
**SECOND YEAR
BIBLE
SCHOOL
CURRICULUM**

PREFACE

The following 18 course outlines have been used in Bible training centers in West Africa since 1987. This is the second-year curriculum that has trained thousands of students.

These course outlines were designed to be a tool from which students would be able to effectively teach in a particular subject area, whether in a Sunday school, church, seminar, or Bible school. Use them as you would like. You may copy them or use any part found herein to bless others.

Our prayer is that these outlines will be used to strengthen the weak, encourage the disheartened, and open the eyes of understanding to the truth of God's Word.

In His service

Russ Tatro



TABLE OF CONTENTS

THE MINISTER'S FAMILY - PART I	6
A GOD OF ORDER	6
I. GOD INSTITUTED THE FAMILY	6
II. ORDER	6
III. ORDER (PRIORITIES) IN THE LIFE OF A CHRISTIAN	6
IV. GOD'S ORDER FOR THE FAMILY	6
V. IMPORTANT POINTS	6
GOD'S ORDER FOR MATES - LOVE AND SUBMISSION	7
I. HUSBANDS LOVE YOUR WIVES	7
II. WIVES SUBMIT TO YOUR HUSBANDS	7
III. THE REVERSAL OF GOD'S ORDER	7
IV. THE MARRIAGE COVENANT	7
V. THE SEXUAL UNION	8
THE ROLE OF THE HUSBAND	8
I. HEADSHIP	8
II. GIVE HONOR UNTO THE WIFE	8
THE ROLE OF THE WIFE	9
I. HER HUSBAND'S HELPER	9
II. HIS NEEDS	9
III. KEEPER OF THE HOME	9
IV. GODLY CHARACTER	10
V. THE POWER OF SUBMISSION	10
VI. GOD'S PURPOSE FOR YOUR CHILDREN	10
VII. GOD'S WORD ON PARENTING	10
VIII. ENCOURAGEMENT, PRAISE, AND AFFECTION	12
IX. THE ART OF DISCIPLINE	13
X. THE VIRTUOUS MOTHER	15
XI. FATHERS OF THE MIGHTY	16
XII. PRAYER FOR YOUR CHILDREN	17
SCRIPTURES FROM THE AMPLIFIED BIBLE ON THE FAMILY	17
DISCIPLESHIP	22
I. SO, YOU WANT TO BE A DISCIPLE?	22
II. HUMILITY/BROKENNESS - THE GREATEST ATTRIBUTE OF A DISCIPLE	22
III. FAITHFULNESS (PROV.20:6; 1 COR.4:2)	22
IV. COURAGE AND CONVICTION	23
V. THE ROAD TO DISCIPLESHIP	23
FAITH	25
I. FAITH EXPLAINED	25
II. HOW FAITH IS OBTAINED	25
III. FAITH SEES, SPEAKS, AND ACTS	25
IV. EXAMPLES OF FAITH IN THE GOSPELS	26
V. ABRAHAM'S FAITH (ROM.4:17-21)	26
THE HOLY SPIRIT	27

I. WHY WE MUST HAVE THE SUPERNATURAL _____	27
II. UNDERSTANDING THE DUAL WORKING OF THE SPIRIT _____	27
III. UNDERSTANDING THE VARIOUS MINISTRIES IN THE CHURCH _____	27
IV. LEARNING TO FLOW IN THE SUPERNATURAL _____	27
LEADERSHIP _____	28
I. WHAT IS A LEADER? _____	28
II. AMBITION _____	28
III. TAKE-CHARGE PERSON _____	28
IV. HARD WORKER _____	28
V. SUBMISSIVE AND TEACHABLE _____	28
VI. PHYSICAL TOUGHNESS _____	28
VII. PSYCHOLOGICAL ENDURANCE _____	28
VIII. ENCOURAGES UNITY AND TEAMWORK _____	28
IX. SPIRITUAL SENSITIVITY _____	28
X. A LEADER DEFINED - FUNCTION AND RESPONSIBILITIES _____	28
XI. BOSS OR LEADER _____	30
XII. PRINCIPLES OF LEADERSHIP _____	30
XIII. TO BE A SUCCESSFUL LEADER _____	31
XIV. DEVELOPING EFFECTIVE LEADERS _____	31
XV. MINISTERIAL EXCELLENCE _____	32
LIFE IN THE SPIRIT _____	34
I. WALK IN THE SPIRIT (Gal.5:16) _____	34
II. BE LED BY THE SPIRIT (Rom.8:14) _____	34
III. THE FRUIT OF THE SPIRIT (Gal.5:22-23) _____	34
OLD TESTAMENT MEN OF FAITH _____	37
I. THE FAITH OF ABEL (Heb.11.4) _____	37
II. CAIN'S OFFERING WAS REJECTED BY GOD (Gen.4:10) _____	37
III. ABEL COMPARED TO SOME NEW TESTAMENT MEN OF FAITH _____	37
IV. ENOCH WALKED WITH GOD (Gen.5:10-24) _____	37
V. OTHER MEN WHO WALKED WITH GOD _____	37
VI. NOAH (Heb.11:7) _____	37
VII. ABRAHAM - FAITH IS A PILGRIMAGE (Heb.11:8-10) _____	37
VIII. SARAH (Heb.11:11-12) _____	38
IX. MOSES _____	38
X. OTHER GOODLY CHILDREN _____	38
XI. FAITH IS A CHOICE (Heb.11:24-29) _____	38
XII. THE WALLS OF JERICHO (Heb.11:30) _____	38
XIII. RAHAB - FAITH ON A STRING (Heb.11:31) _____	38
OLD TESTAMENT SURVEY _____	40
I. INTRODUCTION _____	40
II. THE DAWN OF HISTORY _____	40
III. THE AGE OF THE PATRIARCHS _____	41
IV. BIRTH OF A NATION _____	42
V. ISRAEL POSSESSES THE PROMISED LAND _____	44
VI. THE PERIOD OF THE JUDGES _____	45
VII. PERIOD OF THE UNITED KINGDOM _____	45
VIII. DIVISION OF THE EMPIRE _____	46
IX. THE EXILE AND RESTORATION _____	47
TIME LINE OF OLD TESTAMENT KINGS _____	49

PRAISE AND WORSHIP	50
I. WE NEED TO HAVE A PURPOSE IN PRAISE AND WORSHIP (Eph.1:17-19)	50
II. PRAISE IS A GOVERNING LAW THAT WILL BRING THE POWER OF GOD TO US	50
III. PRAISE IS NECESSARY FOR THE HARVEST	50
IV. WHERE WE PRAISE AND WORSHIP (John 4:21)	50
V. PRAISE IS...	50
VI. SEVEN HEBREW WORDS FOR "PRAISE"	51
VII. PRAISE DEFINED	51
VIII. WHAT DOES THE WORD OF GOD TELL US ABOUT PRAISE?	51
IX. WORSHIP IS...	52
X. WORSHIP REQUIRES HOLINESS	52
XI. WORSHIP IN TRUTH	52
XII. WORSHIP IN SPIRIT (John 4:23)	53
PRAYER	54
I. YOUR PERSONAL PRAYER LIFE (LUKE 10:38-42)	54
II. JESUS AND PAUL AT PRAYER: THE TWO GREATEST MEN OF PRAYER	54
III. INTERCESSORY PRAYER AND SUPPLICATION	54
IV. THE EARLY CHURCH AT PRAYER	54
PREACHING LAB	55
I. HELPFUL HINTS FOR EFFECTIVE TEACHING/PREACHING	55
TEACHERS	57
I. THE COMMAND TO TEACH	57
II. THE CALL TO TEACH	57
III. FULFILLING THE CALL	59
IV. WHAT TO TEACH	61
V. JESUS, THE MASTER TEACHER	61
VI. TEACHING IN THE BOOK OF ACTS	61
VII. KNOW YOUR SOIL (Mark 4:1-20)	61
VIII. WHAT IS TEACHING	62
IX. THE METHOD OF TEACHING.	62
X. ILLUSTRATIONS	62
XI. SOME TEACHING METHODS ARE:	62
XII. THE ROLE OF THE HOLY SPIRIT IN TEACHING.	63
TEACHING TECHNIQUES	64
I. JESUS IS THE MASTER TEACHER	64
II. COMPARISONS BETWEEN PREACHING AND TEACHING	64
III. MAN OF THREE DIMENSIONS	64
IV. THE TEACHER DOESN'T JUST LET THINGS HAPPEN; HE MAKES THINGS HAPPEN	64
V. JESUS' TEACHING TECHNIQUES (Matt. 13:1-9)	64
VI. TEACHING METHODS	65
VII. KNOW WHAT GOD WANTS TO DO	65
VIII. FINAL EXAM	65
MISSIONS	66
I. WHAT IS MISSIONS?	66
II. WHY MISSIONS?	67
III. THE IMPORTANCE OF MISSIONS	67
IV. THE LOCAL CHURCH'S ROLE IN MISSIONS	67

V. WHO IS A MISSIONARY? _____	68
VI. CHARACTERISTICS OF A MISSIONARY _____	68
VII. ESSENTIAL QUALIFICATIONS OF A MISSIONARY _____	68
VIII. GOAL OF THE MISSIONARY ON THE FIELD _____	69
IX. TWO KINDS OF MISSIONS _____	70
X. HINDRANCES TO MISSIONS _____	70
XI. HINDRANCES ON THE FIELD _____	71
XII. THE PERSONAL TASK OF MISSIONS _____	71
ADDITIONAL INFORMATION _____	72
I. PAUL'S MISSIONARY JOURNEYS _____	72
II. SOME OTHER MISSIONARIES _____	72
III. COMMENTS FROM MEN OF GOD CONCERNING MISSIONS _____	72
IV. MISSIONS TERMS _____	73
EVANGELIST _____	74
I. WHAT IS AN EVANGELIST? (Acts 8: 5-8) _____	74
II. GOD'S PATTERN FOR REACHING THE UNREACHED (Acts 8: 5-8) _____	74
III. THE PREACHING MINISTRY (Luke 4: 18) _____	74
IV. MINISTERING IN A CHURCH _____	76
V. THE HEALING MINISTRY _____	77
VI. OPEN AIR EVANGELISM _____	79
MINISTRY OF HELPS _____	81
I. WHAT IS THE MINISTRY OF HELPS _____	81
II. THE MINISTRY OF HELPS IS A CALLING _____	81
III. GRACE IS GIVEN FOR YOUR GIFT _____	81
IV. PURPOSE OF THE GIFT (EPH 4:11-12) _____	82
V. MAKE YOUR CALLING AND ELECTION SURE _____	82
VI. HOW TO WORK WITH YOUR LEADER _____	82
VII. YOU CAN ONLY CLIMB A LADDER FROM THE BOTTOM, NEVER FROM THE TOP _____	82
VIII. WHAT YOU <u>SHOULD DO</u> AS A MINISTRY OF HELPS WORKER _____	83
IX. WHAT YOU <u>SHOULD NOT DO</u> AS A MINISTRY OF HELPS WORKER _____	83
X. THE MINISTRY OF HELPS IS A WAY OF LIFE _____	83
XI. HELPS = SERVANTHOOD _____	83
XII. JESUS' DISCIPLES SERVED _____	84
XIII. WHO MINISTERED TO THE NEEDS OF JESUS _____	84
XIV. HELPS MINISTERS IN THE NEW TESTAMENT _____	84
XV. OLD TESTAMENT MINISTRY OF HELPS _____	84
XVI. SOME SPECIFIC AREAS OF HELPS IN THE MINISTRY OR CHURCH _____	86
XVII. SOME SPECIFIC AREAS OF HELPS IN SCHOOL MINISTRY _____	86
PASTOR _____	87
I. INTRODUCTION: _____	87
II. JESUS THE PERFECT EXAMPLE IN THE PASTORAL MINISTRY, THE GOOD SHEPHERD (John 10:14-16). _____	87
III. THE PASTORS CALLING _____	87
IV. THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE MINISTRY, SPIRITUAL AND PHYSICAL _____	87

V. THE WORK OF THE MINISTRY _____	87
VI. PREPARATION FOR THE MINISTRY _____	87
VII. ATTITUDE OF THE PASTOR. _____	87
VIII. THE HEART OF THE PASTOR _____	87
IX. CHURCH ORGANISATION - Setting up the machinery _____	88
X. ETHICS AND ETIQUETTE _____	88
XI. SERMON PREPARATION. (Types of sermons) _____	88
CHILDREN _____	89
I. INTRODUCTION: TEACHING CHILDREN _____	89
II. MUST HAVE CONVICTION CONCERNING _____	89
III. BE COMPASSIONATE _____	89
IV. DEFINITION _____	89
V. LEAD AND TRAIN CHILDREN TO THE LORD _____	89
VI. PRINCIPLES TO GOOD DISCIPLINE. _____	90
VII. IN CONCLUSION _____	90

THE MINISTER'S FAMILY - PART I

A GOD OF ORDER

I. GOD INSTITUTED THE FAMILY

A. (Gen.2:18-24).

1. The institution of marriage was established before the fall of man and before the plan of redemption was executed.
2. God's timing in this signifies that the institution of marriage applies to the entire human race.
3. God intended that believers and unbelievers alike would enjoy the pleasures of marriage.

B. (Eccl.9:9).

1. God intended marriage to be a taste of heaven on earth (even for the unbeliever).
2. A successful marriage requires labor.

II. ORDER

A. Definition - to put into proper places; to organize.

B. God is a God of order (Rom.1:20).

1. "For He...is not a god of confusion and disorder but of peace and order..." (1 Cor.14:33, Amp).

C. Examples of God establishing order:

1. Creation (Gen.1 and 2).
2. Instructions to Noah for building the ark (Gen.6:13-21).
3. Seed-time and harvest (Gen.8:22).
4. Ordering of the Israelites (Ex.18:21-22).
5. Giving of the Law (Ex.20-23).
6. Instructions for the Tabernacle (Ex.25-28).

D. Establishment of order in God-ordained institutions.

1. Governments (Rom.13:1-4).
2. Family (Eph.5:22-23, 6:1).
3. Church (1 Peter 5:1-5; 1 Cor. 14:26).
4. Work (2 Thes.3:10).

III. ORDER (PRIORITIES) IN THE LIFE OF A CHRISTIAN

A. Fellowship with God (Ex.20:3; Matt.22:37-38).

B. The family (Matt.22:37-39; 1 Tim.5:7-8).

1. Spouse.
2. Children.

C. The local church assembly (Heb.10:25).

D. A Christian's work (1 Thes.4:11-12; 2 Thes.3:10).

IV. GOD'S ORDER FOR THE FAMILY

A. Husband, the head (loving direction) (Eph.5:23,25-31).

B. Wife, subject to her husband (loving submission) (Eph.5:22-24).

C. Children, obey and honor parents (Eph.6:1-3).

D. The Holy Spirit cements those relationships as they submit to one another in love (Eph.5:21).

V. IMPORTANT POINTS

- A. God is a God of order; it's part of His nature.
- B. God created the institution of marriage. He intended it to be joyful.
- C. When God established institutions, He established order for them.
- D. If His order is followed, then the institutions will succeed.

THE MINISTER'S FAMILY - PART II

GOD'S ORDER FOR MATES - LOVE AND SUBMISSION

I. HUSBANDS LOVE YOUR WIVES

- A. The husband is the head of the wife in the same way Jesus is the Head of the Church (Eph.5:25).
- B. We love the Lord and are willing to submit to Him because He first loved us and laid down His life for us (Rom.5:8; 1 John 4:19).
- C. Therefore, the husband is to be the initiator, loving his wife aggressively and sacrificially with "agape" love. The word "love" used in Eph.5:25 is "agape". This literally means "God's aggressive, unconditional love."
- D. The wife who is loved with God's aggressive, unconditional love will respond with the "phileo" love referred to in Titus 2:4. Phileo is "responsive love." The husband is to be the aggressor; the wife is the responder.
- E. With Jesus as his example, the husband is to love, protect, and provide for his wife (and children), thereby servicing those he is in authority over (Matt.20:25-28).

II. WIVES SUBMIT TO YOUR HUSBANDS

- A. Both the husband and the wife are to submit to the Lordship of Christ and to the written Word of God (Phil.2:9-11).
- B. Spiritually, the husband and the wife are equals, each joint heirs with Jesus (Rom.8:17; Gal.3:28; Eph.2:6).
- C. The husband is in authority over his wife in natural matters. In spiritual matters, the wife is directly responsible to the Lord Jesus Christ (Matt.7:7-8; 1 Cor.11:3).
- D. The wife is not required to submit to a violation of God's Word, e.g. Acts 5:17-29.
- E. Biblically, submit means "to come under the protection of."
- F. Biblically, authority means "the delegated right to exercise power."

III. THE REVERSAL OF GOD'S ORDER

- A. Eve disregarded God's and her husband's authority (Gen.3:6).
- B. The sin of rebellion passed down to all women, and God declared the result:
"Unto the woman He said,...thy desire shall be to thy husband, and he shall rule over thee" (Gen.3:16).
- C. "Desire" in Hebrew means "to stretch over, run over, or overflow." Women will seek to manipulate and rule their husbands. Even so, God reminded Eve that He had given the husband the authority to rule over the wife.
- D. Separated from God, the wife would resent the submission, and the husband would rule as a dictator.

IV. THE MARRIAGE COVENANT

- A. The marriage relationship is a covenant relationship (Gen.2:21-24).
- B. The marriage covenant is patterned after our covenant with God. He gave us His all. We receive all He has for us when we submit all we have to Him.
- C. God has established the marriage covenant, and He regards it seriously (Mal.2:13; Matt.19:6).

V. THE SEXUAL UNION

- A. God commanded that the man should cleave (cling, adhere like glue, be joined to) his wife and that they would be one flesh (Gen.2:24).**
- B. God ordained one woman for one man (Gen.2:24; Lev.18:18; Deut.17:17; 1 Tim.3:2,12; Titus 1:6).**
- C. Sexual union with someone other than one's mate is adultery. Adultery is sin and violates the marriage covenant (Ex.20:14; Matt.5:31-32; 1 Cor.6:16-18).**
- D. God ordained the sexual union in marriage as a sacred act of surrendering to one's mate in love and trust.**
- E. Satan has perverted the sexual union. God created the sexual union for the pleasure of both husband and wife (Heb.13:4).**
- F. In the sexual union, a spouse should seek to please his/her mate, not himself/herself. Mutual love and respect should govern our behavior, never force or intimidation (1 Cor.7:2-5).**
- G. Scriptures for husbands and wives to meditate on, regarding God's gift of sexual intimacy (Gen.2:21-25, Prov.5:15-19, Song of Solomon).**

THE MINISTER'S FAMILY - PART III

THE ROLE OF THE HUSBAND

I. HEADSHIP

- A. God placed Adam in the garden of Eden to tend and keep it. Today, a man's garden is his marriage and home. He is to tend and keep it safe from the enemy's attacks (Gen.2:15).**
- B. He is, by God's design, the aggressor. He is to aggressively love, protect, and provide for his family (Eph.5:25-28; 1 Tim.5:8; 1 Pet.3:7).**
- C. He is to provide spiritual leadership (Eph.5:26).**
 1. He should take his family to church and initiate Bible study, prayer, and times of worship at home.
 2. He should minister God's Word to his wife and children, continually praying and speaking the Word of God over them.
 3. He should seek God's plan for his family and keep the vision ever before them.

