

## **600 Goals and Objectives of the Educational Program**

600 School Calendar

601 School Day

603 Student Field Trips

604 School Improvement Advisory Committee

605 Biblical Integration

606 Curriculum Development

607 Instructional Materials

608 Student Progress Reporting and Community Feedback

## **600 Goals and Objectives of the Education Program-ACTIVE**

### 600 School Calendar – On ACA Web

#### 601 School Day

- 8:00 - Student Arrival
- 8:10 - School Day Begins
- 11:15-12:45 - Lunch\* / Recess
- 3:10 - Dismissal

#### 603 Student Field Trips

Elementary teachers may plan two trips a school year (one each semester). They should be within a reasonable distance of the school and have educational value. A field trip form must be filled out by the teacher and turned in to the office two weeks in advance. The administrator will approve or deny these requests.

Each student must take home a field trip permission slip to be signed by the parents and returned by the day of the trip. Students who do not return their slips must stay at school. Parents are welcome to assist in chaperoning school field trips and should contact the classroom teacher if they wish to do so. Parents are encouraged to adhere to school dress code policies for these trips.

Each class or organization will pay the cost of the field trips. Contact the office concerning the bus. Remember to include the cost of the bus in the cost of the field trip.

When using parent vehicles remember that each student must have a seat belt. Iowa law requires children up to age 6 to be in a child seat.

604 Student Improvement Advisory Committee (Reference 107,214, 906) Board approved 8/09 Ankeny Christian Academy SIAC will provide student learning goals, reviewing student achievement and performance and meet at least annually. After looking at student achievement, data trends, the committee will recommend student learning goals in at least the areas of reading, math and science for the members of the Board of Education to approve and report to the community as to the student achievement data on an ongoing basis.

#### 605 BIBLICAL INTEGRATION

##### Language Arts - General Biblical Concepts

1. The Bible itself is great literature - as to style, content, source; God produced it. II Tim. 3:16; II Pet. 1:21.
2. God is a communicating God; He communicates with man. Gen. 1:29; 3:9; 12:1-3; Ex. 3:4-10; Jer. 1:1-4, 9-11 etc.; II Tim. 3:16; II Pet. 1:21; Heb. 1:1,2.
3. God is the source of all truth; we must examine other writings in the light of Biblical teaching. Psa. 119:89, 97-100; Isa. 8:20; John 17:17.
4. God originated languages. Gen. 10:1-9.
5. God has given the ability to communicate with one another and with Him. Ex. 4:10-12; Isa. 50:4; many Scriptural examples.
6. Man's literature and speech reveal his inner attitudes. Prov. 10:18-21; 16:23, 24; 17:7; 18:4; 31:26; Matt. 12:34, 35 and Luke 6:45; Matt. 15:19.

### Language Arts - Reading

1. Reading is of great value. Deut. 17:18-20; Josh. 1:8; Isa.34:16; Jer. 36:5-8; Matt. 12:3 (also 19:4; 21:16; 22:31); Mark 2:25; 12:10; Luke 6:3; Luke 4:16; Acts 15:30, 31; Col. 4:16; I Tim. 4:13; Rev.1:3, 5:4.
2. Reading or hearing the Word of God requires obedience to it. Ex. 24:7; I Sam. 15:22; Neh. 8:14-18; Psa. 119:11; Jer. 29:17-19; James 1:22-25; Matt. 7:24.
3. Reading and listening are ways of growing in knowledge; therefore we should do them well. Deut. 17:19; Psa. 19:7, 8; 85:8; 119:130; Prov. 22:20, 21; Isa. 34:16; Acts 8:30; I Tim. 4:13; James 1:19.

