

D6 Curriculum

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ADULT TEACHING GUIDE

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WELCOME TO THE D6[®] Adult Teaching Guide

Thank you for discipling others to grow in God's Word. Discipleship is strongest when the **church and home work together**.

HOW D6 CURRICULUM WORKS

Each lesson follows a simple, consistent flow to help you guide your group with confidence. Lessons give learners a broad understanding of Scripture and key biblical truths over time.

Elementary and teen students—and preschoolers when possible—study the same family themes as their parents and grandparents, creating natural opportunities for **faith conversations throughout the week**. As a teacher, you have the opportunity to help connect biblical truth from the classroom to everyday life and encourage ongoing discipleship beyond Sunday.

EACH LESSON INCLUDES THREE SIMPLE ELEMENTS:

Connect

Begin with an activity or discussion that introduces the lesson and engages your group.

Teaching the Truth

Walk through the main content of the lesson, built around key **Big Ideas** from Scripture that serve as anchor points for each lesson. **Live It Out** and **Discuss Together** provide discussion questions to help your group process and apply what they are learning in real time. Do not feel you have to teach all sections if your group gets focused on one.

Respond

Encourage learners to take a practical step beyond the lesson.

WHAT'S IN EACH LESSON

Gospel Connection

Highlights the gospel and the larger story of Scripture.

Leader Lens (for you)

Lesson-specific guidance and encouragement to help you teach with clarity and confidence.

Apologetics

Addresses commonly asked questions to help believers understand, defend, and apply biblical truth in today's culture. Use while teaching or throughout the week.

Go Deeper (select lessons)

Additional insight to better understand the passage, including cultural background, historical context, and theological meaning.

D6 Principle (at home)

Reinforces ways to help parents and families grow in faith together throughout the week. Share in class, through email or text, or alongside the weekly *As You Go* handout.

This guide is designed to **support you, not overwhelm you**. Use the elements that will best help your group engage with and apply God's Word.

TEACHING RESOURCES

Additional resources are available each week to help you prepare and teach with confidence. These include **PowerPoint slides**, the **Adult Teaching Outline**, **Adult Member Outline**, **As You Go handout**, and other downloadable teaching helps.

A digital version of the Teaching Guide is also available and includes **live hyperlinks** to websites and Scripture passages for easier preparation and teaching. To access these resources, scan the QR code or visit: **d6.family/6939**

D6 DISCIPLESHIP JOURNALS

The D6 Adult Teaching Guide is designed to work alongside the **D6 Discipleship Journals**, helping learners continue growing throughout the week and in your classroom. They are called “discipleship journals” because they include daily devotions, articles, apologetics, and notetaking pages for lessons and sermons, along with practical content that reinforces the biblical truths and family themes taught in each lesson.

D6 offers journals for different stages of life, including **The Brink** (young adults) and **Fusion Generations** (adults). Elementary and teen students study the same devotional Scripture passages as their parents and grandparents throughout the week, creating natural

opportunities for deeper faith conversations between adults and kids, even beyond family connections.

Encourage learners to engage God’s Word throughout the week through the use of the *Discipleship Journals*.



Scan to access handouts
and digital materials or
visit **d6.family/6939**

TIPS FOR LEADING YOUR GROUP

- **FOCUS ON CLARITY**, not covering everything. Some lessons will include more material than you can cover in your available time. Focus on the Big Ideas and discussion that will best help your group grow spiritually.
- **BEGIN PREPARING EARLIER IN THE WEEK** when possible. Thoughtful preparation gives you time to pray, reflect on the lesson, and allow the Holy Spirit to guide your teaching.
- **ALLOW TIME FOR DISCUSSION**, not just teaching.
- **USE A VARIETY OF TEACHING METHODS** to engage your group. Discussion, visuals, object lessons, stories, and current events can help learners actively participate.
- **ASK FOLLOW-UP QUESTIONS** to deepen conversation.
- **CREATE A SPACE** where people feel comfortable sharing.
- While curriculum is a valuable tool, **TRUE SPIRITUAL TRANSFORMATION** ultimately depends on the work of the Holy Spirit and the ongoing partnership of the church and home.

ADDITIONAL SUPPORT

D6 Family App

Provides free resources designed to encourage generational discipleship and help families grow in faith together.