II. GIVE HONOR UNTO THE WIFE

- A. Husbands are commanded to dwell with their wives according to knowledge. In other words, the husband is to seek to understand his wife's needs and differences (1 Pet.3:7).**
- B. God created the woman differently than the man.**
 1. The man's body was "asah". This Hebrew word means that his body was made from something that already existed (Gen.1:26).
 2. God "jatsar" (Hebrew) or formed the man from the dust of the ground (Gen.2:7).
 3. God "bana" (Hebrew) or built the woman from Adam's rib (Gen.2:22).
- C. The husband should aggressively seek to meet his wife's unique needs.**
 1. A wife needs companionship and conversation. In Deut.24:5 new husbands were commanded to spend the first year of marriage fulfilling this need!
 2. A wife needs understanding and compassion. When her joy is low, she desires her husband to hold her and pray for her. Logic and lectures are not in order when a wife needs her husband's understanding.
 3. A wife needs affection and romance. A hug, holding her hand, or a gentle touch

assures a wife of her husband's love and affection. Affection provides a wife a sense of protection, security, and contentment. The elements of dating and courtship that won the wife should be continued throughout the marriage. This is romance (Col.3:19, Amp.)!

4. A wife needs a sense of financial security. The husband should provide for his family to the best of his ability. He should work faithfully and diligently, believing in God's Word for his family's provision.
5. A wife needs for her husband to be committed to their family. His strength has been given for work and for protection. She is the weaker vessel and was not meant to bear the burden of the family's welfare alone.

D. The wise husband ministers to his wife's needs as hers is a responsive (phileo) love.

“So ought men to love their wives as their own bodies. **He that loveth his wife loveth himself** “(Eph.5:28).

E. Power in prayer is available to mates in unity (Deut.32:30; 1 Pet.3:7).

THE MINISTER'S FAMILY - PART IV

THE ROLE OF THE WIFE

I. HER HUSBAND'S HELPER

- A. God declared that it was not good for man to be alone. He declared that the woman He would give the man would be his helper, not a hindrance (Gen.2:18, Amp.).
- B. She was to be complimentary to him. In other words, she was to complete him.
- C. In order to complete her husband, the wife must adapt herself to him, not expect the reverse. Scripture declares this is fitting and a wife's proper duty in the Lord (Col.3:18, Amp.).
- D. The wife must realize that she was created for her husband's benefit (1 Cor.11:7-9, Amp.).
- E. Eve was created from Adam's rib. Ribs support the body and protect the heart. The wife is to be her husband's emotional support, the hidden strength of his life (Gen.2:22).

II. HIS NEEDS

- A. A husband's greatest emotional need is for his wife's respect and admiration.

“...and let the wife see that she respects and reverences her husband (that she notices him, regards him, prefers him, venerates and esteems him; and that she defers to him, praises him, and loves and admires him exceedingly” (Eph.5:33, Amp.).

- B. A husband needs to be satisfied sexually. The wife who respects and values her husband will seek to satisfy his sexual needs (1 Cor.7:3).

III. KEEPER OF THE HOME

- A. A wife's primary ministry is to love and care for her husband and children. God has given her the responsibility of being a homemaker (Prov.31; Titus 2:3-5).
- B. A wise wife not only looks after the natural aspects of her household but the spiritual as well. Her home is a place of peace and refuge for her family (Prov.24:34, Amp.).

IV. GODLY CHARACTER

- A. A Christian wife's outward appearance should be modest, properly representing her husband and her Lord Jesus Christ. Revealing dress announces to all a woman's dissatisfaction with her husband (1 Tim.2:9).**
- B. Long after the Christian wife's outward appearance fades, the beauty of a quiet and teachable spirit continues on (1 Pet.3:3-4. Amp.).**
- C. Intimate fellowship with God is essential in developing the ornament of a quiet and teachable spirit (Prov.31:15,17).**

V. THE POWER OF SUBMISSION

- A. God gives the husband authority. He gives the wife power. The wife should commit herself to God, trusting in His protection, as she submits to her husband (1 Pet.3:1-2).**
- B. God's Word promises that even unsaved husbands will be won by the submissive respect of Godly wives (1 Pet.3:1-2, Amp.).**
- C. A wife, however, is not called to endure physical abuse as an act of submission (Mal.2:16, Amp.).**
- D. The submissive wife can have confidence in knowing that God will honor her for her obedience to His Word (1 Sam.2:30).**
- E. A rebellious, unsubmitive wife cuts off the power of the Holy Spirit to move and work on her behalf!**

THE MINISTER'S FAMILY - PART V

CHRISTIAN PARENTING

INTRO: You are destined to raise your children in the same way you were raised unless you renew your mind to God's methods of parenting and act according to His Word. Don't allow your family to be cheated of God's best by the traditions of men (Col.2:8)!

I. GOD'S PURPOSE FOR YOUR CHILDREN

- A. Our children are arrows that we shoot into the future to insure the Kingdom of God. An arrow must first have an aim to hit an intended target (Ps.127:3-4).**
- B. God seeks Godly offspring to carry His Word (His will) to the next generation, and to the next, and so on (Joel 1:3; Mal.2:15).**

II. GOD'S WORD ON PARENTING**A. Blessed is the man that.... (Ps.112:1-3).**

1. God desires our seed to be "mighty upon the earth!"
2. The generation of our children shall be blessed.
3. Wealth and riches shall be ours.
4. Items 1-3 are a result of regulating our lives according to God's Word!

B. Our seed are to inherit the earth (Ps.25:12-13).**C. The Spirit of the Lord is upon me... (Isa.61:4-9).**

1. God will direct our work in truth. God, therefore, will direct our work as parents in truth.
2. God makes requirements of us and guarantees benefits as we obey the requirements (e.g., salvation).
3. The world is to acknowledge that our children are blessed. God is interested in raising a generation of prominent people for His honor. Let's not settle for mediocrity!

D. Children obey your parents (Eph.6:1-3).

1. God wants it to be well with your children (e.g., in safety, health, prosperity, success in school, and life).
2. This is God's promise **if** we train our children to obey and honor us.
3. God insures quantity, as well as quality of life as we obey His commands.
 - a. Obey parents by actions.
 - b. Honor father and mother by attitude.
 - c. You guarantee your children's success by training them to obey God's commandments.
4. **You** guarantee their obedience; **He** will guarantee their success.

E. A rebellious son (Deut.21:18-21).

1. A stubborn and rebellious son is one who will not obey the **voice** of his father or mother.
2. Disobedience to parental authority is declared to be evil.
3. See contrasting outcomes. Obedience assures life; rebellion produces death. This is the other side of Eph.6:1-3. When children won't obey, it will not be well with them and they will not live long on the earth.

F. "He must have a well-behaved family, with children who obey quickly and quietly" (1 Tim.3:4, TLB).

1. This is our goal in training children.
2. Children are to obey.
 - a. Quickly obey - action
 - b. Quietly honor - attitude

G. Train children to obey your voice the first time you speak to them in a conversational tone of voice, not in an angry voice with shouting and threats.

H. "My son hear the instruction.."(Prov.1:8 and 4:1).

1. Training children to obey your voice trains them to obey God's voice.
2. Children must be trained to hear and quickly respond to parental authority.

I. Train your children in the right way (Prov.22:6).

1. The most impressionable years are from infancy to adolescence. Two thirds of lifetime impressions are established by age five. Two thirds of our lifetime knowledge is gained by age seven.
2. Begin to train children as infants and don't stop! If you have not trained your children in "the way they should go," begin **now!**
3. "Train" to create a desire in your children. This desire will help insure that what you have taught will be done.
4. "Teach" - to instruct. Go beyond merely teaching your children; train them. Training is giving instruction and then watching over it to be sure the instruction has been followed properly.

Dake's Bible says of Prov.22:6: Train up or hedge in a child in the way he should go, and when his responsibility to stay in it comes, he will do so. The idea seems to be: when he comes to this opening of the way give him a complete series of instructions on every step he is to take. Drill him thoroughly on how to perform his duties, how to escape danger, and how to appropriate the blessings of the way. Stamp these lessons deep on his soul and lead him to practice them until they are a part of his life and nature. Bathe him in prayer and instill the fear of God into him (which is to love righteousness and hate iniquity) and he shall not depart from it. It is an unailing law!

5. We are to stamp the Word of God into our children until it becomes a very part of their

life and nature ... until they know no other way!!

- a. "Stamp these lessons" - teaching.
 - b. "Lead your children to practice these lessons" - training.
6. Teach children to love righteousness and to hate iniquity. Teach the difference between "godliness" and "ungodliness" early!
 7. Children are spirits in small bodies. Because they are spirits, they can understand spiritual things even before they can communicate them with words (Joel 2:28; Acts 2:38-39).

J. Teach your children diligently (Deut.6:5-7).

1. You must love the Lord thy God and have His Word in **your** heart, **before** you can impart it to your children!
2. Diligently teach the Word of God to your children at every opportunity! Consistency is a key in Christian parenting!

K. "My son, keep your father's (God-given) commandment and forsake not the law of (God) your mother (taught you). Bind them continually upon your heart and tie them about your neck. When you go, they (the words of your parents' God) shall lead you; when you sleep, they shall keep you; and when you waken, they shall talk with you. For the commandment is a lamp, and the whole teaching (of the law) is light, and reproofs of discipline are the way of life" (Prov.6:20-23, Amp.).

1. Stamp the Word of God upon the hearts of your children, and God's Word will lead them, keep them, and talk to them!
2. God's Word will guide your children when you're not there to guide them.

III. ENCOURAGEMENT, PRAISE, AND AFFECTION

Encourage: To inspire your child to do something; to share with your child your expectations of him in a given situation; to exhort him to obey; the spirit or attitude by which you instruct your child.

Praise: The response of approval you give your child when he has chosen to do right or to obey.

Affection: To love in word and deed. It is in the heart of every child to obey his parents. Encouragement and praise will stir up that desire to please.

A. "Children, obey your parents in everything, for this is pleasing to the Lord. Fathers, do not provoke or irritate or fret your children (do not be hard on them or harass them), lest they become discouraged and sullen and morose and feel inferior and frustrated. (Do not break their spirit.)" (Col.3:20-21, Amp.).

1. We are cautioned against discouraging our children. Rather, we are to encourage them to obey us.

2. Our goal in parenting is to mold the will of our child without breaking the spirit. Discipline molds the will. Encouragement, praise, and affection protect the spirit.

B. "And let us consider and give attentive, continuous care to watching over one another, studying how we may stir up (stimulate and incite) to love and helpful deeds and noble activities" (Heb.10:24, Amp.).

1. Remember, the definition of "train" is "to create a desire..." We are to stir our children, or create a desire in them, to love (to love God, to love you, to love others) and to do good (to please God and to please you).
2. Encouragement and praise create a desire in our children to do good, to obey.
3. Our children need to hear our approval and praise of them.
4. Encouragement is more than instruction. It is positive and inspirational. It will exhort

and build up.

C. “Anxiety in a man's heart weighs it down, but an encouraging word makes it glad” (Prov.12:25, Amp.).

Prov.15:4 (Amp.) says that “A gentle tongue (with its healing power) is a tree of life, but willful contrariness in it breaks down the spirit.” See also Matt.12:36-37, Prov.18:21, Prov.31:26.

1. Words of praise and encouragement add strength and ability to our children.
2. What words are we speaking to our children? We are responsible for our words. Are they words of life, building, giving a sense of worth, and encouraging, or are they words of discouragement and death?
3. Are we treating our children as valuable and precious? Do we speak to them as we would to our dearest friend?

D. John 4:19 states that we love Him because He first loved us (some translations omit we “love” because He first loved us....)!

1. Loving our children enables them to love. We could not have loved Jesus had he not first loved us.
2. Affection is to love in word and deed.
3. Love = Affection + Discipline.

E. “How precious is Your steadfast love, O God! The children of men take refuge and put their trust under the shadow of Your wings” (Ps. 36:7, Amp.).

1. Love brings security and confidence. When children feel secure, they are able to love others.
2. Studies have proven that infants cannot thrive without affection. Our children need our affection!

F. “And walk in love, (esteeming and delighting in one another) as Christ loved us and gave Himself up for us...” (Eph. 5:2, Amp.).

1. Children need to be held, touched, hugged, and kissed by their fathers and mothers. Show that you esteem your children and delight in them! Let them know that you think they are **wonderful**.
2. Each child should know he is special, made in the image of God, a one of a kind!
3. Teens yield to peer pressure because they are looking for approval, love and affection.
4. The greatest example of love you can give your child is in the home.

IV.THE ART OF DISCIPLINE

A. “He who spares his rod (of discipline) hates his son, but he who loves him disciplines diligently and punishes him early” (Prov.13:24, Amp).

1. Love must be the motive for discipline.
2. Every child deserves the 4 A's: **A**cceptance, **A**pproval, **A**ffection, and **A**uthority.
3. A parent's role is to guide, guard, govern, direct, protect, and correct.
4. Children must comprehend the fact that there is a consequence for every act of disobedience and a reward for every act of obedience.
 - a. Consequence = confrontation, discipline, rod.
 - b. Reward = praise, privileges, gifts, opportunities.
5. Prov.13:24 (NIV) states that “...he who loves him is **careful** to discipline him.” If discipline is motivated by love then we are **careful** how, when, where, why, with what, around whom, and in what attitude we discipline.

B. (Prov.13:24, 22:15, 29:15, 23:13-14).

1. The rod of correction is the only instrument prescribed in Scripture to be used in discipline.
2. Understanding of what is accomplished in discipline is as crucial as the act itself.

C. "It is good for a man that he should bear the yoke (of divine disciplinary dealings) in his youth" (Lam.3:27, Amp.). The use of the rod is divine. Other forms of correction (ex: restrictions) are effective in temporarily altering your child's actions, but only "divine disciplinary dealings" will affect him forever.**D. "Foolishness is bound in a child's heart, but the rod of correction will drive it out" (Prov.22:15).****E. "As foolishness is driven out, wisdom is imparted in its place" (Prov.29:15).****F. "The rod of correction brings wisdom and therefore length of days, riches and honor, pleasantness and peace are imparted to the child when disciplined with the rod" (Prov.3:16-17).****G. "Blows that wound cleanse away evil, and strokes (for correction) reach to the innermost parts" (Prov.20:30, Amp.). Blows of correction cleanse away evil (rebellion) from the heart of a child.****H. When is it necessary to discipline?**

1. When a child does not obey quickly and quietly (1 Tim.3:4,TLB).
 - a. obedience = action
2. When a child disobeys his own heart (the leading of the Holy Spirit).
3. When a child displays a wrong attitude (dishonor, unpleasantness, unloving).

I. Guidelines for discipline

1. "Discipline your son while there is hope, but do not (indulge your angry resentments by undue chastisements and) set yourself to his ruin" (Prov.19:18, Amp.). Always be in control both verbally and physically; never discipline when angry, frustrated, or embarrassed.
2. Consistency and repetition are important keys to discipline. Always deal with disobedience as quickly as possible (Prov.13:24).
3. The parent who witnesses the disobedience should deal with it. There should be no "bad guys" in parenting.
4. Never demean a child's character (Col.3:21). Correct a wrong choice, deal with the deed, but never tear down a child's self image. "You are a good boy who chose to do a wrong thing."
5. Discipline is more important than fellowship with others. You must always be ready to excuse yourself from a conversation as necessary to discipline your child.

J. What provokes a child to wrath? (Eph.6:4)

1. Inconsistency (moody, changing for special people, favoritism).
2. Disciplining for something you yourself do.
3. Disciplining in the presence of others.
4. Disciplining for something the child truly did not know was wrong.
5. Disciplining in anger, hitting too hard, hitting any place other than the child's bottom.
6. Discussing their disobedience or faults with others.
7. Never praising the child when he does right. He will begin to think that he can never please you. Look for opportunities to praise your child's obedience. **Get more excited**

over what your child does right than over what he does wrong!

K. Procedure for disobedience.

1. Be sure child has willingly disobeyed you. **Do not discipline for childish mistakes like accidentally spilling something.**
2. Take child to a private place. Preserve his dignity!
3. Express displeasure with his choice. Explain what he did wrong and what he should have done instead. Reinforce Eph.6:1-3.
4. Assure him of your love (Prov.13:24).
5. "On the lips of him who has discernment, skillful and godly wisdom is found, but discipline and the rod are for the back of him who is without sense and understanding" (Prov.10:13, Amp.). Spank with the rod on the bottom (no more than 3 swats is a good guideline). Spank only hard enough for the child to feel the swats. Do not harm the child. If older children do not take the spanking seriously, strengthen, but do not increase the number of swats. Position the child standing still while holding onto something secure, so as not to hit the child in the wrong place (legs, back).
6. Pray with him, having him ask God's forgiveness. Have him apologize to you or others as necessary.
7. Assure him of God's forgiveness and yours according to 1 John 1:9.
8. Never bring up the incident again (Isa.43:25)
9. **Apply faith each time you must discipline with the rod of correction, knowing this is God's method of driving foolishness and rebellion from your child and of imparting wisdom and peace in their place (Prov.2:30, 3:16-17, 22:15, 29:15; Lam.3:27; Rom.14:23).**
10. **Must add encouragement, praise, and affection to rod of correction if discipline is to be effective!**
11. **Be sure you have invested love and acceptance greater than the severity of the discipline to be administered.**

V. THE VIRTUOUS MOTHER

- A. **Being a mother is a God-given task! Your strength must come from God (Prov.31:17).**
- B. **The virtuous mother can rejoice over the future because she has prepared her family spiritually (Prov.31:25).**
- C. **The virtuous mother sets an atmosphere of love and peace in her home. Children respond so readily to kindness. Let kindness be the rule in your home (Prov.31:26).**
- D. **"She looks well to how things go in her household, and the bread of idleness... she will not eat" (Prov.31:27).**
 1. Whatever circumstances try to rise up against your children, take them immediately to the Word of God for the answer.
 2. Have a devotional time with children everyday. Spend time in the Word (teach a Bible principle, read a Bible story, present a Bible hero ...) and have time in prayer. Train your children to spend time with God everyday and when they are old they will not depart from it. Five to ten minutes is enough for young children and increase as children grow. Make devotions a fun and enjoyable time.
 3. The two most important times of the day are in the morning when rising and in the evening at bedtime. Make these two times of the day special for your children. Be affectionate and assure children of God's love and your love. These are good times for devotions.

