

Educational Philosophy

1. We believe that the Bible clearly instructs parents, not the Church or State, to "bring children up in the discipline and instruction of the Lord." Therefore, we seek to teach and discipline in a manner consistent with the Bible and a godly home environment.
2. We believe that God's character is revealed not only in His Word but also in every facet of the creation. Therefore, we teach that all knowledge is interrelated and can instruct us about God himself.
3. God wants us to love Him with our minds, as well as with our hearts, souls, and strength (Matt. 22:37). Therefore, we seek to challenge each child individually at all levels and to teach them how to learn, through discovery versus rote memorization.
4. We want to help parents teach their children that all they do should be done "heartily, as unto the Lord." Therefore, we seek to encourage quality academic work and maintain high standards of conduct. This includes biblical discipline principles.
5. We have a full K-12 program because we believe that as long as a child is under the parent's authority and undergoing formal education, he should be trained biblically (Deut.6: 6,7; Prov. 22:6).

Parents can be confident that, at every stage of their development in school, their children will be loved with Christ's love at Dayspring Christian Academy.

Secondary Doctrine Policy

Secondary doctrine: Doctrinal issues that are not addressed in the Dayspring Christian Academy statement of faith.

Classroom discussion of secondary doctrine should be on an informative, non-partisan level. Teachers are instructed to be careful not to speak to the students in a manner that would cause offense to the parents. Presentation of all sides of an issue is encouraged. Teachers are also instructed to encourage the students to follow up any questions they have with their parents and pastor.

Controversial Subjects Policy

This policy applies to all faculty in the course of their teaching duties. It does not apply to faculty on their own time. Controversial subjects are subjects which Christian families and churches commonly consider divisive, whether or not the introduction of the topic was planned by the teacher or brought up by a student. Examples: Environmentalism, old earth/young earth, partisan politics, etc.

1. If in the course of teaching a class, a teacher sees that a subject has arisen which he has good reason to believe is controversial, and discussion of that subject will not help him achieve the goals set for that class in the curriculum guide, then the teacher will not allow class time for the discussion of the topic at all.
2. If a subject arises which the teacher has reason to believe is controversial and the discussion of that topic will help achieve the goals set out in the curriculum guide for that subject, then the teacher will do the following:

As necessary, instruct the class on the responsibility of Christians to be charitable. Instruct the class on their responsibility to honor the teaching they have received from their parents on this subject.

As appropriate (i.e., pertinent to the stated goals of the class), direct the students' attention to informed sources on each side of the subject concerned. This may be done in a variety of forms, such as, a research paper, guest speakers, reading differing authors, etc.

Strongly encourage students to become knowledgeable of the most widely held views on the topic.

Refrain from pursuing tangents or other unplanned subject matter that will lead to a possible mishandling/poor teaching of controversial subjects.