

## Mind Map Instructions

A mind map is a way for students to visualize their thought process in order to define, relate, compare, or outline their understanding of a topic or events.

1. Engage students in a whole group inquiry regarding the topic/person that is being discussed. (How would you describe...? What happened when...? How did you feel about...?)
2. Mind Maps can be completed as a class or by students individually. If this is the student's first time using a specific type of map, we suggest completing it as a class first.
3. Have students share/demonstrate their understanding by having them explain their map. This can be done in pairs, one-on-one, or as a class.
4. It is up to the teacher if they would like students to cite their examples or ideas with scriptural references.

**Compare/Contrast:** Most students should be familiar with Venn diagrams. Each circle represents an idea/person. Their contrasts are listed in the non-intersecting sections, their similarities in the middle intersecting section.

**Connections:** Like the "Define" map, the innermost circle is for the main topic/person. However, the outer circles are for ideas or examples that impact the main topic/person. (For example: Personal events in one's life that impact their faith/belief)

**Define:** The innermost circle is for the topic/person. The second outermost circle can be broader ideas that define the topic/person. The outermost circle is for specific ideas or traits that define the topic/person. Optional: Circles can be added or removed depending on how specific the teacher would like students to be. (*See Example 2*)

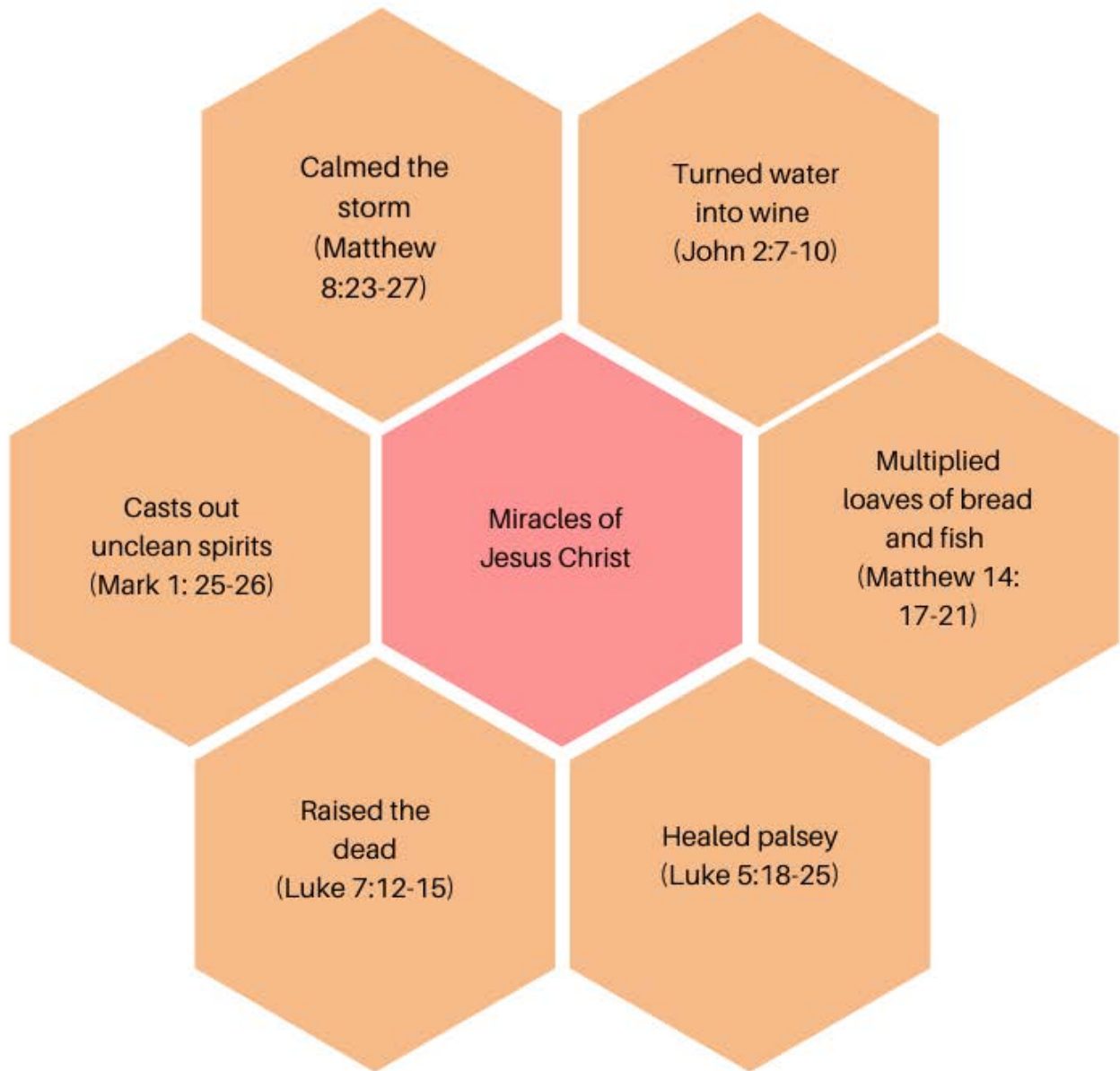
**Dialogue:** This map is used to imagine conversations between two people in order to help identify their perspectives on a topic, how they relate to each other, or to find a resolution to a problem. (For example: In a lesson on forgiveness, the teacher would give a problem scenario about two friends who are having an argument. The student would then imagine a conversation between the two friends to resolve it.)