4. Require your children to behave at home the way you'd like to see them behave outside the home. Never ignore or make excuses for your child's disobedience (Prov.29:15). Be consistent!
5. Begin teaching your children responsibility at an early age by giving them helpful tasks at home. This also gives them a feeling of being needed and belonging.
6. Train your children in respect, courtesy for others, and proper manners.
7. Whenever possible, instruct your children ahead of time as to what you expect of them in a given situation (ex: before going to church, before visiting a friend's house, etc.).
8. Treat your children equally. Never favor one child over another.

VI. FATHERS OF THE MIGHTY

A. Some scriptures for a father's meditation:

- The generation of the upright shall be blessed (Ps.112:1-2).
 "...his seed shall inherit the earth" (Ps.25:12-14).
 "...it may go well with thee, and thy children..." (Deut.4:40).
 well with thee... and thy children (Deut.5:29).
 "...thy son and thy son's son" (Deut.6:1-3).
 Observe and hear... that it may go well... (Deut.12:28).

B. God's way is to choose the seed of fathers who love Him! Look at Deut.4:37 and Ps.132:12. Some examples of fathers: Abraham, David, Aaron.

C. Sin in your life not only affects you but can control your children and successive generations (Deut.5:8-10; Rom.6:23; 1 Pet.1:18).

1. The sin that so easily besets men (Heb.12:1) is usually sin that wasn't overcome by their forefathers.
2. God doesn't **choose** to visit the iniquity of fathers upon following generations, but **few men look to Him to overcome that sin!**
3. He shows **mercy** to a thousand generations of those that love Him! How do we prove our love for God? By obeying His commandments! (John 14:15).

D. If you are not fulfilling your God-given responsibilities for your family in the natural realm, you have no basis to stand in your God-given authority in the spirit realm (1 Cor.15:46).

E. The enemy attacks your home in three basic areas:

1. Poverty - fathers are required to provide for the physical needs of their families. Attack the lack. Use your faith and the Word of God. See God as your source. Your job is only one means of God's provision. Do your work as unto the Lord, obey God's laws of giving, submit to authority, and God will honor you.
2. Sickness - lay hands on, anoint with oil, pray for, and believe for healing. Don't allow the enemy to steal your family's health.
3. Don't allow the values of the world to enter into your family - as a father you are responsible to see that the values of the world do not shape your children. If your children are not different from the children of the world, you've not done your job.

F. (Gen.18:19 and Deut.32:44-47).

1. You cannot expect your household to obey any of God's commandments that you aren't already observing.
2. The power of your command is determined by the obedience of your life! You cannot command beyond the measure of your own obedience.
3. Teach, strengthen your teaching by your example, then command obedience in love. This is proper training of your children.

G. Study the life of Abraham, a successful father, in scripture.

1. Wealthy and prominent offspring/descendants: Isaac, Jacob, and Joseph.
2. Why was Abraham a successful father? Gen.18:19 and Gen.26:4-5.

H. Study the lives of those who failed as fathers in scripture.

1. **Eli.**
 - a. Honored his sons above God (1 Sam.2:29-30).
 - b. Refused to discipline his sons (1 Sam.3:13).
 - c. Result of his sin as a father (1 Sam.2:31-36).
2. **Samuel** - did not train his sons in the ways of God, although he himself followed God (1 Sam.8:1-5).
3. **David** - although he was a man after God's own heart, he failed to command obedience from his sons after his example:
 - a. Amnon (2 Sam.13).
 - b. Absalom (2 Sam.15-18).
 - c. Adonijah (1 Kings 1 and 2).

VII. PRAYER FOR YOUR CHILDREN

- A. **Call unto God for wisdom in parenting. He wants your children to be mighty. He'll help you (Jer.33:3).**
- B. **Make prayer for your children a part of your daily life. Whenever possible pray for your children in their presence. Let them hear you pray the Word of God over them. Here are some suggested scriptures that you can personalize and use as a daily guide in praying for your children:**

Deut.6:5; Ps.16:11, 40:8, 91:7, 91:11, 112:2, 127:3; Prov.3:16-17, 6:22, 31:25; Isa.54:13; Jer.33:3; Lam.2:19; John 14:21, 16:13; Rom.12:10; 2 Cor.6:14; Eph.4:32, 5:1-2, 6:1-3; Phil.4:7; Col.3:15; 1 Pet.2:2; 3 John 2.

Each child is a talent given us by the Master. What will we do with the talent with which we've been entrusted? Hide it or increase it? Let us not be like the man who Jesus said gained the whole world, but lost his own soul (Mark 8:36).

SCRIPTURES FROM THE AMPLIFIED BIBLE ON THE FAMILY

- Gen.2:18 Now the Lord God said, It is not good (sufficient, satisfactory) that man should be alone; I will make him a helper meet (suitable, adopted, complementary) for him.
- Prov.5:18 Let your fountain (of human life) be blessed (with the rewards of fidelity), and rejoice in the wife of your youth. Let her be as the loving hind and pleasant doe (tender, gentle, attractive) - let her bosom satisfy you at all times, and always be transported with delight in her love.
- Prov.12:4 A virtuous and worthy wife (earnest and strong in character) is a crowning joy to her husband, but she who makes him ashamed is as rotteness in his bones (Prov.31:23; 1 Cor.11:7).
- Prov.18:22 He who finds a (true) wife finds a good thing and obtains favor from the Lord (Prov.19:14, 31:10).
- Prov.19:14 Houses and riches are the inheritance from fathers, but a wise, understanding, and prudent wife is from the Lord (Prov.18:22).
- Prov.24:3 Through skillful and Godly Wisdom is a house (a life, a home, a family) built, and by understanding it is established [on a sound and good foundation],
- 4 and by knowledge shall its chambers [of every area] be filled with all precious and pleasant riches.
- Prov.31:10 A capable, intelligent, and virtuous woman - who is he who can find her? She is for more precious than jewels and her value is far above rubies or pearls.

- (Prov.12:4, 18:22, 19:14).
- 11 The heart of her husband trusts in her confidently and relies on and believes in her securely, so that he has no lack of (honest) gain or need of (dishonest) spoil.
 - 12 She comforts, encourages, and does him only good as long as there is life within her.
 - 13 She seeks out wool and flax and works with willing hands (to develop it).
 - 14 She is like the merchant ships loaded with foodstuffs: she brings her household's food from a far (country).
 - 15 She rises while it is yet night and gets (spiritual) food for her household and assigns her maids their tasks (Job 23:12).
 - 16 She considers a (new) field before she buys or accepts it, expanding prudently (and not courting neglect of her present duties by assuming others). With her savings (of time and strength) she plants fruitful vines in her vineyard (Song of Sol.8:12).
 - 17 She girds herself with strength (spiritual, mental, and physical fitness for her God-given task) and makes her arms strong and firm.
 - 18 She tastes and sees that her gain from work (with and for God) is good; her lamp goes not out, but it burns on continually through the night (of trouble, privation, sorrow, warning away fear, doubt and distrust).
 - 19 She lays her hands to the spindle, and her hands hold the distaff.
 - 20 She opens her hand to the poor, yes, she reaches out her filled hands to the needy (whether in body, mind, or spirit).
 - 21 She fears not the snow for her family, for all her household are doubly clothed in scarlet (Josh.2:18-19; Heb.9:19-22).
 - 22 She makes for herself coverlets, cushions, and rugs of tapestry. Her clothing is of linen, pure and fine, and of purple (such as that of which the clothing of the priests and the hallowed cloths of the temple were made) (Isa. 61:10; 1 Tim.2:9; Rev.3:5, 19:8,14).
 - 23 Her husband is known in the (city's) gates, when he sits among the elders of the land (Prov.12:4).
 - 24 She makes fine linen garments and leads others to buy them; she delivers to the merchants girdles (or sashes that free one up for service).
 - 25 Strength and dignity are her clothing and her position is strong and secure; she rejoices over the future (the latter day or time to come) knowing that her family is in readiness for it.
 - 26 She opens her mouth in skillful and godly wisdom, and on her tongue is the law of kindness (giving counsel and instruction).
 - 27 She looks well to how things go in her household, and the bread of idleness (gossip, discontent, and self-pity) she will not eat (1 Tim.5:14; Titus.2:5).
 - 28 Her children rise up and call her blessed (happy, fortunate, and to be envied); her husband boasts and praises her (saying).
 - 29 Many daughters have done virtuously, nobly, and well (with the strength of character that is steadfast in goodness) but you excel them all.
 - 30 Charm and grace are deceptive, and beauty is vain (because it is not lasting) but a woman who reverently and worshipfully fears the Lord, she shall be praised!
 - 31 Give her of the fruit of her hands, and let her own works praise her in the gate (of the city) (Phil.4:8)!
- Malachi 2:16 For the Lord, the God of Israel, says: I hate divorce *and* marital separation and him who covers his garment [his wife] with violence. Therefore keep a watch upon your spirit [that it may be controlled by My Spirit], that you deal not treacherously *and* faithlessly [with your marriage mate].

- 1 Cor.11:7 For a man ought not to wear anything on his head (in church), for he is the image and (reflected) glory of God, (that is, his function of government reflects the majesty of the divine Rule); but woman is (the expression of) man's glory (majesty, pre-eminence) (Gen.1:26).
- 8 For man was not (created) from woman, but woman from man (Gen.2:21-23).
- 9 Neither was man created on account of or for the benefit of woman, but woman on account of and for the benefit of man (Gen.2:18).
- Eph.5:22 Wives, be subject (be submissive and adapt yourselves) to your own husbands as (a service) to the Lord.
- 28 Even so husbands should love their wives as (being in a sense) their own bodies. He who loves his own wife loves himself.
- 29 For no man ever hated his own flesh, but nourishes and carefully protects and cherishes it, as Christ does His church.
- 33 However, let each man of you (without exception) love his wife (being in a sense) his very own self; and let the wife see that she respects and reverences her husband (that she notices him, regards him, honors him, prefers him, venerates and esteems him; and that she defers to him, praises him and loves and admires him exceedingly) (1 Pet.3:2).
- Col.3 :18 Wives, be subject to your husbands (subordinate and adapt yourselves to them), as is right and fitting and your proper duty in the Lord.
- 19 Husbands, love your wives (be affectionate and sympathetic with them) and do not be harsh or bitter or resentful toward them.
- Titus 2:3 Bid the older women similarly to be reverent and devout in their deportment, as becomes those engaged in sacred service, not slanderers or slaves to drink. They are to give good counsel and be teachers of what is right and noble.
- 4 So that they will wisely train the young women to be sane and sober of mind (temperate, disciplined),and to love their husbands and their children.
- 5 To be self-controlled, chaste, homemakers, good-natured (kind hearted), adapting and subordinating themselves to their husbands, that the Word of God may not be exposed to reproach (blasphemed or discredited).
- 1 Pet.3:1 In like manner, you married women, be submissive to your own husbands (subordinate yourselves as being secondary to and dependent on them and adapt yourselves to them), so that even if any do not obey the Word (of God), they may be won over not by discussion but by the (Godly) lives of their wives.
- 2 When they observe the pure and modest way in which you conduct yourselves, together with your reverence for your husbands; (you are to feel for him all that reverence includes: to respect, defer to, revere him - to honor, esteem, appreciate, prize, and, in the human sense, to adore him, that is, to admire, praise, be devoted to, deeply love, and enjoy your husband).
- 3 Let not yours be the (merely) external adorning with (elaborate) interweaving and knotting of the hair, the wearing of jewelry, or changes of clothes.
- 4 But let it be the inward adorning and beauty of the hidden person of the heart, with the incorruptible and unfading charm of a gentle and peaceful spirit, which (is not anxious or wrought up), but is very precious in the sight of God.
- 5 For it was thus that pious women of old who hoped in God were (accustomed) to beautify themselves and were submissive to their husbands (adapting themselves to them as secondary and dependent upon them).
- 6 It was thus that Sarah obeyed Abraham (following his guidance acknowledging his headship over her by) calling him lord (master, leader, authority). And you are now her true daughters if you do right and let nothing terrify you (not giving way to hysterical fears or letting anxieties unnerve you).

- 7 In the same way you married men should live considerately with (your wives), with an intelligent recognition (of the marriage relation), honoring the woman as (physically) the weaker, but (realizing, that you) are joint heirs of the grace (God's unmerited favor) of life, in order that your prayers may not be hindered and cut off. (Otherwise you cannot pray effectively).
 - 8 Finally, all (of you) should be of one and the same mind (united spirit), sympathizing (with one another), loving (each other) as brethren (of one household), compassionate and courteous (tender hearted and humble).
 - 9 Never return evil for evil or insult for insult (scolding, tongue-lashing, berating), but on the contrary blessing (praying for their welfare, happiness, protection, and truly pitying and loving them). For know that to this you have been called, that you may yourselves inherit a blessing (from God - that you may obtain a blessing as heirs, bringing welfare and happiness and protection).
 - 10 For let him who wants to enjoy life and see good days (good, whether apparent or not) keep his tongue free from evil and his lips from guile treachery, deceit).
- Rom.5:5 Such hope never disappoints or deludes or shames us, for God's love has been poured out in our hearts through the Holy Spirit who has been given to us.

GOD'S LOVE IN ME ...

endures long
is patient
is kind
is never envious

never boils over with jealousy
is not boastful
is not vainglorious
does not display itself haughtily

is not conceited
is not arrogant
is not inflated with pride
is not rude
is not unmannerly

does not act unbecomingly
does not insist on its own rights
does not insist on its own way

is not self-seeking
is not touchy
is not fretful
is not resentful

takes no account of the evil done to It
pays no attention to a suffered wrong
does not rejoice at injustice
does not rejoice at unrighteousness
rejoices when right and truth prevail

bears up under anything and everything that comes
is ever ready to believe the best of every person
has fadeless hopes under all circumstances
endures everything without weakening

never fails
never fades out
never becomes obsolete
never comes to an end.

1 Cor.13:4-8a.

DISCIPLESHIP

I. SO, YOU WANT TO BE A DISCIPLE?

A. What is a disciple (Luke 6:40)?

B. Why do we need disciples (Acts 17:6)?

C. Conditions in becoming a disciple.

1. Denial of carnal man and cross bearing (Matt.16:24; Mark 8:34-35; Luke 9:23).
2. Renunciation (Matt.10:37-39; Luke 9:57-62, 14:26).
 - a. Leaving all (Mark 10:17-31; Luke 14:33).
3. Steadfastness (John 8:31).

D. Proof of discipleship.

1. Fruit (John 15:8).
2. Love (John 13:34-35; Eph.5:2).

II. HUMILITY/BROKENNESS - THE GREATEST ATTRIBUTE OF A DISCIPLE

A. Understanding the beauty of nothing.

1. The sense of entire nothingness (Matt.5:3).
2. The first duty, the highest virtue of man, and the root of all other virtues is humility.
3. The danger, curse, and deceit of pride (Luke 18:10-14).

B. Understanding brokenness in relation to humility.

1. The condition of true fellowship with God (Isa.57:15, 66:2).
2. The life of brokenness (Rom.12:1-2; Eph.5:2).
3. Brokenness is simply the work of the cross in your soul and body (Luke 9:23-24).

C. Humility in the life of Jesus (Matt.11:29; Luke 22:27; Phil.2:5-8).

1. In His example to man and in relation to the Father (John 5:19, 5:30, 6:38, 8:28, 8:42, 8:50, 14:10, 14:24).
 - a. In His teachings to His disciples.
 - b. In speaking to the sons of Zebedee who had asked Jesus to sit on His right and left, the highest place in the kingdom, He taught that humility is servanthood (Matt.20:26).
 - c. In speaking to the multitude and to his disciples concerning the Pharisees' love of the chief seats (Matt.23:1-12).
 - d. After washing the disciples' feet (John 13:14).
 - e. At the Last Supper (Luke 22:26-27).

D. He used a child to illustrate humility (Matt.18:3-4).

III. FAITHFULNESS (PROV.20:6; 1 COR.4:2)

A. Requirements to faithfulness (Judges 6:7).

1. They heard the call with many others (Judges 6:34-35).
2. They volunteered with many others (Judges 7:3).
3. They refused to yield to Satan.
 - a. Due to fear (2 Tim.1:7).
4. They passed God's test (Judges 7:5-6).
 - a. They were spiritually trained and alert.
 - b. Abraham was tested (Gen.22).
 - c. Elisha was tested (2 Kings 2).
5. They faced great natural odds (Judges 7:12).
6. They received strange instructions (Judges 7:16).
7. They obeyed God's instructions anyway.

8. They shared the victory with others.
9. God's work will be done if just 300 stay and hold.

B. Blessings / rewards of faithfulness (Prov.28:20).

1. God promotes you from responsibility to authority (Matt.25:21; Luke 16:10-12; 2 Tim.2:2) .
2. Success in every area of life.

C. Two examples of individual faithfulness.

1. Abraham (Gen.18:16-19).
2. John Mark (Acts 15:37-38; Col.4:10; 2 Tim.4:11). This also shows us that God gives second chances.

IV. COURAGE AND CONVICTION

A. Courage.

1. Great courage is the ability to produce for the benefit of others when you yourself are under great pressure (2 Cor.11:23-28).
 - a. Paul's attitude (Acts 20:24, 21:13; Phil 3:8).
 - b. The attitude of every minister (1 Cor.9:19, 10:24, 10:33; 2 Cor.12:15; 2 Tim.2:10).
2. Examples of Courage.
 - a. The Apostle Paul (Acts 27:20, 2 Cor.1:8).
 - b. David (1 Sam.30:6).
 - c. Jesus (Matt.26:36-46).
 - d. Early disciples (Acts 15:26).
3. The key to courage is to see God in every trial (Judges 6:12; Acts 15:26).
 - a. King Hezekiah (Isa.38:1-3).
 - b. Noah and the Ark (Gen.6).
 - c. Moses and the rebellious children of Israel (Ex.32:32).

