

How to Use Foundations for Grade 2

Components

Foundations for Grade 2 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

- **Study Pages** are included to help guide students' study of Scripture. These pages are used during the Study section of each lesson and provide learning aids like:
 - » illustrations
 - » graphic organizers
 - » charts
 - » diagrams
 - » short summaries of key scriptures that are written in student-friendly language
- **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

TOPIC 1

Where Does Scripture Come From?

All Scripture is breathed out by God. It is God's Word.

Learner Outcomes

Students will be able to:

- Describe the Bible as God-breathed
- Explain the role of the Holy Spirit in the recording of Scripture
- Recall the two big sections of the Bible and the total number of books in the Bible

Cornerstones

- All Scripture is breathed out by God and is his Word.
- All Scripture comes from God by the power of the Holy Spirit guiding or directing the chosen writers.
- There are 66 books of the Bible divided into two big sections, the Old Testament and the New Testament.

Key Passages

Unit Memory Verse: John 1:1

Lessons: 2 Timothy 3:16; 2 Peter 1:21

Vocabulary

canon: the complete list of God-inspired books found in the Bible

God-breathed: all Scripture comes from God by the power of God's Holy Spirit, guiding or directing the chosen writers

Suggested Catechisms

What is the Bible? The Bible is the Word of God.

Who wrote the Bible? Chosen men wrote the inspired text by the power of the Holy Spirit.

Materials/Preparation

Print/Digital Resources

- Unit 1 Memory Verse Visual
- Mrs. C: God's Word and the 7 C's video

Student Book

- Topic 1 Study Pages
- Topic 1 Practice Pages
 Review &
 Assessment Book
- Unit 1 Memory Verse Practice Pages (optional)
- Additional Items
- storybook (1 per pair)

Accessible from the **Teacher Digital Resources** under *Topic 1*

• Books of the Bible Flash Cards

Additional Resources

- "Breathed Out by God (2 Timothy 3:16–17)" song
- "God-Breathed Scripture & Sola Scriptura" article
- "Oh, Be Sure to Read the Bible Everyday" song

Scriptural Background

No matter which name we refer to it as-the Bible, God's Word, Scripture—we can know that it is the perfect, true, and complete Word of our eternal Creator (Deuteronomy 4:2; Psalm 18:30, 119:160) The Bible is unlike any other book ever written or that will be written. Apostle Paul writes in his letter to Timothy that "all Scripture is breathed out by God" (2 Timothy 3:16), reflecting that every word of the canon of Scripture, from Genesis 1:1 to Revelation 22:21, comes from God. Over the course of about 2,000 years, the Holy Spirit guided about 40 different writers to record God's Word on the original scrolls—this is God's Word, not words produced by the will of man (2 Peter 1:21). Not only is the Bible the only book every authored by God, but it is perfect, pure, complete, infallible, and never contradicts itself (Numbers 23:19; Psalm 19:7-9; Proverbs 30:5-6; Hebrews 6:18).

God has revealed himself to us in the words of the Bible—his only written revelation to man. We are called to diligently study what has been revealed and apply it to the way we live our lives. Within the pages of Scripture, we find many exhortations to use what God has revealed in a way that honors him. We also know that as we trust in the Lord with all our hearts, and don't lean on our own understanding, he will direct our steps through the wisdom of his Holy Spirit (Proverbs 3:5–6). Scripture is "living and active, sharper than any two-edged sword, piercing to the division of soul and of spirit, of joints and of marrow, and discerning the thoughts and intentions of the heart" (Hebrews 4:12). No other book can even come close to the awesomeness and importance of the living, breathing Word of God.

Historical/Apologetics Background

Ultimately, Scripture is to be the source of truth in our lives. Evangelical tradition is built on the belief that every Christian can read and understand God's Word. The term for this idea is perspicuity of Scripture. The Reformers fought to make the Bible available in the language of the people so all could personally read, study, and learn from it. This was highly condemned at the time, and many lost their lives in the process of defending the truth that God's Word is for everyone.

Having the Word of God available is a privilege that many in the world still do not have. As Christians, we should be grateful for our Bibles and take advantage of its availability, while being diligent to read, study, and handle the Word carefully as we use it to direct our lives and proclaim the gospel of Jesus Christ. Unfortunately, not everyone subscribes to this line of thinking.

