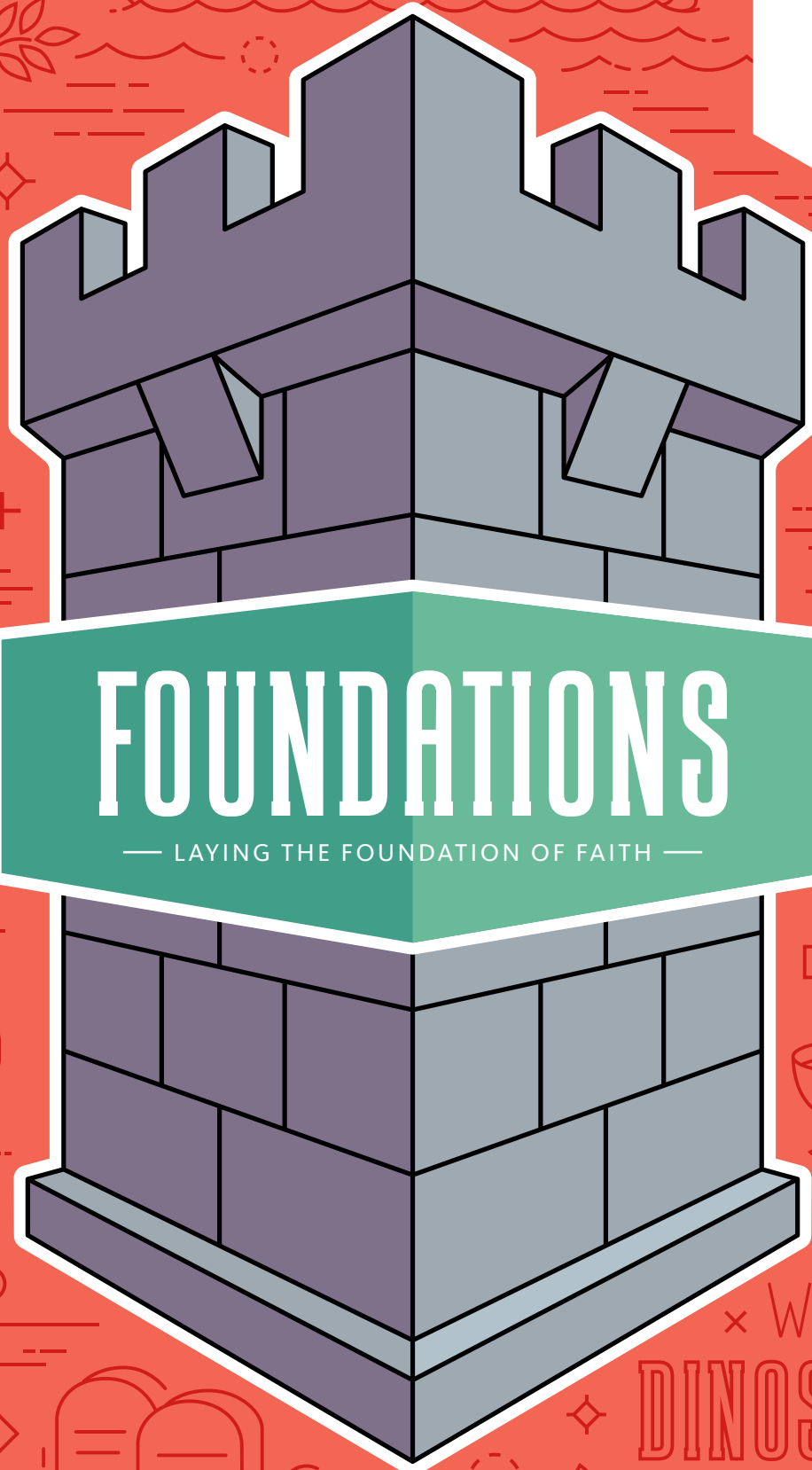


BIBLE
1



FOUNDATIONS

— LAYING THE FOUNDATION OF FAITH —

HOW **BIG** WAS THE ARK?

