

Annual SSPB Conference 2015
Sunday School Superintendents': Essentials of Leadership
Steps to a Healthy Sunday School

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What are the topics we'll cover this week?

- Role and benefits of Sunday School
- Role of the pastor and the superintendent/director of Sunday School
- How to communicate Sunday School's purpose to church leaders and the congregation

Today's Topic

- Role and benefit of Sunday School
- Role – part Sunday School has in the life of our congregation
- Benefit – good or helpful result or effect
- God's Word: A Lamp to My Feet (Psalm 119)

Source: Merriam-Webster Dictionary

How do I effectively, efficiently use what I learn this week?

- Choose strategies that fit your church.
- Focus on your own leadership role.
- Apply principles and instructions to the age level(s) you serve.
- Adapt information to the specific ministry in which you work.
- Review all of the Haysead & Haystead (2000) topics.

Source: Haysead & Haystead (2000), pp. 7-14

What is Christian education?

- Using the light and darkness analogy,
- Christian education is leading believers in Christ
- out of the darkness of ignorance of the Word of God
- to the light of the knowledge, understanding, and application of God's word.

Source: Minor (2008), p. 17

Why is Christian education necessary?

- Jesus commanded us to teach His teachings (Matthew 28.19-20).
- People need to know why they believe what they believe.

What is Sunday School?

- Started in 1780 in England
- Used to keep kids from getting into trouble
- Provided basic instruction especially in reading

What is Sunday School? (continued)

- Moves people from membership to discipleship
- Bible school especially for children
- Bible knowledge training activity
- Leadership building academy
- Evangelistic tool
- Nurturing tool

Why “Sunday” School?

- People are already at church on Sunday.
- Yes, there’s the tradition of Sunday School.
- Yes, churches can have “Sunday” School on other days.

What is the status of Sunday School?

- 60% of children don’t attend church
- Fewer than 15% of children attending Sunday School made a decision to follow Jesus.
- Youth in their early college years are walking away from faith at an unprecedented rate.
- Church attendance across the United States is experiencing decline instead of growth.

Note: This report is from the 1920’s!

Source: Mears (2012), pp. 9-10

Should Sunday School be the same yesterday, today, and forever?

- Hebrews 13.8, "Jesus Christ is the same yesterday and today and forever."
- From too many people’s experience of going to Sunday School as a child, through their teenage years and now as church leaders, little seems to have changed.
- We are in danger of translating the above verse to "Sunday School the same yesterday, today and forever."
- Without change there may not be a Sunday School tomorrow.

Source: Sunday School Help (n.d.)

Is your Sunday School in need of a special growth and renewal effort?

1. Over the past five years, has your Sunday School had an average yearly increase in attendance?
2. Do you have at least 10% more children, youth, and young adults attending each week, compared to five years ago?
3. Can you name at least four new families who have started attending your Sunday School during the past two years?
4. Do at least 75% of the persons who attend your worship services also attend your Sunday School?

Source: Sunday School Help (n.d.)

Is your Sunday School in need of a special growth and renewal effort? (continued)

5. Do you have a class for every person of every age who might come to your Sunday School?
6. Are your Sunday School teachers doing everything possible to make each of their lessons interesting and relevant?
7. Does your church offer help and support (workshops, books and other resources) to your Sunday School teachers?
8. Do you provide social and fellowship opportunities for all individuals and for families on a regular basis?

Source: Sunday School Help (n.d.)

Is your Sunday School in need of a special growth and renewal effort? (continued)

9. When new persons or families come to your Sunday School, are they accepted and truly made to feel welcome?
10. Does your Sunday School offer all members opportunities for service to God and their fellowman?
11. Are all of your members committed to God, His Word and doing His will, and to sharing Jesus Christ with others?
12. Does your Sunday School have a “goal” and a plan for outreach and growth?

If you answered “no” to four or more of these questions, your church and Sunday School are in need of a special growth and renewal effort. You need help making the “connection.”

Source: Sunday School Help (n.d.)

What are the Sunday School’s 10 biggest problems?

