. Use these words throughout the weeks as you speak to the children. Help build the children's thinking and reasoning skills by asking them to include these words in their conversation and as they answer questions.



Words to Treasure

1. **Gospel** (n.) 1) God's joyful message of salvation in Christ. 2) One of four New Testament books that tells the history of Jesus Christ and God's plan of salvation.
2. **forerunner** (n.) A messenger sent before to give notice of the approach of others.
3. **favor** (n.) A kindness done or granted through word or deed; an act of grace (unmerited).
4. **treasure** (v.) To regard as priceless and store away for future use.
5. **chosen** (adj.) Selected or preferred above others.
6. **temptation** (n.) 1) Something that has power to entice. 2) Being put to the test.
7. **disciple** (n.) One who follows the teachings and principles of Jesus Christ.
8. **love** (v.) [agape love or divine love] To cherish another selflessly as demonstrated by Jesus on the cross.
9. **parable** (n.) A short story in which a moral or spiritual truth is illustrated from everyday experiences.
10. **faith** (n.) Belief that does not rest on logical proof or material evidence.
11. **righteousness** (adj.) In right standing with God; morally upright; without guilt or sin.
12. **mercy** (n.) Forgiving, kind or compassionate treatment to relieve those in distress.
13. **prayer** (n.) The act of communicating with God in word or thought.
14. **rejoice** (v.) To be ecstatic with joy and gladness.
15. **faithful** (adj.) True to one's word, promises, or vow; reliable, trustworthy.
16. **gratitude** (n.) Thankfulness for a benefit or favor received implying a generous heart and a proper sense of duty.
17. **blessed** (adj.) Highly favored and worthy of worship.
18. **serve** (v.) To see the needs of others and voluntarily give assistance.
19. **loyal** (adj.) Unwavering in devotion to a friend, a vow or a cause.
20. **thwart** (v.) To prevent from accomplishing one's purpose.
21. **reconcile** (v.) To restore a broken relationship to one of harmony and friendship.
22. **prophecy** (n.) An inspired foretelling of something in the future.
23. **victory** (n.) 1) The defeat of an enemy in battle. 2) Conquest over spiritual enemies.
24. **witness** (v.) To testify and share the "Good News" of Jesus Christ with others.

The Gospel Story from Luke Graphic Organizer

Chapter	Settings	Key Events	Key Individuals	Student Notes
1	<p>Israel – during the governance of the Roman Empire</p> <p>A.D. 3 – In the days of Herod the Great, the ruling Jewish king of Judea</p>	<p>The birth of John foretold by Gabriel to Zachariah</p> <p>The birth of Jesus Christ foretold by Gabriel to Mary</p> <p>The birth of John the Baptist</p> <p>John grew and became strong in spirit.</p>	<p>Zachariah, Jewish priest</p> <p>Elizabeth, his wife</p> <p>Gabriel, God's angel</p> <p>Mary, the mother of Jesus</p> <p>John the Baptist</p>	<p>The miraculous birth of John the Baptist is the beginning of the Gospel story.</p> <p>John will become the forerunner of the ministry of Jesus Christ.</p>
2	<p>In the days of Caesar Augustus (the ruling Roman Emperor), Joseph and Mary went from Nazareth to Bethlehem, the town of David.</p> <p>In Jerusalem's temple</p> <p>Nazareth in Galilee</p> <p>A.D. 16 when Jesus was 12: In Jerusalem's temple for the Feast of the Passover</p>	<p>The birth of Jesus Christ</p> <p>The adoration of the shepherds and angels</p> <p>Jesus dedicated in the temple (8 days old)</p> <p>Jesus found discoursing with the teachers and religious men in the temple in Jerusalem (12 years old)</p> <p>Jesus grew in wisdom and stature, and in favor with God and men.</p>	<p>Mary</p> <p>Joseph, Mary's husband</p> <p>Jesus, 8 days old → 30 years</p> <p>Simeon</p> <p>Anna</p>	<p>The miraculous birth of Jesus Christ, who was born of a virgin and worshiped by angels and shepherds.</p> <p>At 12, Jesus was found in the temple saying, "I must be about my Father's business."</p>
3	<p>A.D. 33 - Jesus' ministry was initiated: In the 15th year of Tiberius Caesar, when Pontius Pilate was governor of Judea and Herod was tetrarch of Galilee</p> <p>Jordan River</p>	<p>John the Baptist began his ministry preaching a baptism of repentance for the forgiveness of sins.</p> <p>He baptized Jesus in the Jordan River and the Holy Spirit descended on Jesus in the form of a dove. God's voice was heard from heaven saying, "You are my Son, whom I love; with you I am well pleased."</p>	<p>John the Baptist</p> <p>Jesus</p>	<p>God the Father blessed His Son and commissioned His ministry.</p>
4	<p>"In the desert" and "in the Spirit"</p> <p>In the Galilee Region around the Sea of Galilee</p> <p>Capernaum</p>	<p>Jesus was led by the Holy Spirit into the desert to be tempted by the devil. He fasted for 40 days and spoke the Word of God to overcome each temptation.</p> <p>When His ministry began, He healed sick people and drove out evil spirits. Many of the religious teachers rejected Him and sought to kill Him.</p>	<p>Jesus</p> <p>The devil</p> <p>The multitudes</p>	<p>Jesus' ministry began as He performed many miracles.</p>

5	Sea of Galilee	Jesus' ministry grew and He spent long hours teaching the multitudes. He became popular with the people and many began to follow Him.	Jesus Simon & Levi Pharisees The multitudes	
6	Region of Galilee	Thousands of people came from all over Judea, Jerusalem and the coast of Tyre and Sidon to hear Jesus preach and receive healing and deliverance.	Jesus and His apostles: 1. Simon (Peter) 2. Levi (Matthew) 3. Andrew 4. James 5. John 6. Philip 7. Bartholomew 8. Thomas 9. James the son of Alphaeus 10. Simon the Zealot 11. Judas the son of James 12. Judas Iscariot	Jesus chose 12 apostles whom He began to teach the principles of the kingdom of God. Jesus taught many parables which were not easily understood by those who did not believe in Him.
7	Capernaum Nain	Jesus raised a dead boy to life and was ministered to by a sinful woman who anointed his feet with her tears and perfume. He challenged a Pharisee with his teaching on repentance, forgiveness and love.	Jesus Widow and her son Sinful woman Simon the Pharisee	Jesus taught that faith is essential to being saved.
9	Region of Galilee Bethsaida	Jesus gave His apostles power and authority to preach the Gospel and heal the sick. King Herod had John the Baptist beheaded. Jesus fed 5,000 with five loaves of bread and two fish.	Jesus The apostles Herod The multitudes Peter, James and John	Jesus sent out His disciples; He fed 5,000 with 5 loaves and 2 fish. He taught that love fulfills God's Law.
10	Region of Galilee	Jesus taught the multitudes in parables, which only those who believed in Him could understand. There were times when they didn't even understand the parable and Jesus had to explain it to them. This chapter holds the famous "Parable of the Good Samaritan"	The apostles The multitudes	

11	"In a certain place ..."	Jesus' was found praying by His disciples and they asked Him to teach them how to pray.	Jesus His disciples	He taught His disciples how to pray.
15		Jesus continued to teach through the Parable of Lost Things: 1) The Lost Sheep; 2) The Lost Coin; and 3) The Prodigal Son. He used the last parable to rebuke the Pharisees who although they knew God's Law, they lacked His Spirit.	Jesus His disciples Tax-gatherers Pharisees and Scribes	
16		Jesus taught much about money. He laid the foundation for understanding how to be a good steward of what God gives us, and how to invest it in the kingdom of God. He gave us a glimpse of Paradise and Hades.	Jesus His disciples	
17	A.D. 36: On the way to Jerusalem between Samaria and Galilee	Jesus taught His disciples about the law of forgiveness and the law of gratitude. Their response was to cry out for more faith.	Jesus His disciples	
19	Ascending the Mount of Olives to enter Jerusalem to celebrate the Feast of Passover Days 1 & 2 of the Week of Christ's Passion	Jesus entered Jerusalem on a donkey and was received like a king by the people.	Jesus His disciples The multitude Religious leaders	<u>The Week of Christ's Passion:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <u>Day 1:</u> Jesus came into Jerusalem on a colt and was exalted as a King ▪ <u>Day 2:</u> He cleansed the temple.
20	Day 3 of Christ's Passion	Jesus taught that God's thoughts and ways are higher than man's ways. His teachings offended the religious leaders, who were trying to trick Him with their questions so they could turn Him over to the governor.	Jesus His disciples Religious leaders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <u>Day 3:</u> He revealed His authority and many plotted to kill Him.

22	<p>Days 4 – 6 of Christ's Passion Upper Room Garden of Gethsemane</p>	<p>The religious leaders sought a way to have Jesus put to death. Judas betrayed Jesus and gave information to the religious leaders. Jesus celebrated the Passover meal with His disciples. He taught them that a true leader is a servant by washing His disciples' feet. The religious leaders arrested Jesus.</p>	<p>Jesus His disciples Religious leaders Judas Iscariot High priest Peter</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <u>Day 5:</u> Judas betrayed Jesus. ▪ Jesus celebrated the Passover meal with all His disciples. ▪ Jesus washed His apostles' feet. ▪ Jesus was arrested. (22:47-54) ▪ <u>Day 6:</u> Peter denied knowing Jesus three times ▪ Jesus was severely beaten and mocked. ▪ Jesus was taken before governor Pilot and king Herod who declared Him innocent. ▪ The religious rulers cried for Him to be crucified!
23	<p>Days 6 – 8 of Christ's Passion Stood before Pilate Taken to king Herod Crucified at Calvary Buried in a tomb</p>	<p>Jesus was taken to Pilate, who could find no fault with Him, so he sent Jesus to king Herod. Herod and His soldiers mocked and persecuted Jesus, but could not charge Him with death. Even though the political leaders did not want to kill Him, the people cried out for His crucifixion. Peter denied knowing Jesus three times. Jesus was crucified on a cross and died. Many miraculous signs accompanied His death. He was buried in a borrowed tomb and was raised from the dead.</p>	<p>Jesus Religious leaders Governor Pilate King Herod & his soldiers Peter The angry crowd Joseph of Arimathea</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Jesus was crucified between two criminals. ▪ He committed His spirit to God. ▪ He was buried in a borrowed tomb. ▪ <u>Day 8:</u> Jesus was resurrected from the dead! ▪ An angel rolled away the stone from Jesus' tomb.
24	<p>Day 8 of Christ's Passion At Jesus' tomb Road to Emmaus In the midst of His apostles in Jerusalem Mount of Olives at Bethany</p>	<p>When several women came to the tomb with spices, they found the stone rolled away and the tomb and His burial clothes empty! Jesus soon appeared to many of His disciples to prove He was alive. He promised He would send His Holy Spirit to abide in His disciples. He ascended into heaven.</p>	<p>2 angels Resurrected Jesus Mary Magdalene, Joanna & Mary, the mother of James Peter, Cleopas and His apostles</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The women and Peter saw the empty tomb and grave clothes. Jesus appeared to His disciples. ▪ He opened their minds so they could understand the Scriptures. ▪ He blessed them and ascended into heaven to be seated at the right Hand of God His Father

Portrait of Jesus Christ

Graphic Organizer

From the Gospel of Luke, record the history of Christ on earth.

1. Born of a virgin in a lowly stable (1:34 & 2:7)
2. Adored by shepherds and angels (2:13, 20)
3. Dedicated in the temple (2:21)
4. At 12, found in the temple with the teachers asking questions (2:46)
5. Was obedient to His parents (2:52)
6. Grew in wisdom and stature, and in favor with God and man (2:52)
7. At 30, was baptized by John; the Holy Spirit descended upon Him (3:21)
8. Anointed and blessed by His heavenly Father (3:22)
9. Led by the Spirit into the desert and was tempted by the devil (4:1)
10. Overcame the devil with the Word of God (4:4, 8, 12)
11. Was rejected by His own people (4:28)
12. Performed many miracles of healing and deliverance which revealed His divine nature (6:17-18)
13. Healing power flowed from Him (6:19)
14. Taught the spiritual principles of the kingdom of God (6:20-35)
15. Often used parables to teach spiritual truth (6:37-49)
16. Forgave people their sins (7:48-49)
17. Even raised people from the dead! (7:14)
18. Arose early and prayed to His Heavenly Father daily (5:16; 11:1-4)
19. Loved all kinds of people
20. Came to earth to save those who are lost (ch. 15)
21. Taught about the use of money very often (16:1-14)
22. Was hated and ridiculed by the religious leaders (16:14)
23. Was merciful and compassionate with those in need (16:19-25)
24. Internal character qualities:
 - Loving
 - Compassionate
 - Merciful
 - Humble
 - Obedient
 - Wise
 - Just
 - Long-suffering
25. Suffered and gave His life as a sacrifice for the sins of the world (ch 23)
26. Was resurrected and conquered death (ch. 24:1-7)
27. Ascended to heaven as the King of kings and Lord of lords (24:51)

AMO[®] Program

Using the Binder

Overview

The notebook approach,¹ developed by Rosalie Slater co-founder of the Foundation for American Christian Education, employs the four natural or biblical steps of learning: *research, reason, relate* and *record*. This is an old method of reflective study, one used by many of the world's greatest thinkers and writers throughout history. It is as old as God instructing Moses to "write in a book what He was saying to him and rehearse it in the ears of Joshua." (Exodus 17:14) God has always placed great value on the written word and written records, of which there are hundreds of references in the Bible.

The notebook approach is both a biblical tool for teaching and learning, as well as a method for guiding reflection and reasoning with truth. It introduces the teacher and student to the study of the subject through the nature and character of God as the author of that subject, and it lays the foundation for thinking and reasoning with the life and truth of God's Word. It opens the subject through its vocabulary and biblical principles and enlightens the pathway of thinking and reasoning to guide the student toward mastery of the subject. The notebook approach cultivates strong writers, Christian scholarship and character, and a permanent record of learning for teachers, students and parents to evaluate and reference over and over again. The student produces his own "book of remembrance." (Malachi 3:16) Over time, this method liberates the student to become an independent learner who is able to take responsibility for his own education and give an account.

In the AMO[®] Program, both teacher and students need a ringed binder with four dividers marked:

1. Literature
2. History
3. Reading
4. The Arts

A title page is made and filed in the front of the binder, and a title page is made for each component.

Instructions for how to use the Lesson Plan Format follow. They will enable both teacher and student to derive the greatest benefit of the notebook method.

Objectives

1. Introduce the notebook approach and the four steps of natural learning for a permanent record of study in the AMO[®] Program.
2. Develop the lifelong habits of personal study, reflection, recording principles and reasoning in both teacher and children.
3. Build Christian imaginations and consecrated minds for fresh vision, renewed thinking, and biblical reasoning.





AMO's Lesson Plan Components

The top portion of the Lesson Plan contains the following:

1. **Time:** This component indicates the length of time for the lesson. It is based on AMO's weekly schedule. You can alter this to suit your program.

2. **Reading:** This component relates the reading assignment. In the history and literature components, the teacher reads aloud. In literature, the whole classic is read aloud to the children. Do not let them read it. The teacher should read with animation and know the vocabulary before reading the classic. In the Bible Reading lessons, the children read aloud.
3. **Review:** All good lessons begin by reviewing the principle and the main idea or theme of the last lesson. Ask the children if they can remember the principle from the last lesson. If no one can remember, ask them to turn in their binders to the record of the last lesson or point to the Key Vocabulary Word for that lesson located on the bulletin board to help them recall.
4. **Goal of the Lesson:** This is the primary target of the lesson and what the children should understand at its conclusion. The student vocabulary word, the principle and Scripture, as well as the reasoning questions are all directed toward the goal of the lesson.
5. **Principle:** Each lesson is governed and guided by a biblical principle, which lays truth as the foundation and provides structure for teaching the whole lesson. This is antithetical to most teaching methods, which either require children to memorize information and parrot back the “right” answer or “entertain” them.
6. **Scripture:** Each principle is undergirded with a biblical reference. The Word of God is alive. (Hebrews 4:12) It not only produces life in the teacher’s spirit and in the lesson plan, but it illumines and guides the children’s thinking, reasoning, and application of the principle to their own lives.

The remainder of the Lesson Plan is divided into two columns. The left column is for edifying the teacher and the right column is for engaging the students.

1.  **Teacher Vocabulary:** Difficult words and key words are defined biblically for the teacher’s enlightenment and for use with older students and adult literacy programs.
2.  **Preparation to Teach:** These are the instructions for preparation as well as the tools and supplies teachers must gather before entering the classroom to teach.
3.  **Teaching Plan:** This is the subject content of the lesson to build the teacher’s confidence. Generally, everything he or she needs for teaching the lesson is provided and should be reviewed before teaching the lesson. It contains all the elements that he or she will need to teach the lesson to the children. **NOTE: Background information and often a great deal of content for the TEACHER’S EDIFICATION are provided.** The teacher is NOT to read all of this material to the children. It is there to provide information and enrichment to the teacher, as he or she works with the principle and the reasoning with the children.
4.  **Key Vocabulary Word:** Every lesson has a student vocabulary word that relates to the principle and the goal of the lesson. This word, which is printed on card stock and pinned to the “Treasury of Words” bulletin board each day, should be emphasized in each lesson. Use this word in your teaching and encourage the children to learn its meaning and use it in their conversation. Remove the vocabulary card from the board in the next class period and store in the Treasure Chest and pin up the new word from the lesson. Many teachers print out a copy of each word and have the children file in their binders. If you are using this in an academic setting, you can have the students put a divider in their binders marked “Vocabulary” and they can copy the word and the definition into their binders. They can be tested on the vocabulary definitions and are certainly encouraged to use these words in their writing and in their verbal communication.

5. **? Reason Questions:** Reason questions are provided to guide biblical reasoning and oral discussions and to help children relate the principle or theme of the lesson to their own lives. In an academic setting, this can be assigned as written class work or as homework.
6. **✍️ Notebook Record:** Everything the children copy onto their graphic organizers is found in the lesson plan. The teacher writes these phrases on the chalkboard, and the children copy them onto their graphic organizers. In literature the graphic organizers are based on the settings, characterizations and themes in the classic. The phrases are the author's words, which is why they have quotation marks around them. In other subjects, the notebook record contains the essence of the lesson so the children have a permanent record of what they are learning. For the academic setting, older children can find additional phrases to write on these graphic organizers. These phrases are helpful when assigning composition work. Have the children open their binders to the appropriate graphic organizer so they can use the phrases and vocabulary words to inspire and guide their descriptive or expository writing.
7. **🗣️ Oral Work:** This is a summary of the lesson that was taught to the children, that the teacher says and the students repeat out loud before the close of the lesson. It reinforces the principle that undergirds the lesson.

Other components that accompany the Lesson Plan:

1. **Graphic Organizers:** These are designed to organize and limit the amount of writing children must do in an after school, Sunday school or literacy program. Some children are illiterate and unable to write. These children will still have a record of learning with the coloring pages provided. All the children will build their language skills. If you are using this program in an academic setting, you can assign more note taking by writing the content being taught on the chalkboard and having your students copy into their binders.

Graphic organizers for the literature units are designed to record these literary elements:

- a. **Characterizations:** Four or five of the main characters in the classic are chosen to study in depth. They soon learn that God looks at the internal man (1 Samuel 16:7) and that the internal is causal, it gives rise to the external. *As a man thinks within himself, so he is (Proverbs 23:7)*. This helps children examine their own character.
 - **Internal:** Record the internal qualities of the heart, mind, soul, attitudes, will, and spirit **using the words of the author.**
 - **External:** Record the physical features of the literary character **using the words of the author.**
 - b. **Setting:** The main setting(s) of each classic has been chosen, and if actual geographic settings are in the classic, such as the Swiss Alps and Frankfurt, Germany settings found in *Heidi*, the children complete map work and study the culture of the settings.
 - c. **Theme:** This is the message the author conveys. Each classic is different. *Heidi* has many themes.
2. **Vocabulary Card:** The Key Vocabulary Word, which is defined Biblically, is printed on this card and pinned onto the "Treasury of Words" bulletin board where it remains until the next lesson. All cards are stored in the Treasure Chest of Words, so the children will soon learn that words provide a treasury of wisdom and understanding.
 3. **Coloring Pages:** Beautiful coloring pages have been created by talented illustrators for the delight and enrichment of the children. Have the children use colored pencils to color them. Pencils produce

beautiful pages for the children to cherish. Many children are visual learners, so they will glean many details of the story from the coloring pages. These become part of their permanent record and are filed in their binders.

4. **Memory Verse Cards:** This card holds the weekly Bible verse from the Bible Reading lesson to be memorized by the children. It is printed and pinned onto the “Treasury of Words” bulletin board.
5. **Parent Prayer and Blessing Cards:** These cards are part of the Bible Reading lesson plans. One set is printed weekly for each child to take home to his parents so they can pray and bless their children every day.

¹ Slater, R. (1965). *Teaching and learning America's Christian history: The principle approach*. San Francisco, CA: Foundation for American Christian Education.

Suggested Assignments for the Academic Setting

1. Write introductory facts and inspiring information from the lesson plans on the chalkboard and have the students copy into their binders on a sheet of paper labeled “Introduction” for each component studied. (i.e.: historic and literary background of the book being studied; author of the book; literary background, genre, and elements of the classic being studied; timeline of key events, key individuals, and key documents in the Christian history units; etc.)
2. Have students create a divider labeled “Vocabulary” and insert in their AMO® binders for each component studied. On a sheet of notebook paper, have them copy the daily “Key Vocabulary Word” and its definition. After they have copied the word, have them write a sentence using the new vocabulary word.

Hold students responsible for the correct spelling of the word, its definition, and the ability to use the word accurately in a sentence on quizzes and on the final examination.

