Dynamic Christian Living SCOPE & SEQUENCE

Lesson	Target Truths	Student's Lesson	Life Application
1	 The word salvation means "deliverance." God provides salvation because He cares about our need and His glory. God offers salvation freely, but we must choose to accept it. Salvation frees us from sin and gives us the power to resist it. 	Three terms associated with salvation—repentance, faith, and regeneration	Understanding the meaning of "salvation" Challenging students to trust Jesus Christ as their Savior
2	 Salvation is necessary because God cannot tolerate sin, but people are sinners. Salvation includes regeneration, redemption, remission, justification, and reconciliation. 	Four terms associated with salvation—redemption, remission, justification, and reconciliation	Understanding why we need salvation Challenging students to trust Christ as their Savior
3	 Salvation is important because it affects both our current and future conditions. To receive salvation, I must believe that Jesus is God; I am a sinner; Jesus paid my sin debt by His death; and He rose from the dead. 	 What does and does not save a person? The parable of the Pharisee and the Tax Collector 	Contrasting the conditions of the saved and unsaved Understanding the elements of the gospel
4	 We can know for sure that we are saved from condemnation. We can know for sure that we have new life in Christ, as well as eternal life in heaven. The Book of 1 John identifies several proofs for determining if we have eternal life. 	More evidences of salvation— the Holy Spirit's work and service	Evaluating the evidences of salvation in our lives
5	 God gave us the Bible through inspiration, organization, compilation, and preservation. Inspiration means that God directed the writing of Scripture so that, while retaining the style and tone of the writers, the end result was the correct, trustworthy, authoritative Word of God. The Bible itself claims to be divinely inspired and authoritative. God gave us the Bible to establish truth and to provide an accurate record of Himself and His will. 	What is inspiration? Who wrote the Bible? Human authorship/Divine authorship	Understanding that the Bible's divine inspiration means that it possesses divine authority Studying the Bible not just to know about God, but also to know God Himself
6	 We need to be prepared to explain and offer support 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. We believe that the Bible is God's inspired Word because of its unique unity, its amazing accuracy, its remarkable preservation, its fulfilled prophecies, and its powerful effects. 	Fulfilled prophecy Life transformation Project—interpreting the significance of the Bible's divine inspiration	Understanding the unique nature of the Bible Exploring why the inspiration of the Bible is important
7	 The Bible is one book in the sense that it really has only one author—God. The Bible is a collection of many books in the sense that it was written by many different people. 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. 	The plan of the Bible The Bible's central figure and message Project—evidence of God's grace in the Bible	Appreciating the Bible's unity and diversity Recognizing that we need all of God's Word to hear God's complete message
8	 Certain books, such as those in the Apocrypha, were not recognized as being inspired by God. The Bible "canon" is made up of those books inspired by God and recognized as the standard that governs our lives. God warns us against adding to or subtracting from His Word. 	Three ways we can prove we believe the Bible—by delighting in it, by devouring it, and by declaring it	Demonstrating which books should be considered divinely inspired and which should not Discovering how we add to or take from God's Word by our beliefs and actions