- #10 – Lack of good Sunday school literature and resources.
- #9 – Lack of money.
- #8 – Lack of space and/or Christian educational facilities.
- #7 – Lack of support for Sunday school by local congregation and local leaders.
- #6 – Lack of concern about Sunday school by clergy and denominational leaders.

Source: Sunday School Help (n.d.).

What are the Sunday School's 10 biggest problems?

- #5 – Lack of growth in all age groups.
- #4 – Lack of children and youth within the Sunday school.
- #3 – Shortage of teachers and workers.
- #2 – Lack of spiritual growth.
- #1 – Lack of training of Sunday school teachers and workers

Source: Sunday School Help (n.d.).

What are the unchanging ingredients of a successful Sunday School as ministry?

- Meet Jesus.
- The Bible
- Relationships
- Complete a plan.
- Change lives.
- Small groups

Source: Mears (2012), p. 11; Taylor (2009), pp. 10-11

What is a high definition (HD) Sunday School?

An HD Sunday School has clarity in the following 5 areas:

- Role (Function)
- Purpose
- Growth
- Leadership
- Passion

Source: Taylor (2009)

Why Sunday School? Benefits

- People of all ages grow in faith, knowledge, and vision.
- People, including seekers and others new to the church, find acceptance.
- People at all levels of maturity discover new ways to serve God and others.
- The total church is strengthened in all areas of its ministry.

Source: Haysead & Haystead (2000), pp. 17-22

Why Sunday School? Purpose

- Guide people in discovering and applying Bible truth.
- Provide positive interaction that provides encouragement and support.
- Promote opportunities to serve God and minister to others.
- Equip and motivate teachers and students to reach people for Christ and incorporate them into the life of the church (Ephesians 4.11-12).

Sources: Haysead & Haystead (2000), pp. 23-30; Taylor (2009), pp. 8-23

Why Sunday School? Purpose (continued)

- It gives the church's DNA a natural, functional, practical expression.
- Develops leaders.
- Gives intentionality to our good intentions.
- It keeps the church small.

Sources: Haysead & Haystead (2000), pp. 23-30; Taylor (2009), pp. 8-23

How can our Sunday School be effective and efficient?

- Plan, plan, plan!
- Do, do, do!
- Evaluate, evaluate, evaluate!
- Adapt, adapt, adapt!

"We must adjust to changing times and still hold to unchanging principles."

President Jimmy Carter

What are the basics of planning?

- Strategy (foundation)
- Tactics (framework)
- Vision (strategy), mission (strategy), goals (tactics), objectives (tactics)
- Assessment/Evaluation (strategy/tactics)

Why is the Sunday School's foundation important?

- The foundation is the most important of a building.
- Foundations are built down in the dirt.
- They are built with toil and sweat.
- The width, depth, and strength of the building are a direct result of the foundation.
- Laying a strong foundation takes time, patience, and endurance,

Taylor (2009), pp. 30-35

Why are vision, mission, goals, and objectives necessary?

- They tell us where we're trying to go. (vision)
- They tell us what we'll do. (mission, goals, objectives)
- They tell us how we'll do it. (mission, goals, objectives)

Source: Minor (2008), pp. 2-3

What is an organization's vision?

A vision statement tells what the organization will be when it reaches maturity; what is the ultimate aim of the organization.

Example: "We will become the largest full-service grocery store in North Mississippi."

Source: Minor (2008), p. 3

What is an organization's mission?

The mission statement tells how the organization will achieve its vision; it narrows the focus of the vision.

Example: "(We will become the largest full-service grocery store in North Mississippi) through providing quality products and services at reasonable prices."

Source: Minor (2008), p. 4

What are an organization's goals?

- Goals are quantifiable, time specific statements describing in general terms how an organization will achieve its mission.
- *There will always be more than one goal.*

Source: Minor (2008), p. 3

What are an organization's goals? (continued)

- Examples of goals for the grocery store are listed below:
 1. Achieve "excellent" responses on 100% of customer satisfaction surveys within the first year of operation.
 2. Have the most competitive prices in the area within the first six months of operation.

Source: Minor (2008), p. 3

What are an organization's objectives?

