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As you diligently study the Old Testament, you will... Introduction to the Old Testament Seminary Teacher's GuideFootnotesThemeIn the Old Testament Seminary Teacher's Guide, The Old Testament Seminary Teacher's Guide (2014)Introduction, Guide to the Old Testament Teachers seminary and Institutes of Religion states: Our goal is to help youth and young adults understand and rely on the teachings and atonement of Jesus Christ, qualify for the blessing of the temple, and prepare themselves, their families and others for eternal life with their Heavenly Father (Gospel teachings and learning : Handbook for teachers and leaders in seminaries and institutes of religion (2012), 1). To achieve our goal, we teach students the teachings and principles of the gospel, as is the case in the scriptures and in the words of the prophets. These teachings and principles are taught in a way that leads to understanding and edification. We help students fulfill their role in learning and prepare them to teach others the gospel. To achieve these goals, you and the students you teach are encouraged to include the following basics of doctrine and teaching the gospel by studying the scriptures together: teach and learn in spirit. Study the scriptures daily and read the course text. Maps to track scripture reading throughout the Old Testament can be found with Old Testament mastery maps on LDS.org and store.lds.org (paragraph 10555). Identify, understand, feel the truth and importance and apply the teachings and principles of the gospel. Explain, share, and testify about the teachings and principles of the gospel. Master of key passages from the scriptures and basic doctrines (Gospel Teaching and Learning, 10). In addition to achieving these goals, you must help students be faithful to the gospel of Jesus Christ and learn to distinguish between truth and error. Students may have questions about Church teachings, history, or positions on social issues. You can prepare students for these issues by helping them seek learning, even through learning, and faith (DC 88:118) and using the resources in Seek the Truth si.lds.org.This teacher guide has been prepared to help you succeed in achieving these goals. By helping young people become converted to the Gospel of Jesus Christ, the First Presidency called on parents, teachers, and leaders to help youth learn the gospel through their own learning and faith, discover the truth of the gospel, and strengthen their families and others by sharing their experiences, ideas, and testimonies. This will help them follow the path that will lead them to (Teaching the Gospel on the Savior's Path (2012), 2). Under the guidance of the priesthood, Young Men, Young Women, Sunday School, and Seminary organizations, working in collaboration, have developed a curriculum to help young people achieve these goals. While each organization plays a unique role in strengthening youth, the primary purpose of the entire youth curriculum is to lead youth to the Savior and to make them convert to His Gospel. The curriculum for each youth organization is designed to work in harmony with the curriculum of other youth organizations. For example: Teaching on the Savior's Path (section published in both seminary and Sunday Youth Curriculum) was jointly developed by youth organizations to help teachers, parents, and leaders learn about how the Savior taught (see Gospel Teaching and Teaching: A Handbook for Teachers and Leaders in Seminary and Institutes of Religion (2012), v-vii; Teaching the Gospel on the Savior's Path (2012), 4-5). Teaching on the Savior's Way explores how the Savior helped others internalize the sacred truths he taught by encouraging them to act with faith and to actively participate in the learning process. These principles of teaching and teaching the gospel are included in the curriculum for all youth organizations. The curriculum for all youth organizations focuses on the same fundamental doctrines. The basic doctrines highlighted in the seminary curriculum are consistent with the Basic Doctrinal Principles taught in the youth curriculum. In Sunday classes, the youth curriculum is dedicated to one of these teachings every month. In seminary, these teachings are emphasized as young people study each of the standard works. These combined efforts help to reinforce the truths that young people learn on Sundays with what they learn in seminary, and vice versa. Emphasizing these same basic doctrines in all youth curricula allows for a more seamless experience for youth, teachers and parents. The curriculum for each organization is designed to help youth deepen their understanding and testimony of the gospel and learn to teach others. To achieve this goal, both seminary materials and the youth curriculum are designed to help young people play a more active role as gospel students, discover the truths of the gospel, and explain, share, and bear witness to those truths to others. Those called to teach Sunday school, young men, young women, or seminary are more likely to see consistency in their approach to teaching and teaching the gospel. Both seminary materials and the youth curriculum are aimed at helping young people deepen their appeal. As part of this common many of the educational materials and media developed for those teaching the Sunday Youth Curriculum are also used by