IS THE
BIBLE
TRUE?

HOW OLD IS THE
EARTH?



WHAT IS THE
GOSPEL?



WHEN DID
DINOSAURS
LIVE?

Topic 3

How to Use Foundations for Grade 1

Components

Foundations for Grade 1 includes all the necessary elements for you to teach your students with excellence while engaging them in the learning process. The following components are available for your use.

Teacher Book

Lessons include teacher background, preparation instructions, a step-by-step instructional routine, and opportunities for assessment, differentiation, and enrichment.

Student Book

Practice Pages are included to reinforce key concepts. These practice pages are aligned to the learner outcomes and often incorporate other curricular areas like phonemic awareness, phonics, math, and handwriting.

Resource Book

High-quality visual aids and printables are included with each unit:

- ◆ Unit Verse Visual
- ◆ illustrations and/or visual aids
- ◆ print-based games and activities

Review & Assessment Book

Additional opportunities for review and assessment are included for each unit:

- ◆ **Topic Reviews** are provided every two topics to help students review and connect concepts between lessons.
- ◆ **Unit Assessments** are summative assessments provided at the end of each unit and are aligned to the unit objectives.
- ◆ **Alternative Assessments** are hands-on activities provided at the end of each unit. They offer additional ways for students with differing learning styles and needs to show their understanding of unit concepts.
- ◆ **Memory Verse Practice Pages** are provided for the unit verse and optional memory verses in every unit.

Classroom Posters

These large classroom posters enhance the lessons and provide visual reminders of important truths:

- ◆ 10 Unit Verse Visual Posters
- ◆ 7 C's of History Expanded Timeline Poster
- ◆ Attributes of God Poster
- ◆ Books of the Bible Poster



All of God's Word is true, complete, and unchanging.

Learner Outcomes

Students will be able to:

- ◆ Describe God's Word as true, complete, and unchanging
- ◆ Identify the Old and New Testaments in a Bible
- ◆ Categorize statements based on whether they describe the Old Testament or New Testament

Cornerstones

- ◆ God's Word is true, complete, and unchanging.
- ◆ The Old Testament and New Testament are the two big parts of the Bible.
- ◆ The Old Testament was written before Jesus was born on earth. It is older. The New Testament was written after Jesus was born on earth. It is newer.

Key Passages

Unit Memory Verse: 2 Timothy 3:16

Lessons: Psalm 119:89, 160

Vocabulary

sum: a whole; all the parts together

fixed: unmovable, permanent

Suggested Catechisms

Will God's Word ever be destroyed? God's Word has never been destroyed and will exist forever.

Should people add to or take away things from the Bible? The Bible is perfect and complete. People should not add to it or take away from it.

Materials/Preparation

Print/Digital Resources

- ◆ Unit 1 Memory Verse Visual
- ◆ Illustration 3.1
- ◆ Books of the Bible Poster
- ◆ Piece It Together Puzzle (*1 per pair, pieces cut apart*)

Student Book

- ◆ Topic 3 Practice Pages

Review & Assessment Book

- ◆ Unit 1 Memory Verse Practice Pages (*optional*)

Additional Items

- ◆ simple puzzle
- ◆ dry-erase board and marker
- ◆ paper
- ◆ permanent marker

Additional Resources

Accessible from the **Teacher Digital Resources** under *Topic 3*.

- ◆ "Breathed Out by God (2 Timothy 3:16-17)" song
- ◆ "Forever Faithful (Psalm 119:89-80)" song
- ◆ Justin & Jessie Story: "The Forever Stone"
- ◆ *Kids Answers* "Where Did the Bible Come From?" article

Scriptural Background

The Old Testament begins God’s Word—the history of the universe. It contains 39 books and tells us about ancient Israel and God’s promise of the Messiah. The five books of Moses, beginning with Genesis, were written around 1500 BC and chronicle the history of the earth over the previous 2,500 years. After that, the remaining books were written by prophets and scribes. These holy men of God spoke as they were moved by the Holy Spirit (2 Peter 1:19–21). The words were recorded on scrolls and carefully transmitted through the generations with painstaking diligence to ensure their accuracy. The final record from the Old Testament prophets came at the hand of Malachi. His prophecy of the coming Messiah (Malachi 3–4) begins a period of 400 years of silence before John the Baptist proclaimed the arrival of Christ.

