

# Bloom's Taxonomy Domain in Jesus Christ's Teaching About the Law Especially in Matthew 22:34-40 and Its Implications for Christian Education

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**Abstract.** Education is a process of forming attitudes and behaviour of individuals and groups to become better, and the cognitive, affective, and psychomotor domains are very important in this context. The world of education recognizes these three aspects as Bloom's Taxonomy. In 1956, Benjamin S. Bloom introduced this domain when he tried to outline the important points that every educated person should pay attention to. In subsequent developments, many educational experts participated in the development of this basic thought. In connection with the teaching of Jesus Christ in Matthew 22:34-40, namely regarding the Supreme Law, it seems that the description of Bloom's Taxonomy in it is very thick. What was conveyed related to cognitive, affective, and psychomotor elements became complex in it. The person who listens will know the meaning of the main law (cognitive), and he will evaluate the law taught by Jesus Christ (affective), and finally, he will go and manifest in practical daily life the law in question (psychomotor); Thus, the domain of Bloom's Taxonomy appears in the teaching. The implication for Christian education is very real in the maturity of students in listening, understanding well, and doing what they hear as truth so that they become doers of the word they hear. It should be noted that education is a process of forming attitudes and behavior of individuals and groups to become better.

**Keywords:** Bloom's Taxonomy; Jesus Christ's Teaching; Christian Education

## 1 Introduction

Education is an important factor for society as the quality of the community or nation is very dependent on education [1]. This means that education is an important thing in human life. In him, there is already an element of knowing fit and that will give him a change for the better. Regarding self-development, education is regarded to be capable of bringing enlightenment to the community and of fostering the development of a more civilized society in human life. In its development, educational studies have invited experts to contribute to it, and one of them is Benjamin S. Bloom (1913-1999) with his Bloom's Taxonomy.

Education, which is considered very important for human life, has proven the progress of civilization. Through the teaching process, something is conveyed, and what is conveyed is expected to be manifested in the form of patterns of thought and behavior. In terms of the teaching of Jesus Christ, it appears; that is how teaching is delivered, and the disciples or listeners at that time respond and finally go to do what He taught. In connection with the study

of the teaching of Jesus Christ in Matthew 22:34-40, it contains cognitive, affective, and psychomotor elements which are clearly contained in it. Jesus Christ conveyed His teaching in full containing a cognitive element namely listening to understand the meaning of the main law. Then, affective elements, which provide an assessment of the law is taught, and finally, the psychomotor element where people who have heard and assessed what is being taught will go and manifest it in everyday life. In the perspective of education, these elements are understood as the domain of Bloom's Taxonomy.

Christian education as a part of the church element becomes very important in its role for the maturity of the faith of God's people. Christian education is a systematic and continual endeavor on the part of God and humanity to convey information, beliefs, attitudes, and skills, as well as behaviors consistent with the Christian faith. Education seeks to convert, give, and reform individuals, groups, and institutions via the power of the Holy Spirit, so that students may live according to God's plan, as taught in the Bible and by the Lord Jesus Himself. The aim is to hear and act, and this critical component is visible in Christian education, where the domain of Bloom's Taxonomy is evident in Jesus Christ's teaching in Matthew 22:34-40 [2].

## **2 Literature Review**

Taxonomy is derived from the Greek words taxis, which means order, and nomos, which indicates knowledge. In the field of education, taxonomy refers to classification as introduced by Benjamin S. Bloom (1913-1999) in 1956, an educational psychologist [3]. Together with many other experts, Bloom poured his thoughts on a taxonomy which became known as Bloom's Taxonomy, which classifies educational goals or objectives into three domains or regional shutters, namely: cognitive, affective, and psychomotor [4].

In the field of education, taxonomies are used to classify instructional purposes: some refer to them as learning objectives, performance goals, or learning objectives, and they are divided into three basic categories or domains: cognitive, which deals with thinking-oriented learning; emotional, which deals with feelings, emotions, value systems, and heart-centered attitudes; and psychomotor, which deals with motor skills or the use of skeletal muscles [5]. It is critical to remember that the objective of education must always refer to three distinct domains: cognitive, affective, and psychomotor [6].