Ever since the serpent (Satan) cast doubt on God's instructions in the garden of Eden (Genesis 3:1–4), people have questioned the authority of God's Word. As descendants of Adam, we have inherited a sinful nature (Romans 5:12, Romans 3:23; 1 John 1:8–10),

which corrupts our human reasoning, questions God's authority, and prevents us from embracing the truth. This is why we see so many people turning from the truth of God's Word or, even worse, perverting it, distorting it, or even lying about it.

As teachers, we can help combat the societal pressure to reject God's Word by helping students see that Scripture is the foundation from which we should evaluate everything. One way we can do this is by consistently reaffirming the authority and supremacy of God's Word above all else—and that begins with how we talk about the Bible with our students. For example, we should refrain from terminology which calls biblical accounts "stories" and people in the Bible "characters." Although these references may seem benign, they can inadvertently reinforce the message that God's Word is no different than a picture book, fairy tale, or novel. As you begin this school year with students, think about opportunities, both big and small, planned and unplanned, where you can consistently help students solidify Scripture as their starting point for examining the world around them.

LESSON 1

Prepare

Memory Work/Catechism

See page 581 for ways to incorporate the UNIT 1 MEMORY VERSE VISUAL, suggested catechisms, and UNIT 1 MEMORY VERSE PRACTICE PAGES.

Introductory Activity

Say: Today, we're going to meet Mrs. C. She and her friends, Dr. P, Archie the Archaeologist, Matthew, and Maisie will be helping us learn about the 7 C's of History throughout the year. Let's see what Mrs. C has to teach us today.

Play the MRS. C: GOD'S WORD AND THE 7 C'S VIDEO.

Say: Mrs. C taught us all about God's Word and how it tells the truth about events that have happened, are happening now, and will happen. The Bible is God's Word, and we're going to learn more about it today.

Study

All Scripture Is God-Breathed

Use the following information to help students understand where Scripture comes from.

- Hold up a storybook and the Bible. Ask the following questions to compare the two books.
 - » Which book tells a story that is made up, like a fairy tale? *Storybook*
 - » Which book always tells the truth about what happened or what will happen? *Bible*
 - » Which book contains man's ideas? Storybook
 - » Which book is the Word of God? *Bible*
- Explain that even though both the storybook and Bible are books we read, they are very different.
- Read 2 Timothy 3:16 aloud. **Ask:** What is this verse about? *The verse is about all Scripture.*
- Say: When we talk about Scripture, we are talking about God's Word, the Bible. Have students match the Bible shapes on the TOPIC 1 STUDY PAGES: "Scripture: God's Word, the (Bible)."

- Ask: Who wrote the Bible? Where does Scripture come from? God. Say: All Scripture is God-breathed. This means it is his Word. He is the author of the Bible. Have students match the cloud shapes on the TOPIC 1 STUDY PAGES: "Breathed out: (God) is the author of the Bible."
- Say: Another word for "breathed out" is "inspired." In the verse we read, Apostle Paul wrote a letter to Timothy. Even though Paul physically wrote it, God's Holy Spirit guided him so that the words he wrote were exactly what God wanted him to say.
- Read 2 Peter 1:21 aloud. Explain that this verse helps us know that the words found in Scripture were not written from man's ideas like the storybook students looked at, but were from God and recorded by chosen men through the power of the Holy Spirit.
- Say: The Holy Spirit is God. He is a person of the Trinity along with God the Father and God the Son. Because the Holy Spirit is God, he had the power to guide all the writers of the Bible to record God's Word on the original scrolls. That's why we can say the Bible is God's Word. No other book is written by God.
- Have students match the pencil shapes on the TOPIC 1 STUDY PAGES: "Inspired: The (Holy Spirit) guided the writers of the Bible."
- Reinforce that the Bible is the only book that contains the full and complete Word of God—no other book can claim this. Have students point to the Bible picture on the TOPIC 1 STUDY PAGES and then write the following sentence in the blank at the bottom: "The Bible is (*God's Word*)."
- Hold up the storybook and Bible again. **Say:** Some people call the Bible a storybook. They think what's in the Bible isn't real and is just a collection of stories. But the Bible is the true Word of God and not a made-up story; so we won't use the word "story" to describe the real people, places, and events God recorded in his Word.

Understand

The Bible or a Storybook?