3. Have students create a divider labeled “Principles” and insert in their AMO® binders for each component studied. Have them write out the daily principle and then write a paraphrase as classroom work or as homework. Ask them to apply the principle to their own lives, as well. Be certain to read each one and make comments.
4. Have students create a divider labeled “Memory Verses” in the AMO® Bible reading component and insert in their AMO® binders. On a sheet of notebook paper, have them copy the weekly memory verse. Ask them to paraphrase it and apply its truth to their own lives.
5. Have students create a divider labeled “Reason and Relate” and insert in their AMO® binders for each component studied. Write the “Reason Questions” found on the lesson plan (and any you would like to add) on the chalkboard. Have students copy the questions onto a sheet of notebook paper and write out their answers in complete sentences either during class or for homework. Correct, grade, and return them to the students to be filed in their binders. Discuss some of the inspired answers.
6. Create writing assignments from the literary phrases and information the students record on their graphic organizers, such as:

Write two paragraphs that describe the Swiss Alps. Use as many of Johanna Spyri’s beautiful phrases as possible. You may use your notes from class.

Contrast life in the Swiss mountains with life in the German city, Frankfurt.

Describe the individuality of Switzerland.

Compare and contrast the internal and external characters of Heidi and Peter.

7. Prepare students for all final examinations by seeing that their binders are complete and in order and by reviewing the principles, historic events and individuals, and literary elements of the classic. Take class time to do this collectively.
8. After the final examination, collect and grade each student’s binder, and average his binder grade with his other academic assignments. The binder grade reflects the student’s character, not his academic achievement.
9. Sample Heidi Final Exam (3rd grade and above/age 8+): Be certain to write in complete sentences.
 - Why is the Bible the highest model of language and literature?
 - Who was the author of Heidi? Write two sentences that describe her individuality.

Write the definition for each of these vocabulary words:

literature	friendship
conscience	providence
individuality	virtue
prudence	principle
repentant	reason (v.)

Label the map of Switzerland using the names found on the legend.

Write a descriptive paragraph about life in the Swiss Alps in the late 1800s. Tell why you would or would not want to live there.

Compare and contrast the internal and external characters of Heidi and Peter.

What were Heidi's most distinctive character qualities? Why did everyone like her? How did Heidi overcome life as an orphan?

Why did the author describe Uncle Alm as the "Prodigal Son?" Tell what happened to him in the story.

Paraphrase this principle from chapter 10: "Being able to read brings great liberty to one's life."

Extra credit: Sketch your favorite scene from the classic Heidi in the space provided.

10. Sample Proverbs Final Exam (3rd grade and above/age 8+):

Using complete sentences, describe four attributes of God's Word, the Bible.

Write the definition for each of these vocabulary words:

gospel	integrity
proverb	honor
discern	character
wisdom	diligent
folly	leader

Who wrote the Book of Proverbs? Tell why this book is so important for a young person to meditate upon.

Contrast the wise child and the foolish child in the following areas of daily life:

- Listening
- The words of one's mouth
- Making friends
- Making decisions
- Work habits

List three qualities of a godly leader.

List three qualities of a godly woman.

Paraphrase the following principle, "The conduct of a young child builds the man or woman."

Extra credit: Write out two of your favorite memory verses from the Book of Proverbs.

As teachers work with our AMO® lesson plans, they will be inspired to create their own reflective writing assignments. **Remember, handling the noble vocabulary of the subject and daily writing assignments produce mastery of the subject.** The sooner children are taught the rudiments of composition (which should begin in kindergarten/first grade), they should be writing in every subject every day by the third grade.

Teachers must remember, they cannot ask children to write a descriptive paragraph if they haven't taught their students the rudiments of writing a descriptive paragraph. The same principle goes with comparing and contrasting two items or characters. The teacher has to teach the rudiments of all the

various forms of composition and then have their students practice, practice, practice. Writing is not a gift from God that some are blessed to have and others don't. Writing is a skill best learned as a young child in order to form lifelong manners and habits of excellence in Christian scholarship. This produces Christian thinkers and leaders in every field of endeavor.

By employing the Notebook Method, teachers will eventually become confident to develop and write their own curriculum. This method produces writers and Christian thinkers among teachers, as well as students.

Bible Reading for Reasoning Lesson Plans

*Thy Word is a lamp unto my
feet And a light unto my path.*

~ Psalm 119:105 ~

Introduction to the Gospel of Luke

The Gospel of Luke:

Luke is one of four New Testament Gospels.

What Are the Gospels?

The word “gospel” means “good news.” It is used throughout the New Testament to convey God’s good news that the way of salvation for all mankind came through the death and resurrection of His only Son, Jesus Christ (Mark 1:1; 1 Corinthians 15:20:31). The accounts of the life of Jesus Christ are called the Gospels. They are named after their authors, Matthew, Mark, Luke and John, and were written so that people might know who Jesus Christ is and believe in Him for eternal salvation (John 20:30).

Christianity spread rapidly across Europe in the first century, which created a great need for written accounts of the life of Christ by those who knew Jesus best. Once written and distributed, these accounts were used to evangelize and teach new converts. Of all the written accounts, only four were selected for the New Testament. These were deemed authentic records and were written to the four general groups of people in the first century: the Jews (Matthew); the Romans (Mark); the Gentiles (Luke); and the Christians (John). The similarities of the four Gospels complement each other while their differences supplement each other. Together, they are a comprehensive record of the life and redemptive ministry of Jesus Christ.

Background of the Gospel of Luke:

Date Written:

Approximately A.D. 60 in Rome or Caesarea

Author:

Luke, “the beloved physician” (Colossians 4:14) and evangelist

Luke wrote about the life of Jesus, the Son of Man and Savior to the Gentile world. He also wrote the history of the Church and the acts of Jesus’ apostles in the Book of Acts, which is a companion book to his gospel account. In fact, Luke wrote more pages in the New Testament than any other writer. Based on the high literary standard of his writings, Bible scholars agree that Luke was a well-educated man.

He was a native of Antioch, Syria, but little is known about his life. Some scholars think he studied medicine at the University of Tarsus, where he could easily have met and become friends of Saul (later Paul) and Apollos. Luke was highly influenced by the Apostle Paul, who was his close friend and fellow traveler. He went with Paul on his second missionary journey to Philippi and was with Paul in Rome when Paul was imprisoned and martyred. (2 Timothy 4:11) Luke’s writing reflects many Pauline words and concepts such as *faith*, *grace*, *repentance*, *mercy*, and *forgiveness*.

Like the Apostle Paul, Luke was not an eyewitness of the life of Jesus Christ (Luke 1:2). He wrote that he “investigated everything about the life of Jesus from the beginning” and recorded it so future generations would know “the exact truth.” He portrayed Jesus Christ as the perfect man, God manifested in the flesh. Like the Apostle John in John 1:1, Luke called Jesus “the Word” (Luke 1:2). His book is based on first-hand stories from eyewitnesses and ministers, those who knew Jesus Christ and had been with Him or experienced a miracle. “Luke died in Boeotia, (Greece) at the age of eighty-four, full of the Holy Spirit” (from the writings of historian Papias, bishop of Hierapolis in Phrygia a century after Jesus).

Theme of Luke:

The life of Jesus Christ, the Son of Man who became flesh—the God-Man—and the events, which demonstrated His humanity and suffering. Luke’s Gospel is about the compassionate Son of Man who offers salvation to the whole world. (Luke 19:10)

The Gospel of Luke speaks more of the prayers and compassion of Jesus than any other Gospel and includes many medical terms. Luke showed an uncommon interest in individuals and gave a prominent place to women. His account of Jesus' miraculous birth gives us the fullest description of any of the Gospels, and his descriptions of the passion, the suffering, and the death of Christ are especially graphic.

Style of the Author:

This wonderful account of Jesus Christ is written by Doctor Luke with scientific accuracy, and yet it radiates with artistic form and color. Besides being a scientist, Luke was also an artist and a poet. Luke's writing style in this book is poetic in nature, and he preserved some of the most beautiful hymns and songs:

- *The Beatitude of Elizabeth* (1:42) *Beatus* means "blessed" in Latin. *Beatitude* is an utterance of bliss.
- *The Magnificat of Mary* (1:46-55) *Magnificat* means "to magnify" in Latin. It is an utterance of praise.
- *The Benedictus of Zachariah* (1:68-79) *Benedictus* means "benediction" in Latin.
- *The Gloria in Excelsis* of the angels (2:14) *Excelsis* means "of the highest worth; excellence" in Latin.
- *Simeon's Song of Salvation* (*Nunc Dimittis*) (2:29-32) *Nunc dimittis* means "Now I can depart." in Latin.

Luke concluded his account with the disciples of Christ "praising and blessing God." (24:53)

Overview of the Book of Luke:

1. Introduction to the writer and his writing
2. Events relating to the coming of the Savior and childhood
3. Events relating to the ministry of the Savior
4. Events relating to the crucifixion and resurrection of the Savior

Luke 1

Time: 45 minutes

Student Reading: Luke 1:1-4 (NIV)

Teacher Reading: Book of

Luke Overview

Review: Overview of the Bible (Resources)

Principle: The Gospels testify

of the life, ministry, death, and resurrection of Jesus Christ.

TEACHER

Vocabulary:

account (n.) A statement of facts or occurrences; reasons, causes or grounds of an event; a narrative; a report.

anoint (v.) To pour oil over one in order to set him apart or consecrate him for God's holy purposes.

certainty (n.) A fixed or real state; truth or fact based on evidence; free from doubt.

eyewitness (n.) One who sees an occurrence and gives a report.

Gentile (n.) Non-Jew.

Gospel (n.) [L. *evangelium*, a good or joyful message.] 1) "Good News." 2) The history of the birth, life, death, resurrection, ascension and doctrines of Jesus Christ; or the revelation of the grace of God to fallen man through Christ. This gospel was preached to Abraham by God's promise, "In thee shall all nations be blessed." (Gal. 3:8)

investigate (v.) To search, inquire and examine with care and accuracy.

servant (n.) 1) One who voluntarily serves another or acts as his minister. 2) One who makes painful sacrifices for the weakness or wants of another.

testament (n.) 1) One of the two revelations of God's purposes toward man; a covenant; one of the two divisions of the Bible in which God's covenants with man are revealed. 2) In Law, an authentic instrument in writing by which a person declares his will.

word (n.) One of the names of Jesus Christ, the Word (logos) made flesh. (John 1:14)

Preparation and Lesson Background:

1. Be certain that you have read the entire Book of Luke before teaching. For this lesson, read and reflect upon the overview for Luke and the student reading.
2. Study the teacher vocabulary words, principle and teacher background information.

STUDENT

Key Word:

Gospel (n.) 1) God's joyful message of salvation in Christ. 2) One of four New Testament books that tells the account of Jesus Christ and God's plan of salvation.

Read the Bible Passage:

Read the Bible passage silently and orally as assigned by the teacher.

Reason Questions:

1. Why are there two testaments in the Bible?
2. What is the Gospel?
3. Why is the Book of Luke called one of the Gospels? How is it unique from the others?

Notebook Record:

1. Write your name on the Luke Title Page and color the illustration.
2. Record the following on Luke Overview Graphic Organizer:
 - One of the Bible's four Gospel accounts
 - Written by Doctor Luke in A.D. 60
 - Based on eyewitness reports
 - Relates the humanness of Jesus Christ, who is both God and man

Memory Verse:

The Spirit of the Lord is upon Me, because He anointed Me to preach the Gospel to the poor. (Luke 4:18)

3. Gather resources: Luke Title Pages, Overview of Luke Graphic Organizers, Student Vocabulary Card, Memory Verse Card and Parent Cards.

Teaching Plan:

1. Pray: *Oh Lord, show me your ways. Teach me how to follow you. Guide me in your truth and teach me, for you are God my Savior, and my hope is in you all day long. Amen. (Psalm 25:4-5)*
2. Distribute student binders and the Luke Title Pages. Have children write their name on the page and color the illustration with their colored pencils.
3. Introduce the children to the Book of Luke and where it is located in the Bible.
4. Review the background of the Bible, how we got the Bible and why there are two testaments (or covenants). See the Overview of the Bible found with the Resources.
5. Pin the Student Vocabulary Card on the Treasure Chest bulletin board and define "Gospel" for the children.
Connect the vocabulary word to the principle. Teach the principle.

Principle: The Gospels testify of the life, ministry, death and resurrection of Jesus Christ.

6. Assign the Bible reading to the children. Have them read silently and then orally together.
7. Read the Overview of Luke. Discuss how unique this Book is and compare it with the other Gospels.
Unlike the other Gospel writers, Luke's writing focused on the humanity of Jesus Christ, who is the only perfect man and the Son of God!
Make certain that the children understand that Luke never met Jesus Christ. His account of the life of Christ was written after he interviewed many eyewitnesses and servants of the Lord, who met Jesus when He was alive. He also thoroughly investigated the key events of Jesus' life, death and resurrection to preserve an accurate portrait of the man who forever changed history.
8. Ask Reason Questions and have children respond orally.
9. Distribute the Overview of Luke Graphic Organizers. Write the notes on the chalkboard and have children copy onto their Overview of Luke Graphic Organizers.

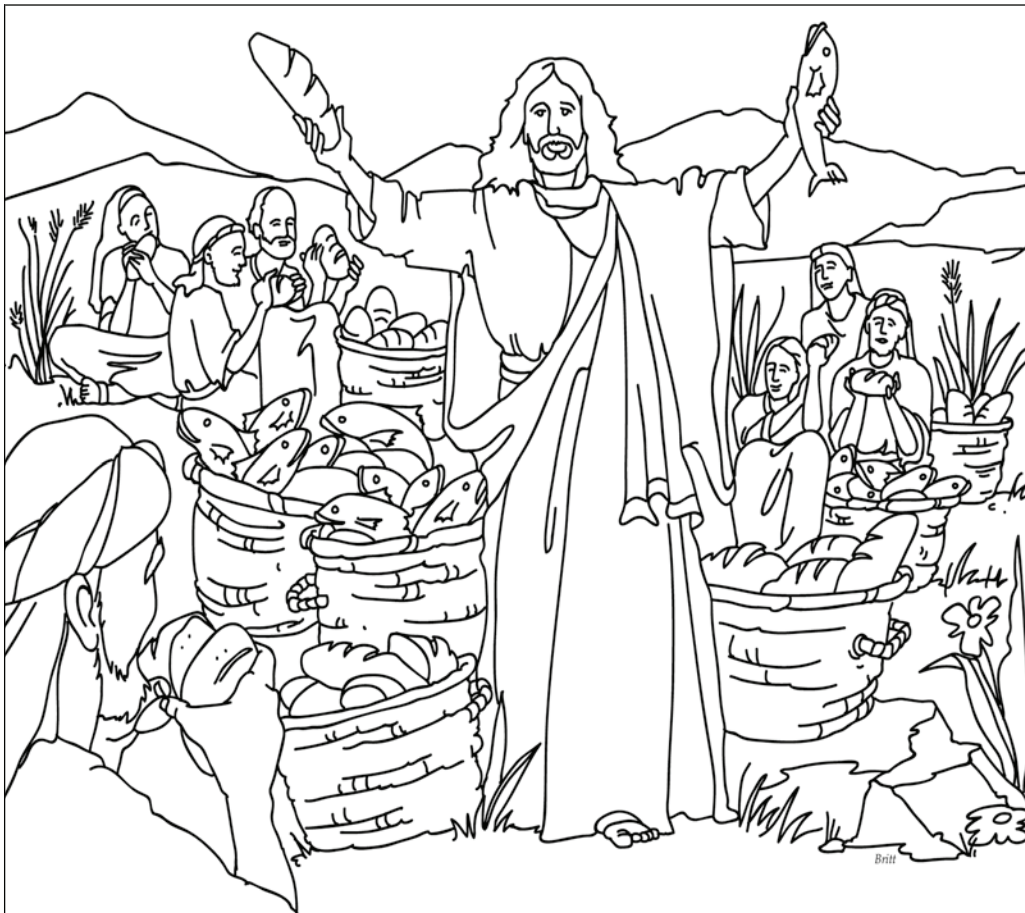


Take Blessing and Prayer Cards home to parents.

Have the children file this and their Luke Title Page in their binders behind the Bible divider.

10. Before completing the lesson, have children repeat their weekly Memory Verse. Pin it on the bulletin board.
11. Conclude with a short prayer and blessing for the children.
12. Send Parent Blessing and Prayer Cards home with the children for the week.

Gospel of Luke



*“The Spirit of the Lord is upon Me,
because He anointed Me
to preach the Gospel to the poor.”
– Luke 4:18*

Luke 2

Time: 45 minutes **Student Reading:** Luke 1:5-16 (NIV)

(NIV) **Review:** What is the Gospel? The uniqueness of Luke governs in the affairs of individuals for His glory and Gospel purposes.

Teacher Reading: Luke 1:17-25

Principle: God is sovereign and

TEACHER

Vocabulary:

angel (n.) A spiritual being of unique power that is employed by God to communicate His will to man; a messenger of God.

disgrace (n.) Loss of honor, respect or reputation.

disobedient (adj.) Unwilling to submit to authority; refusing to obey.

lot (n.) Anything (as a die, pebble, ball, or slip of paper) used in determining a question by chance, or without man's choice or planning; as, to cast or draw lots.

priest (n.) A man who officiates in sacred offices. The office was made hereditary in the family of Aaron, the brother of Moses.

sovereign (adj.) Supreme or highest in power and authority.

upright (adj.) Being morally erect; having rectitude (right thinking); honest; just.

vision (n.) A revelation from God; an appearance or exhibition of something supernaturally presented to the mind, by which the person is informed of future events.



Preparation and Lesson Background:

1. Read and reflect upon the assigned readings. Be certain to understand them in the context of the entire chapter.
2. Study the teacher vocabulary words, principle and background information:

Principle: God is sovereign and governs in the affairs of individuals for His glory and Gospel purposes.

He is the blessed and only Sovereign, the King of kings and Lord of lords (1 Tim. 1:17).

For the kingdom is the Lord's; and He is the governor among the nations (Ps. 22:28).

God that made the world and all things therein, seeing that He is Lord of heaven and earth, . . . gives to all life, and breath, and all things; and has made of one blood all nations of men for

STUDENT

Key Word:

forerunner (n.) A messenger sent before to give notice of the approach of others.



Read the Bible Passage:

Read the Bible passage silently and orally as assigned by the teacher.

Reason Questions:

1. Describe the character of Zachariah and Elizabeth.
2. Who is Gabriel?
3. What happened to Zachariah? Why did this happen?
4. Have you ever disbelieved what God said?
5. How did God honor Elizabeth?



Notebook Record:

Record the following on The Gospel Story from Luke Graphic Organizer in the Notes Column:

- (ch 1) The miraculous birth of John is the beginning of the Gospel story.
- John will be the forerunner of the ministry of Jesus Christ



Memory Verse:

The Spirit of the Lord is upon Me, because He anointed Me to preach the Gospel to the poor. (Luke 4:18)

to dwell on all the face of the earth, and has determined the times before appointed, and the bounds of their habitation; that they should seek the Lord . . . (Acts 17:24-27).

He changes the times and the seasons; He removes kings, and sets up kings (Dan. 2:21).

- A. God often permits things to happen in the lives of His servants that they perceive as difficult and painful. However, God often uses these challenges to bring honor and glory to His name and for His Gospel purposes. This is so in the lives of Zachariah the priest and his wife Elizabeth, who although they led upright and righteous lives, were never blessed with children. In their culture, if you had no children, others believed you were out of favor with God, and it brought disgrace and dishonor to your name. God used this circumstance to initiate His Gospel message!
 - B. God's angel, Gabriel, brought Zachariah the "good news" that a miracle would soon take place, and his wife would give birth to a baby boy who would become the forerunner of Jesus Christ. Because this vision was so frightening, Zachariah did not believe it, so God struck him mute, and he could not speak.
 - C. Define the word 'forerunner.' God used John the Baptist, who was born before Jesus, to prepare Jewish hearts to receive Jesus Christ as their Messiah and His ministry. John had a very important role to play in the Gospel account.
3. Gather resources needed for the lesson: Bible, Student Vocabulary Card and the Gospel Story from Luke Graphic Organizers.

Teaching Plan:

1. Pray: *Oh Lord, show me your ways. Teach me how to follow you. Guide me in your truth and teach me, for you are God my Savior, and my hope is in you all day long. Amen. (Psalm 25:4-5)*
2. Distribute student binders.
3. Review the overview of Luke and how the Gospels testify of the life, ministry, death and resurrection of Jesus Christ.
4. Pin the Student Vocabulary Card on the Treasure Chest bulletin board and define the word for the children.
5. Connect the vocabulary word to the new principle. Teach the principle and remind them to look for this principle in their silent reading.
6. Assign the Bible Reading to the children. Have them read silently (if time) and then orally.
7. Read the Teacher Reading aloud.

8. Ask the Reason Questions and have children respond orally.
9. Distribute the Gospel Story from Luke Graphic Organizers. Write the notes on the chalkboard and have children copy onto their The Gospel Story of Luke Graphic Organizer. Have the children file this in their binders.
10. Before completing the lesson, have children repeat their weekly Memory Verse. Practice frequently during the week.
11. Conclude with a short prayer and blessing for the children.