The New Testament was written primarily by the apostles whom Jesus empowered through the Holy Spirit to recall, write, and interpret his life, words,

and deeds. Jesus said, “But the Helper, the Holy Spirit, whom the Father will send in my name, he will teach you all things and bring to your remembrance all that I have said to you” (John 14:26). Jesus promised in John 16:13, “When the Spirit of truth comes, he will guide you into all the truth, for he will not speak on his own authority, but whatever he hears he will speak, and he will declare to you the things that are to come.”

God officially warns against tampering with Scripture—admonishing that no words be added to or taken from this sacred book (Revelation 22:18–19). We can be confident that the writings of those empowered by Jesus Christ and the Holy Spirit are inspired, inerrant, and infallible, supported by biblical, historical, and archaeological findings. God’s Word reveals his divine power that grants us everything needed to live a life of godliness through the knowledge of God and of Jesus our Lord (2 Peter 1:3).

Historical/Apologetics Background

God, not man, has determined through the Holy Spirit what is included in the Bible. Unfortunately, it wasn’t long into the time period of the early Christian church that people began adding their own letters, thoughts, ideas, and gospels. Consequently, during the first 200 years of church history, questions were implemented to serve as a litmus test for adding books to the Bible:

- ◆ Was the book or letter written by or under the direction of an apostle?
- ◆ Did the writing resound with the truth of God? Did it speak with the voice of authority as the Word of God and not the words of men?
- ◆ Were these writings used from the earliest of times? Many writings from much later dates have been rejected because the material is too new to have been apostolic.
- ◆ Did most churches accept these writings as the New Testament canon? Before the middle of the first century, 20 of the 27 books of the New Testament were universally accepted. Only a few churches questioned the other books.

- ◆ Did the writings conform to what the church taught? With general agreement on the Christian message, this question ruled out false teachings.

All of the books of the Bible regarded as Scripture have been examined according to these questions and have proven to be the Word of God, yet today we see that people attack the authenticity and reliability of the Scriptures. The Bible is increasingly regarded as irrelevant in our apathetic culture. Consequently, we hear very little about the history of the Bible.

Most of the New Testament books were added to the Old Testament Scriptures by the early church and were considered the complete, inspired canon around AD 150—this is called the Muratorian Canon. However, because of false teachers and further attempts to change this compilation, other councils—general meetings of the Christian church—met to eliminate any confusion and bring unity to the church. The Council of Carthage in 397 finally affirmed publicly that the 66 books we have today were the divinely inspired Word of God—not to be added to or taken away from (Proverbs 30:5–6; Revelation 22:18–19).

LESSON 5

Prepare

Memory Work/Catechism

See page 505 for ways to incorporate the **UNIT 1 MEMORY VERSE VISUAL**, suggested catechisms, and **UNIT 1 MEMORY VERSE PRACTICE PAGES**.

Introductory Activity

Show pieces of a simple puzzle. Have student volunteers help you put together the puzzle except for the last piece.

Say: *Puzzles can be a lot of fun. One of the best things about puzzles is putting in the last piece and seeing the finished picture!* Put the last piece in and show students the finished puzzle.

Ask: But what if a piece were missing? [Take out a piece.] Would I still be finished with my puzzle? *No.*

Say: *If the puzzle is missing a piece, then it is not complete! That means it's not finished. I have to put the last piece back for my puzzle to be complete.* [Put the last piece back in.] *That makes it complete just like something else we're going to learn about today.*

Study

God's Word Is Complete

Use the following information to help students understand that God's Word is complete.

