LITTLE PAWS, BIG FAITH

FREE TEACHER GUIDE

God's Wonderful Rescue Plan

LEVEL 3 • Creation, Promise, Savior, Church, and Restoration

10 lessons • 40 student pictures • Ages 4–8

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Lesson Map

Lesson	Main truth	Read
1. Good Creation	God's creation was good.	Genesis 1–2
2. Sin Enters the World	Sin broke our friendship with God.	Genesis 3:1–24; Romans 3:23
3. The First Promise	God promised victory over evil.	Genesis 3:15; Galatians 4:4–5
4. Abraham and Israel	God made promises to Abraham.	Genesis 12:1–3; 15:1–6; 17:1–8
5. Exodus and Passover	God brought Israel out of Egypt.	Exodus 12:1–14, 31–42; 14:21–31
6. Promise of the King	God promised a King from David's family.	2 Samuel 7:12–16; Luke 1:30–33
7. The Savior Arrives	Jesus is the promised Savior.	Luke 2:1–20; Matthew 1:18–25
8. Jesus Dies and Rises	Jesus died for our sins and rose again.	1 Corinthians 15:3–4; Luke 23:33–49; 24:1–12
9. The Church Begins	Believers belong to Christ's body.	Acts 2:1–47; 1 Corinthians 12:12–27; Romans 11:25–29
10. All Things New	God will make all things new.	Revelation 21:1–5; 22:1–5

LESSON 1

Good Creation

READ Genesis 1–2

AIM Children will praise God as Creator and value every person as made in His image.

SAY God made a good world with wisdom and care. We can thank Him for creation and treat people with dignity.

ASK
1. What parts of creation can you name?
2. What did God say about everything He made?

DO Name something God made for each color in a box of crayons, then thank Him for His good creation.

PRAY Creator God, thank You for the good world You made. Help us care for creation and honor every person. Amen and amen.

STUDENT PICTURES

1. God made light and sky.	Genesis 1:3–8
2. God made land and plants.	Genesis 1:9–13
3. God made the animals.	Genesis 1:20–25
4. God made people and placed them in the garden.	Genesis 1:27; 2:8

TEACHER NOTE The illustrations show creation without depicting God. Keep the lesson centered on the biblical Creator rather than speculative details about the creation days.

LESSON 2

Sin Enters the World

READ Genesis 3:1–24; Romans 3:23

AIM Children will understand sin as disobedience against God and recognize their need for His rescue.

SAY Sin is more than a mistake; it is choosing our way against God. Sin affects every person, but God did not abandon His plan.

ASK
1. What command did Adam and Eve disobey?
2. Why do all people need God to rescue them from sin?

DO Place a paper heart beside an open Bible. Name choices that follow God's Word and ask Him for help to obey.

PRAY Holy God, we have sinned and need Your mercy. Help us confess our sin and trust Your rescue. Amen and amen.

STUDENT PICTURES

5. God gave Adam and Eve a clear command.	Genesis 2:16–17
6. Adam and Eve chose to disobey.	Genesis 3:6
7. Sin brought shame and separation.	Genesis 3:7–10
8. Adam and Eve left the garden.	Genesis 3:23–24

TEACHER NOTE Use simple, non-shaming language. Adam and Eve remain modestly covered. Do not assign blame to one gender or describe details beyond the text.

LESSON 3

The First Promise

READ Genesis 3:15; Galatians 4:4–5

AIM Children will see that God’s rescue plan began with His promise and moved toward Jesus.

SAY Genesis 3:15 does not name Jesus directly, but Christians read it as a promise that begins the Bible’s story of the coming Savior.

ASK
1. Who would one day be defeated?
2. Whom did God send when the right time came?

DO Make a simple promise scroll and draw a star on it to remember that God kept His promise at the right time.

PRAY Promise-keeping God, thank You for planning rescue from sin. Help us trust the Savior You sent. Amen and amen.

STUDENT PICTURES

9. God promised that evil would be defeated.	Genesis 3:15
10. God’s people waited for His promised Savior.	Galatians 4:4
11. The promised time led toward Bethlehem.	Galatians 4:4–5
12. Families can read about God’s promised Savior.	Galatians 4:4–5

TEACHER NOTE Identify the messianic connection as a Christian reading of Genesis 3:15. Avoid claiming that the verse itself names Jesus or gives a complete gospel explanation.