Regarding the teaching of Jesus Christ about the law, especially in Matthew 22:34-40, it can be seen that the domain of Bloom's Taxonomy is in it. The three important elements in the teaching of Jesus Christ and associated with Bloom's Taxonomy are as follows: Cognitive is a general concept that includes all forms of knowing, guessing, imagining, estimating, guessing, and judging [7]. In the cognitive domain, educational people are introduced to the scope of memory or the introduction of certain facts, procedural patterns, and concepts that allow the development of intellectual abilities and skills [8]. Bloom classifies cognitive shutter on simple knowledge or awareness of facts as the lowest level of action, and the most complex and abstract evaluation (evaluation) as the highest level [9]. The affective domain is a domain related to the development of feelings, attitudes, values and emotions [10]. Students' affective learning characteristics will manifest themselves in a variety of behaviors, including their devotion to subjects, their discipline in following through on school assignments, their strong want to learn more about the lessons they receive, and their appreciation or respect for teachers. Psychomotor domain refers to activities involving manipulation or motor skills. The psychomotor domain is concerned with abilities or the capacity to act following particular experiences [11].

God's purpose and intent in all parts of life via Christ, and training people for successful, Christ-centered ministry in His capacity as the Great Teacher and disciple-making government [12]. Christian education is based on the Bible as God's Word and on Jesus Christ as a person who exemplifies it. Through Christian education, it is hoped that students will be educated and even come to know Christ [13]. As the process of assisting each person in deciding to live a Christian life [14]. Christian education is based on the Bible as God's Word and on Jesus Christ as the Word incarnate. It is believed that Christian education will enlighten and possibly bring pupils to Christ [15].

### 3 Method

This essay was prepared using a descriptive technique and a qualitative research model. The data for this study were gathered through a survey of the literature. The research begins by elucidating the Bloom's Taxonomy domain in Jesus Christ's teaching on the law, particularly in Matthew 22:34-40, and its implications for Christian Education. The literature on Bloom's Taxonomy and the exegesis of the book of Matthew and others served as the data source for this study. Qualitative data collection as a process of continuing study is accomplished through a succession of stages, including data collecting and processing.

### 4 Result and Discussion

Teaching in the Bible is always associated with understanding and practice in daily life, meaning that what is conveyed is expected to be understood and also practiced in daily life. The same is true in the teachings of Jesus Christ. If we look more closely, every teaching that Jesus conveys is always connected with the practice of everyday life. In Matthew 22:34-40, it is clear that God's commandment is to love God and fellow human beings. This needs to be the attention of mankind. Only with love can humans find the meaning of life. The Apostle Paul wrote: "... whoever loves his neighbor has fulfilled the Law." (Romans 13:8). If a believer manifests love in his actions, then he has obeyed God's guidance. Love is the Law taught by Jesus, "I give you a new commandment, that you love one another." (John 13:34) [15].

#### a. Jesus Christ's Teaching of the Greatest Commandment in Matthew 22:34-40

It is written in Bible: *Hearing that Jesus had silenced the Sadducees, the Pharisees got together. One of them, an expert in the law, tested him with this question: 36 "Teacher, which is the greatest commandment in the Law?" Jesus replied: " 'Love the Lord your God with all your heart and with all your soul and with all your mind.' This is the first and greatest commandment. 39 And the second is like it: 'Love your neighbor as yourself.' All the Law and the Prophets hang on these two commandments. "* (Matthew 22:34-40). Jesus Christ was facing the attack of a scribe who came to put Him to the test, by asking about the chief law of the Law (Matt. 22:35). Jesus taught that the first and foremost commandment is love for the Lord God (Matt. 22:37-38), and followed by the second and the same as the first commandment, namely love of neighbor (Matt. 22:39), and perfected these two commandments as the essence of the law and the prophets (Matt. 22:40). The essence of the teaching of Jesus Christ in this passage is love; both love for God and others.

Respect for Jesus is found in neighborly love, and love for God cannot exist apart from neighborly love [13]. Because love for God cannot exist apart from love for neighbor, and because love for God cannot exist apart from love for neighbor, love for God is conveyed via love for neighbor [14][15]. That is why the implementation of faith in the religion adopted needs to be real in the followers of that religion. In the end, Jesus Christ's teaching about love for God and neighbor is the essence of Christianity itself. Someone who claims to be a believer, then he must be able to show a loving attitude to life [16].

**b. Bloom's Taxonomy Domain in Christ's Teaching about the Greatest Commandment**

Bloom's taxonomy is a hierarchical structure that identifies the skills of students to achieve learning objectives. Benjamin S. Bloom is credited with establishing a taxonomy that became known as Bloom's Taxonomy, which divides educational goals or objectives into three domains or regional domains, namely the cognitive domain, the affective domain, and the psychomotor domain, with each domain further subdivided according to the hierarchy [17]. The Taxonomy of Educational Objectives is a book that contains an education taxonomy. Lorin W. Anderson and David R. Krathwohl revised Benjamin S. Bloom's 1956 book *The Classification of Educational Objectives, Handbook I: Cognitive Domain* in 2001 [18]. In the study of this article, the researcher only discusses the three-domain elements in Bloom's taxonomy, namely cognitive, affective and psychomotor. Of course, the description of each domain is intended to further clarify the goals and objectives of each.