- ♦ **Say:** *God's Word, the Bible, is like a puzzle with all the pieces in place. It is complete. It tells us the truth and everything we need to know about God.*
- ♦ Have students hold up their Bibles. **Say:** *The Bible is a big book! There are two big parts in the Bible—the Old Testament and the New Testament.* Show students how to find the Old and New Testaments and assist them in finding both in their Bibles.
- ♦ Explain that the Old Testament starts with Genesis and ends with Malachi. Point out the books of the Old Testament on the **BOOKS OF THE BIBLE POSTER**.

- ♦ Explain that the New Testament starts with Matthew and ends with Revelation. Point out the books of the New Testament on the **BOOKS OF THE BIBLE POSTER**.

- ♦ **Say:** *The Old Testament was written before Jesus was born and tells about creation and the promised Messiah (Savior). It is older. The New Testament was written after Jesus was born and tells about Jesus' life and the church. It is newer.*
- ♦ Hold up your Bible. **Ask:** If I took out the Old Testament, would the Bible be complete? *No.* **Ask:** What if I took out the New Testament? Would it be complete then? *No.* **Say:** *Just like the puzzle, if you don't have all the parts, it won't be complete anymore. Both the Old Testament and the New Testament are important parts of God's Word—they work together to tell us about God. God's Word—the Bible—is complete. It has everything God wants it to have, just the way he wants it.*



7 C'S CHRONOLOGY

- ♦ Show **ILLUSTRATION 3.1**. Tell students that this timeline shows seven real events in history that are described in the Bible. Name each event.
- ♦ Explain that the Old Testament documents (tells about) the creation, corruption, catastrophe, and confusion events. The New Testament documents the Christ and cross events. It also tells a lot about the consummation event, which has yet to happen. [*Note: Students will learn about these events in Unit 2.*]
- ♦ Have students touch the timeline and **say:** *The Old Testament and New Testament tell about real events.*

Understand

Piece It Together

- ♦ Divide the class into pairs and give each pair a set of pieces for a complete **PIECE IT TOGETHER PUZZLE**. Have pairs put the pieces face down in a pile.

- ♦ Read the following descriptions of the Bible aloud in random order. If the description is **true**, students should pick up a puzzle piece. If it is **false**, they should leave the puzzle pieces alone. As students collect puzzle pieces, have them work to put the puzzle together.
 - » The Bible is complete. There is nothing that needs to be added to or taken away from it. *True*
 - » The Old Testament was written after Jesus was born on earth. *False; The Old Testament was written before Jesus was born on earth.*
 - » The Old Testament and New Testament tell about real events. *True*
 - » The New Testament was written before Jesus was born on earth. *False; The New Testament was written after Jesus was born on earth.*
 - » The Old Testament and New Testament are the two big parts of the Bible. *True*
 - » The Old Testament tells about the creation of the universe. *True*
 - » The New Testament tells about Jesus' life and the church. *True.*
- ♦ Once students have assembled their puzzles, have the class read the sentence on the puzzle aloud: "God's Word is true, complete, and unchanging."

LESSON 6

Prepare

Memory Work/Catechism

See page 505 for ways to incorporate the **UNIT 1 MEMORY VERSE VISUAL**, suggested catechisms, and **UNIT 1 MEMORY VERSE PRACTICE PAGES**.

Study

God's Word Is True and Unchanging

Use the following information to help students understand that God's Word is true and unchanging.

- ♦ Read Psalm 119:160 aloud. **Say:** *A **sum** means the full amount of something—the whole thing, like a puzzle with all its pieces.* **Ask:** How much of God's Word is truth? *The sum. All of it. The whole thing.*
- ♦ Explain that all of God's Word is true all the time. God's Word is complete; there is nothing missing, so we can trust the whole thing.
- ♦ Read Psalm 119:89 aloud. **Say:** *God's Word is **fixed** in heaven. When we hear the word fixed, we think about repairing something that's broken. But fixed actually means permanent and unchanging. The Bible says that God's Word will not change. It is fixed. We know we can trust it and obey what it says because it won't be different tomorrow or the next day.*
- ♦ Help students visualize the permanence of God's Word by showing them a dry-erase board and a piece of paper. Draw a line with the dry-erase marker on the dry-erase board and draw a circle with the permanent marker on the white paper. Try to erase both the line and the circle. **Ask:** Which was fixed—the line or the circle? **Circle Say:** *The circle is fixed—permanent. Just as you can't wipe off the permanent circle, God's Word can't be changed! It is fixed in heaven forever! We can believe God and what he says all the time. We know we can trust the Bible because it is true, complete, and unchanging.*

Understand

Practice Page

Have students complete the **TOPIC 3 PRACTICE PAGES**. Answers are shown on the next page.



