

SCHEME OF WORK**3RD TERM LESSON NOTE**

WEEKS	TOPICS	Learning Objectives: By the end of the lessons, students should be able to:
1.	Revision of second term's work	Resumption test- The reward of walking in the Holy spirit
2	God's promises and fulfilment	The birth of Isaac , state things God promised Abraham, Narrate the story of the birth of Isaac as fulfilments of God's promise
3	Paul's conversion	Explain baptism and mission of Paul, discuss importance of Paul's conversion , effects of his conversion on church in Rome
4	Paul's missionary journey	Explain the word missionary, discuss How Paul and Barnabas were selected by the Holy spirit for missionary work , list the various towns where Paul preached
5	Paul's missionary journey continued	Explain the word journey, mention major groups of people whom Paul preached, discuss importance of missionary work
6	Paul in Europe	Discuss the story of conversion of Lydia, Paul's journey from Lustra to Macedonia
7	Mid- Term break / Mid-term Test	Mid-term test / Continuous assessment / Open day
8	The letters of St. Paul	Explain the meaning of letter, list the letters of ST. Paul, discuss why Paul had to write to those communities
9	The letter of ST. Paul continued	Explain epistles, give reasons why Paul wrote letters to the communities, list major communities, explain the need to write letters to these communities , list the letters written by Paul
10	REVISIONS	REVISIONS
11	EXAMINATIONS	EXAMINATIONS
12-13	EXAMINATIONS	EXAMINATIONS

REFERENCES

1. NERDC
2. UNIFIED SCHEME OF WORK
3. ONLINE SOURCES ETC.



WEEK: 1 **DAY:** **SUBJECT:**
DATE: **TOPIC:**
SUBTOPIC: **PERIODS:** **DURATIONS:**

PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVES: By the end of the lesson, the pupils should have attained the following objectives (cognitive, affective and psychomotor) and should be able to –

1. Explain the concept of reward.
2. Discuss the reward of working in the Holy Spirit.

ENTRY BEHAVIOUR: Reward for doing good and bad.

INSTRUCTIONAL MATERIALS: The teacher will teach the lesson with the aid of:

1. Film on reward 2. Bible

CONTENT: REVISION / THE REWARD OF WALKING IN THE HOLY SPIRIT

LESSON ONE – INTRODUCTION

Reward is something of value (in form of gift or praise, etc.) given to a person for a good behavior.

The opposite of reward is punishment.

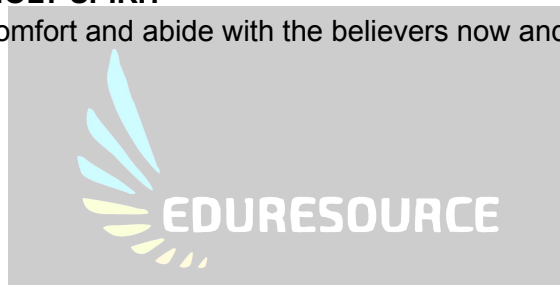
Punishment is something given to make a person suffer for a bad behaviour.

Bad behaviour means do some wrong.

THE REWARD OF WORKING IN HOLY SPIRIT

The reward of the Holy Spirit is to comfort and abide with the believers now and even more to

1. Teaches the words of God.
2. Empowers us.
3. Teaches us how to pray.
4. Washes and renews us.
5. Leads us to self discipline.
6. Leads us to obedience.



The Holy Spirit is a source of revelation, wisdom, and power of every believers.

REVISION AND WEEK LESSON ASSESSMENT

As stated in performance objectives or lesson evaluation.

PRESENTATION

To deliver the lesson, the teacher adopts the following steps:

1. To introduce the lesson, the teacher revises the previous lesson. Based on this, he/she asks the pupils some questions;
2. Asks pupils to summarize the parable of the Talents.
Pupil's Activities – Say the parable of the Talents.
3. Explains the concept of reward to pupils.
Pupil's Activities – Listen to the teacher's explanation.
4. Guides pupils to discuss the reward of working in the Holy Spirit to their lives.
Pupil's Activities – Identify the reward of working in the Holy Spirit to their lives.

LESSON EVALUATION: Pupils to:

1. Explain the concept of reward and punishment.
2. Mention three rewards of working in the Holy Spirit.

CONCLUSION

- To conclude the lesson for the week, the teacher revises the entire lesson and links it to the following week's lesson.

LESSON INTRODUCTION

The Holy Spirit is one of the greatest gifts Christ gave His Apostles and the believers.
The Holy Spirit is also called the Comforter.

Reading John 14:16

“And I will pray the Father,” Jesus said, “and he shall give you another Comforter, that he may abide with you forever”.