- Objectives are also quantifiable and time specific like goals.
- They are specific in nature, have a timeline within the timeline of the goal, and support the achievement of goals.
- *Each goal will have two or more objectives.*

Source: Minor (2008), p. 3

What are an organization's objectives? (continued)

Examples of objectives for the goal of having the most competitive prices for the grocery store are listed below:

1. Perform a pricing survey of area competitors monthly beginning within the first month of operation.
2. Check pricing of other suppliers every other month beginning in the second month of operation.
3. Offer special bonus buys to customers weekly beginning with the grand opening.
4. Continuously evaluate the effectiveness of pricing strategies beginning during the grand opening.
5. Develop a detailed evaluation of pricing strategies by the end of month six of operation.

Source: Minor (2008), p. 3

What should be your Sunday School's vision? (continued)

- *Then I, John, saw the holy city, New Jerusalem (Hebrews 12.22-24; Revelation 21.9-10; John 14.2), coming down out of heaven from God, prepared as a bride adorned for her husband (Revelation 21.2, NKJV).*
- The church will reach maturity at the Second Coming of Christ.
- In short, the vision of the church is heaven.

Source: Minor (2008), p. 3

What should be our Sunday School's mission?

➤ Mission of the Church

19 Go ye therefore, and teach all nations, baptizing them in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost: 20 Teaching them to observe all things whatsoever I have commanded you: and, lo, I am with you always, even unto the end of the world. Amen (Matthew 28.19-20).

➤ The church is to save unsaved souls and help saved souls.

Source: Minor (2008), p. 4

What goals should guide our Sunday School?

Examples:

Goal 1: Bring at least 20 more young men into Sunday School in the next year.

Goal 2: Grow the older adult Sunday School class by at least 20 senior citizens over the next year.

What objectives should guide our Sunday School?

Example:

Goal 1: Bring at least 20 more young men into Sunday School in the next year.

Objective 1: Implement a young men's class targeting at least ten young men over the next three months.

Objective 2: Provide Sunday School styled mentorship classes for community youth with a minimum of ten young men starting next month.

Where do I start in thinking about Sunday School?

- Make all teaching/activities Bible-centered.
- Keep nurturing (saved) and evangelizing (unsaved) in mind at all times.
- Choose age/maturity appropriate curriculum.
- Always recognize students' real world needs.
- Understand the different ways people learn.
- Define and understand the teacher's/facilitator's role.

Source: Haysead & Haystead (2000), pp. 31-52

What is the learning process?

- Listen: Give attention/receive information.
- Explore: Examine life and the Word.
- Discover: Find the truth.
- Appropriate: Embrace the truth.
- Assume responsibility: Apply the truth.

Source: Haysead & Haystead (2000), pp. 46-48

What else is there to know about the learning process?

- Types of learners
- Bloom's Taxonomy of Learning

What is teaching?

- Teaching is an art and a science.
- Two major approaches or styles by age: pedagogy and andragogy.
- Pedagogy is the art and science of teaching children.
- Andragogy is the art and science of helping adults (as maturing human beings) learn.

Source: Minor (2008), p. 23

What is teaching? (continued)

- To facilitate learning, teachers of children are much more “directors” of learning.
- Teachers lead the learning process as a person of expertise.
- Teachers of adult learners are facilitators of learning.
- Teachers coordinate exchanges of knowledge among student(s) to student(s), student(s) to teacher, and teacher to student(s).

Source: Minor (2008), p. 23

What is the teacher's/facilitator's role?

- Motivator (Proverbs 3)
- Expert (2 Peter 3.18)
- Role model (1 Thessalonians 2.12; Colossians 3.15-17, 23; Titus 2.7-8)
- Friend (John 15.15)

Sources: Haysead & Haystead (2000), p. 49; Halverson (1991), p. 9; Taylor (2009), pp. 55-67

Why are Sunday School teachers accountable?

- Accountability is the biblical principle that humankind is answerable to our Maker for our thoughts, words, and deeds (Romans 14.12).
- Christians are accountable to God individually (Romans 14.12), and collectively as well (Ephesians 4.25).