B. Conviction.

1. A disciple is one who is convinced and fully persuaded that the Bible is the Word of God (Rom.1:16).
 - a. Attitude toward the Word must be one of unwavering persuasion, and we must preach it and live it that way.
 - 1) You cannot let the pessimism of this world affect you.
 - 2) You cannot let the attitude of the nominal Christian affect you.
2. A disciple is one who understands not only the goodness of the Lord but His severity (Rom.11:22).
 - a. Has an understanding of the consequences of sin.
 - b. Has an understanding of repentance.
3. A disciple knows and understands that the world, the flesh, and the devil are his enemies (James 4:4; 1 John 2:15-17).

V. THE ROAD TO DISCIPLESHIP

A. Conformity to Christ.

1. Begins in the realm of the seen - babyhood.
2. God never intends for the disciple to live in the realm of the seen.

B. Faith itself rests in the unseen (2 Cor.4:17-18, 5:7).

1. A person grows in discipleship as he begins to look at things from a spiritual perspective, moving from the natural to the supernatural way of doing things.
2. The road to discipleship then takes you to a place of total reliance upon the Lord. This process can be seen in the life of the Apostle Peter.

C. God's best is for a disciple to walk in uncompromising faith - he may feel nothing

or see nothing, but believes regardless of the natural circumstances.

1. When your faith is not affected by the outward circumstances.
2. Uncompromising faith is not based upon sight (Heb.11:1).

FAITH

I. FAITH EXPLAINED

A. Faith is a substance, the evidence of the invisible (Heb.11:1).

B. Faith is the title deed signifying ownership (e.g., title deed to a house or property).

C. Faith versus mental assent.

1. John Wesley once said that the devil has given the Church a substitute for faith, one that looks and sounds so much like faith that few people can tell the difference. He called it mental assent.
2. How can you tell if you are operating in faith or mental assent?
 - a. Mental assent says, "I know the Word is true, but .."
 - b. Faith says, "If the Word says it's so, then it's so. I have it now".
3. Faith is always present tense. Hope is future tense.
 - a. You may hope to have the money to meet a certain obligation, but faith gives you the assurance that you will have it when you need it.
 - b. It's not hoping, wanting, or wishing that brings results, but believing.
 - c. As long as you are struggling to receive, and always looking to see the answer in the natural, it won't work.

D. Faith is a walk with God. A low grade of fellowship equals a low grade of faith.

E. Faith is the proof. If you have proof of something, then it does exist whether you can see it or not.

F. Faith is a creative power that comes from the heart.

1. The head reasons.
2. The heart acts.

II. HOW FAITH IS OBTAINED

A. Faith is a gift from God.

1. Faith is given (Eph.2:8).
2. Faith is dealt (Rom.12:3).
3. Faith cometh (Rom.10:17).

B. Faith is fed by the Word.

1. Physical man eats physical food, and it produces a force called strength.
2. Mental man eats mental food, and it produces a force called will power.
3. Spiritual man eats spiritual food, and it produces a force called faith.

III. FAITH SEES, SPEAKS, AND ACTS

A. Faith sees the answer (Prov.4:20-22).

1. Many people fail because they see themselves failing; they allow the Word to depart from their eyes (Matt.14:22-31).
2. To have need of "seeing and feeling" evidence before you can believe is actually being faithless (John 20:24-29).
3. Many people pray but never see themselves with the answer (Mark 11:24).

B. Faith speaks the answer.

1. Faith only speaks what the Word says.
2. Faith speaks what it believes (Matt.12:34; 2 Cor.4:13).
3. You can have what you say (Mark 11:23).
4. Notice their statements of faith (Mark 5:21-41).

C. Faith acts (James 1:22).

1. The great secret of faith is simply acting like the Word is true.
2. Jesus is watching your faith (Mark 2:5).
3. Faith without corresponding action is destitute of power (Jas.2:17-22). Notice that this man's faith didn't generate the power of God until he acted (Acts 14:7-10).

IV. EXAMPLES OF FAITH IN THE GOSPELS

A. Great faith.

1. The Roman centurion (Matt.8:5-10).
2. The Syrophenician woman (Matt.15:21-28).

B. According to your faith.

1. The two blind men (Matt.9:27-30).
2. Father's son with a dumb spirit (Mark 9:14-29).

C. Thy faith hath made thee whole.

1. Blind Bartimaeus (Mark 10:46-52).
2. The woman with an issue of blood (Mark 5:25-34).

V. ABRAHAM'S FAITH (ROM.4:17-21)

A. Evidence of Abraham's strong faith.

1. He called those things that be not as though they were (v.17).
2. He believed according to that which was spoken (v.18).
3. He considered not his own body (v.19).
4. He staggered not at the promise of God (v.20).
5. He gave glory to God (v.21).

B. Abraham was fully persuaded.

THE HOLY SPIRIT

- I. WHY WE MUST HAVE THE SUPERNATURAL**
- II. UNDERSTANDING THE DUAL WORKING OF THE SPIRIT**
 - A. The Spirit within (John 14:16-17).**
 - B. The Spirit upon (Acts 1:8).**
- III. UNDERSTANDING THE VARIOUS MINISTRIES IN THE CHURCH**
 - A. Ministry gifts (1 Cor.12:28; Eph.4:11).**
 - B. Believer's gifts (1 Cor.12:8-10).**
 - C. Functional / Motivational gifts (Rom.12:6-8).**
- IV. LEARNING TO FLOW IN THE SUPERNATURAL**
 - A. How to structure and conduct a Holy Ghost service.**
 - B. Exercising the vocal gifts (1 Cor.14).**
 - C. The importance of love (1 Cor.13).**
 - D. The importance of praise and worship (Acts 16:25).**

LEADERSHIP

I. WHAT IS A LEADER?

- A. Shows the way and sets a good example.
- B. Respected in the community.
- C. Mixes well... does not always talk about scriptural things; speaks to everyone.
- D. Others follow his example and take his advice.
- E. Dresses well. We are always an ambassador for Jesus. Always be prepared to minister.

II. AMBITION

- A. Desires to succeed. Can see success.
- B. Knows he is a winner.
- C. Hates to be a loser. Can't stand failure.
- D. Has big goals and God-given abilities to meet them.

III. TAKE-CHARGE PERSON

- A. Will take over when things go wrong.
- B. Finds the solution to the problem.
- C. Has ability to take authority. Does not give in to pressure.

IV. HARD WORKER

- A. Does extra work and never complains; follows instructions well.
- B. Never misses meetings, conventions, etc.
- C. Asserts himself.

V. SUBMISSIVE AND TEACHABLE

- A. Takes advice and receives it easily.
- B. Eager to learn. Receives from seminars, workshops, etc.
- C. Easy to approach. Has a gentle spirit (lovable).
- D. Follows rules and directions. Operates well under authority.

VI. PHYSICAL TOUGHNESS

- A. Develops toughness by hard work.
- B. In great condition.
- C. Looks like a leader.

VII. PSYCHOLOGICAL ENDURANCE

- A. Stays with a job until the end. Prays through and sees results (e.g., souls won, healings).
- B. Takes authority over all opposition as a believer.
- C. High endurance all year. Doesn't tire easily.
- D. Reliable.

VIII. ENCOURAGES UNITY AND TEAMWORK

- A. Unity as in Psalms 133:1.
- B. Go for it! You are a winner! God Loves You!

IX. SPIRITUAL SENSITIVITY

- A. Man of faith who is grounded in the Word of God.
- B. Sensitive to the move of the Holy Spirit.
- C. Fruit of the spirit (love, joy, peace, gentleness...) are exhibited in his life.
- D. Ambassador for Christ who is equipped with the gifts of the Spirit.

X. A LEADER DEFINED - FUNCTION AND RESPONSIBILITIES

A. Leader (Webster's Dictionary).

1. To guide on a way.
2. To run in a specified direction.
3. To tend toward a definite result.
4. To fulfill your course (2 Tim.4:7).

B. My brethren, be not many masters, knowing that we shall receive the greater condemnation (judgment) (James 3:1).**C. To whom much is given, much is required (Luke 12:48).****D. A leader is one who seeks responsibility, not authority (1 Pet.5:2-3). Authority comes as we fulfill our responsibilities with a servant's heart and a humble attitude (Matt. 20:26-27).****E. God's criteria for a leader is not always the same as man's.**

1. (1 Cor.1:18-21, 26-31).
 - a. God's wisdom confounds and destroys the wisdom of the world (v.18-21).
 - b. You cannot be a successful leader in the body of Christ by building upon your own natural abilities (v.26-29).
 - c. We must recognize that all of our talents and abilities are given to us by the Lord. Only by turning them over to God and allowing the Lord Jesus to develop them can you be a success (v.30-31).
 - 1) We are crucified with Christ. His life is ours (Gal.2:20-21).
 - 2) Our sufficiency is of God. God hath made us able ministers (2 Cor.3:5-6).
2. The men Jesus chose to be His disciples were common everyday people (fishermen, tax collectors, etc.). God can use the educated also. He can use anyone who will submit to Him (Acts 4:13).

F. Three scriptural ingredients for leadership, all of which were used by the apostles to choose leaders (Acts 6:1-4):

1. **Honest report.** We are to have an honest report and a Godly testimony among Christians and sinners (2 Cor.1:12).
 - a. Christians.
 - 1) The church is exhorted to follow good leaders. We must make sure we are good examples to follow (Heb.6:12).
 - 2) “..as you have us for an example” (Phil.3:17). Are we presenting a good example before the body of Christ?
 - 3) The church is a reflection of its leaders. The congregation can only rise as high as the pulpit.
 - b. Sinners.
 - 1) Have a good report of them which are without; lest he fall into reproach, and the snare of the devil (1 Tim.3:7). To have a “good report without” means that you are respected by the world.
 - 2) Good works, sound speech (Titus 2:7-8).
 - 3) Don't ever drink wine, beer, etc.
 - 4) Deal honestly with people.
 - 5) Pay your bills on time.
 - 6) Be Christ-like at all times. “For the wrath of man worketh not the righteousness of God (Jas.1:20).
 - 7) We are ambassadors for Christ at all times (2 Cor.5:20).
 - 8) Never give place to the devil. Don't become a reproach to the ministry or a stumbling block to someone else's salvation. The very person you do wrong might see you at a later date in a ministry capacity. This might then hinder his

ability to receive the Word of God and to apply it to his life (Eph.4:27).

2. Full of the Holy Ghost.

- a. The Holy Ghost equips us to lead (Acts 1:8).
- b. We must live in the spirit. A leader must develop a deep spiritual walk with God, no matter what his level of authority (Gal.5:24-25).
- c. We must train ourselves in spiritual things and develop a strong prayer life in the Spirit (Eph.5:17-19).

3. Full of wisdom.

- a. A wise man will increase in wisdom (Prov.9:9-10).
- b. A wise man will attain to wise counsel (Prov.1:5).
- c. Wisdom teaches us how to speak productively. Wisdom is the ability to use knowledge gained (Prov.29:11).
- d. Knowledge puffs up (1 Cor.8:1).

XI.BOSS OR LEADER

The world needs leadership - nobody wants a boss!

A Boss

- Drives a man
- Depends on authority
- Inspires fear
- Assigns a task
- Gives orders
- Fixes the blame for the breakdown
- Pushes people
- Gets complaints
- Says "Get going!"
- Builds machines

A Leader

- Coaches him
- Depends on goodwill
- Inspires enthusiasm
- Sets the pace
- Makes suggestions
- Fixes the breakdown
- Persuades
- Gets co operation
- Says, "Let's go!"
- Builds man

XII.PRINCIPLES OF LEADERSHIP

- Priest in his home.
- Good father or mother; loving husband or wife.
- Person of wisdom and knowledge.
- Respected in the community; influential.
- Person of authority and ability.
- Asserts himself.
- Ability to relate to others.
- Business life prospers.
- Sets a good example.
- Mixes well; has natural charisma.
- Dresses well.
- Teachable; eager to learn and follow rules.
- Teaches others.
- Desires to serve; desires to help others.
- Effective prayer and study life.
- Relates to others; people follow him.
- Person of faith.
- Sensitive to the Spirit.
- Ambassador for Christ.

- Punctual.
- Ambitious, desires to succeed, proven leader.
- Shows good judgment.
- Reliable; sees things through.
- High endurance.
- Has big goals and is a winner.
- One who seeks responsibility and not just authority.

XIII. TO BE A SUCCESSFUL LEADER

- One must have a balance between the spiritual and the practical.
- Be able to relate your knowledge to others.
- You are not a teacher until someone is taught.

A. Practical areas of leadership.

1. We must have a servant's heart. Leadership in the church is not built on the same principles as leadership in the world (money, power, prestige). No one likes someone who is always right in everything. True respect must be earned. You cannot just demand that people respect and follow you (Matt.20:25-28).
2. We must have the right attitude.
 - a. (1 Pet.5:1-3).
 - 1) We must develop a godly attitude, holy and righteous (v.2).
 - 2) Make sure your motives are right (v.3).
 - 3) No one wants a boss or a know it all.
3. Always work to please God, not just men.
 - a. (Col.3:17, 22-25).
 - 1) Don't do things just for men's applause (v.22).
 - 2) Always put your heart into it (v.23).
 - a) Do it heartily, as unto the Lord.
 - b) Do everything with confidence.
 - c) Be well prepared; do not be sloppy.
 - d) Don't apologize for doing your job.
 - e) Speak, act, and do your assignment with confidence.
4. We must be faithful stewards (1 Cor.4:2).
 - a. Be dependable.
 - b. Be prompt.
 - c. See the job through.
5. Better is the end of a thing than the beginning thereof; and the patient in spirit is better than the proud in spirit (Eccl.7:8).

B. Spiritual qualifications and application.

There cannot be a double standard for the pastor, the elders, and the other areas of leadership in the church (1 Tim.3:1-12). Verses 2 and 3 make it clear that all must develop godly character. Note: leadership begins in the home (v.4).

XIV. DEVELOPING EFFECTIVE LEADERS

A. Areas we must develop to be effective leaders:

1. Disciplined study and preparation time (2 Tim.2:15).
2. All leaders should have a ministry of prayer.
3. A leader in the church should have a deep sense of the meaning of his conversion.
4. A leader must have the baptism of the Holy Spirit.
5. A leader must have an untiring love for people and a devotion to their needs.
6. A leader must have compassion.

7. A leader must be patient with people and meet them at their level.
8. A leader, by disposition, must always:
 - a. Appear radiant and buoyant.
 - b. Be strong and confident.
 - c. Be sympathetic to the distraught.
 - d. Be able to reach the hearts of the children.
 - e. Have good organizational ability.
 - f. Have a balance between spirituality and practicality.
9. A leader must understand the times in which he is living.
10. A leader must not only think clearly, but he must feel deeply.
11. A leader must be the soul of integrity and must develop his character accordingly.

B. There is a practical side to ministry.

1. There are times we must make ourselves available to do something whether it is our calling or not.
2. At times a leader might need to:
 - a. Straighten chairs.
 - b. Clean bathrooms.
 - c. Greet people.
 - d. Park cars.
 - e. Participate on work days.
 - f. Teach a class.
 - g. Counsel with someone.
 - h. Just be available.
3. Examples of practical ministries.
 - a. (Rom.16:1-15).
 - b. (Phil.2:25, 29-30).

XV. MINISTERIAL EXCELLENCE

A. Definitions:

1. Ethics: the discipline dealing with what is right and wrong; a set of moral principles or values; the principles of conduct which govern an individual or group.
2. Integrity: a firm adherence to a high code of moral values; incorruptibility; flawlessness and purity in character.

B. Scriptures:

Solomon instructed to walk in integrity of heart (1 Kings 9:1-5).
 Let integrity and uprightness preserve me (Psalm 25).
 The integrity of the upright shall guide them (Prov.11:3).
 A clear conscience before men and God (Acts 24:16).
 Practice what you preach (Rom.2:17-24).
 Do not discredit the ministry (2 Cor.4:1-2, 6:3-4, 7:1-2).
 Holy, righteous, and blameless (1 Thes.2:10).
 Holding faith and a good conscience (1 Tim.1:19).

C. Specific aspects of ethics and integrity.

1. The minister's attitude (a right spirit about things; a sweet spirit) (Eph.4:1-3).
 - a. Submission to authority is crucial for success, **not inward rebellion.**
 - b. Honor all men; **do not fall into criticism or have a critical spirit.**
 - c. Unity is the key, **not competition and power struggles.**
 - d. Be self-less, **not self-centered.**
 - e. Sensitivity, **not insensitivity.**

2. The minister and his personal life (1 Tim.4:12).
 - a. Exemplary priorities.
 - b. Manners.
 - c. Moderation.
 - d. Avoiding the appearance of evil.
3. The minister and finances (2 Cor. 8:20-21).
 - a. Taxes.
 - b. Lending money.
 - c. Co-signing.
 - d. Investments.
 - e. Over-extending.
 - f. Responsibly meeting obligations.
 - g. Work.
 - h. Guarding the flock.
 - i. Legalities and finances.
 - j. Proper use of funds.
 - k. Finances and manipulation.
4. The minister and ministry (2 Cor. 4:1-2).
 - a. The tongue.
 - b. Being yourself.
 - c. Majoring on the majors.
 - d. Gimmicks.
 - e. Fads.
 - f. Assuming and resigning positions.
 - g. Joining advisory boards.
 - h. Partisan politics.
 - i. Intercessory groups.
 - j. Favoritism.
 - k. Living for man's approval.
 - l. Plagiarism.
 - m. Name dropping.
 - n. Manipulation of people.
 - o. Minding your own business.

LIFE IN THE SPIRIT

I. WALK IN THE SPIRIT (Gal.5:16)

A. Conflict between flesh and spirit (v.17).

B. Man is a three-part being (Rom.12:1-2; 1 Thes.5:23).

1. Your **spirit** - needs to be born again.
2. Your **soul** - needs to be renewed.
3. Your **body**- needs to be put under.

C. Overcoming the flesh (1 Cor.9:27).

D. The Holy Spirit is our helper (John 14:16).

E. You are a living sacrifice (Rom.12:1).

F. You must stir yourself up (2 Tim.1:6).

II. BE LED BY THE SPIRIT (Rom.8:14)

A. The inward witness (Rom.8:16).

B. The inward voice (Acts 23:1).

C. The voice of the Holy Spirit (Acts 10:19).

III. THE FRUIT OF THE SPIRIT (Gal.5:22-23)

A. Love (1 Cor.13).

1. Love is the nature of God.
2. Love is the **primary** fruit of the spirit.
3. Love is manifested through the believer.
4. Love is a commandment.
5. Love is a walk, lifestyle.