### Language Arts - Writing

1. God considers writing very important.
  - a. He Himself wrote. Ex. 31:18; 32:16; 34:1.
  - b. He commanded others to write. Ex. 17:14; Deut. 6:9; 17:18-20; Jer. 36:2, 3, 23, 28-32; Rev.1:11, 19 and Ch. 2, 3.
  - c. He recorded many instances of writing being used to accomplish His purposes. I Sam. 10:25; II Chron. 32:32; Neh. 7:5; Esther 9:29-32; Jer. 29:1,4; Luke 1:3; John 20:30, 31; Acts 15:23-29; I John 2:1.
2. Writing should be clear and legible to be of greatest value. Habakkuk 2:2.
3. Only handwriting has enabled us to have the Word of God in written form and to pass on one generation's heritage to the next generation.
  - a. The Scriptures were written. II Pet. 1:21; II Tim. 3:16.
  - b. Moses was commanded to write for Joshua's benefit. Ex. 17:14.
  - c. Prophecy was known because it was written. Luke 22:37.
  - d. Earlier writings were written for our learning. Rom. 15:4.

### Language Arts - Speech

1. We are responsible to God for what we say. Ex. 20:7; Prov. 19:5, 9; Matt. 12:36, 37; James 3.
2. Our ability to speak and write partially determines our effectiveness for God. Neh. 8:7, 8; Jer. 1:17; Rom.10:14, 17.
3. Our speech greatly affects other people. Prov. 10:11, 12, 21; 11:13; 14:25; 15:1, 23b; 16:24, 27-30, 18:8, 21 (also 26:22); 21:9; 24:6; 25:18; 26:23, 28; 27:9; James 1:19 and Ch. 3.
4. The Holy Spirit guides and empowers the speech of the believer who is in His will. Matt. 10:19, 20; I Cor.2:1-8.
5. We should take seriously what we tell God. Job 1:5, 21, 22; Ecc. 5:2, 4, 5.
6. We should not praise ourselves. Prov. 27:2; Matt. 6:2, 5.
7. We should beware of too much talking. Prov. 17:27, 28; Ecc. 5:3.
8. We should speak to others and be friendly. Matt. 5:47.
9. Swearing or careless use of the Lord's name is forbidden. Ex. 20:7; Matt. 5:33-37.

### Language Arts - Listening (See also 10.1, READING)

1. We should listen to God's Word with respect. Ecc. 5:1; Prov. 30:5, 6; Neh. 8:5; 9:3.
2. We are responsible to hear (and obey) parents. Deut. 21:18-21; Prov. 15:5; 20:20; 23:22; 29:1; Eph. 6:1.
3. We are responsible for what we choose to listen to. Prov. 19:27; 20:19; 21:13; Phil. 4:8.

## Social Studies - Citizenship - Biblical Concepts

(Our responsibilities to one another)

1. Believers are to minister to others. Matt. 25:35-40; Acts 2:44, 45; 4:34, 35; Phil. 4:15-19; James 1:27; I John 3:16-18.
2. Consideration for others is based on God's kindness toward us. Eph. 4:32; 5:25; Co. 3:13.
3. Honesty and all other traits of the Christian life should be an outgrowth of our relationship to Christ and the Holy Spirit who lives within us. Gal. 5:22, 23; Col. 3:8-10.
4. People must submit to one another if they are to live together happily in any relationship. Eph. 5:21,33; I Pet. 2:13-15; 18-20.
5. People, even Christians, do not have the same understandings on every point, but each is to live as unto God and respect others. I Cor. 4:7, 8:4-13; 10:23-33; 13:4,5; Gal. 5:13-15; Col. 1:11.
6. Loyalty to Christ will result in our being misunderstood by others. Matt. 5:10-12; II Tim. 3:12, 4:3.
7. Every person must accept responsibility; ultimately our responsibility is to God. Ezek. 18:1-4, 20; Col. 3:17, 22-25; II Thess. 3:10.
8. The sin of one person affects the lives of others. Ex. 20:5, 6; Jer. 32:18.
9. Each person must respect the rights and property of others. Ex. 20:15-17; Lev. 19:13.
10. God holds us responsible for what He has given us - both in possessions and in abilities. I Tim. 6:17, 18; Luke 16:10.
11. Every person is responsible to rebuke sin when he sees it, rather than to condone it. Lev. 19:17, 20:4; II Thess. 3:6, 14, 15.
12. A disagreement or misunderstanding should be handled by approaching the persons involved, meeting with counselors, and appealing to the decision. Josh. 22:11; 13:33; Matt. 5:23-26; 18:15-17.
13. People have a right to counsel and trial by jury. Prov. 11:14.
14. One person is not to be punished in place of another even in the family. Deut. 24:16.