The following is a study of Matthew 22:34-40 in relation to Jesus Christ's teaching on the law, particularly in the context of Bloom's Taxonomy domain: To begin, there is the Cognitive domain, in which cognitive features are defined as behaviors that place a premium on intellectual aspects such as knowledge, comprehension, and ability to think. Additionally, cognitive shutters are classified into six categories: knowledge, understanding, application, analysis, synthesis, and assessment [19]. In the cognitive domain, it appears the teaching of Jesus Christ about the love of God and fellow human beings. The listeners at that time could clearly understand the meaning of Jesus Christ because the keyword "love" uses the Greek word "*agapao*" which refers to the highest love, namely love with all sincerity; when compared with the term love in Greek, namely: "*philia*" where love is based on friendship, and "*storgeo*" which is love because of blood ties or siblings or parents. Second, the affective shutter consists of five shutters that deal with emotional responses. The division of the cognitive shutter was arranged by Bloom with David Kratwohl, among others: acceptance, participation, assessment or determination of attitudes, organization, and formation of life patterns [19]. In this aspect, listeners will consider what Jesus taught about love. Of course, there is nothing wrong if someone loves God, his God, and his fellow human beings. Because of this judgment, one can understand. Third, the Psychomotor Domain is concerned with abilities associated with skills or the capacity to act following a particular learning experience. This category encompasses actions that highlight various parts of motor skills, such as handwriting, typing, swimming, and machine operation. This domain split was not formed by Bloom, but rather by other experts using Bloom's concepts, namely perception, readiness, directed movements, accustomed movements, complex movements, pattern adjustment, and creativity. Regarding Jesus Christ's teaching in Matthew 22:34-40, the psychomotor domain is evident in the command word "Love" (vv. 37 and 38), which is translated from the Greek word "*agapao*," which, as according Keneth S. Wuest, this term refers to a form of love that is awoken when an object's feeling of value compels one to prize it. It is derived from a knowledge of an object's intrinsic worth. It is an admiration and approval-based love. The character of the lover and the character of the object adored define the quality of this love [20]. The commandment word "love" refers to a

responsibility that must be done. Doing something on what is heard and understood is included in the psychomotor domain. These three important elements in Bloom's taxonomy when associated with the teaching of Jesus Christ in Matthew 22:34-40 can be seen in the three domains.

### **c. Implications of Christ's Teaching in Matthew 22:34-40 for Christian Education**

Education is the process of forming fundamental and intellectual and emotional skills towards nature and fellow human beings [21]. Education is needed for both children and adults. Education is a deliberate, planned, and ongoing effort throughout a student's life to help them develop into complete, mature, and cultured human beings [22]. In the framework of Christian education, the education imparted must take into account the Christian faith's setting. That is why Christian education is an effort to teach, educate and form members of the congregation of Jesus Christ so that they learn to live together with God under the leadership of the Holy Spirit, and in fellowship with Jesus Christ His Son. In this way, they become members of the Lord's church who are prepared and equipped for their witness and ministry in the world [23][24].

The teaching of Jesus Christ in Matthew 22:34-40 relates to the law of love, where every believer is obliged to love the Lord his God and his fellow human beings. The implementation of Bloom's Taxonomy is embodied in three domains, namely: cognitive, affective, and psychomotor; provide an opportunity for every believer to be able to implement the law in question in his life. A person can easily understand the teaching of Jesus Christ in its context (cognitive), and by understanding, then he can give an assessment of what he understands (affective), and in the end, he will go and do what is instructed in the teaching he receives (psychomotor). So it is true what is said in the Bible that; But be doers of the word and not hearers only; for otherwise, you are deceiving yourself. (James 1:22). This is the purpose of learning, which is being able to do [25].

## **5 Conclusion**

Bloom's taxonomy classifies knowledge into three domains: cognitive, which deals with thinking capacity; affective, which deals with feelings, emotions, value systems, and emotional attitudes; and psychomotor, which deals with motor abilities or the use of skeletal muscles. The domain of Bloom's Taxonomy in Christ's Teaching of the First Law in Matthew 22:34-40 is clearly seen so that what Jesus Christ taught regarding the supreme law of God and fellow human beings can be well implemented. The implications for Christian education can be seen from the teaching and in the form of behavior.

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