CORNERSTONE QUESTIONS

Have students discuss the following questions related to the topic.

- ◆ Have students find the Old and New Testaments in their Bibles. What are the two big parts of the Bible? *The Old Testament and New Testament are the big parts of the Bible.*
- ◆ When was the Old Testament written—before or after Jesus was born? *Before*
- ◆ What does the Old Testament tell about? *It tells about creation and the promised Messiah. It tells about the creation, corruption, catastrophe, and confusion events.*
- ◆ When was the New Testament written—before or after Jesus was born? *After*
- ◆ What does the New Testament tell about? *It tells about Jesus' life and the early church. It tells about the Christ and cross events, and some things about the consummation.*
- ◆ How much of God's Word is true? *All of God's Word is true.*
- ◆ Does God's Word change? *No, it is fixed and permanent. God's Word is complete and unchanging.*
- ◆ How do we know we can trust God's Word? *God's Word is true, complete, and unchanging.*

Apply

Ask students these questions to help them connect the topic to everyday situations.

- ◆ A friend asks how we know we can trust the Bible. What could you say? *We know we can trust the Bible. It is complete. There is nothing missing from it or nothing that needs to be added. Also, all of God's Word is true and unchanging.*
- ◆ Some religions and people only believe that certain books or parts of the Bible are true. Is this right? Why or why not? *All of the Bible is true (Psalm 119:160). The Bible is God-breathed and comes from God. It is complete, true, and unchanging.*

Assess

To assess students' understanding of the topic, consider the following options.

- ◆ Evaluate students' **TOPIC 3 PRACTICE PAGES**.
- ◆ Ask students the Cornerstone Questions.



ENHANCE TOPIC 3

- ◆ Help students visualize how God’s Word is unchanging. Place a large rock and a bin of sand on a table. Have students take turns touching the surface of the rock and noting its hardness. Allow them to take turns gently moving the sand around in its container. **Ask:** Can you change the shape of the rock? *No.* Can you change the way the sand is piled? *Yes.* Is God’s Word like the rock or the sand? *It’s unchanging like the rock. It is fixed. We know we can trust it and obey what it says because it won’t change.*
- ◆ To help students connect the lesson topics to an everyday situation, read aloud the **JUSTIN & JESSIE STORY: THE FOREVER STONE**. Emphasize that God’s Word never changes.



ENRICH TOPIC 3

Changing Seasons

Give each student a blank piece of paper. Have them fold their paper in half and then fold the folded

paper again in half so that the sheet is divided into four sections. Have students draw a tree in each quadrant with the colors of the four seasons (e.g., the spring tree in flowering pinks, the summer tree in rich greens, the fall tree in oranges and reds, and the winter tree lined with snow). Point out that the seasons continually change, but God’s Word remains the same always. It never changes.

Math: That Sums It Up

Give each student four blocks. Have them count their blocks: *one, two, three, four*. Have them separate them into two groups of two. **Ask:** What is two blocks plus two blocks? *Four blocks*. Have them separate their blocks into two groups with one block in one group and three blocks in the others. **Ask:** What is one block plus three blocks? *Four blocks*. Explain that when we add numbers together, the answer is called the **sum**—the whole amount. Repeat the process using different numbers of blocks up to 20. Reinforce that God’s Word is whole and complete.

Student Answer Key

Name _____

3

Old or New Testament
Color the boxes with words that describe the Old Testament **green**.
Color the boxes with words that describe the New Testament **yellow**.

tells about when Jesus was born

tells about the 6 days of creation

2

newer, written second

1

older, written first

God’s Word is complete.