After receiving the Holy Spirit, you too can have a Comforter that abides with you forever.

THE CONCEPT (MEANING) OF REWARD AND PUNISHMENT

REWARD

Reward is something of value (in form of gift or praise, etc.) given to a person for a good behavior.
The opposite of reward is punishment.

WEEK: 2 DAY: SUBJECT:
DATE: TOPIC:
SUBTOPIC: PERIODS: DURATIONS:

LESSON OBJECTIVES: Pupils should be able to:

- State the things God promised Abraham
- Narrate the story of the birth of Isaac as the fulfillment of God's promise

TEACHING/LEARNING RESOURCES/AIDS: Holy Bible

CONTENT: GOD'S PROMISES AND FULFILMENT

GOD'S PROMISES AND FULFILMENT – THE BIRTH OF ISAAC (Gen 17: 15, 27, 21: 17)

The Birth of Isaac and the Circumcision of Male Children (Gen. 21:1-8)

When Abraham was 99 years old, God appeared to him and made a covenant (agreement) with him. The agreement was extended to all the descendants of Abraham. In the agreement, God promised to bless Abraham if he continued to obey Him. God told Abraham that his wife who was barren would give birth to a baby boy. They believed the promise and soon afterwards his wife conceived and bore him a son at the age of ninety while he (Abraham) was hundred years old. The child was named Isaac meaning **laughter**. Exactly eight days after Isaac was born, Abraham demonstrated his obedience to God by circumcising him.

Abraham Demonstrates his Obedience in the Sacrifice of Isaac (Gen. 22:1-18)

When Isaac was about **twelve** years of age, God asked Abraham to go and offer the child as a sacrifice to Him in the land of Moriah. God wanted to test Abraham's obedience and confidence because He knew Abraham loved Isaac very much.

Abraham obeyed God's command without question. When he took out his knife to slay Isaac for the sacrifice, an angel of the Lord stopped him. Abraham took the ram that was provided for him in a thicket and offered it as a burnt offering instead of his son. Abraham therefore called the name of the place: *'The Lord will provide-Jehovah Jireh'* God was so happy with the obedience of Abraham that He decided to reward him for his faithfulness.

Moral Lessons

1. Abraham left his country to an unknown destination as directed by God. We should never question God when he directs.
2. Abraham agreed to sacrifice Isaac to God in obedience to Him. Today we should obey God by sacrificing our time money and resources for the progress of the Church.
3. We should trust in God as Abraham did and he received the blessing.
4. If we believe in God as Abraham did, it will also be reckoned to us as righteousness.

WEEK: 3 **DAY:** **SUBJECT:**
DATE: **TOPIC:**
SUBTOPIC: **PERIODS:** **DURATIONS:**

PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVES: At the end of this Module, Pupils should be able to:

- Explain conversion
- Give reasons for Paul's proposed mission to Damascus.
- Describe what happened to Paul on the way to Damascus.
- Explain the baptism and mission of Paul.
- Explain the importance of Paul's conversion

TEACHING AND LEARNING MATERIALS

- The Holy Bible
- My Book Of Bible Stories

REFERENCE MATERIALS

- The Holy Bible.
- My Book of Bible Stories.
- Universal Basic Education Curriculum.
- Unified Schemes of Work Primary Schools for Christian religious studies (MIDDLE BASIC)
- NERDC Basic Education Curriculum for primary schools.
- Online Materials.
- Nigeria Educational Research and Development Council scheme (NERDC)

ENTRY BEHAVIOUR/ PREVIOUS LESSON: The students are familiar with.

WORD FILE: transformation, Conversion.

Memory verse: Acts 9: 4

Bible references: Acts 9: 1 – 9, Acts 9: 10 – 19, 20 – 30

What is conversion? Conversion is an event that results in a transformation.

CONTENT: PAUL'S CONVERSION (CONTINUE)



Memory verse: **And he fell to the earth and heard a voice saying unto him Saul, Saul, why persecutes thou me?** Acts 9:4

1. The meaning of conversion

The word conversion means the process of changing or causing something to change from one form to another. Also, it is the fact of changing one's religious beliefs.

Paul's Conversion

As Saul was on his way to Damascus, a light from heavens suddenly shone around him. He fell to the ground and heard a voice saying to him. "Saul, Saul, why do you persecute me?" Saul asked, "Who are you, lord?" the voice replied, "I am Jesus whom you are persecuting; but rise and enter the city, and you will be told what you are to do."

The men travelling with Saul were amazed because they heard the voice, but saw no one. Saul arose from the ground but his eyes was blind. The men took him by hand to Damascus. He was blind for three days and neither ate nor drank.

