# DISCIPLINE IN THE CLASSROOM

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I.	Introduction
II.	Why does our heavenly Father discipline His children? (Hebrews 12:5-11; Proverb 3:11-12)
<b>III.</b>	Why do children misbehave?
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IV. disc	"Do not provoke your children to anger lest they be couraged." <i>(Ephesians 6:4)</i>
	List some ways children can be provoked to anger:
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V. The difference between discipline and punishment.

		<u>Punishment</u>	<u>Discipline</u>
	Purpose:		
	Focus:		
	Attitude:		
	Resulting emotion:		
VI.	The study of children.		
VII.	Unconditional love.		
VIII	.You are the model.		
IX.	Be consistent. Avoid inc	onsistencies.	

## Rules in the Classroom

Obey: "				 ,
		·		
Honor: "			,	 
	,			 <b>.</b>
Be Kind: "				 <b></b> ;
	" Ephesian	ıs 4:32		

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### Discipline in the Classroom

**Question 1:** "\_\_\_\_\_\_?"

**Question 2**: "\_\_\_\_\_\_?"

Give words of encouragement!

# THE VALUE OF RULES AND LIMITS

Rules and limits provide the framework around which children organize their learning. Having boundaries helps children understand what behavior is expected of them and what will happen if they don't comply. Age-appropriate rules that are consistently enforced offer children the following benefits.

•	Firm limits	_ children that the	in their world	d are in control.
•	Rules prepare children	for livin	ng in a complex	
•	Rules help children lear	n about appropriate s	ocial	_·
•	Rules and limits provid	e essential	·	
•	Rules child	ren to au	chority figures.	
•	Rules help children		and to feel co	ompetent.
•	Gradually responsibility. "To be fa			_ and sense of
•	Rules and limits help as	sure the	of cl	nildren.
		Classroo	m Rules	
•	Keep the list	List some rules. T	he fewer rulers, the bet	ter.
•	Make the rules	·		
•	Make the rules	·		
•	Make the list	·		
• Atti	THE HONOR RULE (Taken by permission for tudes in you and your	rom the book, "Say G		omplaining, and Bad
	"Treating people as	, doing t	han what is expected, hav	ving a attitude."

# More on Discipline

1. The parent: When you talk with the parent about their child, <u>po not</u> show, anger. First, say, something positive about their child. Then say, "I am having a little trouble with \_\_\_\_\_" and state the problem. Then say, "I wonder if you could help me?"

If you approach a parent aggressively, they will totally defend their child no matter what. If you say, "I have a problem...(state the problem)," the parent will be much more willing to <u>listen</u> and <u>receive</u>. <u>DON'T FORGET</u>, <u>the child</u> is theirs.

- 2. The defiant child is a strong-willed child who wants "control at any cost."
- 3. The disruptive child is often a talker/mover. Many disruptive children tend to act this way because of their learning styles.
- 4. Take care of the "little things" and the "big things" rarely happen. "Little things" can include: sitting incorrectly in a chair, chewing gum, etc.
- 5. Encourage <u>EACH</u> child! It may be the only encouragement they receive all week.
- 6. Know <u>all</u> the facts before doing <u>anything</u>.