## Social Studies - Government

(Government and the Christian's responsibility to it)

1. God is the supreme ruler, controlling nations and rulers. (See references under History).
2. When men refuse God's rule, He lets them rule themselves. I Sam. 8:5-9, 19-21; Rom. 1:24, 26, 28; Ezek. 20:39.
3. The powers that be are ordained of God. Since God has a hand in the placing of leaders, they should be respected and obeyed. Psa. 22:28; Dan. 4:35; Acts 5:39; 23:4,5; Rom. 13:1, 2, 5; Titus 3:1,2; I Pet. 2:13-17.
4. Believers must pray for their leaders. I Tim. 2:1-4.
5. Believers must support the government in taxes. Matt. 17:24-27; 22:17-21; Mark 12:13-17; Luke 20:21-26; Rom. 13:6, 7.
6. Civil authorities are a deterrent to evil, not to good. Rom. 13:3,4; I Tim. 2:2; II Pet. 2:14.
7. When civil authorities conflict with God's Word, we are to obey God. Acts 5:29.
8. God holds nations accountable for their actions. Jer. 23:12; also many accounts of His judgment of nations for their actions.
9. God expects kings and government leaders to keep the promises they make. Ezek. 17:14-20.

10. When a godly nation turns from God, their sins are often worse than those of the heathen and their judgment is greater. Ezek. 16:48-54.
11. The Bible encourages patriotism and love of country (by example). I Chron. 19:13; Neh. 1:3,4; 2:3; Psa.137:6.
12. The Bible discourages rebellion and rioting. Deut. 17:12; Ezra. 7:26; Rom. 13:2; Jude 8.

### Social Studies - Economics

#### 1. Related to Money and Possessions

- a. Material things should not be a goal in life. Deut. 8:11-14, 17, 18; Job 31:24, 25, 28; Prov.10:2; 11:4; 13:7; 15:16; 23:4,5; Zeph. 1:18; Matt. 6:19-21, 33; 16:36; Luke 12:15-21; I Tim. 3:3, 8; 6:6-8.
- b. The love of material things causes many problems. Prov. 11:28; 15:27; 28:20,22; Ecc. 5:10; Isa. 56:11, 23; Matt. 13:33; I Tim. 6:9, 10, 17; James 4:1-3; 5:1-6.
- c. Believers are stewards over God's possessions, not independent owners. Lev. 19:23-25; 25:1-17, 23; Deut. 8:18; Matt. 22:21; 25:14-29; I Cor. 6:19, 20; Acts 4:32.
- d. God blesses those who are generous with Him. Psa. 41:1; Prov. 3:9, 10; 11:25; Mal. 3:10; Matt. 6:31-34; Mark 10:29-31; 12:41-44; Luke 6:38; Acts 4:34; II Cor. 9:6, 8, 10-12; Gal. 6:7; Phil. 4:19; Heb. 13:16.
- e. God is the supplier of material needs. II Chron. 31:10-12; Ezra 8:21-23; Psa. 37:25; Psa. 128; Matt. 6:25-34; Luke 12:22-34; Heb. 13:5, 6.
- f. Giving to God should be in proportion to the way He has prospered us. Deut. 16:17; Luke 21:3, 4; I Cor. 16:2; II Cor. 8:12.
- g. The tenth is God's minimum, not by law, but by example.
  1. Practiced by Abraham before the Law. Gen. 28:22.
  2. Given as the law for both people and Levites. Lev. 27:30-34; Num. 18:26, 29.
  3. Approved by Jesus. Matt. 23:23.
  4. Recognized as indicating responsibility to higher authority. Heb. 7:4-10.
- h. God expects us to give to those in need. Deut. 15:7, 8; Psa. 41:1; Prov. 19:17; 22:9; 28:27; Matt. 5:42; 25:40; Luke 12:33, 34; Acts 20:35; II Cor. 8:1-5; 12-15; Eph. 4:28; I John 3:17.
- i. Giving to the Lord is to be a private matter, based on one's own decisions. Ex. 25:1-2; 35:5, 21-29; Ezra 2:68, 69; Matt. 6:1-4; Acts 5:4; II Cor. 8:1-5; II Cor. 9:7.
- j. Gifts to God should be honestly and fairly obtained and handled. Deut. 23:18; II Sam. 24:24; II Cor. 8:18-22.
- k. Money given to the Lord should be distributed by the church, not by someone above the church or by an individual. Acts 4:34, 35; I Cor. 16:1-4.
- l. Money will not buy spiritual blessings. Isa. 55:1-3; Ezek. 7:19; Matt. 19:21-24; Acts 8:20, 21.
- m. Private ownership is Scriptural. Lev. 6:1-6; 19:11, 12; Josh. 13:1; Kings 21:17-19; Prov. 22:28; 28:24; 31:16, 24; Matt. 20:15; Acts 5:3, 4.
- n. Those who serve the Lord full time should be supported by believers; however there is also a place for at least partially self-supported workers especially in new areas. Lev. 7:34-36 (also 2: 3, 10; 6:16, 17, 26; 7:6, 7-10, 15); 22:10-13 (also Num. 18:31); Num. 18:21, 24; Matt. 10:7-11; Acts 20:34, 35; II Cor. 11:8-10; I Thess. 2:9.
- o. One's attitude toward money is an index of his attitude in general. Matt. 6:19-21; Luke 12:33, 34; 16:10, 11; II Cor. 8:5, 24.