B. Joy.

1. God laughs with joy.
 - a. He sits in the heavens and laughs (Ps.2:4).
 - b. He rejoices over us with joy (Zeph.3:17).
2. Joy brings strength... (Neh.8:10):
 - a. To your heart.
 - b. To your physical body.
3. Joy causes victory (Heb.12:1-2).
4. Joy comes from:
 - a. Being in God's presence (Ps.16:11).
 - b. Feasting on God's Word (Jer.15:16).
5. You can lose your joy.

C. Peace.

1. It's our blood-bought right.
 - a. Jesus was chastised so we could have peace (Isa.53:5).
 - b. Peace (shalom in Hebrew) means to save, to be well, to be secure, to be happy. It also speaks of health, prosperity, and well being.
2. Prevents hearts from being troubled.
3. Jesus' words are peace (John 16:33).
4. Determines direction (Col.3:15).
 - a. The inner umpire.
 - b. Follow the leading of peace.
5. How to cultivate peace.
 - a. Prayer (Phil.4:6-7).

- b. Love the Word.
 - 1) (Ps.119:165). 2) (John 14:21-22).
- c. Keep your mind stayed on Him (Isa.26:3).

D. Longsuffering (patience).

1. Produces endurance.
 - a. Longsuffering produces endurance (2 Cor.11:23-28).
 - b. Run the race with patience (Heb.12:1).
 - c. Paul saw past hardships of the race. He kept his eyes on the prize (1 Tim.4:7-8).
2. Promotes unity.
 - a. God's will (Eph.4:11-13).
 - b. Brings Him glory (Rom.15:5-6).
3. Longsuffering prevents unforgiveness (Col.3:12-13).
4. Patience will allow you to obtain promises in the Word.
 - a. Faith and patience will enable you to inherit the promises (Heb.6:12-15).
 - b. Most believers will fail "to stand" (Eph.6:10-14).
5. How to develop patience.
 - a. Hearing and keeping the Word (Luke 8:15).
 - b. Experiencing trials and tribulations.
 - 1) Tribulation worketh (produces) patience (Rom.5:3).
 - 2) The trials of your faith worketh patience (Jas.1:2-4).
 - 3) No faith during trials equals no patience to produce.
 - 4) Don't glamorize your trials.
6. Patience is not lying back.
7. Patience is:
 - a. Enduring in faith.
 - b. Not buckling under pressure.
 - c. Not letting go of the Word of God.

E. Gentleness.

1. Gentleness is to be kind, soft spoken, and even-tempered.
 - a. (2 Tim.2:24-26).
 - 1) Gentle to all men:
 - a) Saved. b) Unsaved.
 - 2) Gentle to help recover those caught in a snare.
 - b. Don't be a loud mouth but rather be soft spoken.
2. Don't be a brawler or a fighter (Titus 3:1-2).
3. A characteristic of wisdom (Jas.3:17).

F. Goodness.

1. Goodness is kind action toward others and good works people see in you.
2. Manifestations of kindness are works of goodness.
 - a. Kindness opens a door to good works (1 Thes.2:7-9).
 - b. Murmuring stops light from shining, causing good works to cease (Phil.2:12-16).
 - c. Kindness appeared and revival took place (Titus 3:3-5).
3. We are to be an expression of God's kindness and goodness.

G. Faith.

1. To be persuaded of (Rom.4:21).
2. To place confidence in (Eph.3:12).
3. The substance or conviction of things hoped for, the assurance of things not seen (Heb.11:1).

4. Absolute dependence upon (reliance in) the Word of God and Christ (Matt.8:8-10; Rom.10:17).
5. Full surrender, yieldedness, and obedience to all truth (Rom.1:5).
6. Trust wholly and unreservedly in the faithfulness of God (Matt.6:25-34; 1 Tim.6:17).
7. Give one's self to a new way of life (Rom.1:17; Col.3:10).

H. Meekness, not weakness.

1. Enables believers to be slow to give or take offense.
 - a. Moses' character is slandered (Num.12:1-3).
 - 1) He did not speak against his accusers.
 - 2) He spoke on behalf of his accusers.
 - 3) Enabled him to remain silent and not to retaliate.
 - b. (1 Peter 3:8-9).
2. Enables believers to be humble in spirit and lowly in mind.
 - a. Vine's Dictionary defines meekness as to be opposite of self-interest.
 - b. (Phil.2:3-4).
 - 1) We are to lift each other up. 2) To look to help others.
3. Enables believers to be teachable.
 - a. Receive the word with meekness (Jas.1:21).
 - b. Apollos, an example (Acts 18:24-28).
 - 1) He was eloquent, mighty in scripture (v.24).
 - 2) Meek enough to learn more (v.26).

I. Temperance (self control).

1. Self-control is moderation in the indulgence of the appetites and passions.
2. (1 Cor.9:25-27).
 - a. Strict training.
 - b. Subjection to be a slave driver.
 - c. "Temperate in **all** things."
3. Only as the inward man is strengthened will the outward man be controlled.
4. Ways to develop self control.
 - a. Study the Word (1 Peter 1:5-6).
 - b. Speaking and praying in tongues (1 Cor.14:4).
 - c. Praising God (Ps.8:2).

OLD TESTAMENT MEN OF FAITH

I. THE FAITH OF ABEL (Heb.11.4)

A. Abel offered a sacrifice of faith.

1. Faith is giving.
2. A more excellent sacrifice.

B. His sacrifice verified his right standing with God.

1. Made him righteous.
2. He's in the family of God.

C. God testified of him.

1. Through His Word.
2. Through Jesus' blood (Heb.12:24).
 - a. His blood was still alive (Lev.17:11).
 - b. His blood cried out to God (Gen.4:10).

II. CAIN'S OFFERING WAS REJECTED BY GOD (Gen.4:10)

A. Cain was warned by God (Gen.4:7).

1. He could have repented.
2. He chose to do his own thing (Jude 11).

B. A picture of Cain's character.

1. Cain was a child of the devil (1 John 3:12).
2. His works were evil.
 - a. Killed his brother.
 - b. Offered a sacrifice of his own choosing.

III. ABEL COMPARED TO SOME NEW TESTAMENT MEN OF FAITH

A. Stephen martyred for his faith (Acts 7:59-60).

B. James (brother of John) was martyred for his faith (Acts 12:1-2).

IV. ENOCH WALKED WITH GOD (Gen.5:10-24)

A. Faith is a walk (2 Cor.5:7).

B. Must be in agreement to walk together (Amos 3:3).

C. Enoch had a testimony that he pleased God (Heb.11:5).

D. Enoch was a preacher (Jude 14,15).

1. He prophesied of the second coming of Jesus Christ.
2. He preached to sinners (ungodly men).

V. OTHER MEN WHO WALKED WITH GOD

A. Abraham (Gen.17:1).

B. Noah (Gen.6:9).

C. Elijah (2 Kings 2:11).

VI. NOAH (Heb.11:7)

A. He was warned by God (Gen.6:13).

B. He was moved with fear (Gen.6:22).

C. He made preparations (1 Pet.3:20).

D. He became an heir of righteousness (Gen.7:1; Heb.11:7).

VII. ABRAHAM - FAITH IS A PILGRIMAGE (Heb.11:8-10)

A. Called out (Gen.12:1-5).

B. He obeyed.

C. Not knowing.

VIII. SARAH (Heb.11:11-12)**A. Received strength to conceive.****B. Gave birth past age.****C. Considered God faithful.**

1. God is not slack concerning His promises (2 Pet.3:9).
2. She started in flesh, but ended in faith.

IX. MOSES**A. By faith Moses was hid as a child.****B. Faith filled, not fearful.****X. OTHER GOODLY CHILDREN****A. Isaac.**

1. Promised son.
2. Named before he was born.

B. John the Baptist (Luke 1:15).**C. Jesus.**

1. Promised son.
2. Named before He was born.
3. Deliverer.

XI. FAITH IS A CHOICE (Heb.11:24-29)**A. Three elements of decision making:**

1. To refuse.
2. To choose.
3. To esteem.

B. Take four actions.

1. To forsake.
2. To endure.
3. To keep.
4. To pass.

XII. THE WALLS OF JERICHO (Heb.11:30)**A. Israel spied out the land (Josh.2:1).****B. Directions were given by the commander of the army of the Lord (Josh.5:13, 6:5).****C. This was a spiritual warfare; the walls fell by faith.****XIII. RAHAB - FAITH ON A STRING (Heb.11:31)****A. She was a harlot.****B. She speaks her confession of faith (Josh.2:9).****C. Where did her faith come from? She heard what God had done (Josh.2:10).****D. Rahab gets into covenant relationship with Israel (Josh.2:13-14).**

1. For personal salvation.
2. For whole family.

E. "Scarlet thread" - red rope.

1. This was similar to Passover (Josh.2:18-19).
2. This was her corresponding work (Josh.2:21; Jas.2:17).

F. By faith she did not perish.

1. Every wall fell flat except those of her house, which was part of the wall (Josh.6:22).

2. Everyone died in the city except her and her household (Josh.6:21).

G. Rahab became a changed woman.

1. No longer a harlot.

2. She is listed in the genealogy of Jesus Christ (Matt.1:5).

OLD TESTAMENT SURVEY

I. INTRODUCTION

A. The Bible is a supernatural book.

1. It is life giving (Heb.4:12).
2. The Word is spirit and life (John 6:63).
3. It came by revelation (Gal.1:11-12; Eph.3:2-3).
 - a. Revelation defined: "Something hidden made known".
 - b. Revelation is "what" is revealed to us.
4. It came by inspiration (2 Tim.3:16; 1 Pet.1:20-21).
 - a. Inspiration defined: "God-breathed" (Theopneustos).
 - b. Inspiration is "how" it is revealed (by the Holy Spirit).

B. Reasons we need to know The Old Testament.

1. The Old is the foundation of the New Testament.
2. The Old is the New concealed; the New is the Old revealed.
3. Christ and the apostles quoted the Old.
4. The Old wrote concerning Jesus (Luke 24:44).
5. The Old is our example (1 Cor.10:6-11).

II. THE DAWN OF HISTORY

A. Creation.

1. "In the beginning God..." (Gen.1:1). Verse one of the Bible proclaims an intelligent Creator. No proof is given for His existence. God has no beginning (Ps.90:1-2).
2. "God" (Elohim): "The mighty God of transcendent power." The proof of a Divine Trinity is already established by use of plural "Elohim" along with other plural personal pronouns (Gen.1:26, 3:22, 11:7).
3. The Bible does not state the period of time between the beginning (Gen.1) and the creative process (Gen.2).
4. The six days of Gen.1 are a reconstruction from chaos.
 - a. "And the earth was without form and void..." (Gen.1:2).
 - 1) "Was" (hayah): "became" (Same as Gen.2:7).
 - 2) "Without form" (tohu): "confusion, empty, waste, worthless."
 - 3) "Void" (bohu): "ruin, emptiness." A very chaotic condition.
 - 4) He created it **not** (tohu) in vain (Isa.45:18).
 - 5) Was not "created" without form and void, but "became" that way.
 - b. Darkness and chaos indicate the judgment of God for something evil that occurred between verses 1 and 2. See Ezek.28:12-19 and Isa.14:12-17.
5. The creation of man in God's image and likeness (Gen.1:26).
 - a. God is a spirit (John 4:24).
 - b. Man is a spirit, has a soul, and lives in a body (1 Thes.5:23).

B. The fall of man.

1. God now reveals Himself as Jehovah, "the Lord God" (Gen.2:4). He is more than a God of power; He is a God who cared for man and would provide his redemption.
 2. God placed man in the Garden (Gen.2:8).
 3. God commanded man to "be fruitful, multiply, and replenish" (Gen.1:28).
4. Man was to:

- a. **Subdue** (kabash= “conquer”) the earth (Gen.1:28).
 - b. **Dress** (abad = “to keep in bondage”) (Gen.2:15).
 - c. **Keep** (shamor = “to guard and protect”) (Gen.2:15).
5. Man was put under a simple test of obedience (Gen.2:17).
 6. Satan used the serpent to deceive Eve (1 Tim.2:14), tempting her to sin (Gen.3:1-6).
 - a. She “gave unto her husband with her” (Gen.3:6). Adam was not deceived; he knowingly disobeyed.
 - b. God wanted obedience. Satan moved the test to one of reason. Doubt and pride entered in. The instant man sinned, he died spiritually - was spiritually separated from God. (Gen.2:17; Rom.5:12-21). Physical death followed later.
 7. God's judgment on sin (Gen.3:4-24).
 8. “The seed of the woman” (Gen.3:15) is God's promise of redemption through Jesus (Gal.4:4; Heb.2:14; 1 John 3:8).

C. Degeneration.

1. Cain kills Abel (Gen.4:1-15).
2. Widespread sin ten generations later (Gen.5:1-32).

D. The flood.

1. Result of sin that God had observed (Gen.6:5, 11-12).
2. One man, Noah, walked with God (Gen.6:8-9).
3. Noah prepares an ark as commanded (Gen.6:14-22; Heb.11:7).
4. Judgment (Gen.7:10-24).
5. Covenant made with Noah (Gen.8:21 - Gen.9:17).

E. Tower of Babel (Gen.11:1-8).

1. Over 100 years after the flood.
2. Center of witchcraft, occult, and rebellion.
3. Judgment (Gen.11:7-9).

III. THE AGE OF THE PATRIARCHS

A. The first 11 chapters of Genesis cover more than 2,000 years of human history; the remaining 39 chapters cover the lives of four men over 250 years.

B. Abraham, the 1st patriarch.

1. The Divine call (Gen.12:1; Acts 7:2-8; Heb.11:8).
2. Abrahamic Covenant given (Gen.12:2-4) and confirmed (Gen.15:1-6, 17:1-27).
3. Abraham and Lot (Gen.13 and 14).
4. Ishmael was a product of Abraham's trying to help God fulfill His Word (Gen.16:1-16).
5. Sodom and Gomorrah (Gen.18 and Gen.19).
6. Birth of Isaac, the son of promise (Gen.21:1-8).
7. The supreme test (Gen.22:1-19).
 - a. Abraham told to offer up Isaac (Gen.22:1-2).
 - b. Abraham obeyed fully (Gen.23:3-10; Heb.11:17-19).
 - c. Because Abraham “withheld not (his) only son”, God spared Isaac by providing “Himself a lamb” (Gen.22:8,13). That is exactly what Father God did. He provided Himself, God manifested in the flesh of Jesus, to be the sacrifice forever (John 1:14,29,36; 1 Pet.1:18-21; Rev.5:5-13). Abraham foresaw all this (John 8:56).
8. Abraham's death (Gen.25:1-11).

C. Isaac, the 2nd patriarch.

1. Abrahamic Covenant continued (Gen.17:19, 26:2-4).

2. His sons: Jacob and Esau (Gen.25:20-34).

D. Jacob, the 3rd patriarch.

1. Secures birthright from firstborn Esau (Gen.25:24, 27:1 - 28:4).
2. Escapes to Haran to live in exile (Gen.28:5 - 30:43).
3. Returns to Canaan (Gen.31:11 - 33:20).
4. Abrahamic Covenant continued (Gen.28:10-19).
5. Name changed to Israel (Gen.32:28).
6. Twelve sons of Israel (Gen.29:31 - 30:25, 35:22-26).

E. Joseph, the 4th patriarch.

1. Early life.
 - a. Beloved son of Jacob (Gen.37:1-3).
 - b. Hated by brothers (Gen.37:4).
 - c. Had two prophetic dreams (Gen.37:5-11).
 - d. Sold into Egypt by brothers (Gen.37:18-28).
2. Servitude in Egypt.
 - a. Under Potiphar (Gen.39:1-6).
 - b. Falsely accused (Gen.39:7-18).
 - c. In prison (Gen.39:19 - 40:23).
 - d. Interprets Pharaoh's dream (Gen.41:1-36).
3. Made second ruler in Egypt (Gen.41:37-44).
4. Reunion with his brothers (Gen.42 - 45).
5. Jacob and family move to Egypt (Gen.46 - Gen.47).
6. Jacob blesses 12 Tribes (Gen.49). Prophesied "Shiloh" (the Messiah) would come through the tribe of Judah (Gen.49:10; Heb.7:14; Rev.5:5).
7. Death of Jacob and Joseph (Gen.50).

IV. BIRTH OF A NATION

A. The word Exodus means departure or way out and records the redemption of the children of Israel from Egypt.

B. The Egyptian bondage (slavery).

1. About 300 years after the death of Joseph the children of Israel increased in number until "the land was filled with them" (Ex.1:7).
2. New king of Egypt feared the large group and oppressed them (Ex.1:8-22).
3. God heard the cry of His people and had already prepared a deliverer, Moses (Ex.2:1 - Ex.4:31).

C. Moses - Israel's deliverer.

1. Life of Moses is divided into three 40-year periods (Acts 7:23-36).
2. Moses' birth and preparation (Ex.2:15).
3. Exile in Midian (Ex.2:15- Ex.4:18).
4. Moses' call (Ex.4:19-23).
5. Moses returns to Egypt (Ex.4:27-31).
6. Moses before Pharaoh (Ex.5:1 - 12:36).
7. First nine plagues (Ex.7:19 - 10:29).
8. Tenth plague death of the first born (Ex.11:1 - 12:30).

D. The Exodus.

1. First Passover (Ex.12:1-28) was a type of Christ's death (1 Cor.5:7).
2. Israelites leave healthy and wealthy (Ex.12:36-38; Ps.105:37).

3. The Red Sea (Ex.14; Heb.11:29).
4. Red Sea to the Wilderness (Ex.15:22 - 19:2).

E. Types found in Exodus.

1. Moses is a type of Christ.
2. Pharaoh is a type of the devil.
3. Egypt is a type of the world.
4. Israel is a type of the Church.
5. Red Sea is a type of the new birth.

F. God's Law for Israel.

1. Israel escaped physical bondage (slavery) in Egypt but still had much moral and spiritual discipline to learn. Three days after reaching Sinai, God called Moses to the peak of the mountain where He once again established His covenant with His people. He laid its foundation in the moral, civil, and ceremonial laws which He gave to the nation.
 - a. The **Moral Law**, the Ten Commandments, set forth the duties of man to God and to his neighbor (Ex.20:1-17).
 - b. The **Civil Law**, the book of the covenant (Ex.24:7), listed laws and penalties for breaking these laws (Ex.20:22- Ex.23:13).
 - c. The **Ceremonial Law** included three mandatory annual feasts (Ex.23:14-19).
 - d. The covenant ratified (Ex.24:1-8).

