



Middle School Bible

What does classical education look like in Middle School Bible class? This information sheet is started with a question because that is what happens in these classes. These classes ask a lot of questions from the text of scripture. The biggest question asked is why?

Most of the students know the grammar stage about the Bible. They know facts. They know the Israelites are God's chosen people. They have learned that God asked Abraham to sacrifice Isaac. They learned in second grade that God made a covenant with his people. In this class we move into the logic stage and begin to ask why? Why did God choose the Israelites to be his people? Why did God ask Abraham to sacrifice Isaac? Why is the covenant so important?

Over the three year sequence of Old Testament I, Old Testament II, New Testament (and possibly a World View class) students are able to gain a bigger-picture view of scripture to see how all of scripture fits together. This class emphasizes that singular events are not isolated or unrelated to the rest of scripture. Widening the view to look at biblical events through wider lenses and see how God is working to build his kingdom is the goal. Then, probing questions follow to realize lessons that God has for believers to apply to life today.

Incorporating what students learn in literature and history helps to see how and where biblical events fit in the grand scheme and thought of the world. Timelines, maps, and diagrams are used to help understand how and where events fit.

Writing is a big part of this class. Reading scripture and then giving personal reaction and reflection to the scripture helps move past the grammar stage of knowledge into the logic stage of analysis and application. The rhetoric stage is then incorporated as students write or speak to explain their analysis.

In this class students will be challenged to know what they believe, know why they believe it, and be able to back up that belief. This follows the classical education model. Knowing the facts of what one believes is the grammar stage. Using the facts of what one believes to know why one believes a certain way is the logic stage. Being able to communicate one's belief system either through well written pieces or persuasive speech, using proof to back up that belief is the rhetoric stage.

Come visit and see how classical education is incorporated into Middle School Bible and gain a better understanding of the Kingdom perspective.