seminary teachers. These materials are available at LDS.org.Each youth youth plays a unique role in helping young people convert to the gospel (see Teaching the Gospel on the Path of the Savior, 12-13). For example, the curriculum used in Sunday School classes, young men and young women, focuses monthly on one basic doctrine. In contrast, seminary students learn the teachings and principles of the gospel as they learn the standard that works consistently. By studying the gospel in Sunday classes, youth can deepen their understanding of specific teachings by exploring different aspects of these truths and teaching them to each other. In seminary, youth can discover and understand the same teachings in the context of their associated truths in the scriptures and see them illustrated in the lives and teachings of individuals in the scriptures. In addition, by studying the scriptures from beginning to end, young people can grow in confidence that Heavenly Father really speaks to them through the scriptures, and gain confidence that they can turn to the scriptures and find answers to their problems and their prayers (Howard W. Hunter, Eternal Investments (address to religious educators of the Church Educational System, February 10, 1989) , 2. , si.lds.org; See also Seminary Training: Preservice readings (2004), 20, LDS.org). As young people learn the scriptures, they learn to use them effectively as future missionaries, leaders, and parents. Learning gospel teachings, both up to date and in a consistent way, helps young people deepen their understanding of the gospel and prepare them to teach the gospel of others. The Lord commanded those who teach His gospel to teach the principles of my gospel that are in the Bible and the Book of Mormon that is the fullness of the gospel (DDH 42:12). He went on to instruct that these truths should be taught as spirit directed that should be given... Prayer of Faith (DDK 42:13-14). As you prepare each lesson, look for the Spirit's guidance with prayer to help you understand the scriptures and the teachings and principles they contain. Similarly, follow the promptings of the Spirit, planning how to help your students understand the scriptures, learn from the Holy Spirit, and feel the desire to apply what they learn. In this course, the book of Moses, the book of Abraham, and the Old Testament are your main texts as you cook and teach. With prayer, exhaust the chapters or poems you will be teaching. Aims to understand the context and content of the scripture block, including the storyline, people, places, and events. As you become familiar with the context and content of each block of scriptures, strive to define the teachings and principles it contains and decide which truths are most important to your students to understand and apply. Once you have determined what your attention will be, determine which and activities will best help your students learn and apply the sacred truths found in the scriptures. This guide is designed to help you in the process. Carefully review the lesson material that corresponds to the scripture block you will be teaching. You can use all or part of the sentences for the scripture block, or you can tailor the ideas offered to the needs and circumstances of the students you teach. It is important that you help students learn the entire set of scriptures in each lesson. This will help students understand the full message that the scripture writer intended to convey. However, when you plan a lesson, you may find that you do not have enough time during the class period to use all the suggestions for teaching in the manual. Look for the direction of the Spirit and prayerfully take into account the needs of your disciples when you determine which parts of the scripture block to emphasize to help students feel the truth and importance of evangelical truths and apply them in their lives. If time is short, you may have to adapt other parts of the lesson by summarizing a group of verses or guiding students to a quick definition of principle or doctrine before moving on to the next group of verses. As you consider how to adapt the lesson materials, be sure to follow this advice of Elder Dallin H. Oaks of the Twelve Apostles: President Packer has often taught, in my ear, that we first accept and then adapt. If we are fully grounded in the prescribed lesson we have to give, then we can follow the Spirit to adapt it (Panel discussion with Elder Dallin H. Oaks (Seminary and Institutes of Religion satellite broadcasting, August 7, 2012); LDS.org) As you prepare to teach, remember students who have special needs. Adjust activities and expectations to help them succeed. Communicating with parents and leaders will help you stay up to date with the needs of students and help you succeed in providing meaningful and instructive experiences to students. In the run-up to class, you can use Notes and Journal tools in LDS.org or in the Library of The Gospel for Mobile. You can use these tools to celebrate the scriptures, conference speeches, articles in Church magazines, and lessons. You can also add and save notes for use during lessons. To learn more about how to use these tools, see Notes and Help magazine at LDS.org.Book Introduction to provide an overview of each book. Among other things, they explain who wrote each book, describe some of the distinctive features of each book, and provide a