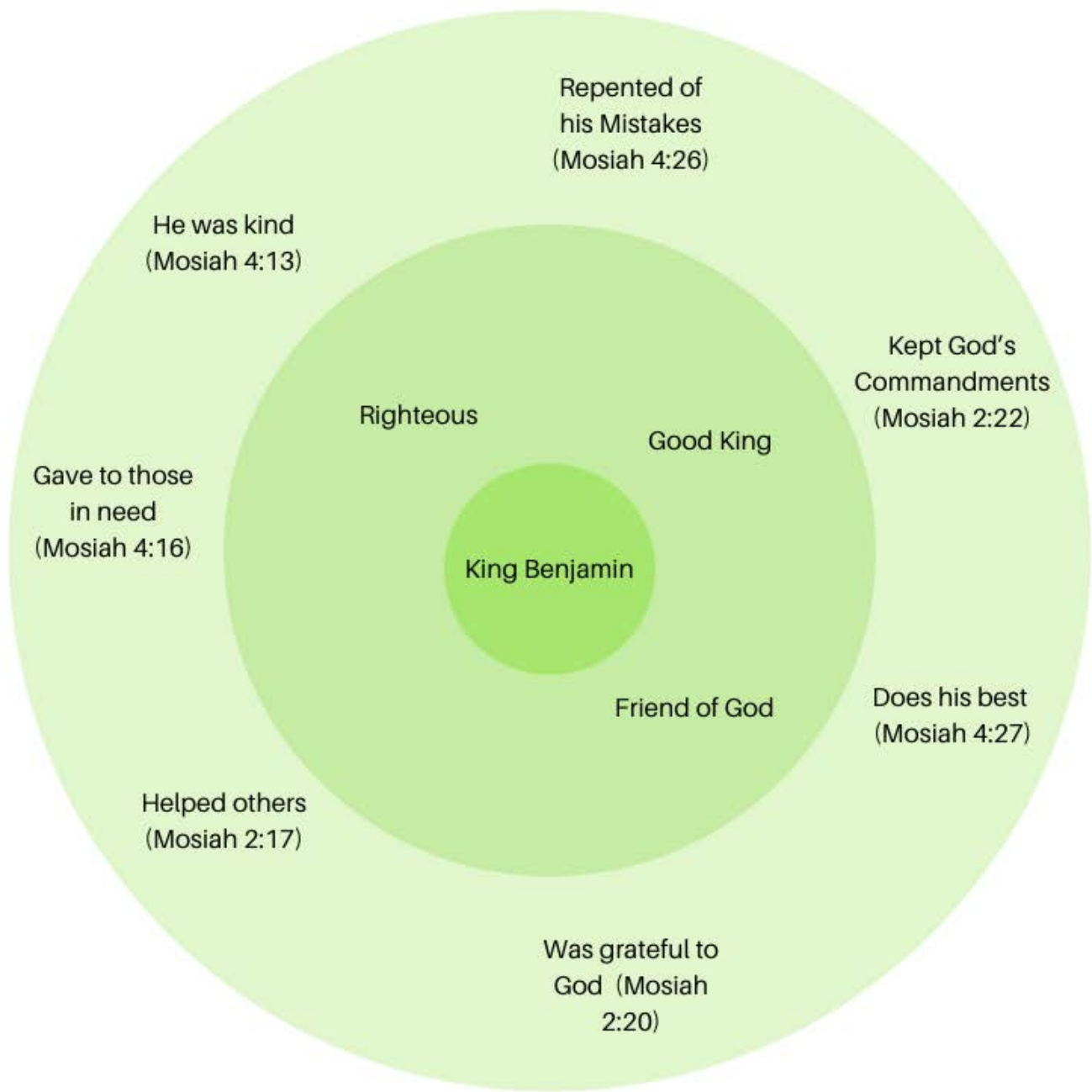
**Flow:** This map is similar to sequence, but can be used to demonstrate evolving or furthering an idea. (For Example: a student could track their changing feelings during the course of a story, lesson, or experience)

**Main Idea:** This Map is similar to “Connections” and “Define”, but can be used when the examples are meant to support the main idea rather than impact or define it. *(See Example 1)*

**Sequence:** This map should mostly be used for knowledge based ideas/recollection of events. This could be to outline the events of a story, or identify the sequence of events surrounding a character in multiple stories. This map could also be used to predict possible future events. *(See Example 3)*

**Timeline:** This map is similar to sequence, but is meant to operate outside of the story. Students should describe themselves, or a biblical figure, before the events take place, during those events, and after. This may result in students having to make a prediction about what happened before/after if it is not identified in scripture.







Joseph has a dream and tells his brothers.



His brothers get jealous and cast him into a pit, then sell Joseph into slavery



Joseph works hard and is trusted by the master of the household until he is tricked.



God is with Joseph in prison and he tells the other prisoners what their dreams mean.



Joseph is able to tell the Pharaoh that his dream warns of 7 years of famine after 7 years of plenty. Joseph is put in charge of preparations.



Joseph is able to save his family from starvation and forgives his brothers. They all move to Egypt.