The Gospel Story from Luke Summarized from Our Readings

Chapter	Settings	Key Events	Key Individuals	Student Notes
1	<p>Israel – during the governance of the Roman Empire</p> <p>A.D. 3 – In the days of Herod the Great, the ruling Jewish king of Judea</p>	<p>The birth of John foretold by Gabriel to Zachariah</p> <p>The birth of Jesus Christ foretold by Gabriel to Mary</p> <p>The birth of John the Baptist</p> <p>John grew and became strong in spirit.</p>	<p>Zachariah, the priest</p> <p>Elizabeth, his wife</p> <p>Gabriel, God's angel</p> <p>Mary, the mother of Jesus</p> <p>John the Baptist</p>	
2	<p>In the days of Caesar Augustus (the ruling Roman Emperor), Joseph and Mary went from Nazareth to Bethlehem, the town of David</p> <p>In Jerusalem's temple</p> <p>Nazareth in Galilee</p> <p>A.D. 16 - Jesus was 12: In Jerusalem's temple for the Feast of the Passover</p>	<p>The birth of Jesus Christ</p> <p>The adoration of the shepherds and angels</p> <p>Jesus dedicated in the temple (8 days old)</p> <p>Jesus found discoursing with the teachers and religious men in the temple in Jerusalem (12 years old)</p> <p>Jesus grew in wisdom and stature, and in favor with God and men.</p>	<p>Mary</p> <p>Joseph, Mary's husband</p> <p>Jesus, 8 days to 30 years old</p> <p>Simeon</p> <p>Anna</p>	
3	<p>A.D. 33 - Jesus' ministry was initiated: In the 15th year of Tiberius Caesar, when Pontius Pilate was governor of Judea and Herod was tetrarch of Galilee</p> <p>Jordan River</p>	<p>John the Baptist began his ministry preaching a baptism of repentance for the forgiveness of sins.</p> <p>He baptized Jesus in the Jordan River and the Holy Spirit descended on Jesus in the form of a dove. God's voice was heard from heaven saying, "You are my Son, whom I love; with you I am well pleased."</p>	<p>John the Baptist</p> <p>Jesus, 30 years old</p>	

4	<p>"In the desert" and "in the Spirit"</p> <p>In the Galilee Region around the Sea of Galilee</p> <p>Capernaum</p>	<p>Jesus was led by the Holy Spirit into the desert to be tempted by the devil. He fasted for 40 days and spoke the Word of God to overcome each temptation.</p> <p>When His ministry began, He healed sick people and drove out evil spirits. Many of the religious teachers rejected Him and sought to kill Him.</p>	<p>Jesus The multitudes</p>	
5	<p>Sea of Galilee</p>	<p>Jesus' ministry grew and He spent long hours teaching the multitudes. He became popular with the people and many began to follow Him.</p>	<p>Jesus Simon & Levi Pharisees The multitudes</p>	
6	<p>Region of Galilee</p>	<p>Thousands of people came from all over Judea, Jerusalem and the coast of Tyre and Sidon to hear Jesus preach and receive healing and deliverance.</p>	<p>Jesus and His apostles: 1. Simon (Peter) 2. Levi (Matthew) 3. Andrew 4. James 5. John 6. Philip 7. Bartholomew 8. Thomas 9. James, son of Alphaeus 10. Simon the Zealot 11. Judas, son of James 12. Judas Iscariot</p>	
7	<p>Capernaum</p> <p>Nain</p>	<p>Jesus raised a dead boy to life and was ministered to by a sinful woman who anointed his feet with her tears and perfume.</p> <p>He challenged a Pharisee with his teaching on repentance, forgiveness and love.</p>	<p>Jesus Widow and her son Sinful woman Simon the Pharisee</p>	

9	Region of Galilee Bethsaida	Jesus gave His apostles power and authority to preach the Gospel and heal the sick. King Herod had John the Baptist beheaded. Jesus fed 5,000 with five loaves of bread and two fish.	Jesus The apostles Herod The multitudes Peter, James and John	
10	Region of Galilee	Jesus taught the multitudes in parables, which only those who believed in Him could understand. This chapter holds the famous "Parable of the Good Samaritan"	The apostles The multitudes	
11	"In a certain place ..."	Jesus' was found praying by His disciples and they asked Him to teach them how to pray.	Jesus His disciples	
15		Jesus taught the Parable of Lost Things: 1) The Lost Sheep; 2) The Lost Coin; and 3) The Prodigal Son. He rebuked the Pharisees who, although they knew God's Law, lacked His Spirit.	Jesus His disciples Tax-gatherers Religious leaders	
16		Jesus taught much about money. He laid foundation for understanding how to be a good steward of what God gives us and how to invest it in the kingdom of God. He gave us a glimpse of Paradise and Hades.	Jesus His disciples	
17	A.D. 36: On the way to Jerusalem between Samaria and Galilee	Jesus taught His disciples about the law of forgiveness and the law of gratitude. Their response was to cry out for more faith.	Jesus, 33 years old His disciples	

19	<p>Ascending the Mount of Olives to enter Jerusalem to celebrate the Feast of Passover</p> <p>Days 1 & 2 of the Week of Christ's Passion</p>	<p>Jesus entered Jerusalem on a donkey and was received like a king by the people.</p>	<p>Jesus His disciples The multitude Religious leaders</p>	
20	<p>Day 3 of the Week of Christ's Passion</p>	<p>Jesus taught that God's thoughts and ways are higher than man's ways. His teachings offended the religious leaders, who were trying to trick Him with their questions so they could turn Him over to the governor.</p>	<p>Jesus His disciples Religious leaders</p>	
22	<p>Days 4 – 6 of the Week of Christ's Passion</p> <p>Upper Room</p> <p>Garden of Gethsemane</p>	<p>The religious leaders sought a way to have Jesus put to death. Judas betrayed Jesus and gave information to the religious leaders.</p> <p>Jesus celebrated the Passover meal with His disciples. He taught them that a true leader is a servant by washing His disciples' feet.</p> <p>The religious leaders arrested Jesus.</p>	<p>Jesus His disciples Religious leaders Judas Iscariot High priest Peter</p>	

<p>23</p>	<p>Days 6 & 7 of the Week of Passion Stood before Pilate Taken to king Herod Crucified at Calvary Buried in a tomb</p>	<p>Jesus was taken to Pilate, who could find no fault with Him, so he sent Jesus to king Herod. Herod and His soldiers mocked and persecuted Jesus, but could not charge Him with death. Even though the political leaders did not want to kill Him, the people cried out for His crucifixion. Peter denied knowing Jesus three times. Jesus was crucified on a cross and died. Many miraculous signs accompanied His death. He was buried in a borrowed tomb and was raised from the dead.</p>	<p>Jesus Religious leaders Governor Pilate King Herod Peter The angry crowd Roman soldiers Joseph of Arimathea</p>	
<p>24</p>	<p>Day 7 of the Week of Passion At Jesus' tomb Road to Emmaus In the midst of His apostles in Jerusalem Mount of Olives at Bethany</p>	<p>When several women came to the tomb with spices, they found the stone rolled away and the tomb and His burial clothes empty! Jesus soon appeared to many of His disciples to prove He was alive. He promised He would send His Holy Spirit to abide in His disciples. He ascended into heaven.</p>	<p>2 angels Resurrected Jesus Mary Magdalene, Joanna & Mary, the mother of James Peter, Cleopas and His apostles</p>	

Luke 3

Time: 45 minutes **Student Reading:** Luke 1:26-38 (NIV) **Teacher Reading:** Luke 1:39-66, 80 (NIV) **Review:** God is sovereign and governs in the affairs of individuals for His Gospel purposes and glory.
Principle: Nothing is impossible with God.

TEACHER

Vocabulary:

avored one means “filled with grace.”

Gabriel means “man of God.”

impossible (adj.) It cannot be done without God’s intervention.

Jesus means “the Lord is salvation.”

John means “God is gracious.”

pledge (n.) A solemn binding promise to do, give or refrain from something; a vow.

reign (v.) To exercise sovereign power or authority; to rule.

virgin (n.) A woman not a mother.

(adj.) Pure; untouched.

wonder (v.) To have a feeling of awe or admiration; to marvel; to be filled with curiosity.



Preparation and Lesson Background:

1. Read and reflect upon the assigned readings. Be certain to understand them in the context of the entire chapter.
2. Study the teacher vocabulary words, principle and teacher background information:

Principle: Nothing is impossible with God.

- A. This principle reveals the extraordinary nature of God Almighty and His power. As the Creator of the universe and all therein, He is able to merge the ordinary with the extraordinary, the natural with the supernatural. His word is filled with power! God flooded the earth, parted the Red Sea and the Jordan River, stopped the rotation of the earth, performed countless miracles and brought the dead back to life, but what a supernatural event the immaculate conception and virgin birth of baby Jesus was, the Word clothed with flesh! (John 1:14) With God, nothing is impossible! Share with the children that as the sons and daughters of God, we too can do “impossible” things by faith in Christ.

But Jesus said, “The things that are impossible with people are possible with God” (Lu 18:27).

STUDENT

Key Word:

favor (n.) A kindness done or granted through word or deed; an act of grace (unmerited).



Read the Bible Passage:

Read the Bible passage silently and orally as assigned by the teacher.

Reason Questions:

1. Why was Mary shocked to hear the message of Gabriel?
2. Compare Elizabeth and Mary’s responses to Gabriel’s messages.
3. Why did Gabriel call Mary “avored one?”
4. Describe a time when God favored you.



Notebook Record:

1. Record the following on your Portrait of Jesus Graphic Organizer:
 - Born of a virgin in a lowly stable (1:34; 2:7)
 - Adored by shepherds and angels (2:13, 20)
 - Dedicated in the temple (2:21)
 - At 12, found in the temple with the teachers asking questions (2:46)
2. Label “Nazareth” on your Map of Israel.

Jesus came to His hometown and began teaching them in their synagogue, so that they were astonished, and said, "Where did this man get this wisdom and these miraculous powers?" (Mt 13:54).

Without faith it is impossible to please Him, for he who comes to God must believe that He is and that He is a rewarder of those who seek Him (Heb 11:6).

He said to them, "... for truly I say to you, if you have faith the size of a mustard seed, you will say to this mountain, 'Move from here to there,' and it will move; and nothing will be impossible to you" (Mt 17:20).

- B. This story is matchless, magnificent, and majestic in nature! In this chapter, motherhood is glorified through the conception and birth of two extraordinary babies! God is fulfilling His promise of salvation and the prophecies of the coming Savior and Messiah. He is sending His only Son into the world as His greatest gift to man. This is a fulfillment of Genesis 3:15—that victory over the power of Satan would be achieved through a woman. Motherhood is called by God to cooperate with Him in this act of redemption in human history! The elderly Elizabeth’s response was personal: “The Lord has done this for me...He has shown His favor and taken away my disgrace among the people.” (1:25) The young Mary’s response was very different. In reverent adoration she said, “Behold Thy handmaiden, be it done unto me according to Thy word.” (1:38) How wonderful of Luke to record these beautiful songs.
- C. When Elizabeth met Mary, “she was filled with the Holy Spirit.” She was given a supernatural illumination or understanding that Mary was God’s “dwelling place,” and the tiny One in her womb was the Lord of life and the King of glory!
- D. Elizabeth’s unborn baby John also “leaped with joy” and was born filled with the Holy Spirit. (1:15) As a child, John grew strong in spirit (1:80) for God’s calling on his life as the forerunner of Jesus Christ, his cousin.
3. An excellent map of Israel can be downloaded for use with your children free of charge from the following website:
<http://www.bible.ca/maps/maps-ministry-of-jesus.htm>
4. Gather resources needed for the lesson: Bible, Student Vocabulary Card, Memory Verse Card, Portrait of Jesus Graphic Organizers, Maps of Israel and Parent Prayer and Blessing Cards.

Teaching Plan:

1. Pray: *Oh Lord, show me your ways. Teach me how to follow you. Guide me in your truth and teach me, for you are God my Savior, and my hope is in you all day long. Amen. (Psalm 25:4-5)*

Memory Verse:

Nothing is impossible with God.
(Luke 1:37)



Take Blessing and Prayer Cards home to parents.

2. Distribute student binders.
3. Review Gabriel's message to Zachariah and the principle of God's sovereign Hand in the history of individuals and nations.
4. Pin the Student Vocabulary Card on the Treasure Chest bulletin board and define the word for the children.
5. Teach the principle and remind them to look for this principle in their silent reading.
6. Assign the Bible Reading to the children. Have them read silently (if time) and then orally.
7. Read the Teacher Reading aloud.
8. Ask the Reason Questions and have children respond orally.
9. Distribute Portrait of Jesus Graphic Organizers. Write the notes on the chalkboard and have children copy onto their Portrait of Jesus Graphic Organizers. Have the children file in their binders.
10. Distribute the Maps of Israel to the children. Show them where Nazareth (the birthplace of Jesus) is on the map and have them label it. [Nazareth is the black dot above the word "Galilee" on the map.]

Use this map throughout this study of the Gospel of Luke.

11. Before completing the lesson, have children repeat their weekly Memory Verse. Pin it on the bulletin board.
12. Conclude with a short prayer and blessing for the children.
13. Send home the Parent Blessing and Prayer Cards.

Luke 4

Time: 45 minutes

Student Reading: Luke 2:8-20 (NIV)

Teacher Reading: Luke 2:1-7,

21-32, 40 (NIV)

Review: Gabriel's messages to Elizabeth and Mary

Principle: God's word is

true, and He brings it to pass in the fullness of time.

TEACHER

Vocabulary:

census (n.) In ancient Rome, a count of the citizens for tax purposes.

consecrate (v.) To set apart for God's holy or sacred purposes.

glorify (v.) To give honor and praise to, especially through worship.

heavenly host, a great multitude or countless number of angels.

manger (n.) An open box in which feed for livestock is placed.

ponder (v.) To reflect and consider with thoroughness and care.

praise (v.) 1) To extol in song or words. 2) To express gratitude.

prophecy (n.) An inspired foretelling of something in the future.

revelation (n.) 1) The manifestation of divine will or truth. 2) The act of revealing what was before unknown.

sign (n.) Any visible thing, any motion, appearance or event, which indicates the existence or approach of something else.



Preparation and Lesson Background:

1. Read and reflect upon the assigned readings. Be certain to understand them in the context of the entire chapter.
2. Study the teacher vocabulary words, principle and teacher background information:

Principle: God's word is true, and He brings it to pass according to His plan and purpose in the fullness of time.

All your words are true; all your righteous laws are eternal (Ps 119:160).

Not one of the good promises which the Lord had made to the house of Israel failed; all came to pass (Josh 21:45).

But when the time had fully come, God sent his Son, born of a woman, born under the law, to redeem those under law, that we might receive the full rights of sons (Gal 4:4).

- A. This chapter of Luke contains many examples of Old Testament prophecies being fulfilled:

STUDENT

Key Word:

treasure (v.) To regard as priceless and store away for future use.



Read the Bible Passage:

Read the Bible passage silently and orally as assigned by the teacher.

Reason Questions:

1. Describe some of the miraculous events around the birth of Jesus.
2. Why do you think Mary treasured all these events in her heart?
3. What does the name "Jesus Christ" mean? (Ans. The Lord is "Salvation" [Jesus] and "the Anointed One" [Christ] from Lesson 3)
4. Why do you think we still celebrate the birth of Jesus Christ 2,000 years after He was born?
5. Describe the family traditions you celebrate on Christmas Day.



Notebook Record:

1. Record the following on The Gospel Story from Luke Graphic Organizer:
 - (Ch 2) The miraculous birth of Jesus Christ, born to a virgin and worshiped by angels and shepherds.
 - At 12, Jesus was found in the temple saying, "I must be about my Father's business."
2. File your Messianic Prophecies in your binder.

The time came for the baby to be born and Mary gave birth to her first born, a son (Lu 2:6-7).

The shepherds returned, glorifying and praising God for all the things they had heard and seen, which were just as they had been told (Lu 2:20).

Simeon was waiting for the consolation of Israel...It was revealed to him by the Holy Spirit that he would not die before he saw the Lord's Christ...He took the baby [Jesus] in his arms and praised God, saying, "Sovereign Lord, as you have promised...my eyes have seen your salvation" (Lu 2:25-30).

- B. Again, an angel of the Lord is used to announce His good news (Gospel), this time to a group of humble shepherds. By now you are seeing a pattern in the Gospel Story: God chose the simple, the weak, and the humble as His instruments through which to bring the greatest event in history to pass! The Scriptures tell us why:

God chose the foolish things of the world to shame the wise; God chose the weak things of the world to shame the strong (1 Co 1:27).

Be sure to bring this to the attention of the children. This is one of the reasons the Jews did not recognize Jesus Christ as their Messiah. They expected to have a king with earthly riches who reigned over a large kingdom as their "Anointed One." This is what all the prophecies of the Old Testament had foretold. A baby born in a stable among animals to a humble young girl did not get their attention. So God announced His good news to the shepherds. It's interesting to note that Jesus called Himself the "Good Shepherd." (John 10:10 & 14)

- C. Focus on the titles that were used in the angel's announcement:
1) Savior (salvation); 2) Christ ("Anointed One"); The Lord (Ruler)
- D. Mary and Joseph were certain to do all things according to God's Law with Baby Jesus. In the temple were two of God's servants who instantly recognized that Jesus was to be God's instrument of salvation and redemption! Mary pondered all these things said of Him.

3. Gather resources needed for the lesson: Bible, Student Vocabulary Card and copies of the Messianic Prophecies for the children to place in their binders.

Teaching Plan:

1. **Pray together:** *Oh Lord, show me your ways. Teach me how to follow you. Guide me in your truth and teach me, for you are God my Savior, and my hope is in you all day long. Amen. (Psalm 25:4-5)*
2. Distribute student binders.
3. Review Gabriel's messages to Elizabeth and Mary and the principle that nothing is impossible with God!

Memory Verse:

Nothing is impossible with God. (Luke 2:40)

4. Pin the Student Vocabulary Card on the Treasure Chest bulletin board and define the word for the children.
5. Distribute the Messianic Prophecies. Teach the principle and remind them to look for this principle in their silent reading.
6. Assign the Bible Reading to the children. Have them read silently (if there is time) and then orally.
7. Read the Teacher Reading aloud.
8. Ask the Reason Questions and have children respond orally.
9. Write the notes on the chalkboard and have children copy onto their Gospel Story from Luke Graphic Organizer. Have the children file this in their binders.
10. Before completing the lesson, have children repeat their weekly Memory Verse. Practice frequently throughout the week.
11. Conclude with a short prayer and blessing for the children.

Messianic Prophecies

There are nearly 60 prophecies with more than 300 references in the Bible to the coming of the Messiah. Jesus said in Luke 24 that He was fulfilling them:

And beginning at Moses and all the prophets, He [Jesus] expounded unto them in all the scriptures the things concerning Himself. [27] . . . And He said unto them, "These are the words which I spoke unto you, while I was yet with you, that all things must be fulfilled, which were written in the law of Moses, and the prophets and the psalms, concerning Me." [44]

Here is a portion of the prophecies:

1. From the writings of Moses: Deu 18:15-19
2. Will descend from Abraham: Gen 22:18; 17:21; 28; 35:10-12
3. Will be from the family of Jesse: 2 Sam 7:12-16; Ps. 89:3-4
4. Descend from the house of David: Is 11:1-5
5. Will be a descendent of Judah: Mt 1:1-16
6. Will be of the seed of a woman: Gen 3:15; Rev 20:10
7. Will be born of a virgin: Is 7:14
8. Will be born in Bethlehem: Mic 5:2
9. Is a priest after the order of Melchizedek: Ps 110:4
10. The scepter shall not pass from the tribe of Judah until Messiah comes: Gen 49:10
11. Will perform miracles: Is 35:5-6
12. Will open blind eyes: Is 29:18; Is 32:3
13. Will speak in parables: Ps 78:2
14. Gentiles will believe in Him while the Jews reject Him: Is 8:14; 28:16; 49:6; 52:33; 60:3; Ps 22:7-8; 118:22
15. A forerunner will prepare His way: Is 40:3; Mal 3:1
16. Will enter Jerusalem on a donkey: Zech 9:9
17. Will be betrayed: Ps 41:9
18. The price of betrayal would be 30 pieces of silver: Zech 11:12
19. Will not open His mouth to defend Himself: Is 53:7
20. Will be beaten and spit upon: Is 50:6
21. Will be crucified: Ps 22 (especially 1; 7-8; 14-18)
22. Will be numbered with transgressors: Is 53:12
23. Body will be pierced: Zech 12:10; Ps 22:16
24. His bones will not be broken: Ps 34:20
25. Men will divide his clothing: Ps 22:18
26. Will be given vinegar and gall to drink on the cross: Ps 69:21
27. On the cross will say, "My God, My God, why have you forsaken Me?": Ps 22:1
28. Will be buried with the rich: Is 52:9
29. His body will not decay: Ps 16:10
30. Will be resurrected from the dead: Ps 16:10
31. Will ascend into heaven: Ps 68:18
32. Will be seated at the right hand of God: Ps 110:1
33. Is the Son of God: Ps 2:7

Luke 5

Time: 45 minutes **Student Reading:** Luke 3:15-23 (NIV) **Teacher Reading:** Luke 3:1-14 (NIV) **Review:** The birth of Jesus and his early childhood **Principle:** God instructs and prepares those He has chosen for the special job He has called them to do.

TEACHER

Vocabulary:

baptize (v.) To publicly immerse one in water who has repented of his sins to be sanctified and consecrated.

exhort (v.) To urge another by a strong, often stirring argument, admonition, advice, or appeal.

extort (v.) To obtain something from another by using intimidation or unlawful means.

forgiven (v.) To be pardoned of your sins or debts and not have to pay the penalty.

ministry (n.) The active practice and education of one who serves others.

repentance (n.) Turning from sin or past conduct and doing what is right in God's sight; a change of mind that bears fruit in a changed life.

The Christ means "the Anointed One, the Messiah" (Hebrew)

winnowing fork, A fork used after harvesting to separate the grain from the chaff (inedible seed coverings, stems, and leaves) with the force of air.



Preparation and Lesson Background:

1. Read and reflect upon the assigned readings. Be certain to understand them in the context of the entire chapter.
2. Study the teacher vocabulary words, principle and teacher background information.

Principle: God instructs and prepares those He has chosen for the special job He has called them to do.