- p. Believers should not expect unbelievers to live by Biblical standards. Gen. 5:23, 24.
- q. It is good not to owe money; if we borrow, we should be cautious. Deut. 15:6 (also 28:12); Prov. 22:7; Rom. 13:7, 8.

## 2. Related to Labor and Employment

- a. Work is part of God's plan for man. Gen. 3:19; Ex. 20:9 (also 23:12 and Deut. 5:13, 14); Prov. 14:23; Prov. 31:13-27; Acts 20:34, 35; Eph. 4:28; II Thes. 3:10-13.
- b. Business must be conducted honestly. Lev. 19:35, 36; (also Prov. 11:1; 20:23; Ezek. 45:10); Prov. 16:11; Hab. 2:6; Amos 8:4-7; Acts 5:1-5; Rom. 12:17; 13:13; II Cor. 8:21; 13:7.
- c. An employer must be fair to his workers. Ex. 21:20; Lev. 19:13; 25:43; Deut. 24:14, 15; Jer. 22:13; Mal. 3:5; Matt. 20:1-15; Luke 10:7; Eph 6:9; Col. 4:1; James 5:4.
- d. Employees must work diligently and show respect for employers. Ex. 31:3-5; Prov. 10:4; 12:11; (also 28:19); 13:4, 11; 20:13; 27:23; 31:27; Ecc. 9:10; Rom. 12:11; Eph. 4:28; 6:5-8; II Thess. 3:8-12, 14; I Tim. 6:1, 2; II Tim. 2:15; Titus 2:9, 10.
- e. Men are to plan ahead but to consider God's will in their planning. Prov. 6:6-11; 10:15; 30:25-28; 31:16, 21, 27; James 4:13, 14.
- f. Honest work results in personal satisfaction. Psalms 128:2; Prov. 12:11; 31:21, 25, 28-31; Ecc. 5:12; I Thess. 4:11, 12.

