

UPGRADE

10 SECRETS TO THE BEST
EDUCATION FOR YOUR CHILD

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INTRODUCTION

If you are a parent and you have purchased this book with an interest in providing the best education possible for your child, then we are already in agreement on the central thesis of the book. The thesis is that parents have a committed interest in their children's education; and they must, therefore, be equipped to make intelligent, well-informed choices concerning that education.

In our world today, there are few topics more important than education. It is the issue that you will always find near the top of the brochures pitching political candidates. When every other tax initiative fails to gain popular support, the voting public enthusiastically endorses increased taxes to fund some new educational institution or program. The incorrigible assumption clinging to the minds of the voters is that more tax money will solve all of our education problems.

There is a growing dissatisfaction with the condition of education in many industrialized countries today. The concern has some scientific merit. Recent studies comparing the academic performance of school children from various nationalities in the areas of math and science put America into the ranks of third-

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world nations (still beating out nations like Mozambique and Jordan, but well below Spain, Hungary, and China).¹ Of eighteen industrialized nations, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development recently found the United States ranked dead last in the literacy of sixteen- to twenty-five-year-old high school graduates.² For the last six years, I have worked at an office that receives thousands of phone calls each year from parents who are greatly dissatisfied with the education their children receive from their local publicly-funded school district. Parents are rightfully concerned. The statistics illustrate one thing, but there are deeper problems. School violence is on the rise. Negative social influences abound in many schools, causing parents even more distress. Businesses are concerned about the less-than-competent workforce emerging from the high schools and colleges in our country. A decline in academic achievement will inevitably affect our economy, our national defense, and the American way of life.

The most frightening truth that a parent might occasionally assume courage to face is this: Our children *could really suffer* from a low-quality educational experience. It is even possible *to fail* in the raising of children. While every child is responsible for his own actions, it is true that some approaches have been much more effective than others in the training and education of a child. There are children in this world who, for one reason or another, do not receive a good upbringing or a good education. Nevertheless, this is not always the end of the story. Some of these children are able, by God's grace, to transcend dysfunctional early years and excel in life. However, this is much more the exception than the rule.

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The chief purpose of this book is not to critique the present system, but rather to present the positive factors that really do work in producing a quality education. Much has been written on the problems with our modern public school system. Reforms are constantly recommended. Hardly a year goes by without the implementation of new reforms and remedies in this nation's schools. My purpose here is not to recommend a reform program for the nation. My purpose is simply to inform, involve, and equip parents with a basic knowledge of the principles upon which a quality education must be built.

There are *hundreds* of different approaches to education. For parents and teachers alike, experts are plentiful across the academic landscape. Contradicting theories abound. The cacophony of competing messages confuse and frustrate us. We throw our hands up and assign the whole thing to professionals who appear to know what they are doing. But they are just as confused as the rest of us.

There are two explanations for the proliferation of perspectives on education. The first is that some approaches taken are just *plain wrong* and will not work. Somehow we have been trained in this modern age to believe that all new ideas are inherently good. This line of thinking has corrupted education more than anything else; and many of us are growing tired of the new theories, new math, new philosophies, and new reforms. When it comes to the basic issues of life, when it comes to something as important as educating our children, new is risky. New is *not* tried and true. It is essential to build on the principles that are time-tested and reliable.

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Some educational theories are wrongheaded because they are mistaken at the root. For example, one person might say there is no God, while another claims there is a God. They cannot both be right. One of them is terribly mistaken. One person might claim that children are basically good, while another claims that children have a sinful nature. Again, they cannot both be right. The method of education for children usually rests on certain basic philosophical perspectives. A method will be developed according to the foundational worldview perspective held by those who administer, teach, or write textbooks. Not every worldview is of equal merit. Some worldview perspectives hold a wrong position on such important questions as the existence of God, the nature of man, the essential value of man, his purpose in life, and so on. Since there are conflicting worldviews, there will be radically differing ideas concerning the education of children. Those who build an educational approach on the wrong worldview will produce a bad education.

The second explanation for the proliferation of approaches in education is found in the principle of individuality (a principle considered in chapter 6). Since every child is an individual, there are some methods that *will* work with some children, while they simply *will not* work with others. This means that the method of education may vary depending on the culture, the school, the families, or the children. We are not arguing for uniformity here. On the contrary, we want to protect and nurture diversity in educational methods while, at the same time, maintaining the universal, basic principles of education.