- A. Each of us has a special place in God's plan. This principle is one we learned from our *Timeline of Promise* unit. When God calls us, He also prepares us to perform the job He asks us to do. This is His providential foresight and care in seeing that His Gospel plan comes to pass, as His Hand moves through events and individuals for His purposes. There are many examples throughout the Bible of this principle. Below, we see that Ezra was well educated and trained (God's providence) and became

STUDENT

Key Word:

chosen (adj.) Selected or preferred above others.



Read the Bible Passage:

Read the Bible passage silently and orally as assigned by the teacher.

Reason Questions:

1. What was the calling on John the Baptist's life? How was he prepared for this calling? How did he respond to this difficult job?
2. What was the calling on Jesus' life? How was He prepared for this calling? How did He respond to this difficult job?
3. What is the calling on your life? How are you being prepared for your place in God's plan? How have you responded?



Notebook Record:

Record the following on your Portrait of Jesus Christ Graphic Organizer:

- Was obedient to His parents (2:52)
- Grew in wisdom and stature, and in favor with God and man (2:52)
- At 30, was baptized by John; Holy Spirit descended upon Him (3:21)
- Anointed and blessed by His heavenly Father (2:22)



Memory Verse:

You are My beloved Son, in You I am well pleased. (Luke 3:22)

a very capable scribe. God gave him favor even with the pagan king so he could be successful in his calling to help restore the temple and Jerusalem.

This Ezra went up from Babylon, and he was a scribe skilled in the law of Moses, which the Lord God of Israel had given; and the king granted him all he requested because the hand of the LORD his God was upon him (Ezra 7:6).

- B. In the third chapter of Luke, there are two great examples of this principle: John and Jesus. Both were chosen by God, both were prepared as children for their unique callings and place in His Story, and both responded to the will of God through obedience.
 - C. John the Baptist, who was Jesus' cousin, had a different role to play than Jesus. He was Jesus' forerunner, the one who preached repentance and forgiveness of sins and then baptized those who wished to be identified with his message. (Also read Matthew 3 and Mark 1) Many thought he was the Christ, but John knew his role and told them that One was coming who would baptize them in the Holy Spirit. His parents, who were upright, raised him as instructed by the angel Gabriel, and John spent time in the desert preparing his heart for his ministry.
 - D. Baptism is a form of identification. John's baptism was a sign of a person's need of repentance for the forgiveness of his sins. Although Jesus being the Son of God was sinless and did not need cleansing, He identified Himself with John's message of righteousness.
 - E. After Jesus' water baptism, the Holy Spirit descended on Him as a dove, and the Heavenly Father blessed His Son, Jesus! (This should be shared with the children.) All three persons of the Godhead were present at Jesus' baptism. This was a special anointing from the Father to consecrate (set apart) Him at the beginning of His public ministry. The baptism of fire referred to occurred on the Day of Pentecost. (Acts 2)
3. Gather resources needed for the lesson: Bible, Student Vocabulary Card, Memory Verse Card and Parent Cards.

Teaching Plan:

- 1. Pray: *Oh Lord, show me your ways. Teach me how to follow you. Guide me in your truth and teach me, for you are God my Savior, and my hope is in you all day long. Amen.* (Psalm 25:4-5)
- 2. Distribute student binders.
- 3. Review the birth of Jesus and His early childhood.
- 4. Pin the Student Vocabulary Card on the Treasure Chest bulletin board and define the word for the children.



Take Blessing and Prayer Cards home to parents.

5. Teach the principle and remind them to look for this principle in their silent reading.
6. Assign the Bible Reading to the children. Have them read silently (if time).
7. In this lesson, the teacher reads aloud first and then the children.
8. Ask the Reason Questions and have children respond orally.
9. Write the notes on the chalkboard and have children copy onto their Portrait of Jesus Graphic Organizer. Have the children file this in their binders.
10. Before completing the lesson, have children repeat their weekly Memory Verse. Pin the card on the bulletin board.
11. Conclude with a short prayer and blessing for the children.
12. Send home the Parent Blessing and Prayer Cards.

Luke 6

Time: 45 minutes **Student Reading:** Luke 4:1-13 (NIV) **Teacher Reading:** Luke 4:31-44 (NIV) **Review:** God prepares and instructs those He has called for His purposes; how God prepared John and Jesus **Principle:** When we are tempted, speaking God's Word helps us overcome the temptation and not sin.

TEACHER

Vocabulary:

authority (v.) Legal power; the right to command others.

devil (n.) Satan, the fallen angel expelled from heaven for rebellion against God; the unrelenting enemy and tempter of believers in Christ.

entice (v.) To attract by arousing hope or desire; to lure.

synagogue (n.) The building used by Jews to worship, which began during their exile in Babylon where they had no temple.

tempt (v.) 1) To entice to do something wrong by presenting arguments that are convincing; to incite or seduce to do an evil act. 2) In Scripture, to try; to test; to prove.

worship (v.) 1) To honor or reverence as a divine being. 2) To regard with ardent or adoring esteem or devotion as a celebrity.

Preparation and Lesson Background:

1. Read and reflect upon the assigned readings. Be certain to understand them in the context of the entire chapter.
2. Study the teacher vocabulary words, principle and teacher background information:

Principle: When we are tempted, speaking God's Word helps us overcome the temptation and not enter into sin.

So will My word be which goes forth from My mouth; it will not return to Me empty, without accomplishing what I desire, and without succeeding in the matter for which I sent it (Is 55:11).

The grass withers, the flower fades, but the word of our God stands forever (Is 40:8).

Death and life are in the power of the tongue, and those who love it will eat its fruit (Pr 18:21).

A man will be satisfied with good by the fruit of his words... (Pr 12:14).

For by your words you will be justified, and by your words you will be condemned (Mt 12:37).

STUDENT

Key Word:

temptation (n.) 1) Something that has power to entice. 2) Being put to the test.

Read the Bible Passage:

Read the Bible passage silently and orally as assigned by the teacher.

Reason Questions:

1. Why was Jesus tempted by the devil?
2. What weapon did Jesus use to overcome the temptations of Satan?
3. Have you ever been tempted to sin? How did you respond?
4. What weapon has God given you to use against temptations?

Notebook Record:

Record the following on your Portrait of Jesus Graphic Organizer:

- Was led by the Spirit into the desert to be tempted by the devil (4:1)
- Overcame the devil with the Word of God (4:4, 8, 12)
- Was rejected by His own people (4:28)

Memory Verse:

You are My beloved Son, in You I am well pleased. (Luke 3:22)

- A. When Jesus was tempted by the devil, He used the written Word of God and spoke it out loud. This is a principle we can apply to our lives. When Jesus was led into the desert, the devil came to defeat the mission Jesus came to earth to fulfill, which was to preach the Gospel (Lu 4:43) and defeat the power of Satan through His shed blood on the cross. Satan tried to get Jesus' focus off His mission by offering Him all authority over kingdoms of the world.

He wanted Jesus to fail before He ever started His ministry. Jesus defeated Satan through His 40 day fast and by using the Word of God. God's Word fed Him during this time. This is what He was referring to when He said, "man does not live on bread alone." Even though Jesus' body got weak, His spirit grew very strong at this time.

- B. Every time the devil offered Jesus something attractive, Jesus used the truth of God's Word as His weapon! The devil could not overcome this tactic because the Word of God is eternally alive and active. Jesus also taught that His word is spirit and it is life! (John 6:63)

For the word of God is living and active and sharper than any two-edged sword, and piercing as far as the division of soul and spirit, of both joints and marrow, and able to judge the thoughts and intentions of the heart (Heb 4:12).

- C. When we are "born again," (John 3:3) have prayed for God's forgiveness of our sins and asked Jesus to live in our hearts, we are called Christians or believers. As such, the devil or Satan, whom Jesus said "is a murderer, a deceiver and the father of lies, who has no truth in him" (John 8:44), comes to tempt us, as well. For the Christian, God's Word is also our offensive and defensive weapon. This is why we memorize God's Word and put it in our hearts, so our spirits can grow strong in truth, and we can use the Word to fight off temptation.

"As for Me, this is My covenant with them," says the Lord: "My Spirit which is upon you, and My words which I have put in your mouth shall not depart from your mouth, nor from the mouth of your offspring, nor from the mouth of your offspring's offspring," says the Lord, "from now and forever" (Is 59:21).

Thy word have I hid in my heart that I might not sin against Thee (Ps 119:11).

3. Gather resources needed for the lesson: Bible and Student Vocabulary Card.

Teaching Plan:

1. **Pray together:** *Oh Lord, show me your ways. Teach me how to follow you. Guide me in your truth and teach me, for you are God my Savior, and my hope is in you all day long. Amen. (Psalm 25:4-5)*
2. Distribute student binders.

3. Review how God prepares all those He calls such as John and Jesus.
4. Pin the Student Vocabulary Card on the Treasure Chest bulletin board and define the word for the children.
5. Teach the principle and remind them to look for this principle in their silent reading.
6. Assign the Bible Reading to the children. Have them read silently (if time) and then orally.
7. Read the Teacher Reading aloud.
8. Ask the Reason Questions and have children respond orally.
9. Write the notes on the chalkboard and have children copy onto their Portrait of Jesus Graphic Organizers. Have the children file this in their binders.
10. Before completing the lesson, have children repeat their weekly Memory Verse. Practice frequently throughout the week.
11. Conclude with a short prayer and blessing for the children.

Luke 7

Time: 45 minutes **Student Reading:** Luke 5:1-11 (NIV) **Teacher Reading:** Luke 5:27-31; 6:6-16 (NIV) **Review:** Temptation and rejection of Jesus **Principle:** When Jesus calls us to follow Him, He wants us to give Him everything, especially ourselves.

TEACHER

Vocabulary:

apostle (n.) A disciple of Christ commissioned to preach the Gospel.

banquet (n.) An elaborate and often ceremonial feast for many people in order to honor a person.

calling (n.) 1) A divine invitation. 2) One's occupation, vocation, business or trade.

common (adj.) Having no special status, rank or designation; ordinary.

Lake of Genesaret is another name for the Sea of Galilee.

pharisee (n.) 1) A member of an ancient Jewish sect noted for strict observance of the Mosaic law, whose feelings of superiority in matters of holiness led them to separate themselves from other Jews. 2) A hypocrite or a self-righteous person.

traitor (n.) One who betrays one's country, a trust or a friend and delivers into the hand of the enemy.

Preparation and Lesson Background:

1. Read and reflect upon the assigned readings. Be certain to understand them in the context of the entire chapter.
2. Study the teacher vocabulary words, principle and teacher background information.

Principle: When Jesus calls us to follow Him, He wants us to give Him everything, especially ourselves.

- A. Throughout the Bible, God chose specific individuals for His unique Gospel purposes such as Abraham, Noah, Moses, Joshua, Elijah, David, Jeremiah, Esther, the Apostles, Paul and Timothy to name just a few. Most of these individuals were not famous, wealthy or powerful. When Jesus called Simon to follow Him, he did not ask him to change. What He was looking for in His disciples, were men and women who were willing to give themselves totally to Jesus.

You whom I have taken from the ends of the earth, and called from its remotest parts and said to you, "You are My servant, I have chosen you and not rejected you" (Is 41:9).

STUDENT

Key Word:

disciple (n.) One who follows the teachings and principles of Jesus Christ.

Read the Bible Passage:

Read the Bible passage silently and orally as assigned by the teacher.

Reason Questions:

1. What does it mean to give everything and follow Jesus? What would you give Him?
2. What did Jesus mean when He said to Simon, "From now on you will catch men?"
3. If you are a student, what would Jesus say to you if you were a carpenter? A dancer? A teacher?

Notebook Record:

Record the following on the Gospel Story from Luke Graphic Organizer:

- (Ch 3) God the Father blessed His Son and commissioned His ministry.
- (Ch 4) Jesus' ministry began as He performed many miracles.
- (Ch 5) Jesus chose 12 apostles whom He began to teach the principles of the kingdom of God.

Memory Verse:

If anyone serves Me, he must follow Me; and where I am, there My servant will be also. (Jo 12:26)

But the Lord said to him, "Go, for he [Saul] is a chosen instrument of Mine, to bear My name before the Gentiles and kings and the sons of Israel" (Acts 9:15).

God has chosen the foolish things of the world to shame the wise, and the weak things of the world to shame the things which are strong (1 Cor 1:27).

Then Jesus said to his disciples, "If anyone would come after me, he must deny himself and take up his cross and follow me (Mt 16:24).

- B. We have learned that God prepared both John and Jesus for their callings. In today's reading, Jesus chose 12 apostles whom He plans to train and disciple to carry His Gospel into the world. He will spend three years with them fellowshiping, praying, teaching, mentoring, demonstrating, chastising, sending them out to practice and then evaluating them. Twelve men! How amazing, for it's through these few men, that Jesus Christ "turned the world upside down." (Acts 17:6, KJV)
 - C. Each apostle gave up everything to follow Jesus. When Jesus calls a person to follow Him, He asks him to consecrate all their material wealth, talents, training, and professional abilities to His service. When God created each one of us, He gave us unique gifts and talents so we can fulfill the calling He has on our lives. He takes all our human capacity and turns it into the very capacity needed to do His work! He simply wants us to submit to His mastery and yield ourselves totally to Him.
 - D. When Jesus calls us to follow Him, we can fully trust Him to providentially prepare us and care for us as we serve Him.
3. Gather resources needed for the lesson: Memory Verse Card and Student Vocabulary Card.



Teaching Plan:

1. Pray: *Oh Lord, show me your ways. Teach me how to follow you. Guide me in your truth and teach me, for you are God my Savior, and my hope is in you all day long. Amen. (Psalm 25:4-5)*
2. Distribute student binders.
3. Review the temptation and rejection of Jesus.
4. Pin the Student Vocabulary Card on the Treasure Chest bulletin board and define the word for the children.
5. Teach the principle and remind them to look for this principle in their silent reading.
6. Assign the Bible Reading to the children. Have them read silently (if time) and then orally.
7. Read the Teacher Reading aloud.
8. Ask the Reason Questions and have children respond orally.



Take Blessing and Prayer Cards home to parents.

9. Write the notes on the chalkboard and have children copy onto their Gospel Story from Luke Graphic Organizers. Have the children file this in their binders.
10. Before completing the lesson, have children repeat their weekly Memory Verse. Pin the card on the bulletin board.
11. Conclude with a short prayer and blessing for the children.
12. Send home Parent Blessing and Prayer Cards.

Luke 8

Time: 45 minutes

Student Reading: Luke 6:27-36 (NIV)

Teacher Reading: Luke 6:17-

26 (NIV)

Review: Jesus selects His apostles; what it means to follow Jesus

Principle: Jesus

revealed through His miracles and teachings that God's ways are not man's ways.

TEACHER



Vocabulary:

blessed (adj.) Happy; prosperous in worldly affairs; enjoying spiritual happiness and the favor of God.

condemn (v.) 1) To determine or judge to be wrong or guilty. 2) To sentence to punishment.

curse (v.) To utter a wish of evil against another person.

forgive (v.) To pardon an offense or debt and treat the offender as not guilty.

miracle (n.) An extraordinary event manifesting God's intervention in human affairs.

poor (adj.) Poor in spirit (Mt 5); humble; contrite; lowly in one's own sight by a sense of guilt.

power (n.) A divine virtue that produces miracles.

sinner (n.) One who has disobeyed God's law.

woe (n.) 1) Grief; sorrow; misery. 2) A curse.



Preparation and Lesson Background:

1. Read and reflect upon the assigned readings. Be certain to understand them in the context of the entire chapter.
2. Study the teacher vocabulary words, principle and teacher background information:

Principle: Jesus revealed through His miracles and teachings that God's ways are not man's ways.

"For my thoughts are not your thoughts, neither are your ways my ways," declares the Lord. "As the heavens are higher than the earth, so are my ways higher than your ways and my thoughts than your thoughts" (Is 55:8-9).

Oh, the depth of the riches both of the wisdom and knowledge of God! How unsearchable are His judgments and unfathomable His ways! (Rom 11:33).

We all, like sheep, have gone astray, each of us has turned to his own way (Is 53:6a).

When a man's ways are pleasing to the Lord, He makes even his enemies to be at peace with him (Pr 16:7).

STUDENT



Key Word:

love (v.) [agape love or divine love]
To cherish others selflessly as demonstrated by Jesus on the cross.



Read the Bible Passage:

Read the Bible passage silently and orally as assigned by the teacher.



Reason Questions:

1. Why did Jesus heal and deliver people before He preached and taught them?
2. Why are God's ways opposite from man's ways? (*Man is sinful.*)
3. How should we treat others? Is this easy to do? Explain your answer.



Notebook Record:

Record the following on your Portrait of Jesus Graphic Organizer:

- Performed many miracles of healing and deliverance which revealed His divine nature (6:17-18)
- Healing power flowed from Him (6:19)
- Taught the spiritual principles of the kingdom of God (6:20-35)



Memory Verse:

If anyone serves Me, he must follow Me; and where I am, there My servant will be also. (John 12:26)

- A. Jesus' public ministry began as He performed many miracles: He healed the blind, the deaf, and the sick; He turned water into wine at a wedding (John 2:1-11); He filled Simon's nets with fish; and delivered those with evil spirits. Luke 6:19 states: "The people all tried to touch Him, because power (divine healing virtue) was coming from Him and healing them all."
 - B. Jesus cared for the physical health of people, so they could see the glory of God, believe in Him, and then hear His spiritual teachings about the ways of God in His kingdom. God's ways are opposite from man's ways. In this chapter of Luke, Jesus taught the multitudes God's principles of relationships with others: 1) Love your enemies; 2) Do good to those who hate you; 3) Bless those who curse you; 4) Pray for those who mistreat you; 5) Offer your other cheek to those who hit you; 6) Give your coat to the one who steals your shirt; 7) Lend to your enemies and don't expect anything in return. This is "The Golden Rule": *Do unto others as you would have others do unto you.* (Luke 6:31) In another teaching, Jesus taught the lawyers of His day that the greatest commandment is the law of love. (Mt 22:36-40)
 - C. This is a great teaching for the children as they grow in their understanding of how the Son of Man was different than all other men and that part of His mission in coming to earth was to teach and demonstrate the love of God, which is a supernatural, selfless type of love.
 - D. Jesus' teaching on the blessings and woes in this chapter is similar to but not the same as "The Beatitudes" from Matthew 5. In this chapter of Luke, Jesus is comparing true and false prophets.
3. Gather resources needed for the lesson: Bible and Student Vocabulary Card.

Teaching Plan:

1. **Pray together:** *Oh Lord, show me your ways. Teach me how to follow you. Guide me in your truth and teach me, for you are God my Savior, and my hope is in you all day long. Amen. (Psalm 25:4-5)*
2. Distribute student binders.
3. Review how Jesus selected His apostles and what it means to "follow Jesus."
4. Pin the Student Vocabulary Card on the Treasure Chest bulletin board and define the word for the children.
5. Teach the principle and remind them to look for this principle in their silent reading.
6. Assign the Bible Reading to the children. Have them read silently (if time) and then orally.
7. In this lesson, the teacher reads aloud first.

8. Ask the Reason Questions and have children respond orally.
9. Write the notes on the chalkboard and have children copy onto their Portrait of Jesus Graphic Organizers. Have the children file this in their binders.
10. Before completing the lesson, have children repeat their weekly Memory Verse. Practice frequently throughout the week.
11. Conclude with a short prayer and blessing for the children.

Luke 9

Time: 45 minutes **Student Reading:** Luke 6:43-49 (NIV) **Teacher Reading:** Luke 6:37-42 (NIV) **Review:** What it means to “follow Jesus” **Principle:** Jesus often taught in parables, which only those who believed in Him could understand.

TEACHER

Vocabulary:

- briers** (n.) A prickly plant with thorns on it.
- condemn** (v.) To blame; to determine and judge to be wrong.
- foundation** (n.) The underlying base or support upon which something stands.
- judge** (v.) To censure rashly; to pass severe sentence.
- plank** (n.) A piece of lumber cut thicker than a board.
- torrent** (n.) A heavy rain; a violent fast stream of water.

Preparation and Lesson Background:

1. Read and reflect upon the assigned readings. Be certain to understand them in the context of the entire chapter.
2. Study the teacher vocabulary words, principle and teacher background information.

Principle: Jesus often taught in parables which only those who believed in Him could understand.

- A. Today’s lesson is about parables. A parable is a short story in which a moral or spiritual truth is illustrated by an analogy drawn from everyday experiences. Jesus’ parables present truths about the kingdom of God for application in our lives. Jesus called them “mysteries,” because they were not revealed in the Old Testament. Only those who believed in Him could understand their meaning. The meaning of His teaching is discerned in the Spirit, so that even though the multitudes could hear the words and see Him teaching in the flesh, they could not understand the meaning in the spirit if they did not believe in Him.

I will open my mouth in parables, I will utter hidden things, things from of old (Ps 78:2).

[Jesus] *“This is why I speak to them in parables: Though seeing, they do not see; though hearing, they do not hear or understand. In them is fulfilled the prophecy of Isaiah: ‘You will be ever hearing but never understanding; you will be ever seeing but never perceiving. For this people’s heart has become calloused; they hardly hear with their ears, and they*

STUDENT

Key Word:

parable (n.) A short story in which a moral or spiritual truth is illustrated from everyday experiences.

Read the Bible Passage:

Read the Bible passage silently and orally as assigned by the teacher.

Reason Questions:

1. Who do the builders represent?
2. Apply this parable to your life: Write in the application space on your Parable of the Two Builders Graphic Organizer what both mean to you.
3. Which “Builder of Life” do you want to be? Explain what you must do.