D6 Teacher Facebook Group

A place for D6 curriculum users to share ideas, ask questions, and encourage one another in ministry:
facebook.com/groups/D6CurriculumTeachers

LESSON 1
SEPTEMBER 6, 2026

FAMILY THEME

The Foundation of Scripture

LESSON AIM

Understand that the Bible is the inspired, inerrant, authoritative Word of God, which serves as the only trustworthy rule of faith and practice for the Christian.

STUDY TEXT

[2 Timothy 3:16; 2 Peter 1:20–21](#)



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BIG IDEAS

1. **Scripture Claims to Be the Word of God** ([Hebrews 1:1](#); [Deuteronomy 4:2](#); [Proverbs 30:5–6](#))
2. **Scripture Is Breathed Out by God** ([2 Timothy 3:16](#); [1 Thessalonians 2:13](#))
3. **The Holy Spirit Guided the Writing of Scripture** ([2 Peter 1:20–21](#))

Encourage learners to memorize the Family Scripture of the Month (**Hebrews 4:12**) along with family members.

Preview videos in advance.
Ads may appear and are not controlled by D6.



AH 1-1



AH 1-2



AH 1-3

Leader Lens

Along with growing Bible illiteracy, there is an even more dangerous movement that identifies as Christian but rejects the historic view of Scripture as the trustworthy, authoritative Word of God. Protect your group from this false teaching by strengthening their understanding of what the Bible teaches and building confidence in the reliability of Scripture.

Connect

Choose the option that best fits your group.

VIDEO: Show this video in which Greg Koukl explains that many people develop confidence in the reliability and authority of Scripture through their encounters with the teachings of Jesus (tinyurl.com/D6Taking). After the video, discuss its message and say, *Today we will examine the foundation of Scripture and see why the Bible is a trustworthy source.*

CONVERSATION STARTER: Ask your group: *What is the difference between saying, “Everything in the Bible is true” and “Everything the Bible affirms is true”?* Explain that Scripture sometimes records false statements accurately as part of historical events or conversations. For example, the Bible records statements like “There is no God” ([Psalm 10:4](#); [14:1](#); [53:1](#)), but it presents those words as false claims made by the wicked. After discussion, say, *Today we will examine the foundation of Scripture and see why we can trust the Bible as a reliable source.*

CULTURAL MOMENT: The American Bible Society’s *State of the Bible* research shows that Bible engagement directly correlates with human flourishing. People who read, study, or listen to the Bible four or more times each week rate significantly higher in factors related to human flourishing. Use sotb.americanbible.org to share some of this information with your group. See tinyurl.com/LWFlourish for additional information. After discussion, say, *The Bible is more than just a historical book. It can literally change our lives. Today we will examine the foundation of Scripture and see why we can trust the Bible as a reliable source.*

Teaching the Truth

Distribute the *Adult Member Outline* (AH 1-2) and consider displaying the AH 1-3 (*The Bible*) poster.

Gospel Connection

This lesson affirms the Bible as the inspired, inerrant, authoritative Word of God. Through Scripture, God reveals humanity’s need for salvation and His plan of redemption through Jesus Christ. The Holy Spirit guided the writing of Scripture so people in every generation could know the truth about Christ and respond to the gospel by grace through faith.

The Bible is much more than just the collected wisdom of the ages and the stories of man’s effort to learn about God. Scripture is God’s revelation of Himself and His instruction to us about how to have a relationship with Him.

✧ BIG IDEA 1 ✧

Scripture Claims to Be the Word of God

[Hebrews 1:1; Deuteronomy 4:2; Proverbs 30:5–6](#)

“In the beginning, God . . .” This opening phrase identifies God as the source of all things. As God spoke, creation responded, demonstrating the power and authority of His Word. The phrase “Word of God” can carry several meanings in Scripture. It might refer to God’s spoken words at Creation, His revelation through the prophets, or ultimately to Jesus Himself, whom John described as the “Word made flesh” ([John 1:1, 14](#)). The Word of God also refers to the collection of Scriptures we hold as the Bible. Every expression of God’s Word carries authority because it comes from God.

Scripture consistently claims a divine source. Hebrews explains that God communicated with His people through the prophets in many different ways throughout history (**Hebrews 1:1**). Throughout Scripture, repeated phrases identify God as the source of prophetic announcements, revelation, commandments, and instruction. Expressions such as “Thus says the LORD,” “The LORD said,” and “the word of the LORD” appear hundreds of times throughout Scripture. The Bible repeatedly presents itself not merely as human reflection on God, but as God’s revelation to humanity. Because of this, Scripture also warns against adding to or taking away from God’s Word ([Deuteronomy 4:2; 12:32; Proverbs 30:5–6; Revelation 22:18–19](#)).