G. The Tabernacle.

1. As a visible sign that they are His people, God tells Moses to build a tabernacle for Him to dwell in (Ex.29:45). Moses spends 40 days receiving the plan.
2. The Law is broken by worship of the golden calf, but Moses' intercession renews the covenant (Ex.32:19 - 34:35).
3. The cloud, the visible token of God's presence, rests on the Tabernacle and is filled with his glory (Ex.40:34-38).
4. For 300 years, until it is replaced by Solomon's Temple, the Tabernacle remains the center of the nation's worship.

H. Worship in the Tabernacle.

1. Now the people are instructed how to worship God in the new Tabernacle. The Book of Leviticus, recording laws and services for the Levite priests, was given for this purpose.
 - a. Holiness is the key to Leviticus (Lev.19:2).
 - b. The way of access to God through sacrifice (Lev.1-Lev.18).
 - c. The way to maintain fellowship to God (Lev.17- Lev.27).
 - d. Leviticus reveals that man must have all defilement removed before reaching and having fellowship with a Holy God.

I. From Mount Sinai to the Jordan River.

1. The book of Numbers contains the two numberings of Israel before entering Canaan. The book of Numbers records Israel's failure to believe God's promises, their failure to enter Canaan, and their desert wanderings.
2. After one year at Sinai, they resume their march to the Promised Land.
3. Journey from Sinai to Kadesh (Num.10:11- 12:16).
4. Rebellion at Kadesh.
 - a. Israel wants 12 spies sent (Deut.1:22). God then sent them (Num.13:2).
 - b. Ten spies return with an evil report (Num.13:26-33).
 - c. Joshua and Caleb brought back a good report (Num.14:6-9).

- d. People believed the evil report, and rebelled (Num.14:10).
- e. God punished their unbelief. Israel would wander for 40 years.
- 5. Wilderness experience (very few details given).
 - a. Sabbath breaker judged (Num.15:32-36).
 - b. Korah's rebellion (Num.16:1-40).
 - c. Aaron's rod that budded (Num.17).
 - d. Moses' sins prevented him from entering into Promised Land (Num.20:7-13).
 - e. Approach to Canaan (Num.20:14 - 21:35).
 - f. Brazen serpent - a type of Christ (Num.21:5-9; John 3:14).
 - g. Balak and Balaam (Num.22:15 - 25:18).
 - h. New generation numbered (Num.26:1-65).
 - i. Moses prepares for his death. Joshua to succeed (Num.27:12-23).
 - j. Preparations to enter the land. (Num.27:1-36:13).

J. The last messages of Moses. "Deuteronomy" ("second law") records three speeches Moses gave to the new generation which was preparing to enter the Promised Land.

- 1. First message (Deut.1 - 4).
- 2. Second message (Deut.5 - 26).
- 3. Third message (Deut.27 - 30).
- 4. Conclusion (Deut.31 - 34).
- 5. God gave Moses a full view of the Promised Land (Deut.34:1-4).
- 6. Moses died and was buried by God at 120 years (Deut.34:5-6).
- 7. Joshua succeeds Moses (Deut.34:9).

K. Why a chosen people? (Ex.19:5-6; Deut.7:6).

- 1. To be a depository of truth.
- 2. To preserve this truth (Deut.4:2).
- 3. To be a holy example of the truth (Deut.4:5-6, 7:1).
- 4. To be evangelists of the truth (Deut.4:6-7).
- 5. To give the world a Redeemer. God did not love them more, but He did need a people to whom He could give the responsibility of bringing Jesus into the world.

L. Why a chosen land?

Israel is located along major transportation and communication routes between Africa, Asia, and Europe. God knew that from this strategic site "every nation under heaven" would hear the Gospel (Acts 2:5).

V. ISRAEL POSSESSES THE PROMISED LAND

A. Joshua means "the Lord saves." It is a book of victory.

B. Joshua, the man.

- 1. Born in Egypt. Became Moses' servant and right-hand man.
- 2. Was a great military commander (Ex.17:9-13).
- 3. Was with Moses at Sinai when the Law was received (Ex.24:13-14).
- 4. Was one of the 12 spies. He and Caleb had a good report.
- 5. He became Israel's leader when Moses died (Josh.1:1-2).
- 6. Key to his success (Josh.1:8-9).
- 7. He was faithful to the end (Josh.24:15).

C. Conquest of Canaan (Ex.6:4; Deut.32:49).

- 1. Two spies sent. Rahab assists (Josh.2:1-24).
- 2. Crossing the Jordan (Josh.3:1-17).

3. Fall of Jericho (Josh.6:1-27).
4. Failure at Ai due to Achan's sin (Josh.7:1-26).
5. Central Canaan taken (Josh.8:1-35).

VI. THE PERIOD OF THE JUDGES

A. Under Joshua, Israel was only partially established in Canaan (Josh.13:1).

Unconquered enemies surrounded the borders and also kept northern, central and southern tribes isolated. With no central government or leader the separated tribes went their own ways and backslid by adopting the culture, language, and pagan religions of the Canaanites (Judges 2:11-13).

B. The book of Judges deals with a period of Israel's history in which there was only a very loose confederacy among the tribes.

1. These cycles occurred during the 400 years of the Judges.
 - a. Six apostasies.
 - b. Six periods of bondage (slavery).
 - c. Six prayers for deliverance.
 - d. Six deliverances by God.
2. In each cycle, the Lord raised up a judge or deliverer to rally some or all of the tribes in armed resistance against the oppressors. The most outstanding of the 12 judges were:

a. Othniel	(Judges 3:9)	b. Ehud	(Judges 3:15)
c. Deborah & Barak	(Judges 4:4-5)	d. Gideon	(Judges 6:11)
e. Jephthah	(Judges 11:1)	e. Samson	(Judges 13:24)

C. The book of Ruth shows life during a period of everyday, peaceful life.

D. The first eight chapters of 1 Samuel close the period of the Judges and prepare for the coming of the united kingdom.

VII. PERIOD OF THE UNITED KINGDOM

A. Samuel was Israel's last judge. Under his leadership the beginning of better things is seen by the greater national unity he created.

B. The united kingdom was a period of 120 years where Israel was one nation under three kings: Saul, David, and Solomon, each reigning 40 years.

C. Reasons Israel demanded a king.

1. Samuel's evil sons failed as judges (1 Sam.8:1-3).
2. Samuel, their leader, was getting old (1 Sam.8:5).
3. To be "like other nations" (1 Sam.8:5-8).

D. Saul, Israel's first king.

1. Chosen and anointed (1 Sam.9 - 10).
2. Initial victories (1 Sam.11).
3. First great failures.
 - a. Unbelief and disobedience (1 Sam.13:1-10).
 - b. Rejected by the Lord (1 Sam.13:11-15).
4. Second great failure (1 Sam.15:1-31).

E. David, Israel's second king.

1. Anointed king by Samuel while Saul was still king (1 Sam.16:1-13).
2. David and Goliath (1 Sam.17:1-58).
3. Persecutions and wanderings (1 Sam.18 - 30).
4. Death of Saul (1 Sam.31).
5. King of Judah seven and one half years (2 Sam.1 - 2, 4:12).
6. King over all Israel 33 years (2 Sam.5:1-5).
7. David's great sin.

- a. Adultery and murder (2 Sam.11:1-27).
- b. Prophet Nathan denounced his sin (2 Sam.12:1-14).
8. The wages of his sin foretold (2 Sam.12:10-14).
 - a. Newborn baby dies (2 Sam.12:15-19).
 - b. David's son Amnon rapes half-sister Tamar (2 Sam.13:1-21).
 - c. Absalom (Tamar's brother) kills Amnon (2 Sam.13:22-29).
 - d. David banishes his son Absalom (2 Sam.13:37 - 14:28).
 - e. Absalom overthrows King David (2 Sam.15:1 - 17:28).
 - f. Absalom is killed (2 Sam.18 :1-18).
 - g. David restored as king (2 Sam.19:9 - 21:22).
 - h. Another son, Adonijah, plots to seize the kingdom when David was old and is therefore executed (1 Kings 1:5 - 2:25).
9. Temple site purchased and prepared (1 Chr.21:18 - 22:5). David charges Solomon to build the Temple (1 Chr.22:5-19).
10. David makes Solomon King (1 Kings 1:28-53).
11. Death of David at age 70 (1 Kings 2:10-11).
12. David wrote 73 of the Psalms. He was a man after God's own heart (1 Sam.13:14). He never turned from God to idols.

F. Solomon, Israel's third king.

1. Solomon "loved the Lord" at first (1 Kings 3:3).
2. Wisdom to rule God's people was his desire (1 Kings 3:5-8).
3. Builds the Temple in seven years (6:1-38). Temple dedicated (1 Kings 8:1 - 9:9).
4. Understood why God raised up Israel (1 Kings 8:56-61).
5. Built himself a palace more beautiful than the Temple, taking 13 years to complete (1 Kings 7:1-51).
6. Three hundred years earlier, God had established laws pertaining to the kingdom to be established in the Promised Land (Deut.17:14-20). In ruling this kingdom, Solomon fell by failing to obey the Word of God in six ways.
 - a. Multiplied silver and gold (1 Kings 10:24-27), breaking Deut.17:17.
 - b. Multiplied horses (1 Kings 10:28), violating Deut.17:16.
 - c. Multiplied wives to himself (1 Kings 11:1-3), breaking Deut.17:17.
 - d. Solomon had 700 wives and 300 concubines.
 - e. Solomon's wives turned his heart from the Lord (1 Kings 11:4)
 - f. He turned his heart toward other gods (idolatry) (1 Kings 11:5-8).
 - g. Failed to read the Word daily (Deut.17:18-19).
7. Prophecies of judgment (1 Kings 11:9-13,29-39).
8. Solomon wrote 3,000 proverbs & over 1,000 songs (1 Kings 4:32), "Proverbs" (except for Proverbs 31), "Ecclesiastes" (while backslidden), and "Song of Solomon".
9. Death of Solomon (1 Kings 11:41-45).

VIII. DIVISION OF THE EMPIRE

A. Soon after Solomon's death, Israel divided into two kingdoms: Israel to the north and Judah to the south.

B. The northern kingdom of Israel.

1. Jeroboam, Solomon's servant, became the first king of these Ten tribes.
2. Jerusalem, the capital of Judah, had been the religious center of the united kingdom. To prevent people from traveling to Jerusalem to worship, Jeroboam quickly built two new sanctuaries in Israel where he set up calves of gold as symbols of Jehovah, violating 1 Kings 12:25-33. His ungodly actions encouraged idolatry, and set a pattern

for every king of Israel after him (2 Kings 3:3, 10:29, 17:22). Most Levites and God-fearing families from the north moved to Judah to worship in the Temple there (2 Chr.11:13-16).

3. During this period, 18 kings reigned. All were wicked and ungodly.
4. King Omri introduced Baal worship and built the northern capital city of Samaria (1 Kings.16:24).
5. Ahab was the most wicked king. He and his wife Jezebel were challenged by Elijah (1 Kings 18:1-22:40).
6. Israel lasted 254 years until taken captive by Assyria and dispersed from their land (2 Kings 17:23). Ninevah was the capital of Assyria (Jonah 1:2).
7. Sins for which Israel was judged (2 Kings 17:7-18).
8. Origin of the Samaritans (2 Kings 17:24; John 4:4).
9. Approximately 115 years later, the Neo-Babylonians under Nebuchadnezzar defeated the Assyrians and became the new world empire. The Babylonians were also called Chaldeans (2 Kings 25:4).

C. The southern kingdom of Judah.

1. Lasted about 388 years until taken captive by Nebuchadnezzar. Judah lasted 134 years longer than Israel.
2. During this period 20 kings reigned. Eight were godly; twelve were evil.
3. Judah's history was a cycle of spiritual declines followed by revivals. The years of revival saved Judah from an early fall like Israel had.
4. Six years before Israel fell to Assyria, Hezekiah became king of Judah. He was the most faithful of all the kings since King David (2 Kings 18:5-7).
5. The Lord spared Judah from the Assyrian King Sennacherib (2 Kings 18:13-19:37).
6. In the third year of Jehoiakim, Nebuchadnezzar secured the allegiance of Judah and took Daniel and other hostages to Babylon (2 Kings 24:1).
7. Three years later Jehoiakim rebelled against Babylon. He died soon after this, leaving the throne to his young son. Jerusalem was captured within three months and 10,000 top citizens were taken to Babylon (2 Kings 24:1-6). Ezekiel was among these (Ezk.1:1-2). This is the "Second Captivity."
8. Eleven years later King Zedekiah rebelled against Babylon, so Nebuchadnezer destroyed the Temple, houses, and walls of Jerusalem. About 25,000 people were taken captive, leaving the city in rubble for half a century.
9. The prophet Jeremiah chose to stay in Judah rather than to be exiled to Babylon.
10. Judah's sins led to captivity (2 Chr.36:14-16).
11. The books of Chronicles repeat in a different style what is already found in 2 Samuel and 1st and 2nd Kings.

IX. THE EXILE AND RESTORATION

A. The Babylonian Captivity.

1. This exile period lasted 70 years as prophesied (2 Chr.36:21; Jer.25:11).
2. The "fiery furnace" experience of Daniel's brethren (Dan.3:1-30).
3. The Babylonian empire fell to the Medo-Persian Empire under King Cyrus at the end of this 70-year period.

B. Three results of the exile.

1. The spoken language changed to the Aramaic or Chaldean dialect.
2. A great period of literary production occurred among the Jews in exile. Ezekiel, Daniel, 1st & 2nd Kings, and many Psalms were written. There also began in this period a

definite move to collect the writings.

3. Most importantly, changes occurred in Jewish religious life, including the final break with idolatry. During this time synagogues were set up.

C. Regathering of Jews back to their own land.

1. The return from captivity was foretold by the Lord (Jer.30:1-3). In the first year of his reign King Cyrus of Persia was ordered by God to rebuild the Temple in Jerusalem (2 Chr.36:21-23). Cyrus had been named by God 150 years before he was born. 200 years before Cyrus made the decree that the Jews could return to their own land to rebuild their temple and city, it had been written of by the prophet Isaiah (Isa.44:28-45:13).
2. Ezra and Nehemiah record the three-stage return of exiled Jews from Babylon to Jerusalem. Ezra records the rebuilding of the Temple.
 - a. The first stage under Zerubbabel and the rebuilding of the Temple.
 - b. The second stage return under Ezra is recorded in Ezra 7-10 and in Nehemiah.
 - c. The third stage return under Nehemiah and the rebuilding of the city walls are the last datable events of the Old Testament.
3. Prophets of the restoration period under Nehemiah were:
 - a. Haggai , Zechariah, Malachi, Joel (possibly).

TIME LINE OF OLD TESTAMENT KINGS

KINGS OF ISRAEL			LENGTH	KINGS OF JUDAH			LENGTH
1.	Jeroboam	(1 Kings 12:25)	22 years	1.	Rehoboam	(1 Kings 14:21)	17 years
2.	Nadab	(1 Kings 14:20)	2 years	2.	Abijam	(1 Kings 15:1)	3 years
3.	Baasha	(1 Kings 15:28)	24 years	3.*	Asa	(1 Kings 15:9)	41 years
4.	Elah	(1 Kings 16:8)	2 years				
5.	Zimri	(1 Kings 16:10)	7 days				
	(Tibni)	(1 Kings 16:21)					
6.	Omri	(1 Kings 16:23)	12 years				
7.	Ahab	(1 Kings 16:29)	22 years	4.*	Jehoshaphat	(1 Kings 22:41)	25 years
8.	Ahaziah	(1 Kings 22:51)	2 years	5.	Jehoram	(2 Kings 8:16)	8 years
9.	Joram	(2 Kings 3:1)	12 years	6.	Ahaziah	(2 Kings 8:25)	1 year
10.	Jehu	(2 Kings 9:1-3)	28 years	7.	Athaliah	(2 Kings 11:3)	6 years
11.	Jehoahaz	(2 Kings 13:1)	17 years	8.*	Joash	(2 Kings 12:1)	40 years
12.	Jehoash	(2 Kings 13:10)	16 years	9.*	Amaziah	(2 Kings 14:1)	25 years
13.	Jeroboam	(2 Kings 14:23)	41 years	10.*	Uzziah	(2 Kings 15:1)	52 years
14.	Zachariah	(2 Kings 15:8)	6 mnths	11.*	Jotham	(2 Kings 15:32)	16 years
15.	Shallum	(2 Kings 15:13)	1 month				
16.	Menaham	(2 Kings 15:18)	10 years				
17.	Pekahiah	(2 Kings 15:23)	2 years				
18.	Pekah	(2 Kings 15:27)	20 years	12.	Ahaz	(2 Kings 16:1)	16 years
19.	Hoshea	(2 Kings 17:1)	9 years				

FALL OF ISRAEL TO ASSYRIA

13.*	Hezekiah	(2 Kings 18:1)	29 years
14.	Manassah	(2 Kings 21:1)	55 years
15.	Amon	(2 Kings 21:19)	2 years
16.*	Josiah	(2 Kings 22:1)	31 years
17.	Jehoahaz	(2 Kings 23:31)	3 mnths

FALL OF ASSYRIA TO BABYLON

18.	Jehoiakim	(2 Kings 23:36)	11 years
19.	Jehoiachim	(2 Kings 24:6)	3 mnths
20.	Zedekiah	(2 Kings 24:18)	11 years

FALL OF JUDAH TO BABYLON

FALL OF BABYLON TO MEDO-PERSIA

* Indicates a godly king

PRAISE AND WORSHIP

“But the hour cometh, and now is, when the true worshippers shall worship the Father in spirit and in truth: for the Father seeketh such to worship him” (John 4:23).

I. WE NEED TO HAVE A PURPOSE IN PRAISE AND WORSHIP (Eph.1:17-19)

A. One purpose is for God's manifested power (Eph.1:19).

1. This power raised Christ from the dead (Eph.1:20).
2. This power also raised you from the dead (Rom.6:4).

B. Exploits and power are important in this stage of time we are in (Eph.1:17-19).

1. “Knowledge of Him” is going to bring spontaneous love and admiration for Him.
 - a. Lack of love will cause a lack of revelation knowledge of Him.
 - b. Lack of respect for God and who He is will cause you to be ignorant of His power.
2. The Holy Spirit wants you to know about this power.
 - a. A prayer inspired by the Holy Spirit (Eph.1:17-19).
 - b. God's will (Eph.1:19).
3. God wants us to understand His power.
4. God wants to demonstrate His power to usward who believe. Why?
 - a. To build the kingdom of God on the earth.
 - b. To reap a **BIG** harvest!