Paul's Conversion, Baptism and Mission of Paul

The lord told Ananias in a vision to go to Saul and lay hands on him so that he might regain his sight. Ananias was afraid because he knew Saul was evil and persecuting the Christians but the lord told him he has chosen him to preach his name before the Gentiles and the kings and the sons of Israel.

So, Ananias went and found Saul, he laid hands on him and tells him about his experience on his way to Damascus and prayed for him. Immediately, Saul regained his sight and was baptized. He was with the disciples at Damascus preaching in the synagogues that Jesus Christ was the son of God. And later join the disciples to Jerusalem.

IMPORTANCE OF PAUL'S CONVERSION

1. It led to the spread of Christianity to the Gentiles nations.
2. He and the disciples converted many people
3. He and his disciples established many churches in all the places he visited.

Prayers: O lord, help us to change from our bad ways and make us good children in Jesus name. Amen.

PRESENTATION

- The Teacher revises the previous term lessons (**Paul's Early Life**).
- Teacher leads the pupils to understand **PAUL'S CONVERSION**
- The teacher explains the meaning of conversion.
- The teachers explain Paul's Conversion, Baptism and mission
- Teacher leads pupils to explain what happen to saul on his way to Damascus.

Effects of Paul's conversation on the early Christian church

- The persecution of Christians decreased as Paul had been their chief persecutor
- Expansion of the new faith through Paul's missionary journeys/ evangelization
- The spread of the new faith to the Gentiles as Paul had been appointed apostle to the Gentiles
- Paul's letter to different churches were included in the scriptures/ canonized
- Through his teachings and admonitions to different churches. Paul gave interpretations to Christians doctrines/ clarified the teachings of the church

- He helped set up structures in the early church e.g. types of leadership and thus church in a society
- By his examples of tolerance, Constance in faith the Gospel in spite of persecution he set a model for other Christians to emulate at this difficult time of persecution
- Paul defended the gospel against any attacks

EVALUATIVE ACTIVITIES

- .What is conversion?
- Explain Paul's Conversion, Baptism and mission

CONCLUSION: The teacher summarize the lesson.



WEEK: 4 **DAY:** **SUBJECT:**
DATE: **TOPIC:**
SUBTOPIC: **PERIODS:** **DURATIONS:**

PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVES: By the end of the lesson, most of the pupils should have attained the following objectives –

1. Discuss how Paul and Barnabas were selected by the Holy Spirit for missionary work.
2. List the various towns where Paul preached.

ENTRY BEHAVIOR: The pupils can summary Paul's life story.

INSTRUCTIONAL MATERIALS: The teacher will teach the lesson with the aid of:

1. A map showing St. Paul's missionary journeys.
2. Illustrations of a church and missionaries preaching before a congregation.

CONTENT: PAUL'S MISSIONARY JOURNEY

LESSON 1 -INTRODUCTION

The Lord's Prayer

Missionary work is the act of doing the work of faith in Christ Jesus.

It is a command of God and of our Lord Jesus Christ.

John 9:4, I must work the works of him that sent me, while it is day: the night cometh, when no man can work.

Mathew 28:8, Go therefore and make disciples of all nations, baptizing them in the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Spirit.

THE SELECTION AND ANOINTING OF PAUL AND BARNABAS – Acts 13:1-3

Bible reading

In the church at Antioch there were some prophets and teachers: Barnabas, Simeon (called the Black), Lucius (from Cyrene), Manaen (who had been brought up with Governor Herod), and Saul.

² *While they were serving the Lord and fasting, the Holy Spirit said to them, "Set apart for me Barnabas and Saul, to do the work to which I have called them."*

³ *They fasted and prayed, placed their hands on them, and sent them off.*

PAUL PREACHES TO DIFFERENT PEOPLE IN ANTIOCH IN PISIDIA, LYSTRA AND DERBE – Acts 13:51 – 14:5, Acts 14:6-21, 25

Paul and Barnabas, together left Antioch in Syria on their missionary journey. They continued their journey as they preached the gospels to different people in Pisidia, Iconium, Lystra, Derbe and Perga.

Paul won many souls for Jesus, and established Churches in all the places he visited. Then, they went back to Lystra to Iconium, and on to Antioch in Syria.

LESSON 2 – PAUL IN CORINTH – Acts 18:1-3

Bible reading

1 After this, Paul left Athens and went to Corinth.

2 There he met a Jew named Aquila, a native of Pontus, who had recently come from Italy with his wife Priscilla, because Claudius had ordered all Jews to leave Rome. Paul went to see them,

3 and because he was a tentmaker as they were, he stayed and worked with them.