The Bible’s claim to be the Word of God is ultimately self-attesting, though that claim can still be examined thoughtfully. Moses, the prophets, and the apostles all identified God as the source of Scripture, and Jesus Himself affirmed its divine authority. When Satan tempted Jesus to turn stones into bread, Jesus responded by quoting Deuteronomy, explaining that people do not live by bread alone, but by every word that comes from God ([Matthew 4:4; Deuteronomy 8:3](#)). By responding this way, Jesus not only resisted temptation but also affirmed that Scripture came from the very mouth of God, even though Moses physically recorded the words.

Live It Out: Recognize Scripture as God’s Word and intentionally prioritize it in your daily decisions this week.

Discuss Together:

- *What makes the Bible different from every other book ever written? Why does it matter whether the Bible truly comes from God?*
- *What voices or influences compete with Scripture for authority in people’s lives today?*

Discussion questions are included on the *Adult Teaching Outline* (AH 1-1) and PowerPoint 1 (editable).



PowerPoint 1

Apologetics

External evidence supports the reliability of Scripture. Thousands of ancient manuscripts and early translations demonstrate the careful preservation of the biblical text across centuries. Archaeology has repeatedly confirmed historical details recorded in Scripture, sometimes long after the Bible first documented them. Non-biblical historians such as Josephus, Tacitus, and Pliny the Younger referenced people, events, and places connected to the biblical record. In addition, Scripture contains detailed prophecies fulfilled centuries later, including prophecies about Babylon, Cyrus, and Tyre ([Isaiah 13:19–22; 44:28; Ezekiel 26:3–14](#)). Together, these evidences strengthen confidence in the trustworthiness of the Bible.

Jesus repeatedly treated Scripture as the authoritative Word of God. He challenged the Pharisees for elevating tradition above God's commands ([Matthew 15:3-6](#)). When discussing marriage and divorce, Jesus introduced [Genesis 2:24](#) by referring to what God Himself said through Scripture ([Matthew 19:4-5](#)). Despite their antagonism toward Him, the Pharisees recognized the divine authority behind the quotation from Genesis. In His debate with the Sadducees about the Resurrection, Jesus reminded them that Scripture itself was God speaking to them ([Matthew 22:31](#)). Throughout the Gospels, Jesus consistently affirmed the writings of Moses, the Psalms, and the prophets as the authoritative Word of God.

Some challenge the reliability of the Gospel accounts, yet the historical evidence supporting the New Testament is stronger than that of any other work from the ancient world. If the Gospel records are not sufficient to pass the test of credibility, then nothing else from the ancient world could meet the standard. The number of surviving manuscripts and the early dating of many New Testament sources provide strong support for the credibility and preservation of the biblical record.

Every worldview ultimately rests on some form of final authority. Christians recognize Scripture as the trustworthy and authoritative Word of God because God Himself is the highest authority to whom no greater appeal can be made. Hebrews points to God's promise to Abraham as an example: since there was no one greater by whom God could swear, He swore by Himself ([Hebrews 6:13](#)). Historic Christianity has consistently affirmed the Bible as the divinely sourced, trustworthy, and authoritative Word of God. Any view that diminishes the authority of Scripture will eventually affect other areas of doctrine as well.

Live It Out: Identify one area of life where you need to submit more fully to the authority of Scripture.

Discuss Together:

- *What evidence or truth most strengthens your confidence that the Bible is the Word of God?*
- *How does Jesus' view of Scripture shape the way Christians should approach the Bible today?*

✱ **BIG IDEA 2** ✱

Scripture Is Breathed Out by God
[2 Timothy 3:16; 1 Thessalonians 2:13](#)

The apostle Paul affirmed the divine source of Scripture when he wrote that all Scripture is breathed out by God and useful for teaching, correction, and

training in righteousness (**2 Timothy 3:16**). Paul combined the word for God (*Theo*) with the word for breath (*pneustos*) to form a new word that literally means “God-breathed.” This term is commonly translated as *inspired*. This verse serves as one of the clearest biblical foundations for the doctrine of inspiration.

