TEACHER TRAINING

I. THE NEED FOR TEACHERS

For young children, these are the:

A.FORMATIVE YEARS

Children are tender (soft-hearted).

Character is being formed; outlook, principles of life are being learned.

EXAMPLE: Timothy (II Tim. 3:14-15); Deut. 6:7

B.PREVENTATIVE YEARS

Training now will prevent a life of ruin (sin)

"Train up a child . . ." (Prov. 22:6)

II. THE REQUIREMENTS FOR TEACHERS

A.YOU MUST BE:

1.Saved (You must know the Lord)

2.Baptized, and church member who is busy serving the Lord (You must obey the Lord)

3.Spiritual (You must love the Lord)

B.YOU MUST HAVE:

1.Desire - You must want to teach (EXAMPLE: I Tim. 3:1)

2.Commitment to:

a.Love (Pray for and visit your students)

b.Work (It will take time and effort)

c.Faithfulness

1)Must not miss (without notifying S.S. superintendent and finding a replacement)
2)Must not quit

Remember: We are giving the eternal Word to eternal souls!

III. THE DEFINITION OF TEACHING

What is Biblical teaching? It is the communication of truth, so that the truth is comprehended, applied, and lived (obeyed).

A.ALL TEACHING SHOULD AFFECT THE "HEAD, HEART, AND HAND" (John 12:40)

1.INTELLECT (rational/ thinking) - Truth must be known

2.EMOTION (emotional/ feeling) - Truth must be understood and embraced (applied)

3.WILL (volitional/ doing) - Truth must be acted upon or responded to

To reach the intellect without the emotions is cold, dry, and dead teaching.

To reach the emotions without the intellect is fanaticism without a foundation.

To reach the intellect and emotions without touching the will is useless and impractical (not related to life).

B.GOOD BIBLICAL TEACHING WILL INCLUDE THE FOLLOWING:

1.Explanation - the foundation to build upon (the basis) ("What does the Bible say?")

2.Illustration - the windows to shed light (the example) ("What does the Bible mean?")

3.Application - the doors and keys to put the truth into action (the practice) ("What does the Bible mean to me?")

Provide opportunities for the student to put what he has understood and applied into action.

IV. THE AIM OF TEACHING

A.YOUR AIM IS THE GOAL YOU WANT TO ACCOMPLISH

Many teachers do not accomplish anything because they never really plan (intend) to.

B.YOUR AIM GIVES YOU:

1.Motivation

2.Direction

3.Purpose

C.QUALITIES OF A GOOD AIM

1.Brief enough to be remembered

2.Clear enough to be written down

3.Specific enough to be achieved

NOTE: Make sure that your aim is God's aim from the text (passage of Scripture) you are teaching.

D.WHAT GENERAL AIM DOES GOD WANT IN ANY LESSON WE TEACH?

In every lesson, God wants us to:

1.Know the truth (John 8:31-32)

a. Hear the Word (Rev. 2:7)

b.Desire the Word (I Pet. 2:2; Jer. 15:16)

c.Believe the Word (John 4:39-42)

2.Apply the truth (Mt. 21:45; Lk. 13:3, 5)

3.Live the truth (James 1:22)

Teaching is useless unless it is lived, acted upon, or obeyed.

EXAMPLE:

Mt. 28:20 - "...Observe (to do)..."

Josh. 1:8 - 1) Consume it
2) Digest it
3) Do it

Mt. 7:24-27 - Wise man and foolish man

Eph. 4:11-12 -

Teachers (the means of teaching; cp. v. 7)

Equipping saints (the purpose of teaching)

Work of ministry (the result of teaching; cp. II Tim. 3:17)

Edifying to maturity (the goal of teaching)

GOAL: Col. 1:28

IV. SEVEN LAWS OF TEACHING

(The following outline is taken from a book
written in 1886 entitled Seven Laws of Teaching
by John M. Gregory, re-printed by Pillsbury Press, Owatonna, MN)

INTRODUCTION:

Education is both a science and an art.

1.Science - gained by knowing the theory, laws, or principles

2.Art - gained by giftedness and experience

I. **THE LAW OF THE TEACHER**: Know thoroughly the lesson you wish to teach; teach from a full mind and clear understanding (See Luke 6:39, 40)

A.Principles

1.The teacher must know what he wants to teach.

2.Imperfect knowing will be reflected in imperfect teaching.

3.Truth must be understood clearly to be taught vividly (with life).