MORAL LESSON

1. God wants us to preach the name of Jesus, like Paul and Barnabas did.
2. God want us to help missionaries establish Church everywhere like Paul and Barnabas did.

PRESENTATION

To deliver the lesson, the teacher adopts the following steps:

1. Revises the previous lesson based on the pupil's previous knowledge.
2. Asks pupils to describe the advert and work of any missionary in their towns or local government areas

Pupil's Activities – Participate by giving the description of the advert and work of any missionary they know.

Pupil's Activities – Asks pupils to mention the various categories or group of people to whom missionary preached and describe the reactions of the people;

3. Summarizes the lesson on the board.

Pupil's Activities – Copy as instructed.

LESSON EVALUATION: Ask pupils to –

1. Discuss how Paul and Barnabas were selected by the Holy Spirit for missionary work.
2. List the various towns where Paul preached.

WORKBOOK (WEEKLY ASSESSMENT)

1. In the church at Antioch there were some _____ and _____. A. Prophets and Lawyers B. Prophets and Teachers C. Prophets and Paul
2. The following are members of the church in Antioch. A. Barnabas and Saul B. Barnabas and James C. Paul and Saul
3. While they were serving the Lord and fasting, the _____ said to them, "Set apart for me Barnabas and Saul, to do the work to which I have called them." A. God B. Jesus C. Holy Spirit
4. They fasted and prayed, placed their hands on them, and sent them off. Who did they sent off? A. Barnabas and Saul B. Barnabas and James C. Paul and Saul
5. Paul won many souls for Jesus, and established Churches in all the places he visited. Then, they went back to Lystra to Iconium, and on to Antioch in Syria. A. True B. False C. Not sure
6. A _____ wins souls for Jesus by traveling from place to place preaching the good news about Jesus.
A. Mission B. Missionary C. Visionary
7. State how Paul and Barnabas were selected by the Holy Spirit.

List 4 towns where Paul and Barnabas preached.

- 8. _____
- 9. _____
- 10. _____
- 11. _____

Name 2 major groups to whom Paul preached.

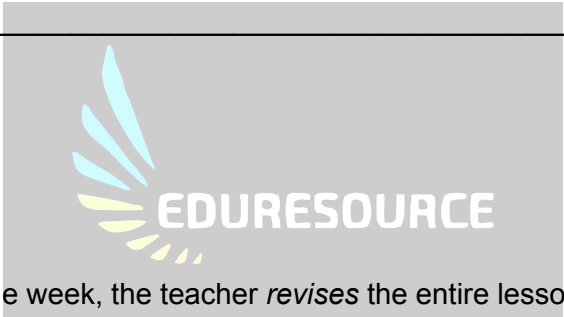
- 12. _____
- 13. _____

14. Discuss the importance of missionary works.

- Great Is Thy Faithfulness,
O'Lord.

CONCLUSION

- To conclude the lesson for the week, the teacher *revises* the entire lesson and links it to the following week's lesson.



WEEK: 5 **DAY:** **SUBJECT:**
DATE: **TOPIC:**
SUBTOPIC: **PERIODS:** **DURATIONS:**

PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVES: At the end of this Module, Pupils should be able to:

- Explain how Paul and Barnabas were selected by the Holy spirit for missionary work.
- List the various towns where Paul preached.
- Name the two major groups of people that Paul preached to.
- State the importance of missionary work.

TEACHING AND LEARNING MATERIALS

- The Holy Bible
- My Book Of Bible Stories

REFERENCE MATERIALS

- The Holy Bible.
- My Book of Bible Stories.
- Universal Basic Education Curriculum.
- Unified Schemes of Work Primary Schools for Christian religious studies (MIDDLE BASIC)
- NERDC Basic Education Curriculum for primary schools.
- Online Materials.
- Nigeria Educational Research and Development Council scheme (NERDC)

ENTRY BEHAVIOUR/ PREVIOUS LESSON: The students are familiar with importance of Paul's conversion.

WORD FILE: prophets, synagogue.

Memory verse: Acts 13: 2

Bible references: Acts 13: 1 -50; Acts 14: 1 – 28; Acts 18: 1 – 17.

CONTENT: PAUL'S MISSIONARY (CONTINUED)

In the church at Antioch, there were some prophets teachers among whom were Barnabas, Simeon, Lucias, Manaen and Paul. While they were praying and fasting, the Holy Spirit told them to set apart Barnabas and Saul, for the work to which I have called them." They then placed their hands on Barnabas and Saul. And they sent them forth on the missionary work.