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9	We do not have the original manuscripts of the Bible today. However, we can trust the copies of the original manuscripts because of all the painstaking efforts of the scribes to ensure accuracy; because of the tremendous agreement that exists among the copies we have; and because 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.	God's Word is our final authority for the solution to our sin problem, and for how we should live	Providing solid reasons why we can trust the Bible Trusting God to continue the preservation of His message
10	The Word of God is like a mirror because it reflects our heart condition and God's glory. The Word of God is like water because it cleanses and sustains life. The Word of God is like a sword because it pierces us with conviction, defends us against temptation, and destroys false philosophies.	Further study on how the Bible is like a mirror, water, and a sword	Studying different symbols of the Bible that teach us various positive things the Bible does for us
11	 The Word of God is like a light because it shines in the darkness and guides the believer. The Word of God is like gold because it is of the greatest value, and it is pure. The Word of God is like fire because it purifies and destroys. The Word of God is like seed because as it is sown in our hearts, it produces new life. 	Further study on how the Bible is like a light, gold, fire, and seed	Studying different symbols of the Bible that teach us various positive things the Bible does for us
12	 We should read the Word of God to receive a blessing and to learn about God. We should study the Word of God to receive personal correction, to discern truth from error, and to determine our beliefs. We should apply the Word of God and let it determine our thoughts, attitudes, and actions. We should share the Word of God by teaching it to others. 	Tips for effective Bible study—have a plan and have a question How to study words, chapters, and books	Realizing that, because the Bible is true, inspired, and authoritative, we should let it determine our worldview and influence our interactions with other people
13	 Prayer is an act of worship by which the believer talks to the Father, in the name of the Son, by the power of the Holy Spirit. Our prayers should include adoration, confession, thanksgiving, and supplication. 	What is prayer?Who can pray?What is the point of prayer?Prayer list project	 Patterning our prayers to 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	 The apostles regarded prayer as an important work. Christ made prayer a priority. Christ intercedes for us as part of His present ministry. Prayer brings joy to believers. Many of the Bible's greatest events involved prayer. God's great servants recognized the importance of prayer. Prayer helps us grow spiritually. 	Prayer is important to Christ Interactive project about the importance of prayer The provided HTML in the importance of prayer The provided HTML is a provided HTML in the provided HTML in the provided HTML is a provided HTML in the provi	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	 Prayer is personal—between an individual and God. We are to pray regularly and intentionally—at a specific time and place. Prayer is private—we must shut out internal and external distractions. Prayer requires practice—it's a necessary part of life. Prayer addresses a Person—the one Person who loves you and cares most about your needs. We are to pray persistently—because prayer requires faith. 	Prayer takes effort To whom, in whose name, and in whose power should we pray? pray?	Remembering important elements of prayer and tips for effective, regular prayer Guarding against common disruptions and obstacles in our prayer time
16	 Sin hinders prayers. Sin can take the form of loving anything more than God, unbelief in God's words, a lack of forgiveness, failure to pray, impure motives, a lack of compassion, or disobedience. Sin can never change a believer's relationship to the Father, but it will certainly break fellowship with Him. 	Eight hindrances to answered prayer in Scripture identified and explained Personal examination for the presence of these hindrances	Identifying and guarding against things that hinder our prayers Asking God to search our heart for sin, and when finding it, confessing it to God

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17	 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. Christians abide in Christ and in God's Word. We should pray with attitudes of humility, persistence, sincerity, and faith. 	Prerequisites for answered prayer based in Scripture Evaluating statements about prayer	Understanding the conditions for effective prayer Evaluating whether or not we meet those conditions, and if not, taking steps necessary to change
18	 The purpose of the Lord's Prayer is to teach us how to pray. The Lord's Prayer contains six petitions—three concerning God and three concerning ourselves. God demonstrates His Fatherhood to us through adoption, provision, faithfulness, and care. God's kingship means that He is superior and majestic over all. 	Four major aspects of prayer—adoration, confession, thanksgiving, and supplication	Examining the Lord's Prayer, Christ's personal instruction on how to pray Exploring the special relationship that the Father has with believers
19	 To hallow God's name is to sanctify it, honor it, and treat it with respect. God's kingdom has two aspects—a present kingdom and a future kingdom. Because God reveals His will to us through His Word, we must know His Word in order to know His will. 	Names of God in the Old Testament Three ways the word <i>kingdom</i> is used in Scripture Insights into God's will for our lives	Honoring God's character in our prayers Submitting to God as King and desiring His kingdom to be manifested to all Expressing a desire for God's will to be done
20	 The request for daily bread refers to our present physical needs. The petition for forgiveness relates to our past sin. The petition for deliverance from evil pertains to our future spiritual needs. Forgiving others is evidence that we have been forgiven. Prayer and the Word of God supply the key weapons to fight against temptation. 	Parable of the Persistent Friend (Luke 11:5–10) Parable of the Persistent Widow (Luke 18:1–8)	Praying to God in faith for our needs, both material and spiritual Trusting God's help and comfort in our daily struggles with the temptation to sin
21	We witness to glorify God, to offer hope for people's condition, to share the gospel's power, to demonstrate love, and to warn people about sin's consequences. We should be motivated to witness by Christ's love for us and His work of sanctification in us.	What is communication? Why should a Christian communicate the gospel? Humanity's natural condition and destination	Understanding the importance of sharing the gospel with the unsaved
22	The power of the gospel is the most powerful force on Earth. The gospel has the power to save, keep, and transform us. The gospel causes an inward transformation in us that evidences itself in outward service for God.	The gospel changes our identity, desires, purpose, and destiny.	Appreciating the unique impact of the gospel on our life
23	The steps to witnessing include creating relationships, communicating what Christ means to you with truth and love, allowing the Holy Spirit to work, and following up. Witnessing is sharing with others who Christ is and what He means to you. People will only listen to our message if they see that we care about them.	The first two steps of witnessing—creating relationships and communicating Christ	Establishing personal relationships in order to show love and share the truth of Jesus Relying on God's grace to witness
24	 The first truth of the gospel is that we are all sinners. We must emphasize that every person is individually accountable to God for sin. The second truth of the gospel is that sin has a penalty. The penalty for sin is death, both physical and spiritual. 	How to present the first two truths of the gospel Principles of good communication	Realizing that all sin is committed against God, and that it has a penalty
25	 Christ died purposefully and sacrificially to pay people's sin debt. Christ took on our sin and paid it so that we could have His righteousness. Because the unsaved are blinded by Satan, they have no desire to seek God or to understand spiritual things. The Spirit reproves us of sin, righteousness, and judgment, and He invites people to come to Christ. 	Christ died for our sin I must trust Christ for salvation How to lead an unsaved person to a decision to trust Christ	Understanding that Christ's death and resurrection paid our debt to God Relying on the Holy Spirit's work to draw us to Christ, and to eliminate sin from our lives