II. PRAISE IS A GOVERNING LAW THAT WILL BRING THE POWER OF GOD TO US

A. What is a governing law?

1. In the natural it is:
 - a. Breath to live.
 - b. Food to grow.
 - c. If we put our hand in a live electric socket, we will receive an electrical shock.
2. The closest example that we have to God's manifested power in this earth is electricity.
 - a. Example: power to light a whole city.
 - b. We have all the power we need to convert a whole city to Jesus.

III. PRAISE IS NECESSARY FOR THE HARVEST

A. God is waiting patiently for the harvest (Jas.5:7).

B. “He hath shewed his people the power of his works, that he may give them the heritage of the heathen” (Ps.111:6).

1. The heathen are our heritage. Heritage - something that is passed down from preceding generations through birthright.
2. “Ask of Me and I will give thee the heathen for thine inheritance” (Ps.2:8).

IV. WHERE WE PRAISE AND WORSHIP (John 4:21)

A. The Samaritan woman's emphasis was on the physical location for worship.

B. Jesus said that the Father wants worship to be done in spirit (the heart) and in truth (the Word). Why?

1. Man was created for God to fellowship with.
2. First commandment was to “love the Lord your God...”
 - a. To love Him is to worship Him.
 - b. To worship Him is to love Him.
 - c. To truly worship Him in spirit and truth, you must know Him.
 - d. Worship is an expression of your love for Him.

V. PRAISE IS...

A. A progressive move.

1. A spiritual experience.
2. The soul is affected.
3. Then there will be an outward expression.

B. A verbal confession of adoration and thanks to God for what He has done and what He is going to do.

C. Performed outside God's presence, for praise brings the presence of God (Ps.22:3).

D. Glorifying God (Ps.50:23).

E. The expression of the soul (mind, will, and emotions).

F. Done during:

1. Testing Paul and Silas in prison (Acts 16:25).
2. Persecution and trials (Acts 4:24-31).
3. Warfare (2 Chr.20:1-27).

G. Horizontal. Singing about God to one another, to yourself, and sometimes to God.

H. A response from the heart; not just lip service.

I. A garment.

1. Praise is becoming and looks good on the believer (Ps.33:1, 147:1).
2. (Isa 61:1-3).
3. Put on the "new man" (Col.3:8-14).

J. A key to God's presence. It opens the door to God's realm.

K. A one-way communication.

VI. SEVEN HEBREW WORDS FOR "PRAISE"

1. Yadah ... to extend hands in order to worship, to praise, to confess, to give thanks.
2. Todah ... to give thanks to God for things received and things not received.
3. Barach ... to bless God (as an act of adoration) by kneeling down.
4. Zamar ... to touch the strings; to sing songs; to sing praises and hymns; to make melody playing a stringed instrument; to celebrate in song.
5. Shabach ... to shout!
6. Halal ... to speak praises; to shine; to boast; to celebrate; to commend; ... to make a show about to the point of foolishness.
7. Tehillah... to sing **high praises**; to celebrate in song to the point of foolishness.

VII. PRAISE DEFINED

American Heritage Dictionary: "an expression of warm approval or admiration, strong commendation, to applaud."

A. He is our praise (Deut.10:21).

B. God inhabits the praises of His people (Ps.22:3).

C. Praise Him in truth.

1. Praise Him with revelation knowledge you receive.
2. Jesus said His Words are truth (John 17:17).

VIII. WHAT DOES THE WORD OF GOD TELL US ABOUT PRAISE?

A. Praise is to be heard (Ps.66:8).

B. Let them shout (Ps.35:27)!

1. "Creek" - a Hebrew word meaning to make a shrill high note while turning around in a circle at the same time.

C. Sing praises (Ps.47:6-7).

D. It is a good thing (Ps.147:1).

E. Make a joyful noise (Ps.66:1-2).

F. We do it unto Him (Ps.95:1-2).

G. He has filled our mouths with laughter (Ps.126:1-4).

H. Cry out unto the Lord (Isa.12:6).

IX. WORSHIP IS...

A. A sweet smelling fragrance to God.

B. The highest form of prayer.

C. To be done in spirit and in truth.

D. Your heart expressing love and affection to your Father.

E. Pouring out your heart to God (e.g., King David).

F. To penetrate heaven.

G. Fellowship.

H. To prostrate oneself in homage (to honor, to respect publicly, expressed to a person or idea); to kiss like a dog licks a master's hand.

I. A relationship.

J. Outward expression of what is in the heart.

K. Not experienced until you are already in His presence.

L. An expression of devotion.

M. Concerned with who God is.

N. A privilege.

O. Obedience.

X. WORSHIP REQUIRES HOLINESS

A. Be holy as I am holy (Lev.11:44).

(Holy - ceremonially or mentally pure).

1. You can run to Him in forgiveness.

2. You can run away from Him in fear.

B. Your body is the temple of the Holy Ghost (1 Cor.6:19).

C. Israel turned from holiness (God) to idolatry (Jer.2:27).

1. They became a harlot (Jer.5:7).

2. They worshipped other gods.

3. Idolatry - covetous (Col.3:5).

a. Worshipping material things.

b. Worshipping people.

D. True worship will bring about a change in the worshipper (2 Thes.1:10-12).

E. The glory of God will be manifested on you.

1. Moses (Ex.34:29-30).

XI. WORSHIP IN TRUTH

A. Let the Word of God dwell in you richly (Col.3:16).

B. Understand the will of the Lord (Eph.5:17).

1. You'll be wise.

2. Be (being) filled with the Spirit (Eph.5:18).
 - a. Psalms.
 - b. Hymns.
 - c. Spiritual songs (given by the Holy Spirit by inspiration).

C. Worship in truth by faith.

1. Faith is in the heart.
2. Draw it out.
 - a. Wells of salvation (Isa.12:3).
 - b. With joy.

XII. WORSHIP IN SPIRIT (John 4:23)

A. The spirit of man.

1. Your spirit is the candle of the Lord (Prov.20:27).
2. What was made new? Your spirit was (2 Cor.5:17).
3. God leads His children by the Spirit (Rom.8:14).
4. The deep things of God are given by the Holy Spirit (1 Cor.2:9).

B. Redemption made it possible for us to worship in spirit.

1. Old Testament men of faith could only worship God in truth.
 - a. Their worship was a type and shadow (1 Cor.10:1-6).
 - b. They only had a picture of God (e.g., rock, fortress, etc.).
 - c. We as Christians have the real thing in us (Christ in you the hope of glory).
2. We can worship in spirit because we are united with Christ. God can move in you to worship Him spontaneously.
 - a. The man healed at the gate Beautiful.
 - b. Example: praising God out of an overflow of thanksgiving.

PRAYER

I. YOUR PERSONAL PRAYER LIFE (LUKE 10:38-42)

A. Friendship and fellowship with God.

B. The secret of knowing and doing the will of God (Prov.3:5-6).

C. The desire of God to commune with you (Isa.43:25-26; Rev.4:11).

1. Our God is a jealous God (Ex.20:4-5, 34:12-14).
2. God hates idolatry (1 John 5:21).
3. Guard your heart (Prov.4:23).

D. A hunger and thirst to know God is the most important ingredient in your prayer life (Ps. 42:1- 4; Ps. 63; Matt. 5:60).

1. Knowing God (Prov.9:10; John 17:3; Phil.3:10).
2. Cleaving to God (Deut.11:22-23, 30:19-20; Josh.22:5, 23:8).

E. Ministering to the Lord (Acts 13:2).

1. Praise and thanksgiving (Acts 2:47, 16:25; Phil.4:6; Col.4:2).
2. Singing and worship (John 4:23-24; Eph.5:18-20; Col.3:16-17).

F. Five important but often forgotten aspects of prayer.

1. Waiting on God (Isa.40:31).
2. Watching (Matt.26:41; Col.4:2).
3. Listening (Ecc.5:2; 1 Thes.4:11).
4. Meditation (Ps.104:34; Isa.26:3).
5. Fasting (Matt.6:16).

II. JESUS AND PAUL AT PRAYER: THE TWO GREATEST MEN OF PRAYER

A. Jesus at prayer (Mark 1:35; Luke 5:16, 6:12; John 17).

B. Paul at prayer (2 Cor.6:5, 11:27; Gal.4:19; Eph.3:14).

III. INTERCESSORY PRAYER AND SUPPLICATION

A. Elements of quality prayer:

1. According to the Word of God (John 15:7).
2. Unto God the Father in the name of Jesus (John 16:23).
3. In the spirit (Rom.8:26-27; Eph.6:18; Jude 20).
 - a. With groanings and travail.
 - b. With all perseverance.
 - c. With strong crying and tears (Heb.5:7).
 - d. With thanksgiving (Phil.4:6).
 - e. With fasting (Dan.9:3; Luke 2:37).
 - f. With one accord when praying with others (Acts 1:14).

B. The Holy Spirit in prayer (John 14:16-17, 26; 15:26).

1. He will speak to you (John 16:7-15).
2. He will reveal things to you (vs.13-15).
3. He will show you things to come (v.13).
4. He alone can make your prayer life exciting.

IV. THE EARLY CHURCH AT PRAYER

Acts, 1:14, 3:1, 4:23-31, 6:4, 9:11, 40, 10:1-4, 9, 11:5, 12:5, 13:1-3, 14:23, 16:16, 20:36, 21:5, 28:8.

PREACHING LAB

I. HELPFUL HINTS FOR EFFECTIVE TEACHING/PREACHING

A. Wet their appetite in the introduction.

1. Your introduction should:
 - a. **Sell** the people on your message.
 - 1) Tell them why this message is:
 - a) Important to them.
 - b) Relevant to them.

B. Don't assume that the people know what you know.

1. Take time to give them meaningful and interesting background information.

C. When you read scriptures, read with meaning and proper emphasis. Do not read scriptures in machine gun fashion. Read scriptures in the same manner you'd enjoy a fine meal - taking your time and enjoying every bite!

D. Make your message practical and relevant. How does your message apply to the people? Use illustrations.

E. Don't...

1. ...be technical and complex.
2. ...be afraid to share from your heart.
3. ...treat your church like a seminary classroom.

F. Endeavor to develop a conversational style of preaching.

G. Your personal conviction about what you're speaking on is very evident. People will listen much more readily if they can see that you really believe and are excited about what you're sharing.

H. Know which points in your sermon are omittable.

I. Don't drag on a conclusion - make it sharp.

J. They don't have to turn to every scripture you read.

K. Tell them...

1. Tell them what you're planning to tell them. Don't get sidetracked.
2. Tell them.
3. Tell them what you've told them. Repetition, explanation, and application.

L. The laws of selling:

1. Get their attention.
2. Create an interest.
3. Create a desire.
4. Speak and act with conviction.
5. The close - wrap it up for them.
6. Don't just be an instructor -take personal interest.

SERMON EVALUATION

SPEAKER'S NAME _____ ID# _____ DATE _____

EVALUATOR'S ID# _____

THE SPEAKER

PERSONALITY	Pleasant	<input type="checkbox"/>	Positive	<input type="checkbox"/>	Excited	<input type="checkbox"/>	Weak	<input type="checkbox"/>	Dull	<input type="checkbox"/>
APPEARANCE	Good Posture	<input type="checkbox"/>	Good Manners	<input type="checkbox"/>	Relaxed	<input type="checkbox"/>				
	Bad Posture	<input type="checkbox"/>	Bad Manners	<input type="checkbox"/>	Nervous	<input type="checkbox"/>				
VOICE	Pleasant	<input type="checkbox"/>	Persuasive	<input type="checkbox"/>	Monotone	<input type="checkbox"/>				
ACTIONS	Natural	<input type="checkbox"/>	Good eye contact	<input type="checkbox"/>	Good facial expression	<input type="checkbox"/>				
	Distracting	<input type="checkbox"/>	Self-conscious	<input type="checkbox"/>	Poor eye contact	<input type="checkbox"/>				

THE SERMON

INTRODUCTION	Got my attention	<input type="checkbox"/>	Related to sermon	<input type="checkbox"/>	Boring	<input type="checkbox"/>				
TEXT	Related to sermon	<input type="checkbox"/>	Simple	<input type="checkbox"/>	Powerful	<input type="checkbox"/>	Out of context	<input type="checkbox"/>		
BODY	Alive	<input type="checkbox"/>	Good illustrations	<input type="checkbox"/>	Meaningful	<input type="checkbox"/>				
	Confusing	<input type="checkbox"/>	Poor illustrations	<input type="checkbox"/>						
CONCLUSION	Made me think	<input type="checkbox"/>	Closed weakly	<input type="checkbox"/>	Did not summarize	<input type="checkbox"/>				

TEACHERS

The teaching ministry is set in the Church by God to strengthen the Body of Christ. This ministry reveals truths of God's Word and defines its doctrines simply and clearly. With the understanding of God's Word comes growth, commitment, and strength. The church will have greater impact on the world as a result.

I. THE COMMAND TO TEACH

A. The Great Commission is the two-fold purpose of the Church, given by the Head of the Church, Jesus Christ (Mark 16:15-20; Matt. 28:18-20).

1. Preaching is for reaching the unsaved.
2. Teaching is for growth.
3. After reaching the unsaved with the Gospel, we must begin teaching them.

B. Definitions

1. From Webster's Dictionary
 - a. **Teach** - to instruct; to inform
 - b. **Instruct** - to impart knowledge to
 - c. **Inform** - to give form to; to give life to; to communicate knowledge to
2. From Strong's Concordance
 - a. In Matt. 28:19, a Greek word is used which means "to disciple" This is the only place this word is used in the New Testament.
 - b. A word which means "instruction" is used more often.

C. Without teaching, the Church will be held in captivity and will perish.

1. "Therefore my people are gone into captivity, because they have no knowledge: and their honourable men are famished, and their multitude dried up with thirst" (Isa. 5:13).
2. "My people are destroyed for lack of knowledge..." (Hosea 4:6).

D. Teaching is necessary for growth.

1. The Word of God is spirit food.
 - a. Food is necessary for natural life.
 - b. The Word of God is necessary for spiritual life.
 - c. The Word is compared to food (Matt. 4:4).
 - d. The Word is nourishment (1 Tim. 4:6).
 - e. The Word is compared to milk (1 Pet. 2:2).
2. New believers need "food" (1 Pet. 2:2).
 - a. A new believer not being taught is like a newborn baby not being fed.
 - b. It is a church's responsibility to care for and "feed" new believers as much as it is a parent's responsibility to care for and feed a child.
3. All believers need food (John 8:31-32).
 - a. Babies are not the only ones who need to eat. Adults must eat too.

II. THE CALL TO TEACH

A. Who is a teacher?

1. The Church is called to teach (Matt. 28:19).
2. Not all individuals are teachers (1 Cor. 12:29).
 - a. "And He gave some ... teachers" (Eph. 4:11).
 - b. Not every member of the Body of Christ is called to teach.
3. A teacher is a member of the Body of Christ who is specifically called and gifted by God to teach the Word of God.

B. God Calls

1. God calls you (Isa. 49:1).
 - a. You yourself can't choose to have a calling.
 - b. Neither can man call you (Gal. 1:1).
2. Christians do not choose their calling.
 - a. God calls you "according to His own purpose", not according to yours (2 Tim.1:9).
 - b. God sets the members as it pleases Him (1 Cor. 12:28).
 - c. God knew what He called and made Abraham to be. This was God's plan and purpose for Abraham.
 - d. God knows what He made each believer to be (Gen. 17:4-5; Rom. 4:17).

C. God Equips

1. The gift (the equipping) comes with the call.
 - a. God gives the gift (Eph. 4:7-8).
 - b. Gift - anything given; to endow with any power or faculty.
 - c. God gives the power and ability to fulfill the call.
 - d. The gift is a measure of the anointing of the Holy Spirit.
 - e. It is a measure of His ability.
2. The gift is supernatural.
 - a. "... not according to our works" (2 Tim. 1:9).
 - 1) A person is not called according to natural abilities or occupation.
 - 2) Natural abilities can be of some help, but the gift is supernatural.
 - b. It is God's ability working in and through you (2 Cor. 3:5-6). The gift is beyond your own natural abilities (2 Cor. 4:7).
 - 1) These men were focused on their natural abilities and qualifications. God told each one "Surely I will be with thee", and this was to be their confidence.
 - a) Moses felt inadequate (Ex. 3:11-12, 4:10-12).
 - b) Gideon felt inadequate (Judges 6:15-16).
 - c) Jeremiah felt inadequate (Jeremiah 1:5-8).
 - 2) God has given us the same assurance that He will never leave (Matt.28:20; Heb. 13:5-6).
 - c. Because it is beyond your own natural ability, you will have to draw closer to God and trust Him more fully (2 Cor. 3:4-5; 1 Pet. 5:6-7).

D. It is important for each Christian to know what God has called him or her to do.

1. Comparison of human body and the Body of Christ (1 Cor. 12:12-28).
 - a. Each member is necessary.
 - b. Without each member the body is lacking.
 - c. If a Christian is not involved in his or her calling, the Body of Christ is lacking and will not be as effective.
2. Knowing for yourself.
 - a. The call of God is you knowing for yourself, through your personal relationship and contact with the Lord, that He has assigned you to do something.
 - 1) **Paul knew**. Paul continually emphasized that he was doing what he was doing according to "the will of God". Each Christian should be as confident of his or her calling (Rom. 1:1; Gal. 1:1, 11-16; Eph. 1:1).
 - 2) **Jesus knew** (Luke 19:10; John 3:14-18; John 4:25-26).
 - b. The call of God is between you and God.
 - 1) To base your call on anything else will result in the devil being able to shake you up and cause you to quit.
 - 2) Many circumstances will arise to shake and distract you. You must know that God has called you.

E. God's Timing

1. There is a time for your purpose (Ecc. 3:1).
2. As a tree brings forth fruit in its season, so will you. As you stay faithful to the call, “planted” in God’s purpose, you will bring forth fruit in your due season (Ps. 1:3).
3. Don’t try to force it.
 - a. Your gift makes room for you. You don’t have to make room for your gift (Prov. 18:16).
 - 1) Moses got ahead of God’s timing (Ex. 2:11-14).
 - 2) He tried to make room for his gift (Acts 7:23-29).
4. Jesus stayed in God’s timing.
 - a. Jesus increased and developed (Luke 2:52).
 - b. He was patient and spirit-led (John 7:8).
 - c. “In due time” (Rom. 5:6) .
5. Don’t be impatient. Remain faithful to what might seem insignificant, knowing that God is preparing you to fulfill His purpose in your life.

F. Preparation

1. You must be found faithful (1 Cor. 4:2).
2. As you are faithful with small responsibilities (Luke 16:10-12), God will add to what you have (Matt. 25:21).
3. There is a preparation time between the calling and the sending out.
 - a. Barnabas and Saul (Paul) knew the call before they were separated and sent forth (Acts 13:1-4).
 - b. They were faithful with the call and because of that faithfulness they were chosen.