Paul at Antioch in Pisidia

Paul and Barnabas were led by the Holy Spirit to travel to Seleucia, Salamis, Paphos and Perga to preach the gospel and perform miracles. From Perga, they went to Antioch in Pisidia and worshipped in the synagogue on the Sabbath day.

The rulers of the synagogue gave Paul and Barnaba's an audience to talk to his people. Paul talk to the people about the Jewish ancestors, the story of Samuel the prophets, John the Baptist and also preach the good news of salvation through Jesus Christ who was the only one that rose from the dead. After Paul had finished his message, the Jews went out of the temple. The Gentiles asked Paul to stay and preach to them in the next Sabbath. At the next Sabbath, a great multitude of people came to hear the word of God. But when the Jewish leaders saw the multitude, they became envious and challenged Paul. And Paul and Barnaba's told them "it was necessary that the word of God should be spoken first to you; but since you reject it, and judge yourselves unworthy of everlasting life, behold, we turn to the Gentiles." The Gentiles were happy and thanked the Lord for the message. The Jewish leader then arouse prominent religious men and women in the city against Paul and Silas. After which they were sent away from the city. The disciples were happy because they have preached to the people and they were filled with the Holy Spirit

PAUL'S AT LYSTRA AND DERBE.

When they left Antioch, Paul and Silas went to Iconium and later to Lystra. At Lystra, Paul healed a man who had been lame from birth. And the people around them called Paul and Barnaba's Gods.

They called Barnaba's "Zeus", and Paul "Hermes", which were the names of their local gods. And the priest of Zeus brought bulls and flowers to offer sacrifice to the apostles.

When the apostles saw their reaction, they tore their clothes and told the people that they were not gods but the human beings like them. They preached about the living God. After these some Jews came from Antioch and Iconium to confuse the crowd against the apostles. The people dragged Paul outside the city and stoned him; they left there thinking that he was dead. He got up when the disciples gathered around him. He went back into the city. Paul and Barnaba's went to Derbe where they preached the good news and made many disciples.

PAUL'S AT CORINTH

During his second missionary Journey, Paul came to a town called Corinth. There he met a Jew name Aquila, a native of Pontus, who had just returned from Italy with Priscilla, his wife. They were Christian workers. They left Italy because Claudius, the governor of Rome. Commanded all the Jews to leave Rome. Paul stayed and worked with them because they were tentmakers like himself. Silas and Timothy also arrived from Macedonia to join Paul at Corinth.

Paul preached in the synagogue every Sabbath to the Jews and the Greeks.

He continued to preach to the Jews that Jesus was the Christ. But when he sense that the Jew did not believes him, he shook out his garment and said to them "your blood be upon your head; I am innocent. From now on, I will go to the Gentiles." Crispus, the ruler of the synagogues believed in the Lord together with all his household. Many of the Corinthians who heard Paul also believed and were baptized.

A night the Lord encourages Paul in a vision and said "Do not be afraid, but speak and do not be silent; for I am with you, and no man shall attack you to harm you; for I have many people in this city." Paul stayed one year and six months in Corinth, teaching the word of God.

PAUL PREACHED TO THE JEWS AND THE GENTILES

In the city of Antioch, Paul did not preach only to the Jews but also to the Gentiles. Some of the gentiles had been earlier converted to the religion of the Jews that is Judaism. The people of the gentiles were very happy because God recognized them as equal to the Jews who had always treated them as inferior citizens. The Gentiles formed the

majority of the believers while the Jews ganged up to persecute the apostles. The same thing happened at Iconium and Lystra. In these two cities, a great number of Jews and Gentiles became believers but some Jews always follow Paul to stir up opposition and persuade the people against the message of the apostles. This is usually led to a division whereby some would be for the Jews and others would be for the Gentiles.

Most of the time, the Jews won the crowd to their side and either made them want to stone Paul as was the case in Iconium or to actually stone him as was the case in Lystra. The Gentiles at Lystra did not understand the gospel that Paul preached; hence after Paul's speech, they still wanted to sacrifice to him like a god.

MISSIONARY WORK

Missionary work involves preaching the gospel to the people everywhere and converting them to Christians. Usually, this involves travelling over long distances as Paul did. The purpose is to take the gospel to unbelievers who worship idols and do not know God. Often, missionary workers do not stay in a place for long. Rather they convert, establish churches and move on to new places. The churches they planted are left in care of the local leaders among the believers in the places where they are located. The missionaries only return to encourage the churches to grow in the power of the Holy Spirit. In this way, the gospel is able to grow and reach all nations.