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26	 We should be prepared to truthfully answer common questions and objections of the unsaved. God's love motivates us to share the gospel. Right attitudes are necessary for witnessing in love. 	We should be ready to hear and answer statements such as "I'm not ready to trust Christ now, so I'll do it later."	Maintaining godly attitudes when witnessing to the unsaved Preparing to host the questions and objections of the unsaved, and answering them as we are able
27	 Christ commands believers to make disciples. Follow-up shows love to new Christians. Discipleship is for the purpose of sanctification, training for ministry, and making new disciples. 	Five things new believers should do every day include: focus on Jesus; read God's Word; and pray Believers should also tell others about salvation, and join and participate in a local church	Understanding the importance of a discipleship relationship Engaging as both spiritual mentor and mentee with other Christians
28	 Both our salvation and our sanctification are through God's grace. Our sanctification begins at salvation, continues through the present, and will be completed in the future. God's grace is not a license to sin. 	Grace is the basis of our sanctification Paul's argument to the Galatian believers that salvation and sanctification come by faith	Relying on God's grace for both salvation and sanctification Fulfilling God's commands for our sanctification as the Holy Spirit works in our heart Viewing grace as a motivation to love and obey God
29	 A rule is a law that may or may not be rooted in a moral principle. A biblical principle is a fundamental truth based on God's character. Our behavior reflects what we choose to believe about God's principles. 	When to obey authority and when not to obey authority Portraits of biblical submission The heart of disobedience	Appreciating God's purpose and functions for rules and principles Understanding the difference between right and wrong authority Guarding against wrong motives for right behavior
30	 Jesus Christ has first claim on the life of every saved person. The First Claim Principle is based on Christ's person and work. 	 Applying the First Claim Principle What is an idol? What does it mean to be a servant of Christ? 	Living in a way that honors Christ's ownership over us Giving Christ the best of ourselves and our resources
31	 The Principle of Holiness means that I must be distinct from the world and pure. The Principle of Light and Darkness means that I have nothing in common spiritually with unbelievers, so I should not form close partnerships with them. The Principle of Right Thinking means that my thoughts should reflect God's truth. The Principle of the Weaker Believer means that sometimes I may have to limit my freedom to help others avoid sin. 	The Principle of Fleeing Temptation The Principle of Sexual Discipline The Principle of Identification	Implementing biblical principles to identify as a believer as God continues the process of sanctification in us
32	 God's will includes His sovereign will, His moral will, and His individual will. We can make wise decisions only if we are already following God's revealed will. We can confidently trust God during trials, knowing that He allows suffering in our lives for a purpose. 	How will my decision affect God, others, and me?	Recognizing and utilizing God- given tools to make life decisions
33	Our friendships should reflect the way God relates to us. We should avoid making friends with those who are violent, lacking in self-control, foolish, and mocking. Successful friendships require love, truth, and trust.	Characteristics of right friends and characteristics of wrong friends	Discerning godly friends from ungodly friends Investing in our good friendships
34	 The universal church is made up of all those who have received salvation through Christ. The local church is a group of believers who meet together for specific functions. The church's purpose is to grow to be like Christ, thereby glorifying Him. 	Functions of the church evident in the early church	Understanding the foundation, purpose, and work of the church Guarding against threats to the church

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35	Spiritual disciplines are tools that God uses to grow us spiritually. God, not our behavior, changes our heart.	Creating a plan for spiritual disciplines Review	Engaging in various spiritual disciplines to aid God's work of sanctification in us Disciplining our time and energy toward spiritual growth