LESSON 4

Abraham and Israel

READ Genesis 12:1–3; 15:1–6; 17:1–8

AIM Children will identify God’s covenant promises to Abraham and His purpose to bless the nations.

SAY God’s promises to Abraham and his descendants matter throughout the Bible. God always keeps His word.

ASK
1. What did God show Abraham in the night sky?
2. What promises did God make to Abraham?

DO Cut out paper stars and place them around a tent. On each star, name a way God is faithful.

PRAY Faithful God, thank You for Your promises to Abraham and Israel. Help us trust every word You have spoken. Amen and amen.

STUDENT PICTURES

13. God promised Abraham a great family.	Genesis 15:5–6
14. God gave Abraham and Sarah their son Isaac.	Genesis 21:1–3
15. God continued His promises through Abraham’s family.	Genesis 17:7
16. God promised Abraham a land for his descendants.	Genesis 17:8

TEACHER NOTE Do not turn the land promise into a lesson about current political borders. Keep Israel and the Church distinct, and affirm that God’s covenant faithfulness remains meaningful.

LESSON 5

Exodus and Passover

READ Exodus 12:1–14, 31–42; 14:21–31

AIM Children will recount God’s historical rescue of Israel and thank Him for His faithfulness.

SAY The Lord acted to rescue Israel exactly as He promised. Their story teaches us that He is powerful and faithful.

ASK
1. What meal did Israel prepare before leaving Egypt?
2. Who made a path through the sea?

DO Lay two blue cloths apart and let children walk between them while retelling how God made a way through the sea.

PRAY Powerful God, thank You for rescuing Israel and keeping Your promises. Help us trust and obey You. Amen and amen.

STUDENT PICTURES

17. Israel’s families prepared the Passover meal.	Exodus 12:8–11
18. The marked doorway showed obedient trust.	Exodus 12:7, 13
19. God brought Israel out of Egypt.	Exodus 12:31–42
20. God made a way through the sea.	Exodus 14:21–22

TEACHER NOTE The Exodus does not guarantee that believers will avoid every hardship. Teach the passage first as Israel’s historical rescue; connections to Christ should be made carefully from clear New Testament teaching.

LESSON 6

Promise of the King

READ 2 Samuel 7:12–16; Luke 1:30–33

AIM Children will connect God's covenant with David to Jesus, the promised King.

SAY God carried His promise through David's family. Jesus is the promised Son of David, and His kingdom will never end.

ASK
1. From whose family would the promised King come?
2. What did Gabriel say about Jesus' kingdom?

DO Make a paper crown and write "God keeps His promises" across it.

PRAY King Jesus, thank You for coming as the promised Son of David. Teach us to trust and honor You. Amen and amen.

STUDENT PICTURES

21. David served as king and praised God.	2 Samuel 7:8–9
22. God promised a lasting King from David's family.	2 Samuel 7:12–16
23. God carried His promise through David's family.	Matthew 1:1–17
24. Gabriel told Mary about the promised King.	Luke 1:30–33

TEACHER NOTE Teach the Davidic promise as real and enduring. In this premillennial framework, Jesus' promised reign includes His future rule; avoid reducing the covenant to a vague symbol.

LESSON 7

The Savior Arrives

READ Luke 2:1–20; Matthew 1:18–25

AIM Children will celebrate Jesus' historical birth and identify Him as the promised Savior.

SAY Jesus truly entered our world. He is fully God and fully man, the Savior God promised.

ASK
1. Where was Jesus born?
2. What good news did the angels announce?

DO Follow a paper path to a manger picture, naming one promise God kept at each step.

PRAY Lord Jesus, thank You for coming into our world as the promised Savior. Help us worship You with joy. Amen and amen.

STUDENT PICTURES

25. Mary and Joseph traveled to Bethlehem.	Luke 2:4–5
26. Jesus, the promised Savior, was born.	Luke 2:6–7
27. Angels announced good news to the shepherds.	Luke 2:8–14
28. The shepherds visited Jesus.	Luke 2:15–20

TEACHER NOTE Keep the account close to Matthew and Luke. Treat the people as historical and avoid presenting customary nativity details as though every detail appears in the cited verses.

LESSON 8

Jesus Dies and Rises

READ 1 Corinthians 15:3–4; Luke 23:33–49; 24:1–12

AIM Children will state the heart of the gospel: Christ died for sins, was buried, and rose again.

SAY We are saved by God's grace through faith in Jesus. His death paid for sin, and His resurrection shows that He is alive.