IMPORTANCE OF MISSIONARY WORK

The importance of Missionary work are –

1. Preaching the gospel to people everywhere.
2. Converting people to Christ.
3. Baptizing them.

Prayers: O Lord, give us the boldness to tell others about Jesus. In Jesus' name.

PRESENTATION

- The Teacher revises the previous term lessons
- Teacher leads the pupils to understand **PAUL'S MISSION**
- The teacher explains different places that Paul visited.
- Teacher leads pupils to mention the places that Paul preached.

EVALUATIVE ACTIVITIES

- Who is a missionary?
- List three towns where Paul and Barnabas preached.
- State the importance of God's missionary work.

CONCLUSION: The teacher summarizes the lesson.

WEEK: 6

DAY:

SUBJECT:

DATE:

TOPIC:

SUBTOPIC:

PERIODS:

DURATIONS:

PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVES: By the end of the lesson, the pupils should have attained the following objectives (cognitive, affective and psychomotor) and be able to –

1. Tell the story of the conversion of Lydia;
2. Explain the significance of the conversion of Lydia to Paul's missionary work.

ENTRY BEHAVIOR: Paul preached to many people

INSTRUCTIONAL MATERIALS: The teacher will teach the lesson with the aid of:

A map of the world showing Asia and Europe with Lydia and Macedonia clearly marked.

An illustration of Paul and his companion going to Macedonia.

CONTENT: PAUL IN EUROPE- CONVERSION OF LYDIA , PAULS JOURNEY TO MACEDONIA

PAUL'S CONVERSION OF LYDIA – ACTS 16: 11 – 15

The story of the conversion of Lydia.

Bible reading – Acts 16:11 – 15

¹¹ So, setting sail from Troas, we made a direct voyage to Samothrace, and the following day to Neapolis, ¹² and from there to Philippi, which is a leading city of the district of Macedonia and a Roman colony. We remained in this city some days.

¹³ And on the Sabbath day we went outside the gate to the riverside, where we supposed there was a place of prayer, and we sat down and spoke to the women who had come together.

¹⁴ One who heard us was a woman named Lydia, from the city of Thyatira, a seller of purple goods, who was a worshiper of God. The Lord opened her heart to pay attention to what was said by Paul.

¹⁵ And after she was baptized, and her household as well, she urged us, saying, "If you have judged me to be faithful to the Lord, come to my house and stay." And she prevailed upon us.

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE CONVERSION OF LYDIA – Support of missionary work

The significance of Lydia's conversion lies in the help which she gave to the apostles in their missionary work by:

1. She provides them a warm welcome.
2. She provides food and accommodation.
3. She assists them to organize crusades.
4. She was obedient to God's call, like Paul and Silas did.

The good example of Lydia encourage us to continue helping missionary work.

Many European were converted to Christianity. After the death of the apostles, some Europeans were converted to Christianity. After the death of the apostles, some Europeans became missionaries, and they carried the good news to all parts of the world, including Nigeria.

MORAL LESSONS

1. God wants us to praise the efforts of Lydia, and all those whose who help with missionary.
2. God wants us to continue helping missionary work, like Lydia did.
3. God called Paul and Silas to go to Macedonia, and they went obediently.

PRESENTATION: To deliver the lesson, the teacher adopts the following steps:

1. To introduce the lesson, the teacher revises the previous lesson. Based on this, he/she asks the pupils some questions;
2. Discusses the story of Lydia and the significance of her conversion;

Pupil's Activities – Participate in the discussion and ask questions.

Pupil's Activities – Participate in the discussion.

3. Lesson summary on the board;

Pupil's Activities – Note taking.

CONCLUSION

- To conclude the lesson for the week, the teacher revises the entire lesson and links it to the following week's lesson – the epistles of Paul.

TOPIC: PAUL IN EUROPE – PAUL’S JOURNEY FROM TROAS TO MACEDONIA

PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVES : By the end of the lesson, most of the pupils should have attained the following objectives –

1. Locate Macedonia (Phillppi) on map of Europe;
2. Describe St. Paul’s journey from Lystra to Macedonia;
3. Tell the story of the conversion of Lydia;
4. Explain the significance of the conversion of Lydia to Paul’s missionary work.

ENTRY BEHAVIOR: The pupils

INSTRUCTIONAL MATERIALS: The teacher will teach the lesson with the aid of:

1. A map of the world showing Asia and Europe with Lydia and Macedonia clearly marked.
2. An illustration of Paul and his companion going to Macedonia.



INTRODUCTION – MACEDONIAN MAP



PAUL'S ARRIVAL AT MACEDONIA (Philippi) – ACTS 16: 6 – 15

Bible reading – Acts 16:6 – 15

Philippi was a city founded by Philip, the father of Alexander the Great later it became a Roman colony.