## Social Studies - History

1. God is concerned about our knowing history.
  - a. A large portion of what He inspired is a historical record, e.g., the Pentateuch and historical books of O.T. and N.T.
  - b. He specifically rehearses Israel's history for the benefit of later generations. Deut. 1 through 4:2; Josh. 24:1-13; Psalms 78.
2. God has a plan which He is carrying to completion. Gen. 50:20; Ex. 10:1, 2; 11:10; Psalms 37:9-11, 22, 29; Isa. 45:18; Jer. 32:6-15, 25-29, 45; I Cor. 15:23-28; Eph. 1:9-12.
3. God is sovereign; no man or nation can overrule Him. Isa. 40:15, 17; 46:9, 10; Ezek. 17:20-24; (also 28:22; 29:6, 16; 30:8, etc); Judges 7:1-10; Dan. 4:35; Matt. 28:18.
4. God is omniscient. Because He is omniscient as well as sovereign, He has given many prophecies which have already been fulfilled in history. For example: I Kings 16:34 (with Josh. 6:26); Jer. 30:3, 10, 18; 32:26-30; many prophecies concerning Christ's First Coming.
5. The history of peoples and nations depends on their response to God. Gen. 6-9; I Sam. 7:3; I Kings 9:4-9; 11:14, 23, 30-39; Prov. 14:34; Jer. 51; Ezek. 28:1, 2, 7, 8; 29:2, 8-12; Zeph. 1:12; 2:5-7, 8-11, 12-15.
6. God decrees the rise and fall of rulers. II Sam. 17:14; I Kings 14:9, 10, 14; 15:29, 30; 16:1-4, 7, 12, 18, 19; Dan. 4:25; Rom. 13:1.
7. God uses nations to judge other nations, including Israel. Judges 2:14, 15; 3:7, 8, 12 etc.; II Kings 17:6-18; Jer. 32:28, 29; Heb. 1:2-6.
8. Man's and society's increasing lawlessness and the resulting social problems are the consequences of refusal to give God His rightful place. Rom. 1:18-32.
9. For the honor of His name, God has often withheld judgment that was due. Ex. 32:9-14; Num. 14:11-21; Ezek. 20:8-9, 13-14, 21-22.
10. God in time of judgment remembers those who have trusted in Him and been faithful to Him. Num. 14:24, 35-38; Jer. 44:14; 45:5.

11. God has a special place and future for Israel; much of history relates to God's plan. Psa. 135:4; Jer.23:3-6; 29:10-14; 30:1-10, 18-22; Ch. 31-33; 50:19-34; Ezek. 16:59-63; Dan. 9:1-27; Matt. 25:31-36.
12. God will lead kings if they look to Him. I Sam. 23:2, 4, 10-12; 30:6, 8; II Sam. 2:1; 5:10, 12, 19, 23, etc.; I Kings 5:2-4; 12:24.
13. Satan's opposition to God has affected history. Gen. 3:14-24; Job 1:7, 12; 2:6; Isa. 14:12-17; John 8:44; Eph. 6:12.
14. God has dealt with individuals as well as with nations. Many examples from patriarchs, Moses, Joshua, Elijah, and Elisha, Paul, persons in the Gospels and Acts. John 1:12; 21:21-23; Eph. 1:4-6.
15. God's dealings in history show His attributes. Gen. 6:8 - His Grace; Jer. 44:20-23 - His holiness and omniscience; Jer. 52:3, 4 - His justice; John 3:16 - His love; I Tim. 1:13 - His mercy.
16. A Christian is responsible to fit into God's plan and be His instrument. Rom. 12:1, 2; Eph. 2:10.
17. All nations will ultimately worship God. Psa. 22:27, 28; 72:11; Isa. 66:23; Dan. 7:14; Phil. 2:9, 10; Rev. 15:4.

### Social Studies - Geography

1. God is responsible for the contour of the earth. Neh 9:6; Job 26:10; 28:9-11; Isa.40:22; 42:5.
2. It is God who controls what we commonly call nature. Job 36-39; Psa. 107:23-30, 33-38.
3. Natural resources belong to God. Ex. 19:5; Lev. 26:23; I Chr. 29:14; Psa. 24:1; Psa. 89:11; Psa. 95:5; Hag. 2:8.
4. We are stewards of the land and responsible to care for it. Gen. 2:15; Ex. 23:11; Lev. 25:4; Psa. 8:6.
5. It is God's desire that man should populate the earth, not congregate in one place and make a name for himself, ignoring God. Gen. 11:4-6.
6. God originated nations and languages to keep men scattered. Gen. 11:7-9.
7. God distributed land to tribes and nations. Num. 34:1-28; Deut. 2:5-19, 24 through 3:2; Acts 17:26.
8. God is concerned about people of every nation, and about all kinds of people. John 3 - Pharisee; John 4 - Samaritan; John 5 - impotent man; Matt. 28:19 and Acts 1:8 - all nations; Acts 2:5- 11 - Pentecost; Acts 10:34 (also Mal. 2:10 and Rom. 10:12) - God not a respecter of persons.
9. All nations are related. Acts 17:26 and Gen. 10:32.
10. Land is polluted as a result of man's sin. Gen. 3:17; Lev. 18:24, 25; Num. 35:33, 34; Psa. 106:38, 39; Isa. 24:5; Jer. 2:7; 16:18; Micah 2:10.

