

Dynamic Christian Living

SCOPE & SEQUENCE

Lesson	Target Truths	Student's Lesson	Life Application
1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Salvation means to save, liberate, deliver, heal, or set free. • Salvation exists because of man's need and God's love. • Salvation is provided by God's initiative but demands man's response. • Salvation results in freedom from sin and power to live righteously. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Three terms associated with salvation—repentance, faith, and regeneration 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understanding what salvation is all about • Challenging students to trust Christ as their Savior
2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Salvation is necessary because of who God is and who man is. • Salvation includes regeneration (new birth), redemption (set free by ransom payment), remission (putting away), justification (declared righteous), and reconciliation (restoration of harmony). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Four terms associated with salvation—redemption, remission, justification, and reconciliation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understanding why we need salvation • Challenging students to trust Christ as their Savior
3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "What must I do to be saved?" is the most important question anyone can ask both because of man's present condition and his eternal condition without Christ. • The answer to this question is summed up in the four major terms Paul and Silas used in their answer in Acts 16:31: "believe," "Lord," "Jesus," and "Christ." 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What does and does not save a person? • Who does the saving? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contrasting the saved and the unsaved in their present and eternal conditions • Refuting mistaken popular notions about how to be saved
4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We can know for sure that we are saved and have eternal life. • The Book of 1 John gives us three tests to use in assuring ourselves that we are saved: the tests of obedience, love, and belief. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can a person know he is saved? • Does a person need to know if he is saved? • How can a person know if he is saved? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evaluating the evidences of salvation in our lives
5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The steps by which we got our Bible were inspiration, organization, collection, and preservation. • Inspiration means that God directed the writing of Scripture so that, without destroying the personalities of the human authors, the end result was the errorless, trustworthy, authoritative Word of God. • The Bible itself claims to be divinely inspired and authoritative. • God gave us the Bible to set the record straight and to plainly reveal Himself and His will to man. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What is inspiration? • Who wrote the Bible? • Human authorship/Divine authorship 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understanding that the Bible's divine inspiration means that it possesses divine authority • Recognizing that the Bible tells us who God is and how we should live our lives
6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We need to be prepared to offer reasonable proofs for the major tenets of the Christian faith. • We believe that the Bible is God's inspired Word because of the testimony of Jesus Christ and the Scripture's self-testimony, unique unity, amazing accuracy, precious preservation, fulfilled prophecies, and powerful effects. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fulfilled prophecy • Archaeological confirmation • Life transformation • Project to promote creative thought 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proving the uniqueness of the Bible • Asking how we respond to the message of this unique Book • Exploring why the inspiration of the Bible is important
7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Bible is one book in the sense that it really has only one Author (the Lord). • The Bible is a collection of many books in the sense that it was written in many ways by many different men over different time periods. • The two main divisions of the Bible are the Old Testament and the New Testament. • Both testaments are important. Just because one is called the "Old Testament" does not mean that it is no longer of any importance to us. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The plan of the Bible • The Bible's central figure • The Bible's central message 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Allowing the Bible's unity and diversity to remind us that we need all of God's Word to hear God's complete message
8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Certain books, such as those in the Apocrypha, were not recognized as being inspired by God. • Those books that were inspired by God and were recognized as the standard or rule by which we should govern our lives were called the "canon." • God warns us against adding to or subtracting from His Word. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Three ways we can prove we believe the Bible—by delighting in it, by devouring it, and by declaring it 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrating which books should be considered "inspired" and which should not • Discovering how we add to or take from God's Word in our lives