summary of the contents of each book. The introduction of the Scripture block provides a brief overview of the context and content scripture for each lesson. Scripture blocks are often divided into smaller segments or groups of verses that focus on a particular topic or action. Link for each group of verses a brief summary of events or teachings in this group of verses. Teaching helps explain the principles and methods of gospel teaching. They can help you in your efforts to improve as a teacher. Body lesson contains a guide for you when you teach and teach. It offers learning ideas, including questions, activities, quotes, diagrams and diagrams. Because teachings and principles naturally arise as a result of studying the scriptures, they are highlighted in bold to help you identify and emphasize them in your discussion with students. Photos of Church leaders and events from the scriptures are visual aids that you could show, if any, when you teach. The

25 scriptures found in Moses' book, the book of Abraham, and the Old Testament are highlighted in the context of the lessons in which they appear. Each of these lessons also contains the idea of learning for each of these passages. To help you be consistent in teaching scripture passages, scripture review activities are scattered throughout the manual. For additional ideas teaching scripture mastery, see the application of this guide or Student Resources Seminary at LDS.org. Column space in the printed teacher manual can be used to prepare a lesson, including writing notes, principles, experiences or other ideas as you feel at the initiative of the Holy Spirit. Additional quotes and explanations are provided at the end of some lessons to give you additional insight into the historical context, specific concepts, or scripture passages. Use the information in this section to prepare to answer questions or give more information as you teach. Additional commentary elements can be found in digital versions of this guide at LDS.org. Supplemental learning ideas appear at the end of some lessons. They offer doctrines and principles of teaching that cannot be defined or emphasized in the body of the lesson. They can also provide suggestions for the use of visual media such as DVD presentations and videos found LDS.org. Additional learning ideas can be found in digital versions of this guide at LDS.org. This guide contains the following elements for daily seminary teachers: 160 daily teacher lessons, teaching assists, book introductions, and resources for teaching mastery of the scriptures and Basic Doctrines. Book introductions are placed before the first lesson for each book of scriptures. The introduction book provides an overview of each book, answering the following questions: Why study this book? Who wrote this book? When and where was it written? and what are some of the hallmarks of this book? The introduction also summarizes every book. Teachers should integrate contextual and background information from the introduction of the book into lessons as needed. Every lesson in this guide is about the scripture block than on a specific concept, doctrine or principle. This format will help you and your students study the scriptures consistently and discuss doctrines and principles as they naturally emerge from the scriptures. As students learn the context in which the doctrine or principle is located, their understanding of that truth may deepen. In addition, students will be able to better see and understand the full scope of the messages that inspired scripture writers intended to convey. Teaching the scriptures in this way will also help students learn to discover and apply eternal truths in their personal scripture study. Each lesson does not emphasize all segments of the scripture block. Some segments get less attention because they are less central to the general message inspired by the writer or because they may be less applicable to youth. You are responsible for adapting these materials to meet the needs and interests of the students you teach. You can adapt the lesson ideas in this guide by choosing to pay more attention to a particular doctrine or principle than this is the lesson, or by choosing to pay less attention to the segment of the scripture block that is detailed in the manual. Look for the Holy Spirit guide to help you make these adaptations as you cook and teach. In the body of each lesson, you will find that several key doctrines and principles are highlighted in bold. These teachings and principles are defined in the curriculum because (1) they reflect the central message of the scripture block, (2) they are particularly applicable to the needs and circumstances of students, or (3) they are key truths that can help students deepen their relationship with the Lord. Keep in mind that the Old Testament teaches many truths that go beyond those defined in the curriculum. President Boyd K. Packer of the Twelve Apostles taught that the scriptures contain infinite combinations of truths that will meet the needs of every human being in all circumstances (Ces Symposium on the Doctrine and Covenants/Church History, August 10, 1993 LDS.org; see also Seminary: Preservice Readings (2004), 69, LDS.org). During learning, students constantly provide them with the opportunity to define doctrines and principles in the scriptures. When students express the truths they discover, they can