During his second journey, while at Troas, Paul saw a vision of a man of Macedonia. A vision is something strange that a person sees either in real life or in the dream.

A vision appeared to Paul in the night: a man of Macedonia was standing and appealing to him, and saying, "Come over to Macedonia and help us." When he had seen the vision, immediately we sought to go into Macedonia, concluding that God had called us to preach the gospel to them. (Acts 16:9-10).

Paul and Silas left Troas the following day. They traveled to Philippi, the capital of Macedonia.

LESSON 2 – REVISION AND WEEKLY ASSESSMENT

PRESENTATION

To deliver the lesson, the teacher adopts the following steps:

1. To introduce the lesson, the teacher revises the previous lesson. Based on this, he/she asks the pupils some questions.
 2. Presents and shows pupils the route through which St. Paul journeyed from Lystra (Asia) to Macedonia (Europe).
- Pupil's Activities – Participate in tracing the route.
3. Leads a Bible reading on Paul's missionary journey.
 4. Uses the map and Bible passage to introduce and discuss Paul's missionary journey.

Pupil's Activities – Participate in tracing the route.

5. Summarizes the lesson on the board;

Pupil's Activities – Participate actively in the lesson summary and write as instructed.

LESSON EVALUATION

Ask pupils to –

1. Locate Asia and Europe on the map.



2. Describe Paul's journey to Macedonia.

Great Is Thy Faithfulness,

O'Lord.

CONCLUSION

- To conclude the lesson for the week, the teacher revises the entire lesson and links it to the following week's lesson.

WEEK: 7 MID-TERM BREAK MID-TERM TEST OPEN DAY

WEEK: 8 **DAY:** **SUBJECT:**
DATE: **TOPIC:**
SUBTOPIC: **PERIODS:** **DURATIONS:**

PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVES: By the end of the lesson, the pupils should have attained the following objectives (cognitive, affective and psychomotor) and be able to:

1. Enumerate the major communities visited by St. Paul and his companions;
2. Explain the need for Paul to write letters (Epistles) to each of these communities;
3. List the letters of (Epistles) of St. Paul.

ENTRY BEHAVIOR: Paul preached to all nations

INSTRUCTIONAL MATERIALS: The teacher will teach the lesson with the aid of:

Map of Europe indicating areas Paul visited.

Charts continuing the names of the letters.

CONTENT: THE LETTERS OF ST-PAUL

PLACES OR COMMUNITIES VISITED BY PAUL

1. Corinth – Acts 18:1

After these things Paul departed from Athens and went to Corinth.

2. Macedonia Acts 18:5

When Silas and Timothy had come from Macedonia, Paul was compelled by the Spirit, and testified to the Jews that Jesus is the Christ.

3. Syria Acts 18:18

And Paul after this tarried there yet a good while, and then took his leave of the brethren, and sailed thence into Syria, and with him Priscilla and Aquila; having shorn his head in Cenchrea: for he had a vow.

4. Ephesus – Acts 18:19, etc. *And he came to Ephesus, and left them there; but he himself entered the synagogue and reasoned with the Jews.*



REASONS FOR PAUL'S LETTERS

1. To encourage believers in Christ.
2. To correct false doctrine.
3. To proclaim the good news.
4. To reply those letters written to him by the church.
5. To guide the members of the church to live as good Christians.



PRESENTATION

To deliver the lesson, the teacher adopts the following steps:

1. To introduce the lesson, the teacher revises the previous lesson. Based on this, he/she asks the pupils some questions;
2. Lists the place or communities visited by Paul;

Pupil's Activities – Name places visited by Paul.

3. Leads pupils to discuss why Paul had to write to these communities;

Pupil's Activities – Participate in the discussion.

LESSON EVALUATION Pupils to attempt all the questions.

WORK BOOK (WEEKLY ASSESSMENT) Attempt all the questions

1. After these things Paul departed from Athens and went to _____ A. Macedonia B. Syria C. Corinth
D. Ephesus

2. When Silas and Timothy had come from _____, Paul was compelled by the _____,
and testified to the Jews that Jesus is the Christ. A. Macedonia/God B. Macedonia/Jesus C. Macedonia/Holy
Spirit D. Macedonia/Saul

3. And Paul after this tarried there yet a good while, and then took his leave of the brethren, and sailed thence into
_____, and with him Priscilla and Aquila; having shorn his head in Cenchrea: for he had a
_____. A. Syria/vow B. Syria/promise C. Syria/present D. Syria/gift

4. And he came to _____, and left them there; but he himself entered the synagogue and reasoned
with the _____. A. Ephesus/Corinth B. Ephesus/Syria C. Ephesus/Jews D. Ephesus/Egypt

List 3 communities visited by Paul.