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The fundamental assumption I have taken in this presentation is that there is a God who created the world. Thankfully, He provided a basic operating manual for life—the Bible. It establishes an absolute point of reference for us. Without it, we would be wandering in a blinding snowstorm of relativism without any hope of distinguishing between a good education and a bad education. The principles we will consider in this book are rooted in the revelation provided in the Bible. I would argue that one must take into full consideration the truth about reality revealed by the God who made reality before applying the principles to any specific school or to the education of any child. Moreover, this revelation from the Old and New Testaments bears the time-tested quality that is desperately needed today. *Why would anyone embark on a study of something as important as education without taking into consideration the rich historical writings of the ancient Jews and Christians?*

There is a great deal more to say about education than what is contained in these pages. The reason for leaving this material out is twofold. First, I wanted to write a short book. Secondly, the other concepts are not *basic principles*. They do not hold the indispensable quality that these ten principles hold. They do not have the time-tested quality that is provided in the Book of wisdom thousands of years old, given by revelation from God. What we cover here are the principles that must be taken into account by every parent who is choosing an educational program for his or her child. Individuality forces the door open for a great number of approaches. The methodology used for one student might differ quite radically from another, but each of the principles contained in this book

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ought to be conscientiously integrated into the education of every single child. While some ideas may have more or less validity in any particular case, there are certain universal principles that are unchanging across time and space. They have been given by God Himself. This book provides the basics of education that are just as relevant and applicable to a 1st-century Hebrew child as they are to a 21st-century Japanese girl or for a 28th-century boy from the southern state of Mississippi.

This book will address the highest-order principles for education. For example, chapter 10 explains the principle of the honor and mystique of learning. While there are others who might develop on *how* the honor and mystique is established in the classroom or the homeschool, the *how* will often be different depending on the cultures and settings in which education occurs. The principles in this book are indispensable yet broad. If one cannot see these ten large girders in the building of education, he will not be able to master the building of an education.

There are some who study the principles of teaching for six to ten years in under-graduate, graduate, and post-graduate university programs. Although I cannot give my reader a doctorate in education in this very short presentation, I submit that one does not have to hold a doctorate in education to be an excellent teacher. Anyone who has the ability to communicate can be a mentor, a discipler, a master, or a teacher. Anyone who maximizes on the principles contained in this book in the education or discipleship of a child will maximize the development of that child's potential.

This book is written *by* a parent primarily *for* parents. While the material contained here is basic for all educators, it is parents who

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have the deepest interest in their children's intellectual, emotional, and spiritual development. Parents are, beyond all other interests, responsible for their children's training and development. If parents are intimately familiar with the eternal, universal principles of a good education, then they will be able to apply these principles in their selection of an effective educational program for their children. It is not the purpose of this book to define the exact dimensions, shape, and color of that program. The program will take on a different shape for different cultures, different families, and different children within those families. But parents are encouraged to take the ten universal, unchanging principles of education and apply them to their unique culture, family, and children.

This author has been part of the modern home education movement for fifty-five years—as a student, parent/teacher, and leader in the movement. Having taught in various state schools and private schools, junior high through college, I have seen every one of the ten principles used successfully by various teachers in various situations. Many good educators, including many home educators, will center in on one or two of the principles and base an entire philosophy of education or curriculum on those factors. Although they are not always aware of what they are doing, every good educator usually employs these factors in their teaching to some degree or another. It is rare, however, to find any school, teacher, or parent in the present day who self-consciously employs all ten factors.

This book is *not* meant to recommend for every child any particular institution of education, whether it be public school, private school, or homeschool. Parents must make their own informed choices. Nevertheless, their choices should incorporate

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all ten of these indispensable elements of a quality education. Every parent and teacher who happens to be holding this book is challenged to consider, apply, and maximize these ten critical factors in the educational program put together for each of the children in their charge.

1

A SUCCESSFUL EDUCATION

But seek first the kingdom of God and His righteousness, and all these things shall be added to you. (Matthew 6:33)

I was an expert in child training and education—that is, until the day our first child arrived. God saw fit to bless us with a precious little boy—highly sensitive, surprisingly precocious, stronger-willed at points, and altogether resetting my preconceptions. Child-raising was instantly humbling for this “expert.” My wife and I have found there are no experts in this business—except One. There is no silver bullet that fixes all problems encountered with every child—except One. Looking back over the last thirty-three years with our five children and six grandchildren, it is more clear to us now than ever that child raising is a process that demands enduring love, faith, patience, wisdom, and humility all the way. The best advice for young parents is to hang in there—keep on, teach on, love on, hope on, pray on and trust God. What appears to be instant success may dwindle in a year or two. Or, what may seem to be a consummate lack of success may turn into amazing progress fifteen years hence. Loving a two year old is not the same as loving a twelve year old, and loving a twelve year old is not the same as loving a twenty year old.

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There are hard weeks and easier weeks, hard years, and easier years with each child. They are all very different. Some children are one hundred times more difficult than others, at least for a year or two or more. Parents of an easy-going, highly-motivated child may be tempted to judge parents who are struggling with a special needs child or a stronger-willed child. The well-meaning counselors may actually discover that the parents of the challenging child are faithful to the task. They may appear a little frazzled around the edges, but they are doing the right things. Any expert who promises instant success with the implementation of some neat recipe has yet to go the distance with raising children. God's Word provides guidelines, but these timeless principles for the training and education of children are meant for faithful application *over the long haul*. And, true success is only measured by long-term results, in this life and in eternity. Our children are all adults now. I see spiritual life and blossoming fruit in their lives today, and I can say one thing for certain. *I didn't do that*. After all we have done, that is only by the grace of God.

