INTRODUCTION

The seven laws:

1. Law of the Learner - Rekindle passion to teach
2. Law of Expectation - Blossom high performance in students
3. Law of Application - Enjoy seeing lasting life change in your students
4. Law of Retention - Use the secrets of speed teaching
5. Law of Need - Discover what really motivates your students, demolish boredom
6. Law of Equipping - Help your students learn any skill
7. Law of Revival - Unleash the five Biblical steps to spiritual renewal

LAW #1 LAW OF THE LEARNER

Deuteronomy 4:1
“Now, O Israel, listen to the statutes and the judgments which I teach you to observe, that you may live, and go in and possess the land which the Lord God of your fathers is giving you.

The Hebrew root word for “teach” and “learn” are the same. Teaching hasn’t happened until learning has taken place.

Maxim 1: Teachers are responsible to cause students to learn.
Maxim 2: Teachers will stand accountable to God for their influence.
Maxim 3: Teachers are responsible because they control subject, style, and speaker.
Maxim 4: Teachers should judge their success by the success of their students.
Maxim 5: Teachers impact more by their character and commitment than by their communication.
Maxim 6: Teachers exist to serve the students.
Maxim 7: Teachers who practice the Laws of the Learner can become master teachers.

Meaning:
The essence of the Law of the Learner is the three words, “Cause to Learn.”
The teacher should accept the responsibility of causing the students to learn.

Three elements affect the teaching environment: subject, student, teaching style. What happens in these three relationships causes a class to succeed or fail. Of course, there is a third dynamic, the Holy Spirit.

DISCUSSION~
AS A TEACHER, HOW DO YOU THINK YOU CAN “CAUSE TO LEARN?”

Types of teachers~
Subject oriented: “I love the content. I always have two or three times more material prepared than I need.”

When the subject is your greatest strength, your students may call you a scholar or a “brain.” You warm to the world of ideas and thoughts even more than to your students.

Student oriented: “I love my students. I feel more like they’re my friends than my students. I am interested in each of them, and enjoy them in and out of the class.”

When your relationship to your students is your main strength, they may call you a friend or an encourager or very “in touch” with them. You find it easy to relate with your students. You probably find your students far more interesting and important than the content or its delivery.
Style oriented: “I love what takes place during the process of teaching and learning. I love seeing the electricity of a class that is alive with the students hanging onto every word.”

When style is your greatest strength, your students may call you a communicator or a powerful speaker or extremely motivating. You love communication and are thrilled to see the students respond to what you are teaching them.

DISCUSSION~
EVEN IF YOU AREN’T CURRENTLY TEACHING NOW; WHAT TYPE OF TEACHER DO YOU FEEL YOU ARE/WOULD BE?

How to identify the problem in your class
Problems in the classroom are always demonstrated by the students’ attitudes and actions. If a class is “broken,” the students are the ones who tell you.

#1 I can’t stand my teacher. I don’t think he even knows my name.
Problem: Student relationship, students feel teacher is uncaring
Solution: Concretely demonstrate through personal illustrations and public affirmation that you are a person who genuinely cares for them.

#2 Lecture, lecture, lecture, that’s all my teacher does anymore
Problem: Style- lecture alone becomes monotonous.
Solution: Vary your delivery regularly; vary your delivery by the three main methods of variety- what you do in class, what you have your students do in class, and what you and they do together in class.

#3 My teacher’s head is in the clouds. I mean, none of us understand what she’s talking about half the time.
Problem: Subject- teacher is presenting too complex or too much material for the students and the situation.
Solution: Stop covering the subject and start teaching the students. Simplify the material and ensure understanding before continuing.

#4 Class is a zoo- it’s totally out of control. People are throwing things, talking back to the teacher and mocking her; and all the teacher does is yell at us all the time. And then when it gets to her, all she does is break down and cry.
Problem: Student- the teacher has abandoned her authority and leadership to mob rule.
Solution: Resestablish the rules for acceptable behavior in the class and through careful negotiation, hammer out a known and agreed upon set of consequences.

DISCUSSION~ WHAT TYPE OF TEACHERS WOULD YOU MATCH UP WITH EACH OF THE PREVIOUS PROBLEMS?

Learner Methods Maximizer
1. Love your students consistently and unconditionally
2. Communicate the subject with your students’ needs and interests in mind.
3. Alter your style regularly according to each situation.
4. Rest in your gifts and talents; be yourself
5. Note constantly your students’ attitudes, attention, and actions.
6. Excel by using your strengths to compensate for your weaknesses
7. Rely on the Holy Spirit to teach that which is supernatural