Understanding the phrase “God-breathed” helps clarify the doctrine of inspiration. Although the word *inspired* is commonly used, the emphasis of **2 Timothy 3:16** is not that the writers breathed something into Scripture, but that Scripture came from God Himself. The focus is ultimately on the divine source of the words rather than on the human authors. God spoke through prophets and apostles while working through their personalities, backgrounds, and writing styles. Because Scripture comes from God, it carries authority for belief, correction, and righteous living. For this reason, Scripture has often been described as the Christian’s “only rule of faith and practice.”

Paul also commended the Thessalonian believers for recognizing that the message they received from the apostles was truly the Word of God and not merely human teaching (**1 Thessalonians 2:13**). Paul understood himself to be a messenger delivering God’s truth, not simply sharing personal opinions. The authority of Scripture ultimately rests not in the wisdom of human authors, but in the God who revealed His truth through them.

The process of *inspiration*, or God’s “breathing out,” does not mean He simply dictated every word of the Bible. At times, prophets recorded direct words from God ([Exodus 34:27–28](#); [Jeremiah 36:2–4](#); [Ezekiel 3:26–27](#)), but much of Scripture also includes the personal testimony, historical research, and written accounts of authors God chose to communicate His truth ([Psalm 45:1](#); [Luke 1:1–3](#); [Acts 1:1–2](#); [1 Corinthians 7:25, 40](#)). Moses wrote with the precision of a lawgiver, poets expressed worship and wisdom through song, historians carefully documented God’s work among His people, and apostles explained the gospel with clarity and conviction. Though the personalities of the writers are evident throughout Scripture, the message ultimately reflects its divine Author.

Live It Out: Recognize that Scripture comes from God and approach His Word with greater trust, reverence, and obedience this week.

Discuss Together:

- *What does it mean that Scripture is “God-breathed”?*
- *Why is it important that God worked through human authors while guiding the writing of Scripture?*
- *How does understanding Scripture’s divine source affect the way believers should approach the Bible?*
- *What dangers arise when people treat Scripture as merely human opinion?*

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Principle

Generational discipleship involves sharing the faith with others within your sphere of influence. Paul’s relationship with the Thessalonians created opportunities to teach, encourage, and strengthen them in God’s Word.

✧ BIG IDEA 3 ✧

The Holy Spirit Guided the Writing of Scripture

2 Peter 1:20–21

The Holy Spirit *superintended* the writing of Scripture, meaning He actively oversaw and directed the biblical authors to communicate exactly what God intended through their personalities, experiences, and circumstances. Peter explained that prophecy did not originate from human initiative or personal interpretation. Instead, men spoke from God as they were guided by the Holy Spirit (**2 Peter 1:20–21**). Although Scripture does not fully explain how inspiration occurred, the result gives believers confidence in the reliability and authority of Scripture. The Holy Spirit directed the process so God’s message would be communicated truthfully and faithfully. Because of this, believers can trust the truthfulness and authority of Scripture.

The New Testament writers repeatedly recognized the Holy Spirit as the true source behind Scripture. Peter connected David’s writings to the resurrection of Christ and the coming of the Holy Spirit ([Acts 2:30–33](#)). Other passages explain that the Holy Spirit spoke through David and the prophets as God revealed His truth to His people ([Acts 4:25–26](#); [Hebrews 3:7](#)). Throughout Scripture, human authors wrote within their own historical settings and writing styles, yet God faithfully guided the message He intended to communicate.

Fulfilled prophecy also demonstrates the Holy Spirit’s involvement in Scripture. Long before Jesus’ birth, the Old Testament foretold details about His life, ministry, suffering, and death. Scripture predicted that the Messiah would be born in Bethlehem ([Micah 5:2](#)), descend from David’s family line ([2 Samuel 7:12–13](#)), be betrayed for thirty pieces of silver ([Zechariah 11:12–13](#)), suffer rejection and piercing ([Psalm 22:16](#); [Isaiah 53:3–7](#)), and much more. Jesus fulfilled hundreds of prophetic details, including events He could not have arranged by natural means.

Live It Out: Spend time this week reading Scripture with confidence that the Holy Spirit faithfully revealed God’s truth.