5. _____

6. _____

7. _____

Give 2 reasons why Paul write letters to the communities.

8. _____

9. _____

10. _____

CONCLUSION

- To conclude the lesson for the week, the teacher revises the entire lesson and links it to the following week's lesson – the 13 letters of Paul.

WEEK: 9

DAY:

SUBJECT:

DATE:

TOPIC:

SUBTOPIC:

PERIODS:

DURATIONS:

PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVES: By the end of the lesson, the pupils should have attained the following objectives (cognitive, affective and psychomotor) and be able to –

- List the letters of (Epistles) of St. Paul.
- Give reasons why Paul wrote letters to the communities

ENTRY BEHAVIOR: Paul's journey

INSTRUCTIONAL MATERIALS: The teacher will teach the lesson with the aid of:

Map of Europe indicating areas Paul visited.

Charts continuing the names of the letters.

CONTENT: THE LETTER OF ST. PAUL (CONTINUED)

INTRODUCTION

THE EPISTLES OF PAUL

Epistles mean letters. The Epistles of Paul are the lesson written by Paul to church and believers in Christ.

NAMES OF SOME LETTERS – EPISTLES

There are 14 letters altogether written by Paul. Each Epistle was named according to the place where Church was located and after people the letters were addressed. The Epistles are –

1. Romans
2. 1 Corinthians
3. 2 Corinthians
4. Galatians
5. Ephesians
6. Philippians
7. Colossians
8. 1 Thessalonians
9. 2 Thessalonians
10. 1 Timothy
11. 2 Timothy
12. Titus
13. Philemon
14. Hebrews

PRESENTATION

To deliver the lesson, the teacher adopts the following steps:

1. To introduce the lesson, the teacher revises the [previous lesson](#). Based on this, he/she asks the pupils some questions;
2. Lists some of the letters of St. Paul;

Pupil's Activities – List and Copy names of Paul's letters.

LESSON EVALUATION

Pupils to attempt all the questions.

WORK BOOK (WEEKLY ASSESSMENT)

1. Another word for Epistle is _____.
A. Fax
B. Email
C. Letter
2. All letters written by Paul are called _____.
A. Epistles of God
B. Epistles of John
C. Epistles of Paul
3. The Epistles of Paul are for _____ and _____.
A. School and pupils

- B. Church and believers
- C. Synagogue and people

4. There are _____ Epistles of Paul.

- A. Thirteen
- B. Thirty
- C. Thirteen hundreds

5. Which of the following have to Epistles?

- A. Thessalonians, Corinthians and Timothy
- B. Corinthians, Thessalonians and Titus
- C. Corinthians, Titus and Timothy

6. The first and last letters of Paul's Epistles are _____ and _____.

- A. First Corinthians and Second Timothy
- B. Romans and Hebrews
- C. Hebrews and Romans

7. Galatians is before and after _____.

- A. Before Revelation and after Genesis
- B. Before New and Old Testament
- C. Before Epistles and after 2 Corinthians

8. The Epistles of Paul are in the _____.

- A. Old Testament
- B. New Testament
- C. Dictionary

9. The Epistles of Paul are in the _____.

- A. Bible
- B. Quran
- C. Dictionary

10. Why did Paul write these letters?

- A. To correct
- B. To warn
- C. To instruct

List the first 5 Epistles of Paul.

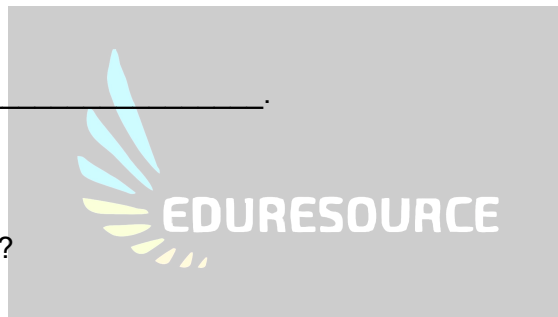
- 11. _____
- 12. _____
- 13. _____
- 14. _____
- 15. _____

List the last 5 Epistles of Paul.

- 16. _____
- 17. _____
- 18. _____
- 19. _____
- 20. _____

CONCLUSION

- To conclude the lesson for the week, the teacher revises the entire lesson and links it to the following week's lesson.



WEEK:	10	REVISIONS
WEEK:	11	EXAMINATIONS
WEEK:	12	EXAMINATIONS