What are some effective teaching methods?

- Teach using pre-determined lesson aims.
- Ensure lesson aims deal with biblical knowledge and life application.
- Make every second meaningful in support of the lesson aims.
- Use a variety of learning activities.
- Set the right mix of teacher input and student discovery.

Source: Haysead & Haystead (2000), pp. 53-88

How do we build our Sunday School?

- Organize.
- Don't forget Sunday School's worship components.
- Use a balanced curriculum.
- Prepare a long-range plan/calendar.

Source: Mears (2012), p. 14-30

How should we organize our Sunday School?

- Set goals (attendance, baptisms, etc.).
- Set and hold high standards
- Organize to teach (and reach).
- Choose members with proven Christian leadership abilities.

Source: Mears (2012), pp. 16-17, 27, 29

How should we organize our Sunday School? (continued)

- Determine positions/people needed.
- Determine teaching clusters/teams.
- Form age-level divisions.
- Consider special needs section(s).
- Consider proper teacher/student ratio.
- Prepare an organizational chart.

Sources: Haysead & Haystead (2000), pp. 90-128

What are some other considerations in organizing a Sunday School?

- Prepare job descriptions.
- Outline team strategic work plans.
- Prepare a safety plan.
- Check adequacy of liability insurance coverage.
- Consider transportation needs

Source: Haysead & Haystead (2000), pp. 90-128

What is a team?

- A group of people
- with a full set of complementary skills required
- to complete a task, job, or project.

Source: www.businessdictionary.com/definition/team.html#ixzz3sLB1Y7yn

What is team learning?

- The alignment and development of the capacity of a team
- to create the results its members truly desire.
- It builds on the disciplines of building shared vision and personal mastery.

Source: Senge (1990), pp. 233-269

What is team learning? (continued)

To be successful, team members must engage in dialog characterized by:

- The suspension of members' assumptions
- The acceptance of every team member as a colleague of every other team member
- The existence of a facilitator who holds the team members to the context of the dialog they have jointly defined.

Source: Senge (1990), pp. 233-269

What are the criteria for identifying teachers?

- Caring person
- Communication skills
- Working knowledge of the Bible
- Faithfulness to the church
- Have personal integrity

Sources: Halverson (1991), pp. 13

How do get and keep volunteers?

- Be sold on Sunday School yourself.
- "Discover" potential teachers
- Develop a good marketing plan.
- Utilize a volunteer survey.
- Prepare and share job descriptions.
- Put the right people in the right place.

Sources: Haysead & Haystead (2000), pp. 157-192; Halverson (1991), pp. 12-13

How do get and keep volunteers? (continued)

- Make it personal.
- Observe your volunteers in action.
- Follow up.
- Conduct ongoing training
- Caring, supporting, and motivating teachers

Source: Haysead & Haystead (2000), pp. 157-192; Halverson (1991), pp. 15

How do we find and train leaders and followers in the church?

- It all begins with the preached and taught Word of God.
- The Word feeds and equips believers to do the work of the ministry (2 Timothy 3.16-17 and Ephesians 4.11-12).
- We should back the Word up with prayer (Luke 10.2).

Source: Minor (2008), p. 16

How do we find and train leaders and followers in the church?

- We should never “beg” people to lead or follow.
- We should rather try them on smaller tasks building them to a confidence and experience level to tackle larger tasks (Matthew 25.21).
- If no one is available, consider combining tasks, delaying implementation or collaborating with another congregation.

Source: Minor (2008), p. 16

How do we develop an effective training program?

- Identify relevant printed, online materials.
- Design different types of training experiences.
 - Use in the classroom training.
 - Use one-on-one training.
 - Utilize district and regional CLS’.

Source: Haysead & Haystead (2000), pp. 184-190, Halverson (1991), pp. 18-21

How do we develop an effective training program? (continued)

- Adapt to your teachers’ needs.
- Use the appropriate physical space.
- Set regular planning and training meetings.
- Prepare a continuous training calendar.

Source: Haysead & Haystead (2000), pp. 184-190, Halverson (1991), pp. 18-21

What are some examples of effective training workshops?