often use words that are different from how doctrine or principle is indicated in this guide, that are used in the manual or that they define a truth that is not mentioned in the curriculum. However, if a student's statement is doctrinally incorrect, it is your responsibility carefully help the student correct his statement while maintaining an atmosphere of love and trust. This can provide an important learning experience for students in your class. This guide contains 160 daily seminary lessons. You can adapt lessons and walk as needed for a long time you have to teach this course. See the app at the end of this guide for a sample walk guide. The Pace Guide is based on a 36-week or 180-day school year and includes 20 flexible days that can be used to adapt daily lessons, help students master key scripture passages and basic doctrines, review previous materials, administer and review required assessments, and allow for schedule breaks. The Old Testament Study Guide for Home School Students can be used in daily seminary programs as a resource to provide students with makeup work. Lessons in the study guide for homework-based students are parallel to those presented in this guide. Students who have excessive absence may be assigned to complete assignments in a study guide that correspond to the content they missed in the classroom. Jobs can be printed LDS.org, so you don't need to provide all the guidance for students who have to do makeup work. For more information on the Old Testament Guide to Study for Seminary Home Learning Students, see a section called the Home Seminary Program in these introductory materials. Learning helps you show up in the fields of this guide. This teaching helps explain and illustrate how you and the students you teach can apply the Basics of Doctrine and Teaching the Gospel in your old-time study. They also offer suggestions on how to use different learning methods, skills and approaches effectively. As you understand the principles in the teaching, you are looking for ways to practice and apply them consistently in your teachings. To help students appreciate eternal truths and increase their confidence in learning and teaching from the scriptures, seminaries and institutes of religion (SILs) have chosen a number of scripture passages for students to master during each course of study. In addition, a list of Basic Doctrines was included, which included key doctrines that students must understand, believe and live for four years in seminary and for the rest of their lives. A guide for each course was prepared to emphasize the Basic Doctrines as they arise during the student's consistent scripture study. Many scriptures have been chosen wisely by basic doctrines, so when you teach excerpts from the scriptures, you will also teach Basic Doctrines. As people cherish eternal truths in their minds and hearts, the Holy Spirit will bring these truths to their memory in difficult times. Give them the courage to act with faith (see John 14:26). President Howard W. Hunter taught, I urge you to use the scriptures in your teachings and do everything in your power to help students use them and feel comfortable with them. I would like our young people to be confident in the scriptures. We want students to be confident in the power and truths of the scriptures, confident that their Heavenly Father is indeed speaking to them through the scriptures, and confident that they can turn to the scriptures and find answers to their problems and prayers. We hope that none of your students will leave your class scared, confused or ashamed, that they can't find the help they need because they don't know the scriptures well enough, to find the appropriate passages (Eternal Investments (Eternal Investments (address to CES religious teachers, February 10, 1989), 2, si.lds.org; see also Seminary: Preservice Readings (2004, LDS.org), context and doctrines and principles studied by students during the week in the student study guide. An introduction to the lesson will help you learn which parts of the scripture block will be highlighted in the lesson. The body of the lesson gives you guidance while learning and learning. It offers learning ideas, including questions, activities, quotes, diagrams and diagrams. Poems are grouped according to where changes in context or content occur throughout the scriptures. The reference to each group of verses is accompanied by a brief summary of events or teachings in this group of verses. Because teachings and principles naturally arise as a result of studying the scriptures, they are highlighted in bold to help you identify and emphasize them in your discussion with students. The last paragraph of each lesson gives you a glimpse into the next unit. Share this paragraph with your students at the end of each lesson to help them look forward to studying the scriptures over the coming week. Under the guidance of local priesthood leaders and a SIA representative, home seminary classes can be organized in places where students are unable to attend a daily class because of distance or other factors (such as disability). Home seminary classes are generally not available where daily (weekday) classes are held through early morning or overtime. The home-schooling program allows students to get credit in seminary by completing individual lessons at home rather than attending classes on weekdays. These lessons