9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> We do not have the original manuscripts of the Bible today. However, we can trust the copies of the original manuscripts because of (a) all the painstaking efforts of the scribes to insure accuracy, (b) the tremendous agreement that exists among the copies we have and (c) the fact that the New Testament testifies to the reliability of the copies of the Old Testament manuscripts that were in existence in Christ's day. Our Bibles are not missing any divinely inspired books. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> God's Word is our final authority for the creation of the universe, man's problems, and Christian conduct 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Giving solid reasons why we can trust the Bible Showing the unique divine preservation of Scripture as evidence of its authority
10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Word of God is like (a) a mirror that examines, guides, and transforms us, (b) a lamp that shines in the darkness, (c) water that cleanses and sustains us, and (d) a sword that is alive, powerful, and sharp. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Further study about how the Bible is like a mirror, a lamp, water, and a sword 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Studying different symbols of the Bible that teach us various positive things the Bible does for us
11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Word of God is like (a) a hammer that trims away the rough spots and breaks down idols, (b) gold that is of the greatest value, (c) fire that purifies, comforts, and destroys, and (d) seed that is sown and produces new life. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Further study about how the Bible is like a hammer, gold, fire, and seed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Studying different symbols of the Bible that teach us various positive things the Bible does for us
12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> We should do four things with the Word of God: (a) read it to receive a blessing and grow, (b) study it to discern truth from error, (c) keep it out of love for the Lord, and (d) hold it forth by proclaiming it to others. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Secrets to Bible study—have a plan and have a question How to study words, chapters, and books 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Realizing that the Bible is true, inspired, and authoritative and, therefore, we should treat it a certain way and do certain things with it
13	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prayer is an act of worship by which the believer talks to the Father, in the name of the Son, and in the power of the Holy Spirit. Our prayers should contain elements of adoration, confession, thanksgiving, and supplication. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> What is prayer? What is involved in prayer? Who can pray? What is the point of prayer? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Patterning prayers that follow biblical teaching about form and content Focusing our prayers on God by adoring Him, confessing sins to Him, thanking Him, and asking Him for things
14	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prayer is important because it was the apostles' most important work, it occupied a prominent place in Christ's life, it is the most important part of Christ's present ministry, it is the means of joy in a believer's life, it was the key to many of the Bible's greatest events, it was important in the lives of God's great servants, and it promotes spiritual growth. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prayer is important to God the Father and to the Son (Christ) Prayer is important to daily Christian living Interactive project about the importance of prayer 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recognizing how important prayer was to Christ, His apostles, and leaders throughout the church's history Realizing that apart from a vital prayer life, a Christian will not grow spiritually.
15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prayer should be personal (between an individual and God), periodic (in a specific time and place), private (as you shut out disturbances and distractions), practiced (something all Christians do), to a Person (the One who loves us most), and persevering (because God has promised to reward us). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prayer is difficult! Learning to pray To whom, in whose name, and in whose power should we pray? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reminding that Scripture does not command us to pray without also telling us how to pray Defining prayer as personal communication between God and the Christian
16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The things that can hinder our prayers from being answered include lack of purity, faith, forgiveness, prayer, love, compassion, obedience, and submission. As a child of God, your sins can never affect your relationship to your Father, but they certainly will affect your fellowship with Him. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Eight hindrances to answered prayer in Scripture identified and explained Applying these hindrances to our own lives 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recognizing that though God is powerful to answer prayer, we can do things to hinder answers to prayer Realizing that we should ask God to search our hearts and to point out sins that need to be confessed
17	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To have our prayers answered, we must have a proper relationship with God and proper attitudes toward God and others. The only way we can be reconciled to God is through the atoning sacrifice of Jesus Christ. The Christian is the one who abides in Christ and in God's Word. The specific attitudes that are necessary in prayer are humility, persistence, fervency, and faith. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Eight prerequisites for answered prayer Evaluating statements about prayer 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exploring things necessary in order for prayer to be effective
18	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The purpose of the Lord's Model Prayer is to teach us how to pray. The Lord's Model Prayer contains six petitions: three concerning God and three concerning man. Our prayers are to be addressed to God our Father. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Four major aspects of prayer—adoration, confession, thanksgiving, and supplication 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Examining the "Lord's Prayer," Christ's personal instruction on how to pray Exploring the special relationship that the Father has with believers