Notebook Record:

Record the following on your Parable of the Two Builders Graphic Organizer:

Wise Builder:

- Hears truth and puts into practice
- Dug deep to build his house on solid rock.
- Storms and floods could not shake it off its foundation

Foolish Builder:

- Hears truth but does not practice it
- Built his house on top of the soil
- First storm destroyed it completely

Memory Verse:

Give, and it will be given to you, good measure, pressed down, shaken together, running over, they will pour into your lap. (Luke 6:38)

have closed their eyes. Otherwise they might see with their eyes, hear with their ears, understand with their hearts and turn, and I would heal them.” (Mt 13:13-15).

Opening physically and spiritually blind eyes and deaf ears was part of Jesus’ anointing for His earthly ministry:

Jesus answered and said to them, “Go and report to John what you hear and see: the blind receive sight and the lame walk, the lepers are cleansed and the deaf hear, the dead are raised up, and the poor have the gospel preached to them. And blessed is he who does not take offense at Me” (Mt 11:4-6).

Those who are not “born again” are spiritually blind and deaf to the truth of the Gospel. They cannot see or hear it:

Jesus answered, “Truly, truly, I say to you, unless one is born again he cannot see the kingdom of God” (John 3:3).

[Jesus] *“I will ask the Father, and He will give you another Helper, that He may be with you forever; that is the Spirit of truth, whom the world cannot receive, because it does not see Him or know Him, but you know Him because He abides with you and will be in you (John 14:16-17).*

B. As you read each parable, stop and reason with the children about their meanings. Then have the children focus on the parable they will read: The Wise and Foolish Builders.

3. Gather resources needed for the lesson: Parable of the Two Builders Graphic Organizers, Student Vocabulary Card, Memory Verse Card and Parent Cards.

Teaching Plan:

1. Pray: *Oh Lord, show me your ways. Teach me how to follow you. Guide me in your truth and teach me, for you are God my Savior, and my hope is in you all day long. Amen. (Psalm 25:4-5)*
2. Distribute student binders.
3. Review the difference between a disciple and an apostle; what it means to follow Jesus.
4. Pin the Student Vocabulary Card on the Treasure Chest bulletin board and define the word for the children.
5. Teach the principle and remind them to look for this principle in their silent reading.
6. Assign the Bible Reading to the children. Have them read silently (if time) and then orally. The teacher reads aloud first.
7. Distribute Parable of the Two Builders Graphic Organizers. Write the notes on the chalkboard and have children copy onto their Parable of the Two Builders Graphic Organizers.



Take Blessing and Prayer Cards home to parents.

Lessons Learned from the Parable of the Two Builders

- Forgive others, don’t judge them. (6:37; 41-42)
- Generosity brings material blessings. (6:38, this week’s Memory Verse)
- Spiritually blind teachers/leaders (Pharisees) produce spiritually blind students/followers. (6:39)
- Actions reveal the condition of the heart. (6:43-45, the Parable of the Two Builders)

8. Ask the Reason Questions and have children respond on paper and then orally. Have the children file their graphic organizers in their binders.
9. Before completing the lesson, teach the children the meaning of their Memory Verse. It is one of God's spiritual laws that the more we give to others, the more God gives to us. Have them repeat it. Pin the card on the bulletin board.
10. Conclude with a short prayer and blessing for the children.
11. Send home the Parent Blessing and Prayer Cards.

Luke 10

Time: 45 minutes **Student Reading:** Luke 7:40-50 (NIV) **Teacher Reading:** Luke 7:11-17; 36-39 (NIV) **Review:** Meaning of parable; the parable of the two builders **Principle:** Repentance leads to God's forgiveness which results in love and salvation.

TEACHER

Vocabulary:

- alabaster** (n.) A white translucent mineral easily carved.
- awe** (n.) An emotion mixed with dread, fear, and solemn wonder.
- denarius** (n.) A Roman silver coin; a day's wages for ordinary workers.
- forgive** (v.) To pardon an offense or debt and treat the offender as not guilty.
- miracle** (n.) An extraordinary event manifesting God's intervention in human affairs.
- sinner** (n.) One who has disobeyed God's Law.
- widow** (n.) A woman who has lost her husband by death.

Preparation and Lesson Background:

1. Read and reflect upon the assigned readings. Be certain to understand them in the context of the entire chapter.
2. Study the teacher vocabulary words, principle and teacher background information:

Principle: Repentance leads to God's forgiveness which results in love and salvation.

Godly sorrow brings repentance that leads to salvation and leaves no regret, but worldly sorrow brings death (2 Co 7:10).

He [Jesus] is the one whom God exalted to His right hand as a Prince and a Savior, to grant repentance to Israel, and forgiveness of sins (Acts 5:31).

I [Paul] have declared to both Jews and Greeks that they must turn to God in repentance and have faith in our Lord Jesus (Acts 20:21).

- A. The stories from these readings demonstrate that all people are precious to God. The poor widow's plight moved Jesus' to compassion, so He raised her son from the dead. The sinful woman who showed her love for Jesus moved Him to forgive all her sins. Point out to the children that her acts of love are a good example of the truth of this

STUDENT

Key Word:

faith (n.) Belief that does not rest on logical proof or material evidence.

Read the Bible Passage:

Read the Bible passage silently and orally as assigned by the teacher.

Reason Questions:

1. What was the crowd's reaction to Jesus' miracle of raising the boy from the dead? What did they call Him?
2. When Jesus said to the forgiven woman, "Your faith has saved you," what did He mean?
3. Compare the faith of the Pharisee and the sinful woman. Which one are you most like?

Notebook Record:

Record the following on your Portrait of Jesus Graphic Organizer:

- Often used parables to teach spiritual truth (6:37-49)
- Forgave people their sins (7:48-49)
- Even raised people from the dead! (7:14)

Memory Verse:

Give, and it will be given to you, good measure, pressed down, shaken together, running over, they will pour into your lap. (Luke 6:38)

week's memory verse. Even the Pharisee, who was blind to the truth of who Jesus was moved Him to teach him the spiritual principles of the kingdom of God.

- B. This is one of three resurrections recorded in the New Testament that Jesus performed. Those who were witnesses were struck by awe and praised God believing He was of God. Miracles often caused the Jews to believe that Jesus was the Messiah.
- C. Jesus used another parable to teach his host Simon, a Pharisee, about God's forgiveness and love. Jesus taught how difficult it was for those who were rich, knew God's laws and practiced them to receive His forgiveness and salvation. He realized that the Pharisee, who saw himself as perfect, had great disdain for this sinful woman, so He used His parable to point out how much she loved Him and how little the Pharisee loved Him. The parable taught that repentance brings God's forgiveness, which in turn gives the person great love for God.
- D. Jesus told the woman that it was her faith that saved her. Read Romans 10:8-13.

The word is near you; it is in your mouth and in your heart, that is, the word of faith we are proclaiming: That if you confess with your mouth, "Jesus is Lord," and believe in your heart that God raised him from the dead, you will be saved. For it is with your heart that you believe and are justified, and it is with your mouth that you confess and are saved. As the Scripture says, "Anyone who trusts in Him will never be put to shame." For there is no difference between Jew and Gentile--the same Lord is Lord of all and richly blesses all who call on Him, for, "Everyone who calls on the name of the Lord will be saved."

- 3. Gather resources needed for the lesson: Bible and Student Vocabulary Card.

Teaching Plan:

- 1. **Pray together:** *Oh Lord, show me your ways. Teach me how to follow you. Guide me in your truth and teach me, for you are God my Savior, and my hope is in you all day long. Amen. (Psalm 25:4-5)*
- 2. Distribute student binders.
- 3. Review the definition of a parable and why Jesus used them to teach. Also review the parable about the two builders.
- 4. Pin the Student Vocabulary Card on the Treasure Chest bulletin board and define the word for the children.
- 5. Teach the principle and remind them to look for this principle in their silent reading.
- 6. Assign the Bible Reading to the children. Have them read silently (if time) and then orally.

The Plan of Salvation

Romans 10:8-13

The word is near you; it is in your mouth and in your heart, that is, the word of faith we are proclaiming: That if you confess with your mouth, "Jesus is Lord," and believe in your heart that God raised Him from the dead, you will be saved. For it is with your heart that you believe and are justified, and it is with your mouth that you confess and are saved. As the Scripture says, "Anyone who trusts in Him will never be put to shame." For there is no difference between Jew and Gentile--the same Lord is Lord of all and richly blesses all who call on Him, for, "Everyone who calls on the name of the Lord will be saved."

This is the Gospel Message!

7. In this lesson, the teacher reads aloud first.
8. Ask the Reason Questions and have children respond orally.
9. Write the notes on the chalkboard and have children copy onto their Portrait of Jesus Graphic Organizers and file in their binders.
10. Before completing the lesson, have children repeat their weekly Memory Verse. Practice frequently throughout the week.
11. Conclude with a short prayer and blessing for the children.

Luke 11

Time: 45 minutes **Student Reading:** Luke 9:10-20 (NIV) **Teacher Reading:** Luke 9:1-9 (NIV)

Review: Repentance, forgiveness and love **Principle:** If we give what we have at hand to God, He will multiply it for His purposes.

TEACHER

Vocabulary:

authority (n.) 1) Power assigned to another. 2) The power to enforce laws, exact obedience, command, determine or judge.

demon (n.) An evil spirit; a source or agent of evil, harm, distress or ruin.

perplex (v.) To confuse of trouble with uncertainty or doubt.

testimony (n.) A public declaration by a witness giving evidence of the truth.

tetrarch (n.) A governor of one of four divisions of a country in the ancient Roman Empire.

Preparation and Lesson Background:

1. Read and reflect upon the assigned readings. Be certain to understand them in the context of the entire chapter.
2. Study the teacher vocabulary words, principle and teacher background information:

Principle: If we give what we have at hand to God, He will multiply it for His purposes.

- A. In Luke's Gospel, he referred to Jesus over and over again as the "Son of Man." Jesus is the perfect Man and is able to perfect many sons and daughters and bring them to glory! This is the first time Jesus sent out His 12 apostles to preach the Gospel and heal the sick. They were to represent Him, and so He gave them His power and authority. This is essential to understand for all those who confess Jesus as their Savior and Lord, because we also represent Jesus to our world and have been given His power and authority to preach the Gospel and heal the sick.

Behold, I have given you authority to tread on serpents and scorpions, and over all the power of the enemy, and nothing will injure you (Luke 10:19).

Power is energy. It is a force like dynamite! Authority is power or the right to exercise one's power. Jesus told them to leave everything behind. Their wealth was contained in the power and authority that He just gave them, and they were to rely solely on this!

STUDENT

Key Word:

multiply (v.) To be fruitful and increase.

Read the Bible Passage:

Read the Bible passage silently and orally as assigned by the teacher.

Reason Questions:

1. What did Jesus mean when He said, "He who has ears to hear, let him hear."?
2. How did Jesus' miracle of the fish and loaves demonstrate His deep love for all people?
3. What are your "loaves and fish" that you can give Jesus to multiply?

Notebook Record:

Record the following on the Gospel Story from Luke Graphic Organizer:

- Jesus taught many parables which were not easily understood by those who did not believe in Him. (ch 6 & 7)
- Jesus taught that faith is essential to being saved. (7:50)

Memory Verse:

Love the Lord your God with all your heart and with all your soul and with all your strength and with all your mind; and love your neighbor as yourself. (Luke 10:27)

Take Blessing and Prayer Cards home to parents.

- B. In an incident after the apostles returned, they were very hungry and tired. They came to Jesus and asked Him to send everyone away, so they could find food and lodging. This showed that they put their needs above the thousands of people gathered to hear Jesus. Jesus, however, was concerned for everyone, their spiritual as well as their physical needs, and said, "Give them something to eat!" They thought they had very little, but Jesus took what they had (5 loaves and 2 fish) and multiplied it to feed the multitude with plenty left over for His apostles.
- C. God gives each one of us many internal gifts and talents and material possessions to use for the calling He has on our lives. He desires for us to give them back to Him so He can multiply them for His use in others' lives. (Read the Parable of the Talents: Mt. 25:14-30) He takes what we have and is able to multiply it. This happened to Moses when He questioned God about his calling. God asked Moses, "What's that in your hand?" And God turned the shepherd staff of Moses into an instrument of miracles. (Ex 4:1-5) God will use whatever we voluntarily give Him and multiply it many times over like He did with the bread and fish.

And He that supplies seed to the sower and bread for food, shall supply and multiply your seed for sowing, and increase the fruits of your righteousness (2 Co 9:10).

- 3. Gather resources needed for the lesson: Bible, Student Vocabulary Card, Memory Verse Card and Parent Cards.



Teaching Plan:

- 1. Pray: *Oh Lord, show me your ways. Teach me how to follow you. Guide me in your truth and teach me, for you are God my Savior, and my hope is in you all day long. Amen. (Psalm 25:4-5)*
- 2. Distribute student binders.
- 3. Review how repentance brings God's forgiveness, which results in love for Him.
- 4. Pin the Student Vocabulary Card on the Treasure Chest bulletin board and define the word for the children.
- 5. Teach the principle and remind them to look for this principle in their silent reading.
- 6. Assign the Bible Reading to the children. Have them read silently (if time) and then orally.
- 7. In this lesson, the teacher reads aloud first.
- 8. Ask the Reason Questions and have children respond orally.
- 9. Write the notes on the chalkboard and have children copy onto their Gospel Story from Luke Graphic Organizers. Have the children file in their binders.
- 10. Before completing the lesson, have children repeat their weekly Memory Verse. Pin it on the bulletin board.

11. Conclude with a short prayer and blessing for the children.
12. Send home the Parent Blessing and Prayer Cards.

Luke 12

Time: 45 minutes **Student Reading:** Luke 10:25-37 (NIV) **Teacher Reading:** Luke 9:18-23, 28-36 (NIV) **Review:** Principle of giving to God what we have so He can multiply it

Principle: Fulfilling the *spirit* of the Law rather than the *letter* of the Law produces life and love.

TEACHER

Vocabulary:

eternal life, life after the death of the body in eternity with Jesus Christ.

glory (n.) 1) Splendor; magnificence. 2) The divine presence.

justify (v.) 1) To vindicate as right, 2) To pardon and clear from guilt.

Samaritan (n.) 1) Inhabitant of Samaria whom the Jews avoided because of their mixed Gentile blood and different worship. 2) A person who voluntarily offers help in times of trouble.

spirit and letter, internal and invisible versus external and visible; the Law of love by grace versus the Law of works by the flesh.

suffer (v.) 1) To feel or bear what is painful. 2) To undergo as punishment. 3) To sustain or be affected by.

The Law, refers to the first five books of the Bible.

transfiguration (n.) A supernatural change of form.



Preparation and Lesson Background:

1. Read and reflect upon the assigned readings. Be certain to understand them in the context of the entire chapter.
2. Study the teacher vocabulary words, principle and teacher background information:

Principle: Fulfilling the *spirit* of the Law rather than the *letter* of the Law produces life and love.

But now we have been released from the Law, having died to that by which we were bound, so that we serve in newness of the Spirit and not in oldness of the letter (Rom 7:6).

Our adequacy is from God, who also made us adequate as servants of a new covenant, not of the letter but of the Spirit; for the letter kills, but the Spirit gives life (2 Co 3:5-6).

The whole Law is fulfilled in one word, in the statement, “You shall love your neighbor as yourself” (Gal 5:14).

STUDENT

Key Word:

mercy (n.) Forgiving, kind or compassionate treatment to relieve those in distress.

Read the Bible Passage:

Read the Bible passage silently and orally as assigned by the teacher.

Reason Questions:

1. How did Peter know Jesus was the Christ or the Messiah?
2. In your culture, who are your neighbors?
3. How can you be a “good Samaritan” to your neighbors?

Notebook Record:

Record on your Parable of the Good Samaritan Graphic Organizer:

Serving the letter of the Law:

- Avoid others who are different
- Do not consult your heart
- Justify your response based on the laws of men

Serving the spirit of the Law:

- Put aside all prejudice
- Offer help to those in need
- Do not expect payment in return

Memory Verse:

Love the Lord your God with all your heart and with all your soul and with

A. Our lesson today begins with the supernatural revelation that Simon Peter received of who Jesus really is, "You are the Christ ("Messiah), the Son of the Living God." (See Mt 16:16-17.) The Spirit of God opened his spiritual eyes. Then, Jesus revealed to His disciples the purpose for which He came to earth. He said He would suffer many things, be killed and be resurrected. Another supernatural event took place when Jesus was transfigured into His heavenly glory with Moses and Elijah on the mountain. Peter's response this time was not in the spirit but in the flesh, at which point God interrupted with, "This is My Son, My Chosen One, listen to Him!" So often we operate in our own strength (works of the flesh) in our eagerness to serve the Lord. God has to interrupt us and say, "Listen to Me. Do things according to the laws of the kingdom of God" (works of the spirit by faith).

B. The main reading is the famous "Parable of the Good Samaritan." (Samaritans were of mixed Jewish and Gentile blood. They worshiped differently than the Jews and were despised by the Jews. The Jews would not travel on Samaritan roads or drink from Samaritan wells. They thought they would become unclean in the eyes of God if they touched a Samaritan or shared a meal with them. It was more important to them to keep the Law than to help a human being in great need.)

A lawyer asked Jesus a very important question: "What should I DO to inherit eternal life?" As Jesus often did, He did not answer his question, but asked him a question. They continued to talk, so Jesus told the story of the good Samaritan. When the lawyer answered all the questions correctly, Jesus told him to go and DO the same! This is a lesson about the difference between serving the letter or the spirit of the Law. The *letter* says, "Do the Law and live." The *spirit* says, "Live in Love and do this." (works of flesh versus works of the spirit of love) The lawyer put Jesus to the test by asking, "Who is my neighbor?" so he could justify why he did not have eternal life. Jesus' point was to show the lawyer that the question was not, "Who is my neighbor?" but "Am I a neighbor?"

3. Gather resources needed for the lesson: Bible, Student Vocabulary Card and the Parable of the Good Samaritan Graphic Organizers.

Teaching Plan:

1. **Pray together:** *Oh Lord, show me your ways. Teach me how to follow you. Guide me in your truth and teach me, for you are God my Savior, and my hope is in you all day long. Amen. (Psalm 25:4-5)*
2. Distribute student binders.
3. Review the principle of giving to God what we have so He can multiply it for His purposes.

All your strength and with all your mind; and love your neighbor as yourself. (Luke 10:27)

Lessons Learned from the Parable in Today's Reading

- The spirit of the Law in the kingdom of God is love. (10:27)
- In order to fully love others, I must first love myself as God sees me and loves me. (10:27)
- My neighbor is anyone I can help. (10:36-37)
- The Law is important but must be fulfilled in the Spirit of love.

4. Pin the Student Vocabulary Card on the Treasure Chest bulletin board and define the word for the children.
5. Teach the principle and remind them to look for this principle in their silent reading.
6. Assign the Bible Reading to the children. Have them read silently (if time) and then orally. In this lesson, the teacher reads first.
7. Ask Reason Questions and have children respond on paper and orally.
8. Distribute the Good Samaritan Parable Graphic Organizers. Write the notes on the chalkboard. Have children copy onto their Good Samaritan Parable Graphic Organizers and file in their binder.
9. Before completing the lesson, have children repeat their weekly Memory Verse. Practice frequently throughout the week.
10. Conclude with a short prayer and blessing for the children.

Luke 13

Time: 45 minutes

Student Reading: Luke 11:1-13 (NIV)

Teacher Reading: Matthew 6:

5-14 (NIV)

Review: The letter and spirit of the Law; Good Samaritan

Principle: God uses

prayer to keep His children dependent upon Him to meet their needs.

TEACHER



Vocabulary:

bold (adj.) 1) Fearless and daring; courageous. 2) Unduly forward.

debts (n.) Sins.

debtors (n.) Those who have sinned against us.

dependent (adj.) Relying on the aid of another for support.

hallowed (adj.) Consecrated or set apart; sanctified or holy.

prayer (n.) The act of communicating with God in word or thought. Types of prayer include: thanksgiving; supplication or petition; confession of sins; and intercession for others.

scorpion (n.) Any of the order of arachnids that have a narrow tail with a venomous stinger at the tip.



Preparation and Lesson Background:

1. Read and reflect upon the assigned readings. Be certain to understand them in the context of the entire chapter.
2. Study the teacher vocabulary words, principle and teacher background information.

Principle: God uses prayer to keep His children dependent upon Him to meet their needs.

Today's reading focuses on prayer. The book of Luke contains more about Jesus' prayer life than any other Gospel. Jesus had a daily habit of praying before the sun arose in a place away from His disciples. He always sought His heavenly Father's counsel before the day began and remained in an attitude of prayer all day.

But Jesus Himself would often slip away to the wilderness and pray (Luke 5:16).

In the early morning, while it was still dark, Jesus got up, left the house, and went away to a secluded place, and was praying there (Mark 1:35).

Jesus answered and said, "Truly, truly, I say to you, the Son can do nothing of Himself, unless it is something He sees the Father doing; for whatever the Father does, these things the Son also does in like manner. For the Father loves the Son, and shows Him all things

STUDENT



Key Word:

prayer (n.) The act of communicating with God in word or thought.



Read the Bible Passage:

Read the Bible passage silently and orally as assigned by the teacher.



Reason Questions:

1. What is prayer and to Whom do we pray?
2. How do we know God will answer our prayers? (Ans: In His Word, He promises He will. Luke 11:10 God's promises never fail.)
3. Why should we also pray for others?



Notebook Record:

Record the following on your Gospel Story from Luke Graphic Organizer:

- Jesus sent out His disciples; He fed 5,000 with 5 loaves and 2 fish (Ch 9)
- He taught that love fulfills God's Law (Ch 9)
- He taught His disciples how to pray (Ch 11)



Memory Verse:

Ask and it will be given to you; seek and you will find; knock and the door will be opened to you. (Luke 11:9)



Take Blessing and Prayer Cards home to parents.

that He Himself is doing; and the Father will show Him greater works than these, so that you will marvel” (John 5:19-20).