B.Suggestions

1.Prepare each lesson by fresh study, using helps.

2.Study until you can put the lesson in your own words.

3.Master the key elements.

4.Rely on the Holy Spirit (The Holy Spirit puts "teeth," authority, and conviction into your teaching).

5.Pray.

6.Don't wait until the last minute to prepare your lesson.

C.Mistakes to avoid

II. **<u>THE LAW OF THE LEARNER</u>**: Focus and keep the attention and interest of the pupils upon the lesson; do not try to teach without attention (Rev. 2:7).

A.Principles

1.The learner must attend with interest to the lesson to be learned.

2.Without attention, the learner cannot learn.

3.The interest span of the learner varies greatly with age.

B.Suggestions

1.Secure the attention of the class <u>first</u>.

2.Do not exhaust the attention of the learners.

3.Consider the age of the learner in preparation.

4.Appeal to the interests of the learners.

C.Mistakes to avoid

III. **<u>THE LAW OF THE LANGUAGE</u>**: Use words understood in the same way by the pupils and yourself.

A.Principles

1.Language used must be common to teacher and learner.

2.Thoughts can only be expressed in words.

3.Aids can held in the communication of thoughts.

B.Suggestions

1.Know well the language of the learner.

2.Learn the knowledge of the learner.

3.Use the simplest and fewest words possible.

4.Teach new words; test new words for understanding.

C.Mistakes to avoid

IV. **<u>THE LAW OF THE LESSON</u>**: Begin with what is already known and proceed to the new material by single, easy, and natural steps; the unknown must be explained by means of the known.

A.Principles

1.Learners learn the unfamiliar by means of the familiar.

2.All teaching must advance in some direction.

3.Learning must proceed in graded and organized steps.
(Learn how to write your lesson in an outline)

B.Suggestions

1.Find out what pupils already know.

2.Relate the lesson to previous lessons.

3.Provide applications to the lives of learners.

C.Mistakes to avoid

V. **THE LAW OF THE TEACHING PROCESS**: Stimulate the learner's own mind to action placing him in the attitude of a discoverer.

A.Principles

1.Stimulate learners to gain knowledge.

2.The lesson that settles everything usually ends all thinking for that time.

B.Suggestions

1.Adapt lessons to the interests and needs of the pupils.

2.Awaken the minds of the learns, but don't tell them everything.

C.Mistakes to avoid

VI. **THE LAW OF THE LEARNING PROCESS:** Require the learner to reproduce in his own words the truth learned.

A.Principles

1.The learner must reproduce in his mind the lesson to be learned.

2.Learning is more than memorization:

a.Knowledge - What does the Bible say?

b.Comprehension - What does the Bible mean?

c.Application - What does the Bible mean to me?

B.Suggestions

1.Encourage the learner to express the meaning of the lesson in his own words.

2.Use the questions "How?" and "Why?" to encourage thinking.

C.Mistakes to avoid

VII. **<u>THE LAW OF REVIEW AND APPLICATION:</u>** Always review, reproducing the old with new insights, applications and clarity.

A.Principles

1.Review to perfect knowledge.

2.Review to confirm knowledge.

3.Review to render knowledge useful.

B.Suggestions

1.Always begin with review and end with summary.

2.Use applications as a means of review.

C.Mistakes to avoid

CONCLUSION: "If the pupil hasn't learned, the teacher hasn't taught."

VI. PERSONAL QUALITIES TO BE AN EFFECTIVE TEACHER

A teacher is a servant for Christ. Because we are serving Him we must have the necessary qualities that He expects. Only then can we be effective teachers.

<u>Necessary qualities to be an effective teacher</u> (II Tim.2:1-25)

A. An effective teacher must be like:

1.A Good Soldier (v.3-4)

2.An Honest Athlete (v.5)

3.A Hardworking Farmer (v.6)

B. An effective teacher must:

1.Believe in the power of the Scripture (v.9)

2.Unselfishly endure all things that would hinder your teaching (v.10)

3.Be diligent in handling the Word of God correctly (v.15)
(Note: Teachers face a stricter judgement -
James 3:1-2)

C. An effective teacher must:

1.Be a clean vessel (v.21)

a.Set apart from everything that would dishonor Christ.

b.Suitable for our master to use us.

c.Supplied with the necessary blessing and strength of God

2.Be heading in the right direction (v.22)

a.Fleeing wrong appetites

b.following right virtues and people

3.Have a right manner of teaching (v.24-25)

a.You must be gentle

b.You must be able to teach

c.You must be patient

d.You must be meek

VII. TEACHING AIDS

A.A DEFINITION OF "TEACHING AIDS"

A teaching aid is anything that helps a teacher to help a learner to learn and retain.