### Fine Arts - Biblical Concepts

1. All beauty has its origin in God and is a reflection of God; God's creation is a perfect example of beauty. Psa. 19:1; 135:6; 145:10; 148:5; I Cor. 3:9; Col. 1:16, 17; Heb. 3:4.
2. God is interested in beauty which glorifies Him. Ex. 28:2 - holy garments for glory and beauty. Prov.31:22 - a virtuous woman described as making beautiful tapestry and clothing.
3. Music and art are means of expression for hearts filled with worship and thanksgiving.
  - a. Examples: Ex. 14:31; 15:1, 21; Deut. 31:30 and 32:1-44; Judges 5; I Chron. 25:5-7; Psa. 104:33; 146:2; Rev. 15:3, 4.
  - b. Commands and exhortations: Psa. 33:2, 3; 50:23; 147:1, 7; 149:1-5; 150:3-6; Eph. 5:18; Col.3:16.
4. God is worthy of our best in music and art. Isa. 43:7; I Cor. 10:31; 6:10, 20; Col. 3:17, 23.

5. Believers have a responsibility to think on beautiful things and to be beautiful in character. Psa. 27:4; 90:17; Phil. 4:8.
6. An artist could be drawn closer to God as he observes nature because God is seen in His creation. Psa. 8:3,4; 19:1, Rom. 1:20.  
     Specific beauties of creation are mentioned in Scripture and may serve as inspiration to the Christian artist. Examples: Job 38-41; Psa. 1:3; 65:9-13; 104:1-10, 13.
7. Whatever we do in music or art (i.e., what we produce, hear or see) should help us please God and delight more in Him. Psa. 19:14; 27:4; 37:4; 104:34; Col. 1:18; 3:2. Our experiences in the fine arts should not turn us to the world. II Cor. 5:17; II Tim. 2:4; James 1:27; II Peter 1:3, 4; 2:20; I John 2:15.
8. Music affects other people for good or ill. I Sam. 16:23; Acts 16:25; Eph. 5:19.
9. God created man with the ability to produce and appreciate beauty.
  - a. Special abilities are gifts from God. Ex. 28:3; 31:3-6; I Kings 4:29-33.
  - b. A variety of abilities are useful to man and God. Many are mentioned in the Bible. Examples: Gen. 40:1; 11:3; Ex. 25:5; 28:6-39; 30:25, 35; I Sam. 8:12; II Sam. 5:11; I Kings 7:13, 14; Isa. 40:19.
10. God cared enough about certain construction projects to give very specific instructions for them. These are, therefore, worthy of special study and may be the basis for model-making. Gen. 6:14-22 - Noah's ark; Ex. 25-27 - Tabernacle; Neh. 2:20; 4:6 - Wall of Nehemiah; I Kings 6:1-38 - Solomon's temple.