When those little ones show up in our lives, they come with "some assembly required." Every parent quickly discovers that these little ones start out in life with a propensity for sticking pudgy little fingers into electrical sockets, for uncontrolled screaming, and for copious leaking. For some reason God designed children such that they require an investment of certain things into their lives. It was His intent that we develop these beautiful creatures, created in His image, that they might further reflect His glory in life and eternity. That is the role of education.

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So, education is vitally important to the life of every single child. There is hardly a politician, teacher, or parent alive who would not agree. But if everyone considers education to be all that important, what is education? If you are pursuing a successful education for your child, it would make sense to first define what it is that makes an education.

I define education this way:

Education is the preparation of a child intellectually, emotionally, spiritually, and physically for life and for eternity.

A BROAD DEFINITION

Such a holistic definition may be taken by some as too broad. Does the child consist of more than the intellect? Does the mind of the child play off of the emotions, the heart, the character, and the will? If so, the definition of an education must encompass more than the training of the mind.

But the professional class of teachers is primarily trained to school the mind of the child, to the neglect of the rest. The child is compartmentalized—not recognized as a whole person. As far as an educational approach limits itself to the child's intellect, while ignoring the spiritual and emotional facets of the child, the program will fail to meet the true needs of the child and will prove itself to be sadly lacking in results.

Likewise, those who separate the spiritual and emotional part of the child from the intellectual make a big mistake. You cannot delegate only the intellectual training of your child to professionals and retain just the spiritual and emotional development for yourself.

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Whatever class is taught, the whole child is affected. Physical education (P.E.), for example, does focus on the physical part of the child, but the emotional and intellectual sides are also affected (in the locker room or out on the field). And anyone who thinks that a student develops only intellectual maturity in an algebra class has never taught algebra!

EDUCATION IS PAIDEIA

And, ye fathers... bring [your children] up in the nurture (paideia) and admonition (nouthesia) of the Lord. (Ephesians 6:4)

From the New Testament content on child raising, here is the core instruction. As he defined the broad vision and the right way for nurturing children, the apostle Paul chose the commonly-used Greek word “*paideia*.” Often used in connection with the education of a child in the classical world, the word had quite a broad connotation. *Paideia* would describe the entire process by which the ideal citizen was raised for the ideal state. This would involve far more than the stack of books assigned to a child at the beginning of a school year. Every hour of every day contributed to the preparation of the child for life. Every input and influence was important, including peers, social and cultural interactions, pastimes, extracurricular activities, work, and family life. *Paideia* then, is everything that goes on in the development of a child from a baby to fully-matured adult. Of course, Paul employed the word in a different sense than how it was used by the pre-Christian Greeks. He rather urged the Ephesian Christian parents to raise their children in the *paideia* of the Lord

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Jesus Christ—that is, the full-orbed discipleship-training program that Jesus would use for *His kingdom's interests*.

WORLDVIEW CONSIDERATIONS

Another observation warranted by the above definition of education is that our worldview, our fundamental view of reality, is going to affect our understanding of education. Education differs according to one's view of such things as God and eternity. Education will be very different if a child is *not* being prepared for eternity. If, however, the human soul survives physical death, then the preparation a child receives here on Earth will impact his eternal state. One who has been prepared with a view of eternity will learn to make decisions in life in light of eternity. For example, he will learn to tell the truth, even though it may be disadvantageous in the short term.

PREPARATION

Education is defined as *preparation*, but preparation for what? There must be some purpose toward which that preparation is directed. The classic Old Testament text encouraging parents to provide an education for their children is Deuteronomy 6:6–9. Thankfully, this passage is prefaced with the main content of that education, the purpose for which that child will live his life: “love the Lord thy God with all thine heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy might.” (v. 5). Every child will also have a unique calling for which he must be prepared. This usually involves work, a future marriage, and a future home. Sometimes it includes positions of high responsibility and leadership. In the case of children with special needs, this

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preparation may call for a great amount of faith and wisdom. Parents must recognize the inherent value of the child in this life, especially in terms of the relationships he will cultivate. But even more important is the fact that our children are being prepared for a calling in eternity.

Each child has a specific calling, framed by his unique talents and abilities. This we would draw from the principle of individuality (1 Thess. 4:11 and 1 Cor. 12:17–31, presented in more detail in chapter 6). Every child is created with unique gifts for a unique calling. It is a common mistake to reduce these callings to intellectual gifts, which happens when you conclude that some children are gifted in math, others are gifted in writing, and others are not gifted in any intellectual pursuit. Everybody is gifted and has a purpose in God's world. Some gifts may lie in the spiritual, emotional, or physical arenas more than the intellectual.

The challenge of the first eighteen years of a child's education is to find that calling. One thing we can safely say is that every child is called to a life of glorifying God and enjoying Him (1 Cor. 10:31). That is the first level of purpose. After that we begin to note distinctive callings. The first difference you will note between children in the determination of calling is *gender*. This should be an obvious difference, though it is sadly ignored in many cases today. After taking account of gender differences, each child's calling will then depend on the gifts and abilities that God has given him.

When a child is young, his calling may be defined in broad terms. For example, one might determine that the child needs to know how to use the restroom, purchase groceries, and read the Bible. As he grows older, it is crucial that more specificity be added