Discuss Together:

- *Why does fulfilled prophecy strengthen confidence in the truthfulness of Scripture?*
- *How does understanding the Holy Spirit’s role in Scripture affect the way believers read the Bible?*

As the inspired, inerrant Word of God, Scripture is trustworthy and authoritative. Since Scripture is the Word of God, it reflects the character of God—it is true ([Psalm 119:160](#); [John 17:17](#)), unchanging ([Psalm 119:89](#); [Isaiah 40:8](#); [Matthew](#)



AH1-4

Go Deeper

The prophecies in Daniel about future kingdoms are so detailed that some critics argue the book must have been written after those events occurred. Yet both Jewish tradition and the teachings of Jesus affirm Daniel as genuine prophecy written centuries beforehand. The rise and fall of Babylon, Medo-Persia, Greece, and Rome demonstrate God’s sovereign knowledge of history and strengthen confidence in the trustworthiness of Scripture. To read more about this, see AH 1-4 (*Prophecies in Daniel*).

[24:35; 1 Peter 1:24–25](#)), and trustworthy ([Psalm 19:7; 119:86, 137; 2 Peter 1:19](#)). The psalmist recognized it was dependable for guiding daily life ([Psalm 119:105](#)). Jesus taught that building one's life on His words is like building a house on a solid foundation that can withstand life's storms ([Matthew 7:24–25](#)). Believers can trust Scripture because it reflects the truthfulness and character of God Himself.

A key aspect of Scripture's trustworthiness is the doctrine of inerrancy, which teaches that the Bible, as originally inspired by God, is without error in all that it affirms to be true. (Lesson 2 in this series will address the preservation and translation of Scripture.) This distinction matters because Scripture sometimes records false statements spoken by sinful people or Satan himself without affirming those statements as true. For example, Scripture accurately records Satan's deception in the garden ([Genesis 3:4–5](#)), the false accusations of Job's friends ([Job 42:7](#)), and Rabshakeh's arrogant boasts against God and King Hezekiah ([2 Kings 18:28–35](#)). These statements are recorded truthfully as part of the historical account, but Scripture does not present them as true or trustworthy. The Bible faithfully records both truth and error exactly as they occurred while consistently revealing God's truth.

Live It Out: Identify one area where you need to trust and follow Scripture more fully in your daily life.

Discuss Together:

- *How should confidence in the trustworthiness of Scripture affect the way believers live?*
- *Why does it matter that Christians believe the Bible is truthful in all that it affirms?*

Respond

Use one of these options to help your group put this lesson into practice this week.

REFLECTION: Challenge group members to consider how much care God invested in revealing and preserving His Word. If God valued communicating truth to us so deeply, how should we value, trust, and respond to Scripture? What does that look like in our daily lives?

FAITH AT HOME: Encourage group members to establish habits of Scripture reading and discussion at home. *D6 Discipleship Journals* provide a practical way for families to study the same passages together, discuss biblical truth, and reinforce discipleship throughout the week.

Apologetics

Critics sometimes claim the Bible contains errors because it does not always follow modern standards of technical precision. Yet Scripture often uses everyday language, summaries, approximations, poetry, and observational descriptions while still communicating truth faithfully. The Chicago Statement on Biblical Inerrancy (1978) remains one of the clearest modern summaries explaining why Christians believe Scripture is fully trustworthy and without error in all that it affirms. To read the statement, visit defendinginerrancy.com/chicago-statements.

D6 Discipleship Journals

Remind group members to bring their *D6 Discipleship Journals* each week for lesson notes, sermon notes, journaling, and class discussion. These journals are designed to support discipleship both at church and at home.

Bible Engagement

Encourage your group members to complete the daily devotions in the *D6 Discipleship Journals* this week and use the journaling pages to reflect on what God is teaching them through personal study, class discussion, and Sunday sermons.



AYG-1

As You Go (AYG-1) is a resource to help parents discuss the truths of this lesson with their children at home. Give copies of this page to those who will benefit from it and encourage them to use it at home this week. *As You Go* is also available for FREE download at [D6curriculum.com/bonus](https://d6curriculum.com/bonus). (No password required.)

TRUTH IN ACTION: Encourage group members to identify one thought, attitude, behavior, or habit of theirs that does not align with the teaching of Scripture. Challenge them to ask God to help them bring that area under the authority of His Word and take one practical step toward obedience this week. Remind learners that Scripture was not given merely to increase knowledge, but to shape the way believers think, live, and respond to others.

Notes:



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