- Bachus (2014): Suggested plan for outreach and in-reach workshop (p. 51)
- Halverson (1991): ABCs of teaching and orientation to your church’s teaching
- Others

What about facilities?

- Make spaces conducive to learning considering age appropriateness.
- Ensure furniture and equipment are available.
- Space may dictate type of learning activities.
- Schedule and conduct maintenance and evaluation.

Source: Haysead & Haystead (2000), pp. 193-229

What are the fundamentals of a HD Sunday School?

- Proper enlistment of officers
- Quality training
- Ongoing Sunday School leadership meetings
- Open enrollment
- Starting new classes

Source: Taylor (2009), pp. 35-37

What can we say about failure and the Sunday School?

- Failure occurs when we cease to execute processes properly.
- Success and failure only differ in our willingness to pay the price.
- Time will reveal if we failed.
- Failed Sunday Schools have “closed” curriculum and are filled with “master teachers.”

Source: Taylor (2009), pp. 35-37

What are some of the characteristics of a failing Sunday School?

- Biblical liberalism
- Too much concentration on felt-need instead of assessed-need curriculum.
- A de-emphasis on Sunday School (emphasis on multiple worship services)
- Pastor’s over infatuation with worship service.
- Meet for the sake of meeting
- Only for Bible study and fellowship (not mission)
- No standards for leadership

Source: Taylor (2009), pp. 35-37

How can we “win” in Sunday School?

Don't beat ourselves.

Practice the fundamental disciplines of the game.

Source: Taylor (2009), p. 72

How do we use Sunday School to evangelize?

- Don't overlook the worship components of Sunday School.
- Plan outreach efforts.
- Consider ways to attract members who don't attend Sunday School.
- Turn visitors into regular attenders.
- Remember that “sheep attract sheep.”

Sources: Mears (2012), p. 208; 225-228 Haysead & Haystead (2000), pp. 229-265; Bachus (2014), p. 6; Collier (2014)

What is the difference between outreach and in-reach?

- Outreach focuses on non-members.
- In-reach focuses on members.

Source: Bachus (2014), pp. 21; Collier (2014)

Why is there an urgent need for outreach and in-reach in the Sunday School?

- We have a biblical mandate individually (2 Timothy 2.15) and collectively (John 4.35)
- We're living in the last days.
- There are still millions of people not regularly attending church.
- We have to overcome complacency and apathy.

Source: Bachus (2014), pp. 1-5; Collier (2014)

Why do believers not witness?

- We are conditioned by the world instead of the Word.
- We're scared!
- We haven't had the proper training.
- We're not in fellowship with God like we ought to be.
- We lack a cohesive strategy.

Source: Taylor (2009), pp. 44-54; Collier (2014)

What should be the goal focus of Sunday School outreach and in-reach?

1. Recruitment
2. Enrollment
3. Attendance
4. Retention
5. Leadership

Source: Bachus (2014), pp. 34

How do we grow our Sunday School?

- Through outreach (evangelism)
- Through in-reach (worship but not Sunday School attendees)

Source: Bachus (2014), pp. 10-12; Collier (2014)

How do we grow our Sunday School? (continued)

Objectives:

- Saved
- Unsaved
- Un-churched
- Backslidden)

Source: Bachus (2014), pp. 1-8

Who should be reached for Sunday School?

- Neighbors, friends, co-workers, etc.
- Church members not in Sunday School
- Church members with sporadic Sunday School attendance
- Non-member attending worship but not Sunday School
- Non-member not attending church or Sunday School anywhere

Source: Bachus (2014), pp. 15-16; Collier (2014)

Why is evaluation important?

“The biggest “room” is the room for improvement.”

What questions should we ask in our evaluation? (Set 1)

- How do you know you're effective?
- What did I do well?
- What did I do not so well?
- What should I change?

Source: Minor (2008), p. 22

What questions should we ask in our evaluation? (Set 2)

- Did we count your numbers?
- Do we teach the word of God?
- Do we win souls for Christ?
- Do we actively enlist youth for Christian service?