• Divide the class into pairs. Give each pair a Bible and a storybook.

• Read the following statements aloud. Have each pair hold up the Bible if the statement tells about God's Word and the storybook if it tells about a storybook.

- » It is God's Word. Bible
- » It contains man's ideas. Storybook
- » It always tells the truth about real people, places, and events. *Bible*
- » It is breathed out by God. Bible
- » It usually tells stories about make-believe or imaginary things. *Storybook*
- » It was written by chosen writers who were guided by the Holy Spirit. *Bible*

- » It was written by a person based on their own thoughts and imagination. *Storybook*
- » God is the author. Bible
- Have each pair work together to use the activity's information to develop a comparison statement about the Bible and the storybook. Provide pairs with the following sentence frame: *The Bible*, *but the storybook*.
- Have pairs share their comparison statements. For example, they might say: *The Bible is the Word of God, but the storybook is just the ideas of a person.*

Student Study Pages



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LESSON 2

Prepare

Memory Work/Catechism

See page 581 for ways to incorporate the UNIT 1 MEMORY VERSE VISUAL, suggested catechisms, and UNIT 1 MEMORY VERSE PRACTICE PAGES.

Study

The Canon of Scripture

Use the following information to help students understand the organizational structure of the canon of Scripture.

- Hold up the Bible. **Ask:** What is this? *The Bible, God's Word, Scripture.* Where does it come from? *It was breathed out by God and is his Word.*
- Have each student get their Bible out. **Say:** Let's look at how God's Word is organized by going on a scavenger hunt. I'm going to ask you to find different things in your Bible, and then we will talk about how they help us find information in the Bible and understand God's Word.
- Have students find the following elements in their Bibles. After they find each element, discuss its importance using the information below.
 - » Find the Old Testament: The Old Testament is the first big section of the Bible. It tells about the time before Jesus, God the Son, lived on earth. It tells about: (1) the creation of the universe and everything in it, (2) the first time man disobeyed God, (3) the global flood of Noah's day, (4) the tower of Babel, and (5) the nation of Israel.
 - Find the New Testament: The New Testament is the second big section of the Bible. It tells about (1) Jesus' birth, (2) his ministry and teaching, (3) his death and resurrection, and (4) about the early Christian church.
 - » Find the book of Genesis: The Bible is divided into books written by different writers who were guided by the Holy Spirit. The first book of the Bible is Genesis.

- » Find the book of Revelation: *The last book of the Bible is Revelation*.
- Say: There are 66 books in the Bible. This is the canon of Scripture. Canon means all the Bible's God-inspired books from Genesis to Revelation. There are 39 books in the Old Testament and 27 books in the New Testament. These books were written down over the course of about 2,000 years by about 40 different writers.
- » Have students fill in the blanks to show the number of books in the Old Testament, New Testament, and the entire Bible on their TOPIC
 1 STUDY PAGES: "Old Testament: (39) books; New Testament: (27) books; Bible: (66) books."
- » Find Genesis chapter 1: Books are divided into larger chunks called chapters. These chapter numbers were not included on the original scrolls but were included later. They help people find information quickly in God's Word.
- » Find Genesis chapter 1, verse 1: Chapters are divided into verses. Again, these verse numbers were included later and help people find information in God's Word. Verses in most Bibles are shown by the little number floating above a phrase, sentence, or group of sentences.
- If time allows, ask students to find various books, chapters, and verses to practice using what they've just learned.
- **Say:** All Scripture is God's Word. Knowing how the Bible is organized can help us easily locate the important information we need when we need it.

Understand

Practice Page

Have students complete the **TOPIC 1 PRACTICE PAGES**. Answers are shown on the next page.

Direction Cornerstone Questions

Have students discuss the following questions related to the topic.

- What are other names for the Bible? *Scripture, God's Word.*
- Where does the Bible come from? The Bible is God's Word. All Scripture is breathed out by God.
- How did the Holy Spirit, a person of the Trinity, help in the recording of God's Word? *The Holy Spirit guided or directed the chosen writers to record God's Word on the original scrolls.*
- What are the two big sections of the Bible? The two big sections of the Bible are the Old Testament and New Testament.
- How many books are in the canon of Scripture (the Bible)? There are 66 books in the Bible—39 in the Old Testament and 27 in the New Testament.