- A. Prayer is important because it focuses man’s perspective on the spiritual area of life. Without it, we might only focus on the material world. Prayer draws us closer to God and keeps us dependent upon Him. It also calms our fears. It transfers our burdens to God, who waits for us to ask so He can help us. Prayer gives us opportunities to lift the needs of others who need God’s power and help.
 - B. Jesus’ disciples asked Him to teach them to pray as He prayed. We call the model prayer He taught them “The Lord’s Prayer,” which is also found in Matthew 6:9-13. It is really “The Disciple’s Prayer.”
 - C. Jesus taught them to pray as “children” to their Heavenly Father, and to revere the awesomeness of God. He taught them to pray for the kingdom of God (His will and purposes) to come to earth. He taught them to petition God for their daily needs and to ask for forgiveness of their sins, while forgiving those who had sinned against them. Then, He taught them to ask God to guide them and keep them from evil and temptation. The Lord’s Prayer teaches us there is great power in prayer and in praise!
 - D. Jesus concludes with two parables, one with a contrast: the sleepy man in bed, who IS NOT like God and the second with a comparison: the earthly father who IS like God. His conclusion ends with the highest attitude in prayer: the one seeking the Holy Spirit. We receive the Holy Spirit when we are born again, but the prayerful life is the one that daily seeks and receives a fresh infilling of God’s Spirit.
3. Gather resources needed for the lesson: Bible, Student Vocabulary Card, Memory Verse Card, Bookmarks and Parent Cards.

Teaching Plan:

1. **Pray together:** *Oh Lord, show me your ways. Teach me how to follow you. Guide me in your truth and teach me, for you are God my Savior, and my hope is in you all day long. Amen. (Psalm 25:4-5)*
2. Distribute student binders.
3. Review the letter and spirit of the Law and the Parable of the Good Samaritan.
4. Pin the Student Vocabulary Card on the Treasure Chest bulletin board and define the word for the children.
5. Teach the principle and remind them to look for this principle in their silent reading.

The Lord’s Prayer



**“Our Father in heaven,
hallowed be your name.”**

Pray as a child to your Heavenly Father and revere Him as the Almighty God!

**“Your kingdom come,
your will be done on earth
as it is in heaven.”**

Pray that His will be done in your life today and that you can be a vessel for revealing God’s kingdom on earth.

“Give us today our daily bread.”

Pray that God will meet your daily needs—that of health, food, water, shelter, clothing and other resources. He waits for you to ask Him.

**“Forgive us our debts, as we also
have forgiven our debtors.”**

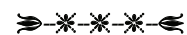
Ask God to forgive your sins and to help you forgive others for things they have done wrong to you.

**“And lead us not into temptation,
but deliver us from the evil one.”**

Ask God to show you right from wrong and to guide you away from the ways of Satan, who tries hard to make you do things that are displeasing to God.

**“For yours is the kingdom and the
power and the glory forever.”**

Acknowledge God as your King and Lord over all creation and sing His praises forever!



Matthew 6:9-13
Luke 11:2-4

Instructions for Bookmarks:

1. Print bookmarks on cardstock. Cut in half with a paper cutter.
2. Punch a hole at the top. Loop ribbon or several colorful strings through the hole and tie on.

6. Assign the Bible Reading to the children. Have them read silently (if time) and then orally.
7. Read the Teacher Reading aloud.
8. Ask the Reason Questions and have children respond orally.
9. Write the notes on the chalkboard, have children copy onto their Gospel from Luke Graphic Organizer and have them file in their binders.
10. Give each child a Lord's Prayer bookmark. Have them keep it in their Bibles.
11. Before completing the lesson, have children repeat their weekly Memory Verse. Pin the card on the bulletin board.
12. Conclude by having the children pray the Lord's prayer together.
13. Send home the Parent Blessing and Prayer Cards.

The Lord's Prayer



***“Our Father in heaven,
hallowed be your name.”***

Pray as a child to your Heavenly Father and revere Him as the Almighty God!

***“Your kingdom come, your will
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Pray that His will be done in your life today and that you can be a vessel for revealing God's kingdom on earth.

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***Matthew 6:9-13
Luke 11:2-4***

The Lord's Prayer



***“Our Father in heaven,
hallowed be your name.”***

Pray as a child to your Heavenly Father and revere Him as the Almighty God!

***“Your kingdom come, your will
be done on earth as it is in heaven.”***

Pray that His will be done in your life today and that you can be a vessel for revealing God's kingdom on earth.

“Give us today our daily bread.”

Pray that God will meet your daily needs—that of health, food, water, shelter, clothing and other resources. He waits for you to ask Him for your needs.

***“Forgive us our debts, as we also
have forgiven our debtors.”***

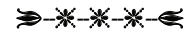
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***“And lead us not into temptation,
but deliver us from the evil one.”***

Ask God to show you right from wrong and to guide you away from the ways of Satan, who tries hard to make you do things that are displeasing to God.

***“For yours is the kingdom and
the power and the glory forever.”***

Acknowledge God as your King and Lord over all creation and sing His praises forever!



***Matthew 6:9-13
Luke 11:2-4***

Luke 14

Time: 45 minutes

Student Reading: Luke 15:11-31 (NIV)

Teacher Reading: Luke 15:

1-10 (NIV)

Review: The Lord's Prayer

Principle: Jesus Christ came to earth to seek and

save those who are lost.

TEACHER



Vocabulary:

compassion (n.) A deep sympathy for another's suffering.

lost (n.) One who is not born again; one who is dead spiritually.

prodigal (adj.) Recklessly wasteful.

righteous (adj.) In right standing with God; without guilt or sin.

squander (v.) To spend money extravagantly and thoughtlessly.

worthy (adj.) Meriting respect or esteem.



Preparation and Lesson Background:

1. Read and reflect upon the assigned readings. Be certain to understand them in the context of the entire chapter.
2. Study the teacher vocabulary words, principle and teacher background information:

Principle: Jesus Christ came to earth to seek and to save those who are lost.

See that you do not despise one of these little ones, for I say to you that their angels in heaven continually see the face of My Father who is in heaven. For the Son of Man has come to save that which was lost (Mt 18:10-11).

Jesus said to him, "Today salvation has come to this house... For the Son of Man has come to seek and to save that which was lost" (Luke 19:9-10).

- A. Luke chapter 15 is one of the great chapters in the Bible. This chapter contains the Gospel message of salvation in "The Parable of Lost Things," which is a threefold parable, (one parable with three portraits): 1) The shepherd and the lost sheep; 2) The woman and the lost silver coin; 3) The father and his lost son, called "The Parable of the Prodigal Son." All three are needed to fully understand Jesus' parable. They are all concerned with things that are lost; all are restored; and joy is the issue in every case. In the first two, that which is lost is

STUDENT



Key Word:

rejoice (v.) To be ecstatic with joy and gladness.



Read the Bible Passage:

Read the Bible passage silently and orally as assigned by the teacher.



Reason Questions:

1. Explain the differences among the three examples in "The Parable of the Lost."
2. What does it mean to be "lost"?
3. Who are the lost in your village or community?
4. What lesson did you learn from Jesus' Parable of the Lost?



Notebook Record:

Record the following on your Portrait of Jesus Graphic Organizer:

- Arose early and prayed to His Heavenly Father daily (5:16; 11:1-4)
- Loved all kinds of people
- Came to earth to save those who are lost (Ch 15)



Memory Verse:

Ask and it will be given to you; seek and you will find; knock and the door will be opened to you. (Luke 11:9)

sought and in the third portrait, the lost did the seeking. One can see the effect of the divine sovereignty of God working in the first two portraits in the parable, and that of the free will of man in the last. God will never violate an individual's free will to make choices for his own life. He waits patiently for His children to come to Him voluntarily.

- B. The "Fathers of the Church" interpreted this parable through the triune nature of the Godhead: 1) The shepherd represents Jesus, the Son, and His suffering heart; 2) The woman represents the Holy Spirit or the Motherhood of God operating in the Church seeking and wooing those who are lost; 3) The father represents the Fatherhood of God singing with joy as His lost son returns to Him.
- C. There were scribes and Pharisees in the crowd who criticized Jesus' teachings, so He ended the parable with a contrast of the father's two sons: 1) The sinner who was lost and broke his father's heart; and 2) the self-righteous son who did everything right, but whose heart was cold. Jesus compared the hearts of the Pharisees to the heart of the older son to teach them that even though they did everything right according to the Law, their hearts lacked compassion for the sinners and poor with whom Jesus fellowshiped. Everything they did fulfilled the letter of the Law (externally), but spiritually (internally), their hearts were unloving and cold. In essence, they, too, were "lost" because they lacked the Spirit of God within.

Woe to you, scribes and Pharisees, hypocrites! For you are like whitewashed tombs, which on the outside appear beautiful, but inside they are full of dead men's bones and all uncleanness (Mt 23:27).

It's not enough to know about God and His Laws, we must know God personally through His Son, Jesus, by asking Him to live in our hearts and change our stony heart to one of flesh.

"But this is the covenant which I will make with the house of Israel after those days," declares the Lord, "I will put My law within them and on their heart I will write it; and I will be their God, and they shall be My people" (Jer 31:33).

Moreover, I will give you a new heart and put a new spirit within you; and I will remove the heart of stone from your flesh and give you a heart of flesh. I will put My Spirit within you... (Ezek 36:26-27).

3. Gather resources needed for the lesson: Bible and Student Vocabulary Card.



Teaching Plan:

1. **Pray together:** *Oh Lord, show me your ways. Teach me how to follow you. Guide me in your truth and teach me, for you are God my Savior, and my hope is in you all day long. Amen. (Psalm 25:4-5)*
2. Distribute student binders.
3. Review The Lord's Prayer.
4. Pin the Student Vocabulary Card on the Treasure Chest bulletin board and define the word for the children.
5. Teach the principle and remind them to look for this principle in their silent reading.
6. Assign the Bible Reading to the children. Have them read silently (if time) and then orally. The teacher reads aloud first.
7. Ask the Reason Questions and have children respond orally.
8. Write the notes on the chalkboard and have children copy onto their Portrait of Jesus Graphic Organizers and file in their binders.
9. Before completing the lesson, have children repeat their weekly Memory Verse. Practice frequently throughout the week.
10. Conclude with a short prayer and blessing for the children.

Luke 15

Time: 45 minutes **Student Reading:** Luke 16:19-31 (NIV) **Teacher Reading:** Luke 16:1-14 (NIV) **Review:** The Parable of Lost Things **Principle:** The one who is faithful in little is also faithful in much.

TEACHER

Vocabulary:

chasm (n.) A void space; a gap or break that separates.

hell (n.) The place of eternal punishment and suffering for sinners after death. An eternal state of separation from God; exclusion from God's presence. [Hebrew, *Sheol*; Greek, *Hades*]

mammon (n.) Material wealth, riches; worldly gain personified as a false god in the New Testament.

people of the light, Born-again believers; disciples of Christ.

people of the world, Unbelievers.

shrewd (adj.) Keen awareness; disposed to cunning practices.

steward (n.) One who cares for the property of another.

true riches, Eternal rewards and spiritual treasure.

Preparation and Lesson Background:

1. Read and reflect upon the assigned readings. Be certain to understand them in the context of the entire chapter.
2. Study the teacher vocabulary words, principle and teacher background information.

Principle: The one who is faithful in little is also faithful in much. (*The principle of fidelity*)

- A. Today's readings are about money, material wealth and the consequences of those who put material wealth before God. Money is the subject that Jesus spoke most about in His parables. The first reading is about the cleverness of the steward, whose values were rooted in the love of money for personal gain. Jesus commended his cleverness, but taught that his motives were unrighteous and dishonest, and his gain would only last while alive. The Christian should be just as clever, but invest his money in blessing others with spiritual treasure, so that even if his money fails, he will receive his eternal rewards. He also makes the point that if one cannot handle material wealth wisely,

STUDENT

Key Word:

faithful (adj.) True to one's word, promises, or vow; reliable, trustworthy.

Read the Bible Passage:

Read the Bible passage silently and orally as assigned by the teacher.

Reason Questions:

1. Define mammon. Define true riches.
2. How can you put into practice the principle of fidelity?
3. Explain the meaning of your memory verse.
4. What did you learn from the story of the rich man and Lazarus?

Notebook Record:

Record the following on your Portrait of Jesus Graphic Organizer:

- Taught about the use of money very often (16:1-14)
- Was hated and ridiculed by the religious leaders (16:14)
- Was merciful and compassionate with those in need (16:19-25)

Memory Verse:

Where your treasure is, there your heart will be also. (Luke 12:34)

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he cannot be trusted by God with spiritual riches. Material wealth is to be used to bless others.

Sell your possessions and give to the poor. Provide purses for yourselves that will not wear out, a treasure in heaven that will not be exhausted, where no thief comes near and no moth destroys. For where your treasure is, there your heart will be also (Lu 12:33-34).

Jesus also taught the principle of fidelity: He who is faithful in a very little (material wealth) is faithful in much (true riches). The one who is trustworthy and true in his application of spiritual principles will be faithful in his dealings with money! If a man is faithful in the much he is already faithful in the little. This is an important principle. This is why Jesus taught that if we put His spiritual principles first in our daily lives, then He would meet all our material needs.

Seek first His kingdom and His righteousness; and all these things will be added unto you (Mt 6:33).

For what shall it profit a man, if he shall gain the whole world, and lose his own soul? (Mark 8:36).

- B. The second story is also important. It is the contrast of the very wealthy, selfish man and the beggar who both come to the end of their lives on earth. This is the only teaching in which Jesus opens the curtain of eternity and let's us see in. Death on earth is not the death of man's soul and spirit. Jesus shows us what it's like to be in Paradise and in Hell through the lives of these two men. Each man was assigned his place in eternal life (Heaven/Paradise) and eternal death (Hell) by the choices each made while alive. After death, it is too late to change one's mind. The most arresting part of this teaching is the final word from Jesus. This fact is so important: The life that is not affected by moral/spiritual considerations will not be affected by miracles either!
3. Gather resources needed for the lesson: Bible, Student Vocabulary Card, Memory Verse Card and Parent cards.

Teaching Plan:

1. **Pray Together:** *Oh Lord, show me your ways. Teach me how to follow you. Guide me in your truth and teach me, for you are God my Savior, and my hope is in you all day long. Amen. (Psalm 25:4-5)*
2. Distribute student binders.
3. Review the Parable of Lost Things.
4. Pin the Student Vocabulary Card on the Treasure Chest bulletin board and define the word for the children.

5. Teach the principle and remind the children to look for this principle in their silent reading.
6. Assign the Bible Reading to the children. Have them read silently (if time) and then orally.
7. In this lesson, the teacher reads aloud first.
8. Ask the Reason Questions and have children respond orally.
9. Write the notes on the chalkboard and have children copy onto their portrait of Jesus Graphic Organizers.
10. Have the children file their graphic organizers in their binders.
11. Conclude with a short prayer and blessing for the children.
12. Send home the Parent Blessing and Prayer Cards.

Luke 16

Time: 45 minutes

Student Reading: Luke 17:1-4 & 11-17 (NIV)

Teacher Reading: Luke

5:12-26

Review: The principle of fidelity; Eternity: Paradise and Hell

Principle: Expressing

gratitude to God for His provision, mercy and deliverance brings spiritual blessings.

TEACHER



Vocabulary:

cleansing (n.) The act of making something clean.

forgive (v.) To pardon an offense or debt and treat the offender as not guilty.

just (adj.) 1) Free from favoritism. 2) Conformed to truth.

leprosy (n.) A disease characterized by sores and white scales of the skin that eat into the bones and lead to paralysis and deformity.

millstone (n.) One of a pair of heavy, flat disk-shaped stones that are rotated against each other to grind grain.

rebuke (v.) To express sharp, stern disapproval of; reprimand severely or angrily.



Preparation and Lesson Background:

1. Read and reflect upon the assigned readings. Be certain to understand them in the context of the entire chapter.
2. Study the teacher vocabulary words, principle and teacher background information:

Principle: Expressing gratitude to God for His provision, mercy and deliverance brings spiritual blessings.

Therefore, since we receive a kingdom which cannot be shaken, let us show gratitude, by which we may offer to God an acceptable service with reverence and awe (Heb 12:28).

Let the word of Christ dwell in you richly as you teach and admonish one another with all wisdom, and as you sing psalms, hymns and spiritual songs with gratitude in your hearts to God (Col 3:16).

Let them give thanks to the Lord for His mercy, and for His wonders to the sons of men (Ps 107:21).

- A. In this reading, Jesus shows that He highly values gratitude and misses it when it is not expressed. In chapter 7 when He was visiting Peter's home, He exhorted him in like manner. God sees the heart of man. Quite often, we forget to say "thank you" and to

STUDENT



Key Word:

gratitude (n.) Thankfulness for a benefit or favor received implying a generous heart and a proper sense of duty.



Read the Bible Passage:

Read the Bible passage silently and orally as assigned by the teacher.



Reason Questions:

1. Why did Jesus ask, "Where are the nine lepers?"
2. How often should we forgive someone who hurts us or sins against us?
3. Why is it difficult for us to ask someone we've hurt to forgive us? What gets in our way?
(Ans: The sin of pride)



Notebook Record:

Record the following on your Portrait of Jesus Graphic Organizer:

Internal Character Qualities:

- Loving
- Compassionate
- Merciful
- Humble
- Obedient
- Wise
- Just
- Long-suffering

praise the Lord because we're focused on ourselves! In this incident, nine of the ten lepers did not show gratitude. They were healed physically by Jesus, but the Samaritan, who returned to say thank you, was also healed spiritually! There is a great lesson in this reading!

A word about leprosy: Jews regarded leprosy as a punishment from God. Lepers had to live outside the city and to warn people who walked near them by calling out, "Unclean, unclean." (See Lev, chapters 13 and 14.)

- B. In the first reading of the healing of the paralytic (Luke, Ch 5), Jesus acknowledged that the man had committed a sin, which is why He forgave his sins first. Not all sickness is caused by sin. But in this case, it was. Jesus has moral authority as the Son of God. As the Pharisees noted, "Only God can forgive sin!" Jesus proved who He was by forgiving the paralytic his sins and having his body healed.
- C. Also in our readings, Jesus taught about forgiveness. He had already taught His disciples about forgiveness when He taught them how to pray. If we fail to forgive others who have hurt us or sinned against us in some way, God will not forgive our sins!

For if you forgive men when they sin against you, your heavenly Father will also forgive you. But if you do not forgive men their sins, your Father will not forgive your sins (Mt 6: 14-15).

There is a great principle in this reading. No matter how many times someone offends us or sins against us, we are to forgive them. There is no limit to the number of times!

Then Peter came to Jesus and asked, "Lord, how many times shall I forgive my brother when he sins against me? Up to seven times?" Jesus said to him, "I do not say to you, up to seven times, but up to seventy times seven" (Mt 18:21-22).

3. Gather resources needed for the lesson: Bible and Student Vocabulary Card.

Teaching Plan:

1. **Pray together:** *Oh Lord, show me your ways. Teach me how to follow you. Guide me in your truth and teach me, for you are God my Savior, and my hope is in you all day long. Amen. (Psalm 25:4-5)*
2. Distribute student binders.
3. Review the principle of fidelity, mammon and true riches. Also review the reality of eternal life and eternal death.
4. Pin the Student Vocabulary Card on the Treasure Chest bulletin board and define the word for the children.

Memory Verse:

Where your treasure is, there your heart will be also. (Luke 12:34)

5. Teach the principle and remind them to look for this principle in their silent reading.
6. Assign the Bible Reading to the children. Have them read silently (if time) and then orally.
7. In this lesson, the teacher reads aloud first.
8. Ask the Reason Questions and have children respond orally.
9. Write the notes on the chalkboard and have children copy onto their Portrait of Jesus Graphic Organizers and file in their binders.
10. Before completing the lesson, have children repeat their weekly Memory Verse. Practice frequently throughout the week.
11. Conclude with a short prayer and blessing for the children.

Luke 17

Time: 45 minutes **Student Reading:** Luke 19:28-44 (NIV) **Teacher Reading:** Luke 19:45-47; 20:20-26 **Review:** Expressing gratitude; forgiving others 70 times 7 **Principle:** God's ways are not man's ways, they are higher and often hidden from man. (Isaiah 55:8-11)

TEACHER

Vocabulary:

desecrate (v.) To divert from a sacred to a profane use.

duplicity (n.) Deception by pretending to represent one set of intentions while acting under the influence of another.

embankment (n.) A long mound of stone built as protection.

partiality (n.) The inclination to favor one opinion or group of people over another.

ransom (n.) Payment demanded for the release of a captive.

spy (n.) Someone who secretly watches other people to gather information.

triumph (n.) The exaltation of victory.

Preparation and Lesson Background:

1. Read and reflect upon the assigned readings. Be certain to understand them in the context of the entire chapter.
2. Study the teacher vocabulary words, principle and teacher background information.

Principle: God's ways are not man's ways, they are higher and often hidden from man.

- A. In these past chapters, "Jesus had set His face toward Jerusalem." (9:51) Now 33 years old, Christ knew His greatest mission on earth was awaiting Him there. When all four Gospels are studied, we find Christ made three entries into Jerusalem the week of His passion, which filled the threefold office for which He was anointed:
- On the Sabbath, Jesus entered as the triumphant King Luke 19:35-40). The crowds shouted praises and joyously waved palm branches. (This is what Christians celebrate on Palm Sunday.)

Jesus answered, "My kingdom is not of this world. . . Therefore Pilate said to Him, "So You are a king?" Jesus answered, "You say correctly that I am a king. For this I have been born, and for this I have come into the world, to testify to the truth. Everyone who is of the truth hears My voice" (John 18:36-37).

STUDENT

Key Word:

blessed (adj.) Highly favored and worthy of worship.