#### Health and Physical Education - Biblical Concept

1. God created man's body. Gen. 1:26, 27; 2:7; no covering needed when pure - 2:25; Psa.139:13-16; God responsible is for specific parts of body - Gen. 2:7; Ex. 4:11; Prov. 20:12; I Cor. 12:17.
2. The body belongs to God and should, therefore, be used for Him. Rom. 6:12, 13; 12:1; I Cor. 6:19; 2 Cor. 6:16.
3. Sickness and death are the result of man's sin. Rom. 5:12; I Cor. 15:21, 22.
4. Particular illnesses or community health problems may be the result of God's judgment or chastening. Ex. 8-12; Lev. 15:3, 4; Num. 6:5, 6; 11:33; 14:37; 16:46-48; I Sam. 5:5, 6, 9, 12; 6:5; II Sam. 24:14, 15, 25; Rev. 22:18.
5. Sickness or handicap is sometimes meant to be for God's glory. John 9:2, 3; II Cor. 12:7-10.
6. Good physical health is closely related to the right relationship with God and a healthy emotional life. I Kings 19:4-8; Psa. 38:3, 5-8; 42:5, 11; 43:5; 103:2, 3, 5; Prov. 17:22; Isa. 40:28-31.
7. Physicians are to be consulted in time of illness. Matt. 9:12; Mark 2:17; Luke 5:31.
8. God heals and prevents diseases. Ex. 15:26; Matt. 4:23, 24.
9. God tells us to pray for healing though he does not heal every ailment. II Cor. 12:8-10; James 5:14-16.
10. God is concerned with health and health habits.
  - a. He gave health laws to Israel. Lev. 11:18; Deut. 14.
  - b. He records the growth of Jesus as a boy. Luke 2:52.
  - c. He includes references to the physical health of His servants. II Cor. 12:8, 9; I Tim. 5:23; 3 John 1:2.
  - d. Christ's ministry included many healings.
11. God provides food. Gen. 2:9; Psa. 104:14; 136:24; Matt. 6:25-34.
12. God expects men to work for their food. Prov. 5:15; 28:19; 31:10-31; II Thess. 3:10-12.

13. God expects us to eat proper foods and avoid drunkenness and gluttony. Dan. 1:4-21; Matt. 15:32 Acts 27:34; Prov. 23:2, 20, 21; Rom. 13:13.
14. We are responsible to keep our bodies under control. I Cor. 6:12, 13; 9:25-27.
15. God cares about our appearance. Gen. 3:21; Luke 8:27, 35 - covering. Prov. 31:10; 21 - quality of dress. Matt. 6:25 - 34 - God's provision. I Thess. 5:22; I Tim. 2:9, 10; I Pet. 3:3 - modestly. Lev. 19:28; Deut. 14:1 - not cutting the body.
16. God directs that people be careful in preventing the spread of communicable diseases. Examples: Lev. 13, 14; 21:20; Num. 5:2; Deut. 23:12, 13; 24:8.
17. God emphasizes cleanliness, apparently both for the health value and for its symbolism of spiritual cleanliness. Ex. 19:10; Lev. 14:9; 15:13; Numb. 8:21; 19:7, 11, 22; John 13:5.
18. God recognizes the need of the body for rest. Gen. 18:4; Ex. 35:2; I Kings 19:4-8; Matt. 26:45. He gives peaceful sleep. Psalms. 3:5; 4:8; 91:5, 6; 127:2; Prov. 3:24; Ecc. 5:12.
19. God recognizes the need of our bodies for exercise. Prov. 31:17; I Tim. 4:8; II Tim. 2:5; Heb. 12:1,2.
20. The body is not the whole man; therefore, we must be concerned with body, soul, and spirit. Luke 2:40, 52; I Thess. 5:23; III John 2.

#### Mathematics - Biblical Concepts

1. God is orderly and precise; His perfection is shown in mathematics.
2. God's truths are always the same; they do not change as time goes on.
3. As we discover mathematical truths, we discover facts that God made to be so.
4. God is concerned with numbers; He records many; He knows many.

#### Science - Biblical Concepts

(in addition to those listed under mathematics)

1. The complexity of the universe shows the complexity of God - His greatness, His power.
2. God created the material universe; all that we know of His method is given in the Bible.
3. God is the creator of all living beings and of man in particular.
4. It is God who holds all of creation in place.
5. God has a personal concern for His creation.
6. We can understand science and God's place in it only when we are born of the Spirit of God.
7. God's care of plants and animals expresses His greater care for people.