ASK
1. Why did Jesus die?
2. What did the women discover at the tomb?

DO Fold a paper in three sections labeled "died," "buried," and "rose," then retell 1 Corinthians 15:3–4.

PRAY Lord Jesus, thank You for dying for our sins and rising again. Help us trust Your finished work. Amen and amen.

STUDENT PICTURES

29. Jesus came to serve.	Mark 10:45
30. Jesus died for our sins.	1 Corinthians 15:3
31. Jesus was buried in a tomb.	Luke 23:53
32. The tomb was open—Jesus had risen!	Luke 24:1–6

TEACHER NOTE Keep the crucifixion non-graphic. State salvation by grace through faith; coloring, prayer formulas, and good works do not earn salvation.

LESSON 9

The Church Begins

READ Acts 2:1–47; 1 Corinthians 12:12–27; Romans 11:25–29

AIM Children will recognize the Church as Christ's body, beginning at Pentecost, with members who serve one another.

SAY Every believer has a place in Christ's body. The Church began at Pentecost, and God still keeps His promises to Israel.

ASK
1. What happened at Pentecost?
2. How did the first believers care for one another?

DO Give each child a paper puzzle piece. Join the pieces to show how different members belong and serve together.

PRAY Lord Jesus, thank You for making believers one body. Help us learn, worship, share, and care for one another. Amen and amen.

STUDENT PICTURES

33. The Holy Spirit came at Pentecost.	Acts 2:1–4
34. The believers learned the apostles' teaching.	Acts 2:42
35. The believers shared and cared for one another.	Acts 2:44–47
36. God keeps His promises to Israel, and the Church is Christ's body.	Romans 11:28–29; 1 Corinthians 12:27

TEACHER NOTE This curriculum distinguishes Israel and the Church. Do not teach that the Church replaced Israel or that either group gives believers grounds for pride; Romans 11 emphasizes God's faithful mercy.

LESSON 10

All Things New

READ Revelation 21:1–5; 22:1–5

AIM Children will hope in God's promised future restoration without fear or speculation.

SAY God's plan moves from creation to restoration. After He completes His promised plan, His people will enjoy the new heaven and new earth forever.

ASK
1. What did John see in the new creation?
2. What sad things will be gone forever?

DO Draw a garden-city with a river and fruit tree. Add one Bible word that describes God's future, such as "new," "life," or "peace."

PRAY God of hope, thank You that You will make all things new. Help us live faithfully while we wait for Christ. Amen and amen.

STUDENT PICTURES

37. John saw the holy city in a vision.	Revelation 21:2
38. John saw the river and the tree of life.	Revelation 22:1–2
39. God will wipe away every tear.	Revelation 21:4
40. God's plan moves from creation to restoration.	Revelation 21:5

TEACHER NOTE Revelation 21–22 describes the eternal state after the millennial kingdom in this framework. Do not merge those stages, set dates, frighten children, or depict the face or body of God.

Scripture and Doctrine Notes

Use the text carefully. Read the cited passages in the Bible translation used by your church. Captions and summaries are original teaching language, not Bible quotations.

The gospel. Jesus Christ died for our sins, was buried, and rose bodily. Salvation is God’s gift by grace through faith. Coloring, class participation, prayer formulas, and good works do not earn salvation; good works are fruit of grace.

Israel and the Church. God’s covenant promises to Abraham and Israel remain meaningful. The Church began at Pentecost and is Christ’s body. This curriculum does not teach that the Church replaced Israel, and it rejects spiritual pride.

Prophetic framework. This series follows a dispensational, premillennial, pretribulational, futurist framework. Level 3 surveys the Bible’s rescue plan without compressing every future event into one scene. Revelation 21–22 presents the eternal state after the millennial kingdom. Level 4 develops the prophetic sequence in greater detail.

Teaching guardrails. Genesis 3:15 is presented as a Christian messianic reading, while the verse itself does not name Jesus. The Exodus does not promise freedom from every hardship. Abraham’s land promise should not be turned into a map of present political borders. Do not set prophetic dates, use fear, or depict the face or body of God.

Primary passages
Genesis 1–3, 12, 15, 17, 21; Exodus 12, 14; 2 Samuel 7; Matthew 1; Luke 1–2, 23–24; Acts 2; Romans 3 and 11; 1 Corinthians 12 and 15; Galatians 4; Revelation 21–22.

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