Read the Bible Passage:

Read the Bible passage silently and orally as assigned by the teacher.

Reason Questions:

1. Why did the Jews believe Jesus was their long-promised King?
2. Why did the religious leaders want to kill Jesus?
3. Why did Jesus weep over Jerusalem?
(Ans: He knew His people would reject Him as the Messiah and the city would be destroyed.)

Notebook Record:

Record the following on the Gospel Story from Luke Graphic Organizer:

The Week of Christ's Passion:

- Day 1: Jesus came into Jerusalem on a colt and was exalted as a King. (19:35-38)
- Day 2: He cleansed the temple. (19:45-48)
- Day 3: He revealed His authority and many plotted to kill Him. (19:47; 20:19)

Memory Verse:

The Son of Man did not come to be served, but to serve, and give His life as a ransom for many. (Mt 20:28)

- The next day, Jesus entered Jerusalem as High Priest (Luke 19: 41-47). Finding the temple desecrated, He cleansed it. Matthew’s Gospel records that He then healed the sick while children sang “*Hosanna to the Son of David.*” (Mt 21:15)

Such a high priest meets our need—one who is holy, blameless, pure, set apart from sinners, exalted above the heavens. Unlike the other high priests,...He sacrificed for their sins once for all when He offered Himself (Heb 7:26-27).

- On the third day, Jesus entered as a Prophet of God, and His authority was challenged. With the Voice of God, He overcame every problem and bewildered the religious leaders. (Luke 20:26)

The Lord your God will raise up for you a prophet like me [Moses] from among your own brothers. You must listen to Him [Jesus] (Deut 18:15).

This is My Son, My Chosen One; listen to Him! (Luke 9:35).

- B. Jesus knew there would be many people in Jerusalem for Passover. He rode into Jerusalem on a colt, as prophesied by Zechariah almost 500 years before. Many Jews believed He was the long awaited and promised King:

Rejoice greatly, O Daughter of Zion! Shout, Daughter of Jerusalem! See, your king comes to you, righteous and having salvation, gentle and riding on a donkey, on a colt, the foal of a donkey (Zech 9:9).

The colt was a regal mount by Eastern standards that symbolized peace and meek obedience, whereas the horse was a symbol of war. How symbolic was the colt of the peace of the kingdom of God!

- C. The religious leaders began to plot how to kill Jesus. (19:47) He told the Parable of the Tenants, in which He portrayed Himself as the “beloved son,” and prophesied His death. They tried to trap Him in His teachings, but were unable. It wasn’t long before many disciples realized that King Jesus had not come to restore Israel to her former national glory. With their hope waning, many of them soon turn against Him, too.

3. Gather resources needed for the lesson: Bible, Student Vocabulary Card and Memory Verse Card.

Teaching Plan:

1. Pray: *Oh Lord, show me your ways. Teach me how to follow you. Guide me in your truth and teach me, for you are God my Savior, and my hope is in you all day long. Amen. (Psalm 25:4-5)*



Take Blessing and Prayer Cards home to parents.

2. Distribute student binders.
3. Review the principles of gratitude and forgiving others 70 times 7.
4. Pin the Student Vocabulary Card on the Treasure Chest bulletin board and define the word for the children.
5. Teach the principle and remind them to look for this principle in their silent reading.
6. Assign the Bible Reading to the children. Have them read silently (if time).
7. Ask the Reason Questions and have children respond orally.
8. Write the notes on the chalkboard and have children copy onto their Gospel Story from Luke Graphic Organizers. Have them file this in their binders.
9. Before completing the lesson, have children repeat their weekly Memory Verse. Pin the card on the bulletin board.
10. Conclude with a short prayer and blessing for the children.
11. Send home the Parent Blessing and Prayer Cards.

Luke 18

Time: 45 minutes

Student Reading: Luke 22:14-30 (NIV)

Teacher Reading: Luke 22:

1-13 (NIV)

Review: Jesus' triumphal entry into Jerusalem

Principle: The Christian leader is

one who serves others first and puts himself last.

TEACHER



Vocabulary:

benefactor (n.) One who helps others with financial assistance.

betray (v.) To deliver into the hands of the enemy by a violation of faith or fraud.

consent (v.) To agree in mind and will; to yield to the one who has the power to withhold or to grant.

covenant (n.) 1) A mutual consent or agreement between two parties to perform some action usually by writing, sealing and executing. 2) An agreement between God and His people in which God made certain promises and sealed it with blood. The New Covenant was sealed with the blood of Jesus Christ shed on the cross for the remission of man's sins.

suffer (v.) To feel or bear what is painful, disagreeable or distressing either to the body or the mind.



Preparation and Lesson Background:

1. Read and reflect upon the assigned readings. Be certain to understand them in the context of the entire chapter.
2. Study the teacher vocabulary words, principle and teacher background information:

Principle: The Christian leader is one who serves others first and puts himself last.

Jesus called them to Himself, and said, "You know that the rulers of the Gentiles lord it over them, and their high officials exercise authority over them. Not so with you. Instead, whoever wants to become great among you must be your servant, and whoever wants to be first must be your slave" (Mt 20:25-27).

And sitting down, He called the twelve and said to them, "If anyone wants to be first, he shall be last of all and servant of all" (Mk 9:35).

- A. This model of servant-leader is what sets the Christian leader apart from secular leaders. Jesus demonstrated this principle as He lived out His life on earth. He not only taught His disciples this principle, but He showed them in many ways.

STUDENT



Key Word:

serve (v.) To see the needs of others and voluntarily give assistance.



Read the Bible Passage:

Read the Bible passage silently and orally as assigned by the teacher.



Reason Questions:

1. Define leader. Name some of the character qualities of a true leader.
2. How did Jesus demonstrate He was a leader?
3. What does it mean to be a leader among your peers?
4. How did Jesus celebrate the Passover meal with His apostles?



Notebook Record:

Record the following on the Gospel Story from Luke Graphic Organizer:

The Week of Christ's Passion
(cont'd):

- Day 5: Judas betrayed Jesus. (22:3-6)
- Jesus celebrated the Passover meal with all His disciples. (22:7-23)
- Jesus washed His apostles' feet.



Memory Verse:

The Son of Man did not come to be served, but to serve, and give His life as a ransom for many. (Mt 20:28)

“You call me ‘Teacher’ and ‘Lord,’ and rightly so, for that is what I am. Now that I, your Lord and Teacher, have washed your feet, you also should wash one another’s feet. I have set you an example that you should do as I have done for you” (John 13:13-15).

- B. Jesus, who would soon become the perfect and final Passover Lamb, ate the traditional Jewish Passover meal with His disciples in the upper room of Jerusalem house. During the meal, they partook of the bread and wine. This has become a sacrament in the Church and has several names, each with its own significance:

- **The Lord’s Supper:** Commemorates the Passover meal that Jesus ate with His apostles.
- **Communion:** Through it we commune with God and other believers.
- **Eucharist** (Greek, *thanksgiving*): In it we thank God for Christ’s work for us.

As we eat the bread and drink the wine, we should reflect on Jesus’ death and His promise to come again. We should also be grateful for God’s great gift to us and be joyful as we meet with Christ and the body of believers around us.

- C. Why would Judas, one of Jesus’ apostles, betray Jesus? Perhaps he realized, as the other apostles did, that Jesus’ kingdom was not going to be political, but spiritual. His greedy desire for money and status would not be realized if he followed Jesus, so he may have betrayed Him in exchange for money and favor from the religious leaders. (*Life Application Bible*.) He was paid 30 pieces of silver, (Mt 26:15) the price of a slave in the Old Testament. (Ex 21:32) Just before Jesus was nailed to the cross, Judas realized what he had done, returned the money, and hung himself. (Mt 27:3-10)

3. Gather resources needed for the lesson: Bible and Student Vocabulary Card.



Teaching Plan:

1. **Pray together:** *Oh Lord, show me your ways. Teach me how to follow you. Guide me in your truth and teach me, for you are God my Savior, and my hope is in you all day long. Amen. (Psalm 25:4-5)*
2. Distribute student binders.
3. Review Jesus’ triumphal entry into Jerusalem.
4. Pin the Student Vocabulary Card on the Treasure Chest bulletin board and define the word for the children.

5. Teach the principle and remind them to look for this principle in their silent reading.
6. Assign the Bible Reading to the children. Have them read silently (if time) and then orally.
7. In this lesson, the teacher reads aloud first.
8. Ask the Reason Questions and have children respond orally.
9. Write the notes on the chalkboard and have children copy onto their Gospel Story from Luke Graphic Organizers and file in their binders.
10. Before completing the lesson, have children repeat their weekly Memory Verse. Practice frequently throughout the week.
11. Conclude with a short prayer and blessing for the children.

Luke 19

Time: 45 minutes

Student Reading: Luke 22:54-65 (NIV)

Teacher Reading: Luke 22:31-

53 (NIV) **Review:** Jesus' model of leader; The Lord's Supper to be proven.

Principle: Loyalty has to be tested

TEACHER

Vocabulary:

anguish (n.) Extreme distress of body or mind.

desert (v.) To leave someone who needs or counts on you.

disown (v.) To refuse to acknowledge as belonging or pertaining to oneself; to deny knowledge of or responsibility for.

mock (v.) To ridicule or treat with contempt.

“when darkness reigns”, refers to the power of Satan in operation.

prove (v.) To put to the test; establish the validity of something.

rebellion (n.) An organized opposition to authority.

transgressor (n.) One who violates a law or command.



Preparation and Lesson Background:

1. Read and reflect upon the assigned readings. Be certain to understand them in the context of the entire chapter.
2. Study the teacher vocabulary words, principle and teacher background information:

Principle: Loyalty has to be tested to be proven.

O Lord, God of our fathers Abraham, Isaac and Israel, keep this desire in the hearts of your people forever, and keep their hearts loyal to you (1 Chr 29:18, King David's prayer).

Do not fear what you are about to suffer. Behold, the devil is about to cast some of you into prison, so that you will be tested, and you will have tribulation for ten days. Be faithful (loyal) until death, and I will give you the crown of life (Rev 2:10).

- A. After celebrating the Passover meal, Jesus prayed in the Garden of Gethsemane. He asked His disciples to pray with Him, but they fell asleep. Jesus was filled with anguish and great pain. As He suffered, His sweat became droplets of blood. An angel came to minister to Him so He could continue praying. He knew what He was facing— the horror of paying for the sins of man by

STUDENT

Key Word:

loyal (adj.) Unwavering in devotion to a friend, a vow or a cause.



Read the Bible Passage:

Read the Bible passage silently and orally as assigned by the teacher.

? Reason Questions:

1. Why was Jesus suffering such anguish in the Garden of Gethsemane?
2. What happened to Peter after Jesus was arrested?
3. Have you ever been betrayed by a friend? Describe how you felt. What should you do about it? (Ans: Forgive the other person.)



Notebook Record:

Record the following on the Gospel Story from Luke Graphic Organizer:

The Week of Christ's Passion (cont'd):

- Jesus was arrested. (22:47-54)
- Day 6: Peter denied knowing Jesus three times.
- Jesus was severely beaten and mocked.



Memory Verse:

Not My will, but yours be done. (Luke 22:42)

crucifixion and the total separation from God, His heavenly Father! He asked His heavenly Father to remove this cup of suffering from Him, but added, "Not my will, but Yours be done!" Jesus was obedient even unto death. He became the perfect and final, sacrificial Lamb of God, paying for the sins of mankind with His own blood. He did not give up on the mission for which He came to earth!

- B. Jesus predicted twice in one day that His apostles would desert him (Lu 22:31-38; John 13:31-36). They told Him they would die before deserting Him. Soon, Judas betrayed Him, and all the rest scattered after Jesus was arrested. Peter remained close by, but denied knowing Jesus three times "before the cock crowed" early in the morning, just as Jesus had said. (22:34) Even though Christ had repeatedly told His disciples that He would be crucified and resurrected, they obviously did not understand. They celebrated His fame on the Sabbath, and four days later they became fearful and disloyal to Jesus and His cause! Their claims of loyalty were useless until they were tested in the fire of persecution, and they failed the test!

On the Day of Pentecost, Jesus sent His Holy Spirit to abide in them and empower them to be His loyal apostles. God's grace is greater than man's failures. Jesus forgave His disciples of their disloyalty, and they went on to "turn the world upside down!" (Acts 17:6)

3. Gather resources needed for the lesson: Bible, Student Vocabulary Card, Memory Verse Card and Parent Cards.

Teaching Plan:

1. **Pray together:** *Oh Lord, show me your ways. Teach me how to follow you. Guide me in your truth and teach me, for you are God my Savior, and my hope is in you all day long. Amen. (Psalm 25:4-5)*
2. Distribute student binders.
3. Review Jesus' model of leader and The Lord's Supper.
4. Pin the Student Vocabulary Card on the Treasure Chest bulletin board and define the word for the children.
5. Teach the principle and remind them to look for this principle in their silent reading.
6. Assign the Bible Reading to the children. Have them read silently (if time) and then orally.
7. Read the Teacher Reading aloud.
8. Ask the Reason Questions and have children respond orally.



Take Blessing and Prayer Cards home to parents.

9. Write the notes on the chalkboard and have children copy onto their Gospel Story from Luke Graphic Organizers and file in their binders.
10. Before completing the lesson, have children repeat their weekly Memory Verse. Practice frequently throughout the week.
11. Conclude with a short prayer and blessing for the children.
12. Send home Parent Blessing and Prayer Cards.

Luke 20

Time: 45 minutes

Student Reading: Luke 22:66-71; 23:1-6 (NIV)

Teacher Reading: Luke 23:7-27

Review: The disloyalty of Jesus' apostles; Christ's agony in prayer

Principle: God's eternal purposes cannot be thwarted by man or Satan.

TEACHER



Vocabulary:

accuse (v.) To blame; make a claim of wrongdoing against another.

crucify (v.) To kill by nailing to a wooden cross.

insurrection (n.) Organized opposition to those in authority.

jurisdiction (n.) In law; the territory within which power can be exercised.

ply (v.) To assail persistently.

ridicule (v.) To make fun of; speech or actions used to cause laughter of a person or thing.

subvert (v.) To cause the downfall of a ruler; to destroy.



Preparation and Lesson Background:

1. Read and reflect upon the assigned readings. Be certain to understand them in the context of the entire chapter.
2. Study the teacher vocabulary words, principle and teacher background information:

Principle: God's eternal purposes cannot be thwarted by man or Satan.

I know that You can do all things, and that no purpose of Yours can be thwarted (Job 42:2).

For the Lord Almighty has purposed, and who can thwart Him? His hand is stretched out, and who can turn it back? (Is 14:27).

Remember the former things long past, for I am God, and there is no other; I am God, and there is no one like Me, declaring the end from the beginning, and from ancient times things which have not been done, saying, "My purpose will be established, and I will accomplish all My good pleasure;... Truly I have spoken; truly I will bring it to pass. I have planned it, surely I will do it" (Is 46:9-11).

- A. With Jesus under arrest and His disciples scattered, what appears to be a victory for the power of darkness (Satan) is not! God's plan for man's salvation, which He made before the foundation of the world, was moving forward in the fullness of time. In the natural, the disciples thought Jesus' kingdom was now defeated. They could not see

STUDENT



Key Word:

thwart (v.) To prevent from accomplishing one's purpose.



Read the Bible Passage:

Read the Bible passage silently and orally as assigned by the teacher.



Reason Questions:

1. Why did Jesus' arrest seem like the end of His kingdom?
2. How did the politicians and religious leaders treat Jesus after His arrest?
3. Explain why man cannot thwart God's eternal purposes.



Notebook Record:

Record the following on your Gospel Story from Luke Graphic Organizer:

The Week of Christ's Passion (cont'd):

- Jesus was taken before governor Pilate and king Herod who declared Him innocent
- The religious rulers cried for Him to be crucified!



Memory Verse:

Not My will, but yours be done.
(Luke 22:42)

(Christ was obedient to the will of His heavenly Father, even unto

with their natural eye what was happening in the spirit. God sent His only begotten Son to earth to conquer sin and death through His shed blood and restore man's relationship to God. To the world and Satan, Jesus' death seemed to be His total defeat. But Jesus' blood would atone once and for all for the sin of mankind. God's power would soon raise Him from the dead and seat Him at His right Hand in all His glory to be the "firstborn among many!" (Col 1:18)

I glorified You on the earth, having accomplished the work which You have given Me to do. Now glorify Me together with Thyself, Father, with the glory which I had with Thee before the world was... for thou didst love Me before the foundation of the world (John 17:4-5, 24, Jesus' prayer before His crucifixion).

Although He existed in the form of God, [Jesus] did not regard equality with God a thing to be grasped, but emptied Himself, taking the form of a bond-servant, and being made in the likeness of men. Being found in appearance as a man, He humbled Himself by becoming obedient to the point of death, even death on a cross (Phil 2:6-8).

You were not redeemed with perishable things like silver or gold from your futile way of life inherited from your forefathers, but with precious blood, as of a lamb unblemished and spotless, the blood of Christ. For He was foreknown before the foundation of the world, but has appeared in these last times for the sake of you who through Him are believers in God, who raised Him from the dead and gave Him glory, so that your faith and hope are in God (1 Pet 1:17-21).

B. The religious leaders turned Jesus over to Pilate, the Roman governor of Judea, who sent him to Herod, the half-Jewish Roman tetrarch of Galilee, the one who beheaded John the Baptist. Neither found him guilty, but the religious Jews demanded His crucifixion. Jesus was tried six times but never convicted, yet the religious leaders and Roman governors refused to call Him Lord.

3. Gather resources needed for the lesson: Bible and Student Vocabulary Card.



Teaching Plan:

1. **Pray together:** *Oh Lord, show me your ways. Teach me how to follow you. Guide me in your truth and teach me, for you are God my Savior, and my hope is in you all day long. Amen. (Psalm 25:4-5)*
2. Distribute student binders.
3. Review the disloyalty of Jesus' apostles and Christ's agony in prayer.
4. Pin the Student Vocabulary Card on the Treasure Chest bulletin board and define the word for the children.

death! He submitted to the plan of God, which was devised before God founded the world.)

5. Teach the principle and remind them to look for this principle in their silent reading.
6. Assign the Bible Reading to the children. Have them read silently (if time) and then orally.
7. Read the Teacher Reading aloud.
8. Ask the Reason Questions and have children respond orally.
9. Write the notes on the chalkboard and have children copy onto their Gospel Story from Luke Graphic Organizers and file in their binders.
10. Before completing the lesson, have children repeat their weekly Memory Verse. Practice frequently throughout the week.
11. Conclude with a short prayer and blessing for the children.

Luke 21

Time: 45 minutes

Student Reading: Luke 23:32-43 (NIV)

Teacher Reading: Luke 23:

44-55 (NIV)

Review: God's plan cannot be thwarted; Jesus faces crucifixion

Principle: The Son of God gave His life on the cross to reconcile holy God with sinful man.

TEACHER



Vocabulary:

atone (v.) To pay the price and remove the guilt of man's sin by the obedience and shed blood of Jesus Christ on the cross.

casting lots, Ancient Roman soldiers' custom of rolling dice to divide a crucified man's clothing. Fulfilled David's prophecy in Psalm 22:18.

centurion (n.) Ancient Roman leader of 100 soldiers.

crucifixion (n.) An ancient Roman method of public execution; an extremely painful punishment of putting a criminal to death by nailing him to a cross.

sixth to the ninth hour, From 12:00 to 3:00 P.M.

Preparation Day, The day before the Jewish Sabbath, a day to prepare for the Sabbath because they did no work on the Sabbath.

sneer (n.) A facial expression or remark of contempt or scorn.

the Skull (*Golgotha* in Aramaic; *Calvary* in English from the Latin *calvaria*, skull) A hill outside the city of Jerusalem where criminals were crucified during the Roman occupation. From a distance, it looked like a "skull."



Preparation and Lesson Background:

1. Read and reflect upon the assigned readings. Be certain to understand them in the context of the entire chapter.
2. Study the teacher vocabulary words, principle and teacher background information:

Principle: The Son of God gave His life on the cross to reconcile holy God with sinful man.

For God so loved the world that he gave his one and only Son, that whoever believes in him shall not perish but have eternal life (John 3:16).

- A. Today's reading is a difficult one because it describes the agony, humiliation, and extremely painful death of Jesus Christ. Although He was innocent, He was

STUDENT



Key Word:

reconcile (v.) To restore a broken relationship to one of harmony and friendship.



Read the Bible Passage:

Read the Bible passage silently and orally as assigned by the teacher.



Reason Questions:

1. Since Jesus, the Son of God, could have saved Himself from death on a cross, why didn't He?
2. Whom did Jesus forgive while He was hanging on the cross?
3. Who would you say was responsible for Jesus' death? (*This is an important question, which may be difficult for children. We're all guilty, because He died for the sins of the whole world.*)



Notebook Record:

Record the following on your Gospel Story from Luke Graphic Organizer:

The Week of Christ's Passion (cont'd):

- Jesus was crucified on a cross between two criminals. (23:32)
- He committed His spirit to God. (23:46)
- He was buried in a borrowed tomb. (23:53)



Memory Verse:

Father, into Your Hands I commit my very life. (Luke 23:46, NIRV)

executed for being the Son of God by means of crucifixion. (See more details on the next page about crucifixion.)

- B. The day after Jesus' execution was the Jewish Sabbath and also the first day of Passover. (Read Exodus 12) Every year the Jews celebrate their deliverance from slavery and their exodus from Egypt, when the angel of death killed the first-born of the Egyptians, but passed over the homes of the Israelites, which were marked with the blood of a lamb. In the plan and providence of God, Jesus died when the lambs for the Passover meal were being slain! (Lu 22:7) Jesus became THE Lamb of God, so that those who believe in Him will have their sins forgiven and eternal life. Jesus, the Lamb of God, is the perfect sacrifice for the sins of the world and has reconciled the eternal, holy God and sinful man.