19	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • God wants us to hallow His name (sanctify it, honor it, and treat it with reverence or respect). • Praying for the coming of God's kingdom involves the kingdom's three aspects—the universal, eschatological and soteriological kingdom of God. • We cannot come to know the will of God apart from knowing the Word of God. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Names of God in the Old Testament • Three ways the word "kingdom" is used in Scripture • Insights into God's will for our lives 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Honoring God's character in our prayers • Showing submission to God as King and a desire for His kingdom to be manifested to all • Praying with a desire for God's will to be done
20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "Give us our bread" refers to the present physical needs of our bodies. • "Forgive us our debts" refers to the mental needs of our souls as they relate to things that happened in the past. • "Deliver us from evil" refers to our future spiritual needs. • Forgiving others is a proof that we have been forgiven. • The keys to victory over temptation are prayer and the Word of God. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Parable of the Persistent Friend (Luke 11:5–10) • Parable of the Persistent Widow (Luke 18:1–8) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Petitioning God for all kinds of needs—physical, mental, and spiritual • Trusting God to provide help and comfort for us in our daily struggles with sin and temptation
21	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The most important motivations we have to witness to others are man's condition, the gospel's power, Christ's love, and hell's reality. • Both Christ's love for us and Christ's love working in and through us constrain us to be witnesses for Him. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What is communication? • Why should a Christian communicate the gospel? • Man's spiritual condition and its results 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understanding that witnessing is not just a good thing to do; it is essential for all Christians • Remembering the reality of hell to compel us to witness to the lost
22	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The five steps to witnessing are making a personal contact, arousing curiosity in spiritual things, communicating what Christ means to you, conviction of the Holy Spirit, and clinching the decision. • Witnessing is sharing with others who Christ is and what He means to you. • The key to arousing spiritual curiosity is emphasizing the areas of need in the person's life. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What is witnessing? • The first two stages in witnessing—personal contact and arousing spiritual curiosity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Realizing that witnessing involves maintaining personal contact with the lost—not just spending all our time with fellow Christians • Turning conversations about commonplace events toward the things of God
23	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The power of the gospel is the most powerful force on earth. • The gospel has the power to save us, keep us, and transform us. • The gospel brings about in us an inward transformation that results in outward service for God. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communicating Christ • Conviction of the Holy Spirit 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recognizing that the greatest power in the world is the power of the gospel • Knowing the gospel's power firsthand by seeing how our own lives are transformed by it
24	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The first fact a sinner must know is that he is, in fact, a sinner. • We can show him his need as a sinner by the transformation in our own lives, by the testimony of God's Word, and in simple, practical terms. • The second fact a sinner must know is that there is a penalty for his sin that must be paid, and that penalty is death. • Both of these first two facts a sinner must know are driven home to him by emphasizing his personal accountability to God. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Showing someone he is a sinner in a clear, personal, and understandable way • Showing someone the penalty for sin 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Realizing that people must see their sin (as against God) and its penalty (as God's judgment on sin) before they seek salvation in Christ • Recognizing that we are accountable to God for the choices we make
25	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Christ's death was not an accident. Christ did not die as a martyr. Christ died as a substitute for man's sin. • Christ was made sin for us so that we might become righteous in Him. • Man's condition is that he will not come to God to find life, he has been blinded by Satan, and he has no spiritual understanding. • The Spirit's work in salvation is that He reproves us of sin, righteousness, and judgment; and He invites us to come to Christ. • The plan of salvation can be summed up in three words: admit, believe, and commit. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Christ died for man's sin • What must a person do to be saved? • How do we get a sinner to trust Christ? • What do you do after a person is saved? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understanding that Christ's death is not just a historical fact—it is the means of our salvation • Realizing that salvation is the result of responding to Christ in faith
26	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Following up on people who have made decisions is important because it is commanded, and it shows concern. • We can do follow-up by meeting with people one-on-one and by inviting them to youth meetings and to church. • The goals of follow-up are conformity to Christ and maturity for the ministry. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Five things a new believer should be taught to do: (a) see and savor Christ, (b) read God's Word, (c) pray, (d) tell others about their new birth, and (e) join a church, be baptized, and attend church faithfully 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recognizing that though witnessing is important, follow-up is also essential • Aiming at the goal of spiritual maturity and conformity to Christ