Source: Mears (2012), pp. 16-19

What questions should we ask in our evaluation? (Set 3)

1. What is the average attendance each week for each of the classes in your Sunday school?
2. How do current attendance numbers compare to attendance numbers from five years ago?
3. When was the last time that you formed a new Sunday school class?
4. What is the greatest strength of your Sunday school?
5. What is its greatest weakness?
6. What could be done to strengthen weaknesses and attract people to your Sunday school?

Source: Sunday School Help (n.d.)

What questions should we ask in our evaluation? (Set 3 continued)

7. What positive impact is made in your congregation because of the experience of the church school?
8. What do the actions of your congregation project about their attitude toward the Sunday school?
9. Are the most talented persons in your congregation teaching in your Sunday school?
10. What recognition is given to people who serve in your Sunday school?
11. Other than teaching, what can people do to support your Sunday school?

Source: Sunday School Help (n.d.)

What questions should we ask in our evaluation? (continued)

- Do we have adequate room?
- Do we have an appropriate schedule?
- Do we have a balanced program?

Source: Mears (2012), pp. 16-19

What are ways to improve our Sunday School?

- Don't pass the buck! Take 100% responsibility
- Recognize the real needs of your Sunday School.
- Think positively.
- Plan inclusively.
- Make Sunday School a priority.
- Prioritize Christ first.
- Prioritize children second

Source: Mears (2012), pp. 20-30

What are our Sunday School's needs?

- Greater numbers regularly attending
- Better equipment
- More time for youth
- Better literature
- Organization
- More up-to-date teaching methods

Source: Mears (2012), pp. 21-22

What are the absolutely necessary components of any Sunday School?

Jesus' example (Matthew 13.1-9; 18-23):

- Sower (teacher)
- Seed (word)
- Soil (students)

Source: Mears (2012), p. 36-41

What can we say about effective Bible teaching?

Teaching is part of the Great Commission (a mandate of mission).

Jesus said, "go and make disciples of all nations . . . teaching them to obey everything I have commanded you" (Mathew 28.19-20, NIV).

Teaching is part of the reproductive process (a means of multiplication).

"And the things you have heard me say in the presence of many witnesses entrust to reliable men who will also be qualified to teach others" (2 Timothy 2.2, NASB)

Effective Bible teaching results in changed lives that reflect the work of the Holy Spirit in bringing people into conformity with the Lord Jesus Christ

Source: Minor (2008), p. 22

What are the basics of church reproduction?

- Everyone should be a reproducer
- Not every will be a reproducer (John 15.4)
- We have to be intentional in our efforts.
- We have to be on the same page.
- We have to believe in the best in people.

Source: Taylor (2009), pp. 100-106

What are the benefits of church reproduction?

- Develops people for God's glory
- Builds future leaders
- Edifies the church
- Greatly multiples your ministry

Source: Taylor (2009), pp. 107-106

How do we keep Sunday School family focused?

1. Consider both separate and together family activities.
2. Ensure teachers connect with students' family members as appropriate.
3. Be deliberate in involving the entire family unit.
4. Integrate family situations into the teaching.

Source: Haysead & Haystead (2000), pp. 31-52

What are the characteristics of a growing Sunday School?

- Attitude is paramount.
- Control freaks don't paralyze ministry.
- Don't chase problems but seize opportunities.
- Sunday School is a top priority in time, talent, and tithes.

Source: Taylor (2009), pp. 116-130

What are the characteristics of a growing Sunday School? (continued)

- Keep things simple.
- The preschool needs continual promotion
- Victories are celebrated without creating sacred cows.
- Facilities make a statement.

Source: Taylor (2009), pp. 116-130

What is the biblical basis for teaching in the church?

The home/parents (Deuteronomy 4.9-10; 6.1-9; 31.12)

The Great Commission (Matthew 28.19-20)

Teaching is a spiritual gift. (Romans 12.6-8; Ephesians 4.11-16)

Halverson (1991), p. 9

Based upon Jesus' example, what are the essential elements of church leadership?