The next day John [the Baptist] saw Jesus coming toward him and said, "Look, the Lamb of God, who takes away the sin of the world! (John 1:29).

For Christ, our Passover lamb, has been sacrificed (1 Co 5:7b).

Then I saw a Lamb, looking as if it had been slain, standing in the center of the throne, encircled by the four living creatures and the elders (Rev 5:6a).

- C. The Jewish temple had three main parts: 1) the courts, where the people could enter; 2) the Holy Place, where only priests could enter; and 3) the Holy of Holies, where only the high priest could enter once a year to atone for the sins of the nation. (Lev 16:1-35) When the curtain split, this signified that the barrier that had existed in the spirit between holy God and sinful man (Gen 3), was now removed. Now all people are free to approach God through Christ's sacrifice or expiation for their sins. (Heb 10:19-21)
- D. The same evening Jesus was buried in a borrowed tomb (Is 53:9) near Calvary by two wealthy business-men who were disciples of Jesus – Joseph of Arimathea and Nicodemus. (John 19:39)
3. Gather resources needed for the lesson: Bible, Student Vocabulary Card, Memory Verse Card and Parent Cards.

Teaching Plan:

1. **Pray together:** *Oh Lord, show me your ways. Teach me how to follow you. Guide me in your truth and teach me, for you are God my Savior, and my hope is in you all day long. Amen. (Psalm 25:4-5)*
2. Distribute binders and review the principle that God's plan cannot be thwarted; Jesus faces crucifixion.



Take Blessing and Prayer Cards home to parents.

Jesus' Crucifixion

Crucifixion was a barbaric method of killing criminals that was practiced by the ancient Roman Army.

Those being killed were forced to carry their own cross to the execution site. They were stripped of their clothing and nailed at the wrists and ankles to a cross. They were put on public display for all to see, while the soldiers cast lots for their clothing.

The criminals were offered gall to help reduce the pain of crucifixion. Jesus refused this drink and bore His pain fully conscious.

Death came slowly by suffocation. In the case of the two criminals that were crucified with Christ, the Roman soldiers broke their legs to hasten death, so their bodies could be removed before the Jewish Sabbath. When they came to Jesus, He had already died. (Mt 27:50; Luke 23:46; John 19:33-34) A spear was thrust into His body to be certain. (Ps 34:20)

Christ's death was accompanied by at least four miracles:

1. Darkness overtook the setting for three hours from 12:00 – 3:00 P.M., when Jesus yielded His spirit to God. Not only was it physically dark, but it was spiritually dark, as nature testified to the gravity of this event, and His disciples grieved and wailed.

2. The temple curtain between the Holy Place and the Holy of Holies split in two from top to bottom! "Only God could have accomplished this incredible act, as the veil was too high for human hands to have reached it and too thick to have torn it (60 ft high x 30 ft wide by 4 in thick)." [The Tabernacle Place, © Goodseed International]

3. Pin the Student Vocabulary Card on the Treasure Chest bulletin board and define the word for the children.
4. Teach the principle and remind them to look for this principle in their silent reading.
5. Assign the Bible Reading to the children. Have them read silently (if time) and then orally.
6. Read the Teacher Reading aloud.
7. Ask the Reason Questions and have children respond orally.
8. Write the notes on the chalkboard and have children copy onto their Gospel Story from Luke Graphic Organizers and file in their binders.
9. Before completing the lesson, have children repeat their weekly Memory Verse. Practice frequently throughout the week.
10. Send home the parents' Blessing and Prayer Cards.
11. Conclude with a short prayer and blessing for the children.

3. An earthquake occurred.
4. Many tombs opened and the bodies of the "sleeping saints" arose. Those pagans who watched were frightened proclaiming, "Truly this was the Son of God!" (Read Matthew 27:54.)

Luke 22

Time: 45 minutes

Student Reading: Isaiah 52:13- 53:5 (NIV)

Teacher Reading: Isaiah

53:6-12 (NIV)

Review: The Son of God gave His life to reconcile God and man's relationship.

Principle: Jesus fulfilled all the Old Testament prophecies about salvation and redemption.

TEACHER



Vocabulary:

appalled (adj.) Shocked; filled with fear or dismay.

deceit (n.) An attempt to mislead someone or cause him to believe what is false.

infirmity (n.) The state of being weak in health or body.

iniquity (n.) A deed of injustice or unrighteousness.

intercession (n.) A prayer to God on behalf of another person.



Preparation and Lesson Background:

1. Read and reflect upon the assigned readings. Be certain to understand them in the context of the entire chapter.
2. Study the teacher vocabulary words, principle and teacher background information:

Principle: Jesus fulfilled all the Old Testament prophecies about salvation and redemption.

The Law and the Prophets were proclaimed until John; since that time the gospel of the kingdom of God has been preached, and everyone is forcing his way into it (Luke 16:16).

Philip found Nathanael and said to him, "We have found Him of whom Moses in the Law and also the Prophets wrote—Jesus of Nazareth, the son of Joseph" (John 1:45).

Now He said to them, "These are My words which I spoke to you while I was still with you, that all things which are written about Me in the Law of Moses and the Prophets and the Psalms must be fulfilled" (Luke 24:44).

- A. All the prophecies in the Old Testament about the coming Messiah, salvation and redemption were fulfilled when Jesus came to earth and paid the price on the cross for man's sin. Many of the Jews did not recognize Jesus as their Messiah ("the promised and expected deliverer of the Jews") and, therefore, are still waiting today for the fulfillment of these prophecies.
- B. One of the most beautiful portraits of Jesus is that of the "Suffering Servant" in this prophecy from Isaiah, which was written over 500 years before the birth of Christ.

STUDENT



Key Word:

prophecy (n.) An inspired foretelling of something in the future.



Read the Bible Passage:

Read the Bible passage silently and orally as assigned by the teacher.



Reason Questions:

1. What is a prophecy?
2. Why didn't many of the Jews believe Jesus was their Messiah?
3. Explain how Jesus fulfilled the prophecy we read in Isaiah about the "Suffering Servant."



Notebook Record:

Record the following on your Portrait of Jesus Graphic Organizer:

- Suffered and gave His life as a sacrifice for the sins of the world (ch 23)
- Was resurrected and conquered death (ch. 24:1-7)
- Ascended to heaven as the King of kings and Lord of lords (24:51)



Memory Verse:

Father, into Your Hands I commit my very life. (Luke 23:46, NIRV)

This passage of Scripture is more easily understood by children, after they have read about the trial, crucifixion, and death of Jesus in the Gospel of Luke. This portrait of the coming Messiah from Isaiah has inspired many writings about His passion. The composer George Frederic Handel used it for many of the words in his great oratorio, *“The Messiah.”* It would be most appropriate to play a portion of *“The Messiah”* while the children are copying their notes onto the graphic organizer.

C. Jesus explained His death when He taught,

Truly, truly, I say to you, unless a grain of wheat falls into the earth and dies, it remains alone; but if it dies, it bears much fruit (John 12:24).

From Christ’s death came eternal life for countless believers. This is a beautiful picture of Jesus’ sacrifice. His mission on earth was to suffer, shed His blood on the cross, and die to pay the penalty for our sins, but also to demonstrate His power over death. His resurrection proves He has eternal life. Because He is God, He is able to give eternal life to all those who believe in Him.

D. What we have learned through these past lessons is that Jesus, the Son of God, had to suffer greatly to win the victory over Satan and sin. We have much to praise God for. He gave us everything when He sent His only Son to earth to take the sin of the world upon Himself, to be separated from His heavenly Father on the cross, and with His shed blood to pay the penalty of sin, which is eternal separation from God and eternal death. This is the definition of God’s great love for you and me.

3. Gather resources needed for the lesson: Bible and Student Vocabulary Card.



Teaching Plan:

1. **Pray together:** *Oh Lord, show me your ways. Teach me how to follow you. Guide me in your truth and teach me, for you are God my Savior, and my hope is in you all day long. Amen. (Psalm 25:4-5)*
2. Distribute student binders.
3. Review the Son of God gave His life to reconcile God and man’s relationship.
4. Pin the Student Vocabulary Card on the Treasure Chest bulletin board and define the word for the children.
5. Teach the principle and remind them to look for this principle in their silent reading.
6. Assign the Bible Reading to the children. Have them read silently (if time) and then orally.

7. Read the Teacher Reading aloud.
8. Ask the Reason Questions and have children respond orally.
9. If possible, play a portion of Handel's Messiah. Write the notes on the chalkboard and have children copy onto their Portrait of Jesus Graphic Organizers and file in their binders.
10. Before completing the lesson, have children repeat their weekly Memory Verse. Practice frequently throughout the week.
11. Conclude with a short prayer and blessing for the children.

Luke 23

Time: 45 minutes

Student Reading: Luke 24:1-12 (NIV)

Teacher Reading: Luke 24:13-

29 (NIV)

Review: The death and burial of Jesus Christ

Principle: Jesus Christ conquered sin

and death to provide eternal life for those who believe in Him.

TEACHER



Vocabulary:

glory (n.) 1) Brilliant, radiant beauty. 2) Distinguished honor and renown.

resurrection (n.) Literally, to rise again. 1) The revival of the dead to life or their return from the grave. 2) The rising again to life of all the human dead before the final judgment.

spices, Most likely a mixture of myrrh and aloes which were sewn into the grave clothes by women.

transmute (v.) To change from one form, nature or state to another; to metamorphose.

wonder (v.) To have a feeling of awe or admiration; to marvel; to be filled with curiosity.



Preparation and Lesson Background:

1. Read and reflect upon the assigned readings. Be certain to understand them in the context of the entire chapter.
2. Study the teacher vocabulary words, principle and teacher background information:

Principle: Jesus Christ conquered sin and death to provide eternal life for those who believe in Him.

Jesus said, "I am the resurrection and the life; he who believes in Me will live even if he dies" (John 11:25).

As Moses lifted up the serpent in the wilderness, even so must the Son of Man be lifted up; so that whoever believes will in Him have eternal life. For God so loved the world, that He gave His only begotten Son, that whoever believes in Him shall not perish, but have eternal life. For God did not send the Son into the world to judge the world, but that the world might be saved through Him (John 3:14-17).

Do not be afraid; I am the first and the last and the living One; and I was dead, and behold, I am alive forevermore, and I have the keys of death and of Hell ... (Rev 1:17b-18).

- A. The resurrection of Jesus Christ is the glorious crown of the Gospel Story. It is the foundation of our hope for eternal life. God raised His Son from the dead! He is alive forevermore! Jesus, the Son of Man, became the last Adam conquering sin and death forever— Jesus, the first-born of many, the Victor!

STUDENT



Key Word:

victory (n.) 1) The defeat of an enemy in battle. 2) Conquest over spiritual enemies.



Read the Bible Passage:

Read the Bible passage silently and orally as assigned by the teacher.



Reason Questions:

1. Why did the women and Peter become frightened when they saw the empty tomb and grave clothes?
2. Why didn't the disciples on the Road to Emmaus recognize Jesus?
3. Why is the resurrection of Jesus the basis of the Christian's hope for eternal life?



Notebook Record:

Record the following on the "Gospel Story from Luke" graphic organizer:

The Week of Christ's Passion

(cont'd):

- **Day 7:** Jesus was resurrected from the dead! (24:1-3)
- **Day 8:** An angel rolled away the stone from Jesus' tomb. (24:4-5)
- The women and Peter saw the empty tomb and grave clothes. (24:12)



Memory Verse:

Jesus said, "I am the resurrection and the life; he who believes in Me will live even if he dies." (John 11:25)

So also is the resurrection of the dead. It is sown a perishable body, it is raised an imperishable body; it is sown in dishonor, it is raised in glory; it is sown in weakness, it is raised in power; it is sown a natural body, it is raised a spiritual body. If there is a natural body, there is also a spiritual body. So also it is written, "The first man, Adam, became a living soul." The last Adam became a life-giving spirit. However, the spiritual is not first, but the natural; then the spiritual. The first man is from the earth, earthy; the second man is from heaven. As is the earthy, so also are those who are earthy; and as is the heavenly, so also are those who are heavenly. Just as we have borne the image of the earthy, we will also bear the image of the heavenly. Now I say this, brethren, that flesh and blood cannot inherit the kingdom of God; nor does the perishable inherit the imperishable. I declare to you, brothers, that flesh and blood cannot inherit the kingdom of God, nor does the perishable inherit the imperishable. Listen, I tell you a mystery: We will not all sleep, but we will all be changed in a flash, in the twinkling of an eye, at the last trumpet. For the trumpet will sound, the dead will be raised imperishable, and we will be changed. For the perishable must clothe itself with the imperishable, and the mortal with immortality. When the perishable has been clothed with the imperishable, and the mortal with immortality, then the saying that is written will come true: "Death has been swallowed up in victory. Where, O death, is your sting?" The sting of death is sin, and the power of sin is the law ... but thanks be to God, who gives us the victory through our Lord Jesus Christ (1 Co 15:42-57).

- B. God sent an earthquake (Mt 28:2) and an angel to roll the stone away for all to see the empty tomb and the empty grave clothes. Jesus' resurrection is a historical fact with evidence! The prophets and Jesus Himself had foretold it! (Lu 1:31-33; Rom 1:1-4) Now His disciples would be witnesses to all the world. (Lu 24:48; Acts 1:8; 2:32)
- C. After the Sabbath several women, who were disciples of Jesus, were the first to come to the tomb with spices and perfumes. To their shock, the tomb was empty, and Christ's grave clothes were found "empty" like the chrysalis shell of a new butterfly! They were undisturbed in form and position! This was a miracle! Not only was the tomb empty, but the grave clothes were empty, too! (Lu 24:12; John 20:6-7) They represent an undeniable fact: Jesus' body was not physically removed from its grave clothes, but He was indeed raised and transmuted from them by the glorious power of the resurrection.

Two angels were there to testify of Christ's resurrection saying, "Why do you seek the living among the dead?" They reminded those who came what Jesus had said to them before He died. Even though they had heard Christ say He would suffer, die and rise again, they did not really "hear" Him. Now they were frightened and had much to ponder.



Take Blessing and Prayer Cards home to parents.

The Resurrection

The Jewish burial custom at the time of Christ was to wash and anoint the dead body and wrap the body with strips of white linen cloth. Spices were laid on each part of the body totaling more than 100 pounds. (John 19:39) Then grave clothes were wrapped over the spices and sewn together. A facecloth was put on the head. (John 20:7)

John R. W. Stott in his book, *Basic Christianity*, made this observation: "The body had disappeared. It would have vaporized and transmuted into something new and different and wonderful. It would have passed through the grave clothes, as it was later to pass through closed doors, leaving them untouched and almost undisturbed. For the grave clothes under the weight of one hundred pounds of spices once the support of the body had been removed, would have collapsed, and would be lying flat."

It's interesting to reflect that, as a baby, Jesus received gifts from the Magi of gold, frankincense (sweet) and myrrh (bitter). (Mt 2:11) Myrrh was an extremely valuable commodity, which was imported. It had many uses. Liquid myrrh was used to make the holy anointing oil for anointing the priests and the tabernacle articles. (Ex 30:23-32) They also burned it in the temple to hide the odor of sacrificing animals. It was used to make expensive perfumes and mixed with aloes to embalm or anoint the dead. It helped preserve the body and alleviate the odor.

3. Gather resources needed for the lesson: Student Vocabulary Card, Memory Verse Card and Parent Cards.



Teaching Plan:

1. **Pray together:** *Oh Lord, show me your ways. Teach me how to follow you. Guide me in your truth and teach me, for you are God my Savior, and my hope is in you all day long. Amen. (Psalm 25:4-5)*
2. Distribute student binders.
3. Review the death and burial of Jesus Christ.
4. Pin the Student Vocabulary Card on the Treasure Chest bulletin board and define the word for the children.
5. Teach the principle and remind them to look for this principle in their silent reading.
6. Assign the Bible Reading to the children. Have them read silently (if time) and then orally.
7. Read the Teacher Reading aloud.
8. Ask the Reason Questions and have children respond orally.
9. Write the notes on the chalkboard and have children copy onto their Gospel Story from Luke Graphic Organizers and file in their binders.
10. Before completing the lesson, have children repeat their weekly Memory Verse. Pin it on the bulletin board.
11. Conclude with a short prayer and blessing for the children.
12. Send Parent Blessing and Prayer Cards home with the children for the week.

A woman who had been a great sinner showed her repentance and love for Christ by anointing His feet with a fragrant oil of myrrh. (Lu 7:37-50) Myrrh was also what was added to the wine Jesus was offered on the cross (which He refused) to help ease the pain. (Mk 15:23) Both Nicodemus and the female disciples brought gifts of myrrh and perfume to anoint His body after His death.

Luke 24

Time: 45 minutes

Student Reading: Luke 24:30-43 (NIV)

Teacher Reading: Luke 24:

44-53 (NIV)

Review: The resurrection of Jesus Christ

Principle: Just as Jesus' disciples

witnessed to others of His resurrection, so are we to witness of eternal life in Jesus.

TEACHER



Vocabulary:

ascension (n.) 1) An upward movement. 2) The rising of Jesus' body into heaven 40 days after His resurrection.

Immortal (adj.) Not subject to death.

peace (n.) 1) Freedom from agitation or disturbance by one's passions, as from fear, terror, anger or anxiety; quietness of mind; tranquility; calmness; quiet of conscience. 2) Heavenly rest.

startled (adj.) Excited by a sudden surprise or alarm and making a quick involuntary movement.



Preparation and Lesson Background:

1. Read and reflect upon the assigned readings. Be certain to understand them in the context of the entire chapter.
2. Study the teacher vocabulary words, principle and teacher background information:

Principle: Just as Jesus' disciples witnessed to others of His life after death, so are we to witness to others of eternal life in Jesus..

He said to them, "... you will receive power when the Holy Spirit has come upon you; and you shall be My witnesses both in Jerusalem, and in all Judea and Samaria, and even to the remotest part of the earth" (Acts 1:7b-8).

And we are witnesses of these things; and so is the Holy Spirit, whom God has given to those who obey Him (Acts 5:32).

Then Jesus came to them and said, "All authority in heaven and on earth has been given to me. Therefore go and make disciples of all nations, baptizing them in the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Spirit, and teaching them to obey everything I have commanded you. And surely I am with you always, to the very end of the age" (Mt 28:18-20).

- A. Jesus' resurrection is the basis for the church's witness to the world. To reassure His disciples of His resurrection and power, Jesus appeared to them many times for 40 days before He ascended into heaven (Lu 24:51; Acts 1:3):

STUDENT



Key Word:

witness (v.) To testify and share the "Good News" of Jesus Christ with others.



Read the Bible Passage:

Read the Bible passage silently and orally as assigned by the teacher.



Reason Questions:

1. How did Jesus prove there is such a thing as eternal life?
2. Now that you have read the Gospel of Luke, tell in your own words what the Gospel is.
3. Why are the birth, death and resurrection of Jesus Christ the most important events in human history?
4. Why is it important that we testify to the power of the Gospel to others?



Notebook Record:

Record the following on your Gospel Story from Luke Graphic Organizer:

- Jesus appeared to His disciples. (24:15, 36)
- He opened their minds so they could understand the Scriptures. (24:45)
- He blessed them and ascended into heaven to be seated at the right Hand of God His Father (24:50-51)

First to Mary Magdalene (John 20:14-15), then to those walking along the Emmaus Road. These men did not recognize Him until He broke bread with them and their eyes were spiritually opened. Next Jesus appeared to His disciples (Lu 24:36) and then to many others.

... and that He was buried, and that He was raised on the third day according to the Scriptures, and that He appeared to Cephas, then to the twelve. After that He appeared to more than five hundred brethren at one time, most of whom remain until now, but some have fallen asleep; then He appeared to James, then to all the apostles (1 Co 15:4-7).

- B. They had many encounters with Jesus in His new immortal body, which was not subject to the same laws of nature as our flesh. He was not a spirit as evidenced by the facts: 1) Others touched Him, as when Thomas put his hand on His scars: 2) He ate and drank with them; 3) He was able to appear and disappear through buildings.
 - C. The power that raised Christ from the dead is available to believers today. This is the gift that Jesus told His disciples to wait for (Lu 24:49; Acts 1:5). He would soon send the gift of the Holy Spirit (Acts 2:1-4) who would come to abide in them and empower them to be His witnesses.
 - D. Now that you have read God's Good News of Jesus Christ in the Gospel of Luke, prayerfully address asking the children if any of them would like to pray with you to ask Jesus Christ into their hearts and receive forgiveness for their sins and eternal life. This way they, too, can be witnesses to others of His love, forgiveness and power over sin and death.
3. Gather resources needed for the lesson: Student Vocabulary Card.

Teaching Plan:

- 1. **Pray together:** *Oh Lord, show me your ways. Teach me how to follow you. Guide me in your truth and teach me, for you are God my Savior, and my hope is in you all day long. Amen.* (Psalm 25:4-5)
- 2. Distribute student binders.
- 3. Review the resurrection of Jesus Christ.
- 4. Pin the Student Vocabulary Card on the Treasure Chest bulletin board and define the word for the children.
- 5. Teach the principle and remind them to look for this principle in their silent reading.



Memory Verse:

Jesus said, "I am the resurrection and the life; he who believes in Me will live even if he dies." (John 11:25)

6. Assign the Bible Reading to the children. Have them read silently (if time) and then orally.
7. Read the Teacher Reading aloud.
8. Ask the Reason Questions and have children respond orally.
9. Write the notes on the chalkboard and have children copy onto their Gospel Story from Luke Graphic Organizers and file in their binders.
10. Before completing the Book of Luke, pray with those children who want to ask Christ into their lives. Pray that the Holy Spirit will open their minds to understand the Scriptures.
11. Have them repeat their Memory Verse aloud.
12. Conclude with a blessing for the children.