Foundations | Grade 1 Unit 2 | Topic 3 | 5

Name _____

3

Tell About God’s Word
Trace each word. Draw a line from the word to the sentence it completes.

fixed

1. God’s Word is _____.
God doesn’t lie.

New

2. God’s Word is _____.
It does not change.

Old

3. The ____ (all) of God’s Word is truth.

sum

4. The ____ Testament is found first in the Bible.

true

5. The ____ Testament was written after Jesus was born.

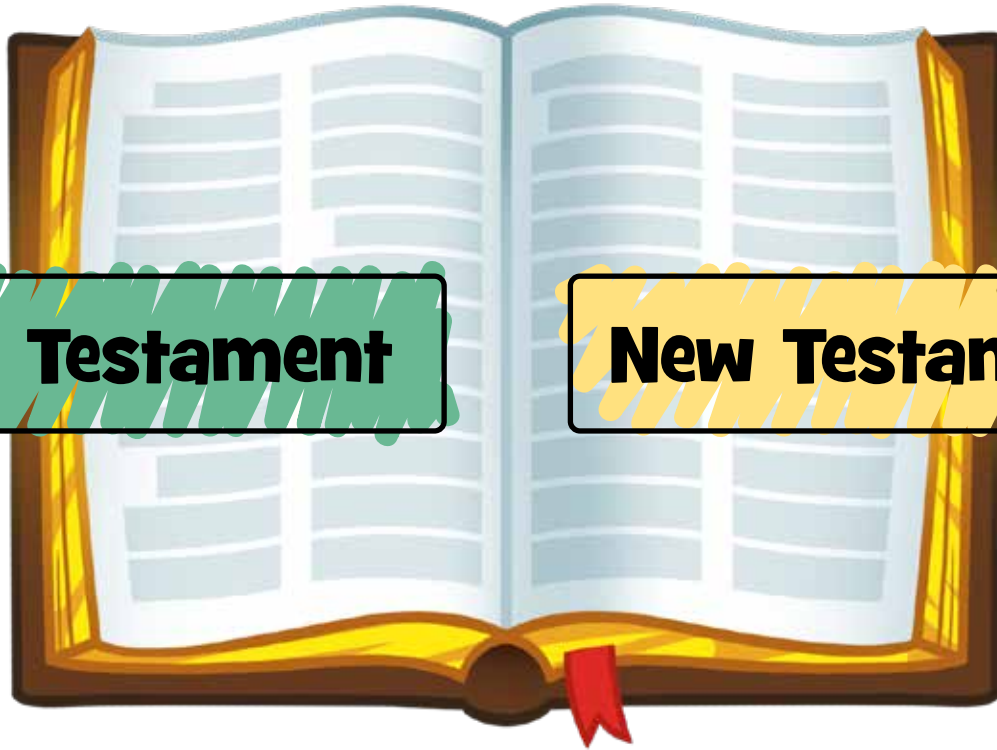
6 | Topic 3 | Unit 2 Foundations | Grade 1

Name _____

Old or New Testament

Color the boxes with words that describe the Old Testament **green**.

Color the boxes with words that describe the New Testament **yellow**.



Old Testament

New Testament



tells about when
Jesus was born



tells about
the 6 days of creation

2

newer,
written second

1

older,
written first

God's Word is complete.

Name _____

Tell About God's Word

Trace each word. Draw a line from the word to the sentence it completes.