#### Science - Biblical Concepts - Astronomy

1. God created all the heavenly bodies - a fact which is reiterated throughout the Bible. Gen. 1:14-18; Job 9:8-10; 26:7, 13; Psalms. 8:3, 4; 33:6; 104:1, 2, 5, 19; 136:5-9; Isa. 45:18; Jer. 31:35; 32:17; 51:15, 16; Amos 5:8; Heb. 1:10; II Peter 3:5; Rev. 10:6.
2. God has made the movements of the heavenly bodies so regular that He uses that regularity as a measure of the dependability of His promises and His love for Israel. Gen. 8:22; Psalms. 74:17; Jer. 33:20, 21, 25, 26; Col. 1:17; Heb. 1:2, 3.
3. God so controls the heavenly bodies that He can use them for His purposes; He may make them deviate from their normal regularity. Josh. 10:12-14 (long day); II Kings 20:8-11 (backward rotation); Isa. 13:10 (sun and stars in judgment); Matt. 2:2, 9, 10 (star at birth); 27:45 (darkness at noon); 24:29 (heavenly signs - future).
4. God's creation is varied and immeasurable, yet He calls every star by name and knows the exact number of them. Psalms. 147:4; Jer. 31:37; 33:22; I Cor. 15:40, 41.

5. The creation of God shows His glory, His greatness, His righteousness. Job 26:7-14; 37:14-18; Psa. 19:1; 97:6; Jer. 32:17; Rom. 1:19, 20; Col. 1:16.
6. The heavenly bodies will one day be dissolved and will pass away. II Peter 3:7-12; Isa. 34:4, 5; Rev. 21:1.
7. God will establish a new heaven and a new earth to replace the ones we now know. II Peter 3:13; Rev. 21:1.

#### Science - Biblical Concepts - Earth Science

1. The fact that God created the earth is taught all through the Scriptures. Gen. 1:1, 9, 10; Ex. 20:11; II Kings 19:15; Job 38:4-11; Psa. 24:1, 2; 89:11; 90:2; 95:4, 5; 102:25; 104:5; 148:5, 6; Prov. 3:19, 20; Isa. 40:28; 42:5; 45:18; Jer. 32:17; 51:15; Amos 4:13; Acts 17:24; II Peter 3:5; Rev. 4:11; 10:6.
2. God's involvement included many of the details we observe. Job 26:7 (suspension in space, open space in north) Job 26:8-14; Psa. 104:5-32 (many details); Isa. 40:22 (spherical earth); Jer. 31:37 (inexplorable foundations); Jer. 33:22 (immeasurable sand).
3. The earth is the Lord's and all that is in it. Ex. 9:29; Deut. 10:14; Job 41:11; Psa. 24:11; 95:3-5; 119:90, 91; Isa. 40:25, 26; I Cor. 10:26, 28.
4. The earth was given to man to subdue and use; we are stewards of God's possession. Gen 1:28; 9:1 7; Psa. 115:16; Isa. 40:12; 45:18.
5. The earth is full of the riches of God. Psa. 33:5; 104:24; Job 28:5, 6.

#### 606 Curriculum Development

##### Textbook Review and Selection Procedures/Curriculum Development (Reference 415.4)

Textbook review starts with the teachers and administration, then goes to the Ed Committee for final input before board approval.

Schedule:   Year 1   English  
                   Year 2   Science  
                   Year 3   Social Studies/Business  
                   Year 4   Math/Computer  
                   Year 5   Bible  
                   (Specials—Art, Music, Spanish, PE as needed)

This is an ongoing process. If textbooks change or new material becomes available, the administrator may suggest reviewing material out of sequence. The administration welcomes teachers input regarding textbooks.

#### 607 Instructional Materials – ACTIVE

#### 608 Student Progress Reporting and Community Feedback - ACTIVE

Ankeny Christian Academy makes provisions for conducting ongoing long range need assessment processes including provisions for keeping the local community regularly informed on progress toward state and locally determined indicators (Annual Meeting in May, Annual Report, Website, and Weekly Newsletter). Opportunities for local community feedback are provided on an ongoing basis through SIAC and needs assessment meetings.

Adapted 4/09