

Catechism Quiz One

1. What is the word that means “three-in-one?”
2. What does the word “Bible” mean?
3. What does the word “Catechism” mean?
4. How many books are in the Old Testament?
5. How many books are in the New Testament?
6. How many books are in the whole Bible?

BONUS – How many books of the New Testament can you name?

Lesson One – The Tools of a Lutheran

Devotion – Pick a hobby or activity you like to participate in, and bring along to show, or describe two of the tools needed for that activity. Discuss the need for them, and how they are used. Point out that a Lutheran also has two tools that he or she uses, which are necessary. These are the Bible and the Small Catechism.

Objective:

- 1) Students will learn the structure of a lesson in Catechism class, and learn the basic skills involved in looking up Bible passages.
- 2) Students will begin to complete a glossary, and will understand the value of mastery learning in this regard.
- 3) Students will learn specific definitions for glossary words, and write them down.
- 4) Students will enjoy studying God’s Word, and grow in faith as God gives the increase.

Introduction – The Two Great Tools of a Lutheran are the Bible and Catechism

The first class period, hand out the student edition of the first page. This might also be the time to hand out the first page of the glossary, as well as the memory work which you will have the students learn during the course of the year. These materials may be three-hole punched for convenience.

Students will need a Bible and a Small Catechism for class each day. The preparatory skill will be looking up passages in the Bible. An identical outline to that on the student page can be written on a chalk/white board, or projected on a wall/smartboard. The instructor will lead the class through the Bible study, writing down important words for the students, and asking them to copy the information onto their pages.

Part I. What is the Bible? Ask the students to look at the word “Bible” on the cover of their bibles. Ask them what that word means. Tell them that they are going to look up passages in the Bible, and write down what God says about this Bible.

For the first several weeks, students may struggle to look up passages. It is important to frame the study of the Bible by saying the passage, and then telling the students what half of the Bible – Old or New Testament – you would find it. At that point, slowly recite the names of the books of the Bible, until you get to that book. For example, for the first passage, you would say, “Romans...that is in the New Testament, the back half of the Bible. Let’s see, it goes Matthew, Mark, Luke, John, Acts, Romans. There it is. Now Romans chapter 1, verse 16.” Be sure that all students have the reference, and either call on a volunteer to read or read it while they follow along. If you use this approach each time you look up a passage, students will quickly learn the books of the Bible.

Read **Romans 1:16** – “the power of God” – (⌘-Language lesson – The Greek word for power is “dynamo” which forms the roots of many English words. Ask the students to name a few, or provide them as needed. Discuss how electricity powers items when they are plugged

in. So is God's Word. It is powerful and efficacious, and has an effect whenever anyone is in contact with it. God's Word is "the power" of God.)

Read I Corinthians 2:9,10 – "no eye has seen" – (⌘-Concept Development – God's Word testifies to something that no one else could think of. His plan is an alien act to our way of thinking.)

2 Timothy 3:15 – (⌘-Vocabulary – Describe to the students the means by which the Bible came to us. The words for the Bible describe that process...Scriptures and Bible. Define each in turn, and have the students write down the following definitions in their glossary books: "Scriptures" = "Writing" ALSO "Bible" = "book")

Part II. What are the Old and New Testaments?

Hebrews 1:1 – "In the past" – OT direct revelation "Testament" = "Agreement" (⌘-Concept development – the OT covenant was accomplished not by shaking hands, but by both parties walking through cut up animals) "OT"="27 books in Hebrew"

Acts 3:18 – "God fulfilled what he had foretold" – NT fulfillment (⌘-Application – How does God promise? How does this differ from promises humans make?) "NT" = "39 books in Hebrew"

John 20:31 – "You may have life in his name" – today – eternal life (⌘-Concept Development: what is eternity? Collect opinions, and listen carefully to each one, for cues to the cognitive state and future development of students)

(See page 31 of the blue Catechism)

Part III. What are the means by which God gives us forgiveness?

Hebrews 4:12 – "living and active" – Word of God is alive (⌘-Vocabulary. The "double-edged sword" here is a Roman short sword, called a gladius. It was used to stab an enemy in the heart, killing him.) (Feel free to mimic this attack on a student). (Why did God use this Word to describe the work of the Word of God? In what sense is it "alive?")

Matthew 28:18, 19 – "baptizing them" – name of the Trinity (⌘-Concept. Where is the word "Trinity" in the Bible? Answer: "The Word does not appear in the Bible, but was coined to describe the Trinity as it was described in the Bible. Where does the Trinity appear in the Bible?") (Listen carefully for answers, noting Bible background and ability to recall details about Bible stories.) "Trinity" = "three-in-one"

Matthew 26:28 – "my blood of the covenant" "covenant" = "agreement" (⌘-Vocabulary-What else means agreement?) "means of grace" = "God's Word, Baptism, Holy Communion"

(See pages 297-302 of the blue Catechism)

Part IV. What is the Catechism?

John 10:35 – “Scripture cannot be broken” - (§-Vocabulary - What does “Scripture” mean?)
“Scriptures” = “writings”

John 17:17 – “Your word is truth” - (§-What is the difference between something being “true” and something being “truth?” Listen carefully to answers to determine the students’ ability to put complex doctrinal truths into repeatable form) “Catechism” = “Book of Teachings”

(See pages 20-25 of the blue Catechism)

Glossary words: Trinity, Bible, Catechism, Old Testament, New Testament, means of grace

Review each word orally, or with a partner.

Conclusion: Today we accomplished several important first steps. We introduced the Catechism, and took the opportunity to review the skill of looking up Bible passages quickly and efficiently. We learned how to use the glossary, and got insight into some of the marvelous ways God shares his promise of salvation with us through the means of grace.

Next week we will review all of these skills, take a quiz, and look at an assignment on the tools of a Lutheran. Please take time to review the quiz in this packet, since it will be the same quiz you will take next week. Also, take time to do a compare/contrast sheet on the Bible and the Catechism. We will discuss this sheet as we prepare to discuss God’s Law and God’s Gospel.

Lesson One – The Tools of a Lutheran

Introduction – The Two Great Tools of a Lutheran are the Bible and Catechism

Part I. What is the Bible?

Romans 1:16

I Corinthians 2:9,10

2 Timothy 3:15

Part II. What are the Old and New Testaments? (p.31)

Hebrews 1:1

Acts 3:18

John 20:31

Part III. What are the means by which God gives us forgiveness? (pp. 297-302)

Hebrews 4:12

Matthew 28:18, 19

Matthew 26:28

Part IV. What is the Catechism? (pp.20-25)

John 10:35

John 17:17

Glossary words: Trinity, Bible, Catechism, Old Testament, New Testament, means of grace,
Scriptures

Memory Work: none yet ☺

Assignment One – Tools of a Lutheran

Complete the following charts on the Bible and Catechism:

Bible:		Small Catechism:
	What is the definition?	
	How many pages are in it?	
	Who published it?	
	What year as it published?	
	What parts does it have?	
	What is at the end?	
	(Bonus) What languages was it originally written in?	

What is the main difference between the Bible and Small Catechism, in your mind?