are in a separate guide called the Old Testament study for seminary students. Once a week, students meet with a seminary teacher to their work and participate in the classroom lesson. The student learning guide and weekly classroom lessons are also explained below. The Old Testament Study Guide for Home School Students is designed to help a home-schooling student gain Old Testament learning experience similar to that of a seminary student who attends classes on weekdays. Thus, the pace of student leadership training, as well as the doctrines and principles it emphasizes parallel material in this guide. Student learning leadership also includes scripture training. Excerpts from Scripture are viewed in context as they appear in the scriptures, and often written activities are provided in lessons that address passages. Each week, home seminary students must complete four lessons from the student teaching manual and participate in the weekly lesson given by their seminary teacher. Students complete moderate assignments from the Scripture Study Guide in their scripture study diaries. Students must have two scripture study diaries so that they can leave one with their teacher and continue to work in the other. As students meet with their teacher each week, one journal is washed to a home study teacher and another is given back to the student for use for next week's lessons. (For example, within one week, a student completes assignments in Journal 1. Then the student brings the journal to the class and gives it to the teacher. All seminary students are encouraged to study the scriptures daily and read the text for the course, but students who are trained at home should understand that they must spend an additional 30 to 40 minutes on each of the four home-schooling lessons in each unit and attend a weekly home-schooling lesson. Each unit in the Old Testament Guide to the home teaching of seminary students corresponds to five lessons in the teacher's daily guide. After every fifth lesson in this guide, you'll find one weekly home lesson. Home teaching lessons will help students consider, deepen their understanding and apply the teachings and principles they learned when they completed lessons in the student learning guide during the week. These lessons may also explore additional truths not covered in student study guidance. (For help planning lesson schedules, you can find in the app of this guide for home-school teachers.) As a home teacher, you need to have a deep understanding of what your students are learning at home week so you can answer questions and create meaningful discussions when you meet them. Ask students to bring their scriptures, study the scriptures and students learn manuals on a weekly class so they can address them during class. Adapting lessons according to the needs of the students you teach and in accordance with the guidance of the Holy Spirit. You can also refer to the teacher's daily lessons in this guide as you prepare and teach. Learning teaching helps and the methods used in daily lessons can help enrich your weekly learning. Meet any special needs of the students you teach. For example, if a student has difficulty writing, allow them to use a voice recording device or dictate thoughts to a family member or friend who can write down their answers. At the end of each weekly lesson, collect students' scripture diaries and encourage them to continue their studies. Give them a scripture study journal for next week's assignments, as outlined above in a section called the Home Study Guide. (Under the guidance of priesthood leaders and parents, seminary teachers can communicate electronically with seminary students attending seminary at home.) When you read assignments in students' scripture study diaries, react periodically to their work by writing a small note or commenting on them the next time you see them. You can also look for other ways to provide support and meaningful feedback. This will help students learn that you care about their work and help motivate them to be careful in their responses. Much of the students' efforts to learn key scriptures will be made as home-schooling lessons are completed. Home-wrapped teachers can monitor students' efforts during home schooling, inviting students to read or revise scripture passages that appear in the text for this week's unit of study. The Old Testament Seminary Teaching Guide (otm.lds.org) and the Old Testament Guide to Home Teaching Seminary students are available on LDS.org and at the Library of the Gospel for Mobile. Digital versions of the training guide contain additional comments and background information, additional learning ideas, and media resources that are not included in this print guide due to space constraints. Teachers can visit the seminaries and institutes of religion (si.lds.org) website for help in preparing lessons and finding additional learning ideas. Teachers and students can use online and mobile notes and magazine tools to take notes and add notes to digital versions of these guides when preparing lessons and learning the scriptures. Teacher's teaching aids and guidance on teaching students are also available LDS.org in alternative formats (such as PDF, ePub and mobi (Kindle). ContentNo Related ContentnoContentText ContentnoContentText lds seminary old testament student manual

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