1. Brings followers together (Matthew 9.36)
2. Knows his/her followers (John 10.3)
3. Followers recognize, respect the leader (John 10.4)
4. Provides spiritual fulfillment for followers (John 10.10)
5. Looks out for and provides guidance around danger (John 10.11)

Source: Minor (2008), p. 7

What are the characteristics of a qualified leader?

- Is a Christian
- Knows her or his purpose for living
- Unwavering decisions
- Unwavering courage
- Definitive plans

Mears (2005), pp. 219-222

What are the characteristics of a qualified leader? (continued)

- Willingness to do more than the assigned task (but decent and in order)
- Pleasing personality
- Sympathetic and understanding
- Loyal and cooperative
- Enthusiastic

Mears (2005), pp. 219-222

What are the positions needed for an effective Sunday School?

1. Pastor
2. Christian education committee
3. Christian education director
4. Sunday School Coordinator/Director/Superintendent
5. Administrative assistant

Sources: Haysead & Haystead (2000), pp. 135; Mears (2005), pp. 229-224

What are the positions needed for an effective Sunday School? (continued)

6. Financial secretary/data collector
7. Outreach coordinator
8. In-reach coordinator
9. Age level leaders
10. Teaching teams

Sources: Haysead & Haystead (2000), pp. 135; Mears (2005), pp. 229-224

Who are the most important Sunday School leaders?

- Pastor: champion, cheerleader
- Director/Coordinator/Superintendent
- Three essentials for these two leaders:
 - Set standards
 - Provide direction
 - Set the atmosphere for ministry

Source: Taylor (2009), pp. 134-137

Who is a G-R-E-A-T leader?

- Godly
- Relational
- Expert
- Action-oriented
- Thinker

Source: Taylor (2009), pp. 148-166

What are aspects of “keeping our sacred trust” (1 Timothy 1.11)?

- Are we asleep in our commission?
- Are we adrift to our convictions?
- Are we apathetic to our calling?
- Is there an absence of courage?

Source: Taylor (2009), pp. 148-166

How can we keep our passion for our work burning?

- Follow the example of Jesus
- Reflect on Haggai’s passion
- Practice some “Paulisms”

Source: Taylor (2009), pp. 181-193

What are some helpful tips for Sunday School Directors/Coordinators/Superintendents?

- Challenge all of the Sunday School teachers to strive for continual growth in personality, training and technique.
- Hold regular teachers' meetings
- Select teachers wisely.
- Keep the pastor informed about the work of the Sunday School.
- Work for your own spiritual growth.
- See that accurate records are kept within your Sunday School.
- Encourage department superintendents and teachers to follow up absentees.

Source: Sunday School Help (n.d.).

**What are some helpful tips for Sunday School Directors/Coordinators/Superintendents?
(continued)**

- Encourage department superintendents and teachers to follow up absentees.
- Keep your entire church informed of the work of the Sunday School – its program, its plans and its needs.
- Challenge your teachers to prepare their lessons well, to teach the Bible and its message, to continually stress the meaning of stewardship and to lead individuals to Christ and Christian maturity.
- Work directly with or as a part of the Christian Education Committee of your church to plan an overall program of Christian education for your church and the primary role of the Sunday School in that plan.
- Plan teacher training workshops and programs that will provide all of your teachers and teachers within the different departments the help, information and inspiration that they need to be better and more effective in their work of teaching within the Sunday School!

Source: Sunday School Help (n.d.).

How should our Sunday School function?

- The organization of a Sunday School should be like the works of a watch:
- ever going but out of sight;
- ever running,
- yet seldom seen.