It is a "hook" that catches and holds the attention of the pupil.

It is a "nail" that fastens the truth to the students' minds.

B.THE NEED FOR TEACHING AIDS

1.Short Attention Spans - A child's ability to sit, listen, and think varies with age and background. A picture or illustration of some type will generally hold anyone's interest.

2.Different Levels of Learning

a.0 - 2 years: Learns through senses

b.2 - 5 years: Learns concrete facts

c.6 - 9 years: Thinks logically, primarily with concrete facts

d.10 - 12 years: Thinks logically with abstract terms

--Because children do not have a developed ability to think about abstract concepts, using teaching aids (audios and visuals) is vital!

3.People are visually orientated by nature

We remember approximately 2% of what we read
We remember approximately 10% of what we hear
We remember approximately 75% of what we see
We remember approximately 90% of what we do

4.People today are living in a visually-orientated society (color photographs, films, videos, movies, TV, billboards, etc.)

*"A picture paints a thousand words"

C.CHRIST'S EXAMPLE OF USING TEACHING AIDS

1.He used stories

a.Real-life examples (historical facts; EX: Lk. 13:4 - "Tower of Siloam")

b.Hypothetical examples (Lk. 13:6ff - "A certain man")

c.Parables (earthly message with spiritual applications; Mt. 13:3 - "And he spake many things unto them in parables")

2.He used objects lessons

a.Mt. 18:1-10 - He called a little child

b.Jn. 13 - He washed the disciples' feet

c.Writing in the sand, millstone about neck, coin with Caesar's picture, etc.

3.He used dramatics - Mt. 21:7-16 - The triumphal entry and cleansing of the temple

4.He used questions (Mk. 13:3; Lk. 13:15; Jn. 4:6ff)

5.He used daily experiences - Jesus frequently referred to familiar objects and experiences: air, altar, birds, bread, camel, candle, cloth, door, etc. (use the concrete to clarify truth and lead people to Christ)

6.He used the O.T. Scriptures to illustrate (Jn. 3:14 - "As Moses lifted up the serpent")

7.He used various kinds of analogies (Jn. 15:1-9), metaphors (Mk. 7:27), and similes (using "like" or "as" - Mt. 7:24-27; and substitutions - Lk. 13:32, Jn. 10:9, etc.)

D.<u>VARIOUS KINDS</u> OF TEACHING AIDS (Visual aids and audio-visual aids)

<u>Impressional aids</u> - involve doing of the teacher
<u>Expressional aids</u> - involve doing of the learner

1.Suggested aids for the teacher

a.Objects

b.Maps

c.Pictures (prints, film strips, movies)

d.Chalk board

e.Flannelgraph (suspense, movement)

f.Flash card stories

g.Visualized songs

h.Role playing (teacher acts out the story)

i.Puppets

j.Records/tapes

2.Suggested aids for pupil's use

a.Handwork and handcraft

b.Projects

c.Some of the things used by the teacher may also be used by the students

d.Role playing (pupils act out a story)

E.FACTORS TO CONSIDER BEFORE CHOOSING A PARTICULAR TEACHING AID

1.Aim of the lesson

2.The students' age, needs, and backgrounds

3.The students' level of understanding

4.Attitudes and conduct

5.Classroom situation

6.Available equipment and material

7.Variety

8.Teacher's ability

F.THE BENEFITS OF TEACHING AIDS

Teaching aids (pictures or illustrations of various types) are beneficial in the following ways:

1.To center attention and create atmosphere

2.To secure interest

3.For background information

4.To clarify the unfamiliar

5.To furnish incentives for right conduct

6.To stimulate discussion

7.To review or summarize the lesson

8.To illustrate Bible lessons

9.To tell a story

G.SUGGESTIONS TO REMEMBER IN USING TEACHING AIDS

1.Color is better than black and white

2.Action is better than still life

3.Size should be suitable to the purpose

4.Teaching aids should be within comprehension of the age group

5.Details should be true to the incident

6.Teaching aid should indeed aid your presentation of truth, not confuse it

7.Use a variety of aids (not the same ones week after week)