CLASSROOM DISCIPLINE

My son, do not despise the LORD's discipline, and do not resent his rebuke, because the LORD disciplines those he loves, as a father the son he delights in. Hebrews 12:5b-6 My son, do not make light of the Lord's discipline, and do not lose heart when he rebukes you, because the Lord disciplines the one he loves, and he chastens everyone he accepts as his son.

Proverbs 3:11-12



Horror Stories - We've all got them

Why Children Misbehave

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What is our Desired Behavior for Children?

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_	olical Discipline					
What we d	esire is	This requires:				
1	: know	ledge of God's will				
2	: acting	g upon that knowledge				
Biblical disc	ipline has two primary use:	s:				
1	: instru	action, nurturing, training (Acts 22:3, 2	Tim 3:16-17)			
2	: chastening (Heb. 12:5-11)					
Based on _	(Col	3:16)				
	tablishing Discipline					
	d bears the					
2. We	are all, children included,	created for the purpose of	God. That is			
ou	chief and highest purpose					
•		rd your God with all your heart and wi	ith all your soul and with all			
	your mind and with all you	_				
3. Chi	d has a					
•		ews 8:10 - "I will put my laws in their m				
		God and they will be my people. No lo	•			
	_	ther, saying 'Know the Lord,' because	they will all know me."			
	- They can					
	- They are					
		vil, right vs. wrong, truth vs. lie				
4. We		to teach and train.				
•	·	en, obey your parents in the Lord, for t	•			
		ers, do not exasperate your children; i	nstead, bring them up in the			
	training and instruction of					
•	•	ve the Lord your God with all your hea	•			
	,	ese commands that I give you today ar				
	·	dren. Talk about them when you sit at	•			
	= -	lie down and when you get up. Tie the				
	•	reheads. Write them on the doorframe	es of your nouses and on			
E \\/.	your gates."	children to Cod				
5. We	are		lan but fools dospies			
•		of the Lord is the beginning of knowled	ige, but roois despise			
	wisdom and discipline."					

• 2 Timothy 3:16-17— "All scripture is God-breathed and is useful for teaching, rebuking, correcting, and training in righteousness so that the man of God may be thoroughly

equipped for every good work."

	 Proverbs 29:17 – "Discipline your son, and he will give you peace; he will bring delight to your soul."
	 Psalm 103:8 - "The Lord is compassionate and gracious, slow to anger, abounding in love."
	 Our discipline reflects not only on ourselves but on Are we harsh or
	benevolent? Cruel or kind? Crippling or nurturing?
6.	
0.	
	 by God by God
	• by God
	with 'glory and honor'
Big	Picture: Our discipline is to guide children into their chief and highest purpose in life – loving and glorifying God.
Sm	nall Picture: Our classroom discipline is to create a sense of order to allow for a positive learning environment where God can be known and Scripture can be taught.
of mov	ving children towards this end so our discipline must reflect this.
	\longrightarrow
CLASS	ROOM MANAGEMENT/DISCIPLINE PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICES
Part A	: Motivating Factors for a Child's Behavior
1.	
2.	
3.	
5.	
4.	

Supporting Scripture

- We must rely on the Holy Spirit, and pray for the fruits of the Spirit (Gal 5:22)
- "Since we live by the Spirit, let us keep in step with the Spirit." (Gal. 5:25)
- "And whatever you do, whether in word or deed, do it all in the name of the Lord Jesus, giving thanks to God the Father through Him." (Col. 3:17)
- "Whatever you do, work at it with all your heart, as working for the Lord, not for men." (Col. 3:23)

Part B: Preventative Discipline

Part B:	Preventative Discip	line	
Stop th	ne behavior before it	occurs. Instruction by both w	ord and deed. Both taught and caught.
Good t	eacher techniques:		
•	Create the right	·	
	 A teacher full of 	of joy, typically creates an atmo	osphere of joy.
	 Full of love, lov 	ing environment.	
	 Showing respect 	ct, respectful classroom.	
	 Caring and nur 	turing, creates sense of securi	ty.
•	Know kids	, especially for spec	al needs children.
•	Be interesting and	Teach them	something they don't already know.
•	Be well-prepared. I	No lag time. Be organized – en	sure your classroom assistant is assisting.
•	Teachers who appr	oach learning with a work tog	ether, learn together attitude will have better
	class involvement.	Create structures to work with	nin.
Poor te	eacher techniques:		
•	Creating the wrong	•	
			e a rowdy, uncontrollable class.
	• , , ,	ody teacher will have an agitat	
	 An authoritaria 	in teacher will have a scared c	ass.
•	Don'ts		
		give an idea/thought a	and then not finish it.
		– send kids from one id	ea, to another, back to the first. Also don't flip
	flop your thoug	ghts, opinions, interpretations,	etc.
		– child involved in an ac	tivity and you loudly or forcefully interrupt.
	Approach gent	ly and with curiosity, as oppos	ed to giving all the answers.
		– talk on one topic for v	vay too long, or way too in detail.
Drastis	al Tachniques		
	al Techniques:		
•			
•			paced out (literally, not figuratively!)
•	1-2-3 Look at Me! 1	•	
•		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	, not
•	Start with	and	, not "I want to be your buddy."

_	at kids	5.			
(Create positive	learning environment – light, sound, visuals, senses,			
t	temperature, furniture.				
F	Reinforce positive behavior verbally. "Light the candle" rather than "Curse the darkness."				
		ompts, especially for special needs children. Cue cards, place ir ountdown to end of free play.			
١	With permission – have an	off-campus, class activity.			
: C	Corrective Discipline				
s to	remember:				
(God is just and fair, compassionate and gracious – you must be the same.				
(God has given you authority to discipline.				
`	You are accountable for the means in which you discipline.				
١	Your discipline is a direct reflection on God, whether positive or negative.				
lin	e must reflect love and con	cern, and have a focus.			
l a	nd Non-Verbal Correction				
ſ	Non-verbal correction: eye	contact, finger directions, body position.			
١	Verbal correction: call name	e, and follow by non-verbal or verbal correction.			
F	Rules for verbal correction:				
•	•voi	ce and be in speech.			
•	 Remain cool, objective. 	Quiet, firm, and decisive.			
•	• Be	<u>.</u>			
•	• Be				
•	• Be				
•	 Resolve without missing 				
•	• Use				
	 Speak to children privat 	rely, and quietly.			

Practical Techniques

- Take initiative.
- Separate problem children.

• Ripple effect.

- Redirection.
- Three strikes you're out.
- Ultimatums.
- Diffuse situation with "I hear what you're saying" or "I know how your feeling."
- Rewards jar.
- Use positive language.