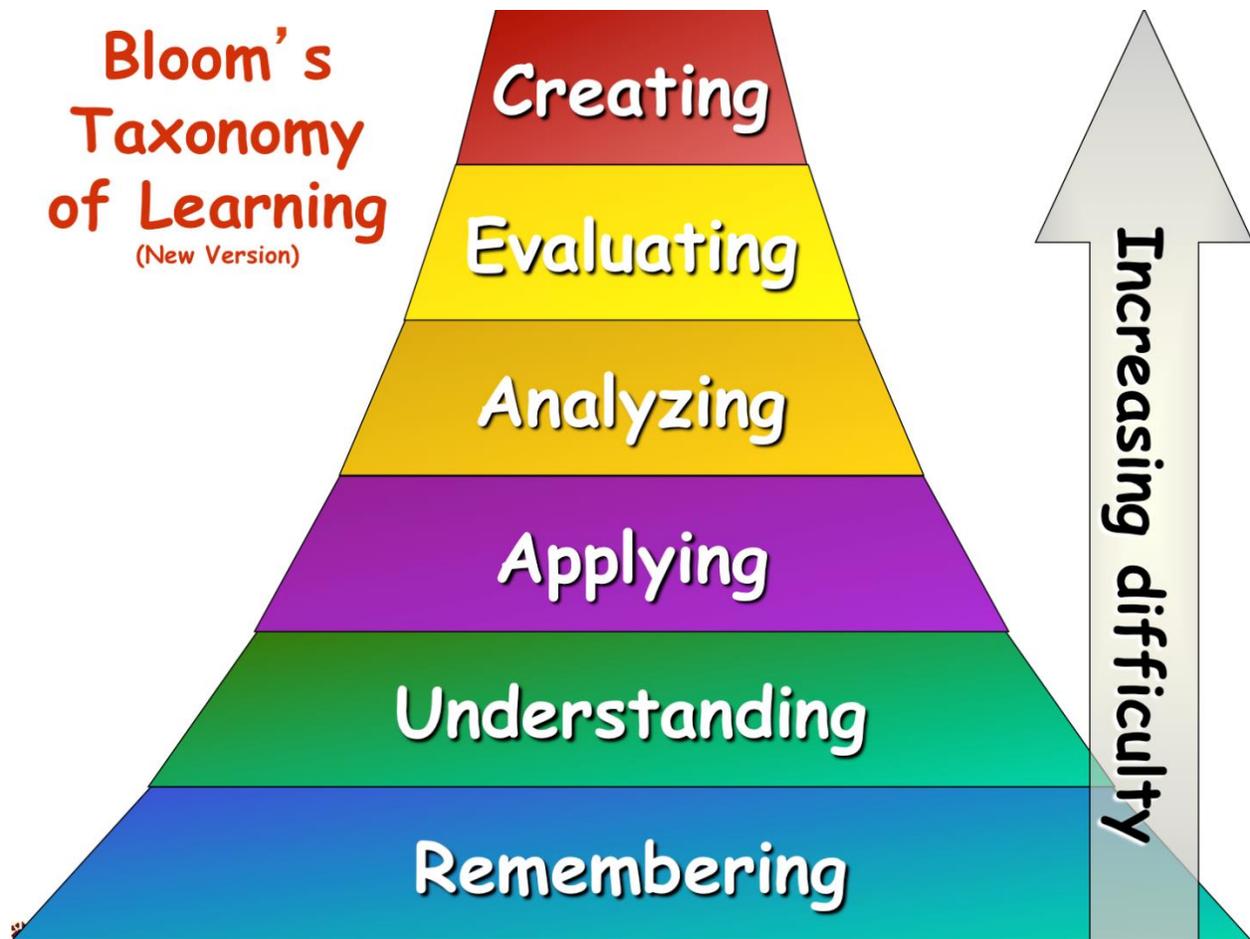
Source: Marion (1915)

THE TYPES OF LEARNERS

<p>visual learner</p>  <p>learn what they see</p>	<p>kinesthetic learner</p>  <p>learn what they do</p>	<p>auditory learner</p>  <p>learn what they hear</p>
<p>stress learner</p>  <p>learn what stresses them</p>	<p>ease learner</p>  <p>learn what relaxes them</p>	<p>scribble learner</p>  <p>learn what they write out</p>
<p>trust learner</p>  <p>learn from authority</p>	<p>teach learner</p>  <p>learn by teaching</p>	<p>copy learner</p>  <p>learn what they can copy</p>

F01 Funders and Founders

Source: <http://differenttypesnema.blogspot.com/2015/01/different-types-of-learners.html>



Source: <http://sites.duke.edu/eelandscape/2015/03/31/blooms-taxonomy/>

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