Apply

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

- What could you say if someone told you that the Bible is no different than any other book? The Bible is special and not like any other book. It is the Word of God, breathed out by our Creator and recorded on the original scrolls by writers who were guided by the Holy Spirit to record exactly what God wanted to say.
- Why is it important to understand how the Bible is organized? Understanding how the Bible is organized helps us find information we need quickly, such as a specific chapter or verse. It can also help us understand when an event might have taken place. For example, events in the Old Testament happened before Jesus lived on earth, while those in the New Testament happened after Jesus came to earth.

Student Practice Page



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Assess

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

- Evaluate students' **TOPIC 1 PRACTICE PAGES**.
- Ask students the Cornerstone Questions.

🚳 ENHANCE TOPIC 1

- When teaching students about the organizational divisions within the Bible, refer to the BOOKS OF THE BIBLE POSTER. Guide students in counting the number of books for the Old Testament and the New Testament.
- Prior to Lesson 1: Study, create a KWL chart about God and his Word with students to use throughout the unit. Divide a piece of chart paper into three columns: *Know, Want to Know, Learned*. Have students discuss what they know about God and his Word and record their answers in the *Know* column. Then ask students to identify questions they have about God and his Word and record their questions in the *Want to Know* column. Following each lesson in Unit 1, reflect on the *Know* and *Want to Know* columns and record any new knowledge students learned in the *Learned* column.



Books of the Bible Flashcards

Help students begin to learn the books of the Bible using flash cards that list each book of the Bible or the BOOKS OF THE BIBLE FLASH CARDS (downloadable copy accessible from the Teacher Digital Resources or physical cards for purchase at Answers InGenesis.org/store). Set aside time each day to help students learn the order of the Old Testament and New Testament books. Consider having students learn 3–5 books of the Bible in order at time, adding the newly learned books to the prior sequence of cards learned.

Language Arts: Fiction & Nonfiction

Help students see that the Bible is a special book written by God by comparing it to other genres of writing. Explain that writing can be divided into two main categories, fiction and nonfiction. Identify characteristics of fiction and nonfiction and provide samples of both types of books that students have read. For example, you might hold up a fairy tale as an example of fiction explaining that the characters and events in the story are make-believe.

Hold up the Bible and emphasize that the Bible is nonfiction—it tells the true Word of God and it records information about real people, places, and events. Compare the Bible to other works of nonfiction to emphasize its uniqueness: It is the only book whose author is the one, true, perfect God; it contains true information about events that have happened since the very beginning, are happening now, or will happen later; and it was recorded by about 40 chosen writers who were guided by the Holy Spirit over the course of about 2,000 years.

Unit 1 Memory Verse #1

Use the **Key** to help you write the missing letters in the blanks below. Then read the verse.



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Study Page

Match the shapes to complete the definitions.



Study Page



| _ _ | |
|------------|-----|
| DO | oks |

| The Bible has | books. |
|---------------|--------|
|---------------|--------|

books

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Practice Page

Draw a line from each description that tells about Scripture to the Bible in the center.



breathed out by God



tells about real people, places, and events



man's ideas





is a made-up story





writers were guided by the Holy Spirit

Practice Page

Color the book with the correct answer to each question.

1. How many books are in the Bible?







2. What is the first section of the Bible that tells about before Jesus lived on earth?



3. What is the second section of the Bible that tells about when Jesus lived on earth?



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Topics 1 & 2 Review

Draw a line from each description to 💭 if it describes **God**. Draw a line from each description to 💦 if it describes **man**.





man





eternal



all-powerful



created on day 6



can only be in one place at a time



knows everything

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Circle the word(s) that best completes each sentence.

- 1. The Bible is breathed out by (**God or man**).
- 2. (The Holy Spirit or Adam and Eve) guided the writers of the Bible.
- 3. The Bible is (man's words or God's Word).
- 4. There are (24 or 66) books in the Bible.
- 5. The (**Old or New**) Testament is the first big part of the Bible.
- 6. The (Old or New) Testament tells about Jesus' time on earth.
- 7. God created in (6 or 24) days.
- 8. Each day of creation was (6 or 24) hours long.

Help Mrs. C answer her question. Put a X on the book of the Bible that the verse comes from. Draw a line under the chapter number. Draw a box around the verse number. Circle the word that tells who is Creator.

In the beginning, God created the heavens and the earth.

Genesis 1:1



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