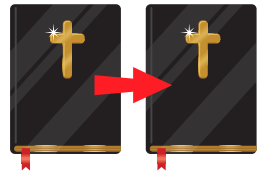
fixed

1. God's Word is ____.
God doesn't lie.



New

2. God's Word is ____.
It does not change.



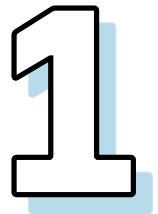
Old

3. The ____ (all) of God's
Word is truth.



sum

4. The ____ Testament is found
first in the Bible.

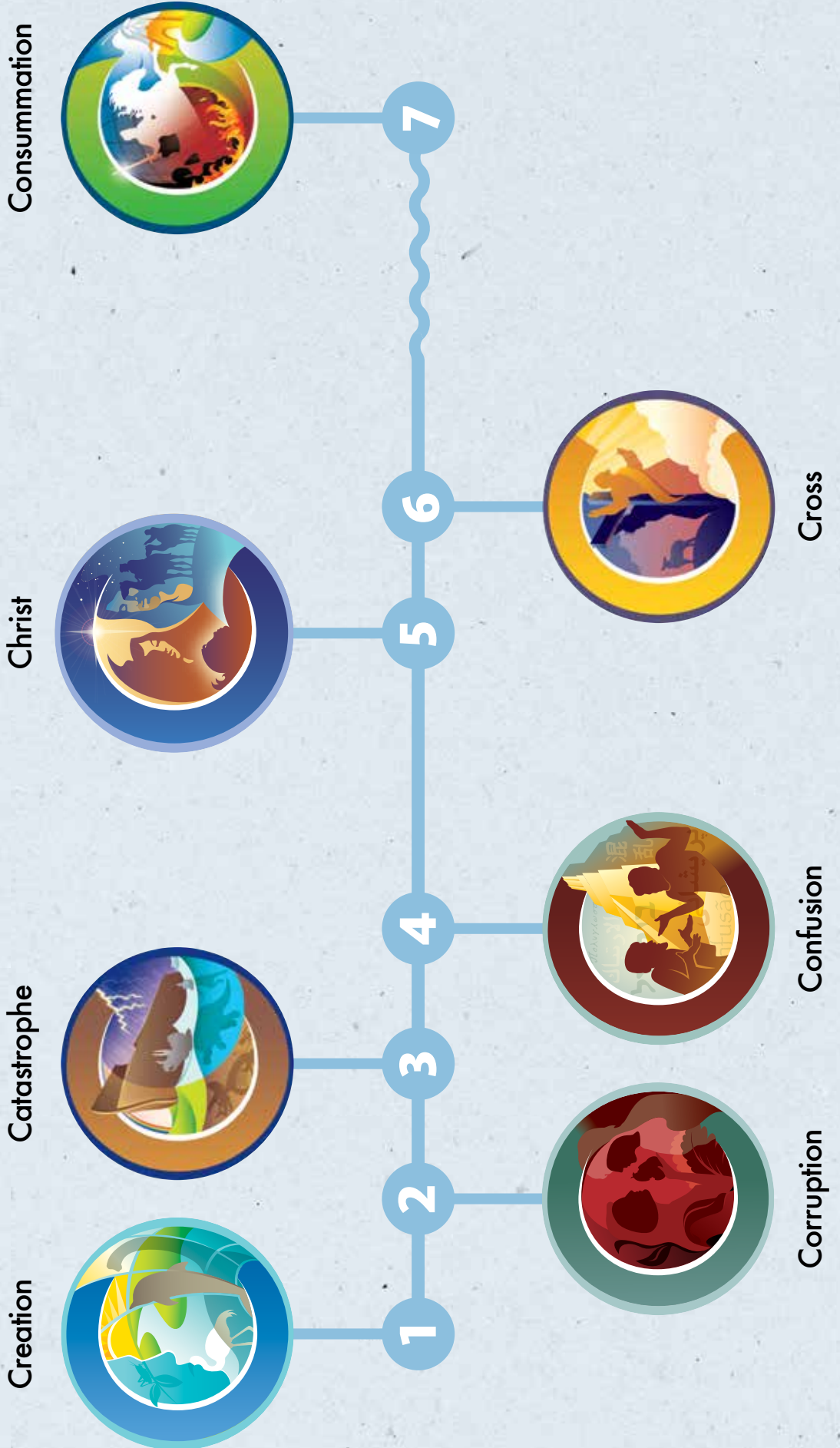


true

5. The ____ Testament was written
after Jesus was born.



THE 7 C'S OF HISTORY



**God's Word is
true, complete,
and
unchanging.**