27	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> When someone offers an excuse for not believing in Christ, don't try to argue with them. Simply apply the Word of God to their excuse. Some of the most common excuses are: "I'll wait until later," "I have sinned too much," and "My friends aren't Christians, and I can't do without them." We should do our best to deal directly with a sinner's excuses, but not in such a way that we drive him further away from Christ. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> We should be prepared to respond to such excuses as: "There are too many hypocrites in the church," "I'm afraid I can't hold out," "It doesn't matter what we believe as long as we are sincere," and "There are things I can't give up." 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recognizing that the excuses we offer to God are only smoke screens to hide our own sins Dealing decisively with excuses in an attitude of love
28	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> God is the most happy Being in the universe. God delights in the members of the Godhead, in the Creation, and in His merciful saving work for sinners. God delights to display His glory and joy, particularly by helping His people enjoy forever what is most delightful—Himself. God is magnified when we are delighted in Him supremely. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tracing the theme of God's glory through the Old and New Testaments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Observing the glory of God throughout all of Scripture
29	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> God commands His people to delight in Him supremely. Being a Christian is ultimately about glorifying God and delighting in Him forever. God wants you to love Him with all your heart—not just with your will and your mind. God will enable what He commands. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Objects of delight and joy Commands of emotion Works of delight Project responding to the truths in this lesson 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Understanding why we are commanded to delight in God Considering practical ways of delighting in God
30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> God has saved His people, is daily rescuing them from sin, and will one day rescue them completely from sin. God is not just interested that you once believed. He desires you to continue depending on Him now and for the rest of your life. The work of Christ to restore our relationship to God both saves us (conversion) and also changes us (sanctification). We grow by living in the light of the gospel. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> God and gospel-centered living God and gospel-centered reading God and gospel-centered praying 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exploring ways in which we can delight in God Learning to place God in the center of our lives
31	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sin makes false promises that it can never keep and that never really satisfy. God makes promises and is faithful and able to keep what He has promised. God's promises are always better, and they truly satisfy the heart. We fight the allurements of sin by unmasking its phony promises and embracing God's faithful promises. The fight against sin is really the fight for faith. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The nature of sin's promises The nature of God's promises Life-application project about God's promises 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contrasting the nature of sin's promises with the nature of God's promises Replacing sin's lies with God's promises
32	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> True, biblical faith takes action in good works. Faith always has its fruit. While we must rely on Christ's death on the cross, we must not ignore the Bible's commands to obey and do. Fighting against Satan's attacks is one way we show diligence in the Christian life. We must know Satan's tactics and arm ourselves against him for our entire lifetime. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lessons from Old Testament warfare Lessons from Old Testament heroes Lessons from New Testament application 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Understanding how diligence and dependence work together
33	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Christian life is pictured as a race which is headed in the direction of godliness and, eventually, heaven. No true Christian will permanently stop or drop out of the race. Real believers heed God's admonition to run. Christians should run with energy and endurance, laying aside any encumbrances. Because Christ has run successfully, all who follow Him will also finish their race successfully. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Looking for God's promises of assurance that He owns us and will help us finish life's race 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Examining the two goals every Christian should run hard after Discussing common hindrances that the Christian must lay aside Trusting Christ to enable us to finish the race
34	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The spiritual disciplines are like a spiritual workout to strengthen your walk with God. Though the spiritual disciplines are tools to help you draw on God's grace, they are not the ultimate goal. Believers throughout the Bible have practiced spiritual disciplines. The spiritual disciplines are valuable because they put you in contact with Scripture and the God of Scripture. The spiritual disciplines are to be pursued and practiced with a watchful eye against common pitfalls such as routine, complacency, pride, and impatience. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Begin the spiritual disciplines with small goals—start with a verse, write the verse, study the verse, then apply the verse 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exploring what spiritual disciplines are and their value Uncovering dangers of the spiritual disciplines Taking small steps to begin integrating the spiritual disciplines into daily life

<p>35</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The spiritual disciplines are a means to reach the goal of God Himself. • The spiritual disciplines include taking in the Word, prayer, Christian relationships, silence and solitude, fasting, and journaling. • The discipline of the Word includes hearing the Word, examining the Word, memorizing the Word, and meditating on the Word. • The discipline of prayer is regularly modeled by our Lord in the Gospel accounts. • The discipline of Christian relationships are essential to spiritual growth. • The disciplines of fasting, silence and solitude, and journaling are not practiced by themselves. They are to be exercised with other disciplines like prayer and Bible intake. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review of major facts already studied 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exploring the spiritual disciplines further
------------------	--	---	---