III. FULFILLING THE CALL

A. Responsibility

1. You are personally responsible to fulfill the teaching ministry you have received in the Lord (Col. 4:17).
 - a. “Take **heed**...”
 - 1) ... to give attention to.
 - 2) ... to look after.
 - 3) ... to regard with care.
 - b. “... that thou **fulfill** it...”
 - 1) ... to complete.
 - 2) ... to accomplish.
 - 3) ... to execute.
 - 4) ... to achieve.
2. Teachers are to give attention to and put effort into fulfilling the call to teach (Rom. 12:7).
3. You are accountable to God for what He has entrusted to you “... as they that must give account...” (Heb. 13:17).
 - a. “account” - to explain for (Webster’s).

B. Determination

1. Knowing your personal responsibility to fulfill an assignment will create in you a desire and a determination to bring it to completion.
2. For the Lord God will help me; therefore shall I not be confounded: therefore have I **set my face like a flint**, and I know that I shall not be ashamed (Is. 50:7).
 - a. Commitment.
 - b. Determination
 - c. Purpose.

- d. To have strong direction to a certain end.
- 3. Christ was determined in the face of the cross; "...he steadfastly set his face to go to Jerusalem" (Luke 9:51).
- 4. Paul was not side-tracked (Acts 26:19).
 - a. There are both natural and spiritual distractions that will try to stop you from fulfilling God's call.
 - b. You must stay focused on what God has called you to do, not on what others want or tell you to do.
- 5. Don't be concerned with what others are doing (1 Thess. 4:11).
 - a. Set your face like flint to what God has called you to do.
 - b. Determination is necessary to fulfill your call. Put your whole life into what God has called you.

C. Study

- 1. What does "study" mean?
 - a. Webster's Dictionary: to apply the mind to; investigate; to have careful regard for.
 - b. Strong's Concordance: to make effort; to be diligent (diligence is steady application, care and constant effort).
- 2. Study is a top priority for teachers (2 Tim. 2:15).
 - a. A teacher is to reveal truths of God's Word and define the doctrines of the Bible simply and clearly.
 - b. A teacher is to explain God's Word and make it understandable. Only through the anointing of the Holy Spirit and careful study of the Word of God will this be accomplished.
- 3. Teaching is one part of the two-fold purpose of the Great Commission.
 - a. Preaching is proclaiming (Mark 16:15).
 - b. Teaching is explaining (Matt. 28:18-20).
 - 1) Explain - to make plain; to expand.
 - 2) Explanation - interpretation.
 - 3) Expound - to explain; to interpret; to unfold.
- 4. In order to explain truth, you must understand the truth. Studying will enable you to "rightly divide the word of truth" (2 Timothy 2:15).
- 5. Can the blind lead the blind (Luke 6:39)?
 - a. Many have been blinded by the god of this world, Satan (2 Cor. 4:4).
 - 1) They have no light.
 - 2) They have no sight.
 - b. You need light to help others see.
 - 1) The Word is light (John 1:1-9).
 - 2) The Word gives light (Ps. 119:130).
 - c. "... such as I have give I thee" (Acts 3:6). You cannot give what you don't have. You must receive light from the Word before you can give light to others. Your personal study of the Word of God and your personal relationship with the Spirit of God will bring light to your heart.
- 6. Include the Holy Spirit in your study (John 16:13).
 - a. He is the teacher (John 14:26).
 - b. Allow Him to guide you and reveal truth to you.
- 7. The gift to teach will not develop automatically. A person that is called of God must cooperate-operate with the call. We are workers together with God. As you put effort into studying and sharing what you have learned, the gift will develop and the person will grow and mature in the call.

- a. "The natural and the supernatural coming together make an explosive force for God" (Kenneth Hagin, Jr.).

IV. WHAT TO TEACH

A. Teach Jesus Christ (Acts 5:42)

1. Be Christ centered in your teaching (Col. 1:28).
 - a. Major on the majors and not the minors.
 - b. Avoid controversy whenever possible.
 - c. Don't be divisive
 - 1) A good teacher brings unity to the church, not division.
 - 2) Don't use the platform or pulpit to promote your own name, ministry or doctrine.
2. Do not corrupt the Word of God (2 Cor. 2:17).
3. Do not handle the Word of God deceitfully (2 Cor. 4:2).

B. Teach foundational things (Heb. 6:1-2).

1. Be careful of always wanting to teach something "new".
2. Be disciplined to repeat and review the content of your teaching.

C. Teaching involves charging, commanding, and exhorting (1 Tim. 1:3-4, 4:11, 6:2).

D. Teaching involves gentleness, meekness, and patience (2 Tim. 2:24-26).

E. Teaching ministry should not be one of condemnation (James 3:1).

1. Be careful of judgmental tones in your teaching.
2. Teach what you practice and what you've obtained through application.
3. Always teach the truth in love.

V. JESUS, THE MASTER TEACHER

A. Jesus taught daily (Matt. 26:55).

B. Jesus taught with authority (Mark 1:22).

1. His teaching stirred the people (Amp. version : "He stirs up and excites the people").
2. People noticed the difference between His teaching and the scribes'.

C. The power to heal and work miracles accompanied the teaching ministry of Jesus (Luke 5:15-17; John 3:1-2).

D. It was not only the Spirit of God that gave Jesus' Words authority but His example and demonstration of what He taught.

1. The disciples wanted Jesus to teach them to pray because He demonstrated prayer and a relationship with God (Luke 11:1).
2. The disciples wanted to know how to deliver one from demonic influence because Jesus had a fruitful deliverance ministry (Mark 9:17-29).
3. Do it/demonstrate it, and the people will recognize your authority to teach it (Acts 1:1).

E. Jesus' was taught of the Father, not of man (John 7:14-15, 8:28).

1. Get your thoughts and words from God and preach them.

F. Sometimes Jesus' teachings were hard and offended people (John 6:58-66).

VI. TEACHING IN THE BOOK OF ACTS

(Acts 11:26, 14:21, 15:35, 18:11, 18:25, 20:20, 28:31)

VII. KNOW YOUR SOIL (Mark 4:1-20)

A. A wise teacher knows that he/she can only teach as far as the hearers will allow him/her (Mark 6:1-6).

1. The Word will not profit those who don't mix it with faith.
 - a. All of Israel heard the same word, but Joshua and Caleb were the only ones who profited in the end (Numbers 13 & 14).
2. A good teacher combats unbelief in certain areas (e.g. healing) by continuing to teach

the people in that specific area (Mark 6:6 - "...and he went round about the villages, teaching").

B. Some are not able to receive certain truths (John 16:12)

1. The meat of the Word is for the mature while milk is for infants (Heb.5:11-14;1 Cor. 3:1-4)
 - a. Some people are dull of hearing (Heb. 5:11).
 - b. Some are carnal (1 Cor. 3:3-4).
2. There are also those who are strictly emotional hearers, having itching ears (2 Tim. 4:3-4).
 - a. Give the people what they need, not what they want.
 - b. The doctor dictates the prescription to the patient, not vice versa.

C. Some are very receptive and referred to as good soil.

1. They receive the Word of God as from God, not men (1 Thess. 2:13).
2. They are of noble character and are diligent to examine the Scriptures for themselves (Acts 17:11-12).

VIII.WHAT IS TEACHING

- A. WHY teach; purpose: strategy: goals.
- B. WHAT should you teach.
- C. HOW should you teach.
- D. Aims and objectives of the teacher.
- E. Teaching and preaching difference.

IX.THE METHOD OF TEACHING.

- A. Study of teaching techniques of Jesus, "The Master Teacher" (Matt. 13:1-9).
- B. Guidance into all truth.
- C. Comparing spiritual things with spiritual.
- D. Promise of things to come.

X. ILLUSTRATIONS

A. Imagery: Parables

1. Scriptures.
2. Stores
3. Personal experiences.
4. Incidents and happenings.

B. All the above help us to:

1. Remember truths.
2. Bridge difficult concepts
3. Understand
4. Make application to our lives.

XI.SOME TEACHING METHODS ARE:

- A. Lecture
- B. Question and answer.
- C. Discussion.
- D. Narrative (story telling).
- E. Assignment and report.
- F. Project.
- G. Role playing.

H. Drama.

I. Visual aids.

XII. THE ROLE OF THE HOLY SPIRIT IN TEACHING.

A. Indwelling presence: Prepare and inhabits the spiritual temple.

B. Inner compulsion (Spirit filled teacher's view of incomparable task). ,

C. Provides urge to teach: Bestows gift.

D. Provides knowledge and give revelation of truth.

E. Presents JESUS, the subject, in all His fullness.

F. Strive to form Christ in the believer's heart;

TEACHING TECHNIQUES

I. JESUS IS THE MASTER TEACHER

(Matt. 9:35, 21:23, 26:55; Mark. 6:6, 14:49; Luke 5:17, 13:10, 13:22, 21:37; John. 3:2)

1. Jesus as our Master Teacher is an instructor. He instructs us in the ways and issues of life. As teachers we are to help instruct others in the ways and issues of life. James 3:1 says, "Let not many of you become teachers, my brethren, knowing that as such we shall receive a stricter judgment."

A. Teachers are a ministry gift. (Acts.13:1; 1 Cor.12:28; Eph. 4:11; Heb. 5:12; 2 Pet. 2:1).

B. The Holy Spirit will teach (John. 16:13-15).

C. Qualities of Jesus the master teacher:

1. Jesus knew people.
2. Desired to help people.
3. He was 100% what He taught.
4. He had love and compassion.
5. He knew how to communicate truth.
6. He knew Scripture.
7. He was anointed.
8. He spoke with authority.

II. COMPARISONS BETWEEN PREACHING AND TEACHING

A. Proclaiming Vs. Explaining

B. Similarities

C. Differences

D. Growth in the Church

III. MAN OF THREE DIMENSIONS

A. Spirit - Pneuma

B. Soul - Psuche (Emotions, Intellect, and Will)

C. Body - Soma

IV. THE TEACHER DOESN'T JUST LET THINGS HAPPEN; HE MAKES THINGS HAPPEN

A. Teacher

B. Pupil

C. Environment

D. Curriculum

E. The Arm

F. Methods

V. JESUS' TEACHING TECHNIQUES (Matt. 13:1-9)

Seed - Word

Sower - Teacher

Soil - Heart

Sowing- Method

A. Use Illustrations; Paint a Picture with Your Words (Parables).

1. Stories
2. Personal experiences
3. Incidents
4. Scriptures

B. Illustrations Help Us.

1. Help to remember truths.

2. Help to bridge difficult concepts.
3. Help to relax the hearers.
4. Help to make a personal application.

VI.TEACHING METHODS

Methods should be life-centered.We don't teach lessons; we teach people.

A. Lecture

B. Question and answer

C. Discussion

D. Narrative (story telling)

E. Assignment and report

F. Project

G. Role playing

H. Drama

VII.KNOW WHAT GOD WANTS TO DO

A. Plan - Answer the question "What?"

B. Purpose - Answer the question "Why?"

C. Pursuit - Answer the question "How?"

D. Study yourself full; Think yourself clear; Pray yourself hot.

E. Teaching with demonstration of the Spirit and power (1 Cor. 2:4).

VIII.FINAL EXAM

MISSIONS

I. WHAT IS MISSIONS?

(Matt. 28:19-20; Mark 16:15-20; Luke 9:1-6, 24:46-49; John 1:29; Acts 1:8; Romans 1:16,17).

A. Definition of the term.

1. Being under a command to complete a task.
2. A combat operation or task.
3. A group of persons sent to a foreign country to conduct negotiations, perform a special task or service, and establish relations.
4. Fulfilling the Great Commission.

B. The great commission.

1. Matthew 28:18-20 - "And Jesus came and spoke unto them, saying, All power is given unto me in heaven and in earth. Go ye therefore, and teach all nations, baptizing them in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost: Teaching them to observe all things whatsoever I have commanded you..."
 - a. "go"
 - b. "teach"
 - 1) to explain.
 - 2) to communicate knowledge or skill; to provide instruction in (Webster's).
 - c. "all nations"
 - 1) nation comes from the Greek word "ethnics" which literally means a tribe. It specifically means a non-Jewish tribe (pagan by implication). Other words meaning the same: gentile, heathen, people.
 - 2) The Gospel of Jesus is for all - for every tribe, tongue, nation, people, and race (Rev. 7:9).
 - d. "baptize"
 - e. Father, Son, and Holy Ghost - the Trinity
 - f. "observe"
 - 1) to pay special attention to; to adhere to (Webster's).
 - 2) (Vine's).
2. Mark 16:15 - "And he said unto them, Go ye into all the world, and preach the gospel to every creature".
 - a. "go"
 - b. "preach"
 - 1) to proclaim
 - 2) to urge or advocate earnestly (Webster's).
3. **Great** Commission - the "great" means for an extended time of an activity; prolonged; of foremost importance.
4. **Great Commission** - the prefix **com** has the meaning of 'with, together or jointly'. Mission means to be under a command to complete a task. Therefore, **commission** means the act of granting authority to someone to carry out a certain job or task (American Heritage Desk Dictionary).
5. The mandate given by the Commanding Officer (C.O.) of all believers.

C. Bible interpretation of missions.

1. Evangelize and preach Christ.
2. An attitude put into action by loving our neighbors as ourselves and sending those separated and anointed by the Holy Spirit to go out into the nations of the world (John 20:21; James 1:22).
3. Plant seeds of Christ in the hearts of mankind which produce the life of Christ in them.

4. The aggressive advancement of the kingdom of God by preaching the gospel and making disciplined followers of Jesus Christ.
5. Powerful confrontation with the god of this world, Satan.

D. Jesus' purpose for coming to the earth.

1. "This is a faithful saying, and worth of all acceptance, that **Christ Jesus came into the world to save sinners..**" (1 Tim. 1:15).
2. "For the Son of Man is come **to seek and to save that which was lost**" (Luke 19:10).

E. God's #1 priority

1. God's will is to reach all the people for whom Jesus died (John 3:16,17; 2 Peter 3:9).
2. Success is doing what God commanded (James 1: 22, John 15:16).

II. WHY MISSIONS?

A. Final words of Jesus.

1. But ye shall receive power, after that the Holy Ghost is come upon you: and ye shall be witnesses unto me both in Jerusalem, and in all Judaea, and in Samaria, and unto the uttermost part of the earth. And when he had spoken these things, while they beheld, he was taken up; and a cloud received him out of their sight (Acts 1: 8-9).
 - a. "power" - referring to power in action (i.e., miracles, ability, mighty works).
 - b. "witness" - one who demonstrates his testimony with a show of evidence.
 - c. "uttermost" - inner, hidden, remote, last part of the frontier.

B. "...to win for the Lamb who was slain the first fruit of His suffering" (Samuel Zwemer).

C. To Bring the Second Coming (Matt. 24: 14)

III. THE IMPORTANCE OF MISSIONS

A. The population of the world is reported to be more than 5.7 billion at this time. Only 30% are said to be affiliated to the Christian Church (Operation World, 1993).

B. About eighty thousand (80,000) people die daily.

1. Over three thousand two hundred (3,200) die each hour.
2. Many have never known Jesus.

C. More people on the earth know of *Coca Cola* than of Jesus.

D. Approximately eighty-eight thousand (88,000) Protestant cross-cultural workers on the mission field. This means that there are approximately 24 missionaries to every one million non-Christians in the world (Operation World, 1993).

E. Christian Leader Oswald Smith said, " No one has the right to hear the gospel two, three or ten times while billions have never heard it once."

IV. THE LOCAL CHURCH'S ROLE IN MISSIONS

A. The supreme task of the church is the evangelization of the world (Great Commission).

1. Look.
 - a. Have a vision of the field (John 4:35).
2. Pray.
 - a. Request laborers (Matt. 9:37,38).
3. Go (Mark 5:19,20).
 - a. Go yourself.
 - b. Send someone in your place.
4. Support
 - a. Send finances to help keep a missionary on the field (Luke 8:3; Phil. 4:15-19).

B. The missionary...

1. Raised out of the local church.
2. Sent out of the local church to the mission field.

V. WHO IS A MISSIONARY?**A. Non-biblical belief.**

1. One who comes from a rich country, advanced in education and technology.
2. He comes to help those less fortunate by starting schools, hospitals, agricultural projects, and also by preaching the gospel simply because of his background.
3. The Great Commission is for a special group of Christians called to cross-cultural ministry.

B. Biblical meaning.

1. Missionary comes from the Latin Word “mitto” which means “ to send”. The Greek word is “apostello”. Missionary (noun) is not found in the Bible. Ephesians 4:11 uses the word apostle (Greek, “sent one”).
2. A missionary is someone sent with a commission from a higher authority (John 20:21). Look back to the Great Commission.
3. According to Scripture, every Christian has a part in missions. Every Christian is to either go or send (Matt. 28:18-20; Mark 16:15-16; John 15:16, 20:21; Rom. 10:14-17).
4. Missionaries are people sent by God to bring His Word and power of salvation into the world. Sending implies going (Romans 10:15).
5. The sender who remains behind and the one who is actually sent out are accomplishing the work together. The reward is the same (1 Sam. 30:24).

VI.CHARACTERISTICS OF A MISSIONARY**A. Someone who duplicates Jesus, not himself.****B. Someone who brings spiritual life to another.****VII. ESSENTIAL QUALIFICATIONS OF A MISSIONARY**

If a missionary is weak in or lacks any one of the following, his work is bound to suffer.

A. Devotion.

1. Whole hearted devotion to Christ and His gospel is necessary (1 Cor. 4:1-2).

B. Spirituality.

1. The ministry of Christ must be spiritually minded.
2. The eternal value of souls and things of the Spirit must occupy first place in the mind of Christ’s messenger to the lost (Rom. 8:5-14).

C. Trust.

1. He must live by faith on the missions fields.
2. He must trust God for all his needs, both material and spiritual (Gal.3:11;Heb.11:1-2).

D. Love.

1. The love of God that caused Him to send His Son into the world to die for sinners is the same love that sends the missionary to make that Salvation known.
2. The missionary is expected to be the very embodiment of God’s love to man.
3. He should not choose to love just those who are lovable (Matt. 9:36; Mark 14:14; 1 Cor. 13).

E. Moral courage.

1. He must have the courage to stand up for what he believes.
2. Firm standard of right and wrong are essential for the missionary.

3. He must have the courage to make his beliefs known (Gal. 2:11-17).

F. Purpose (Rom. 1:16, 15:18-20).

1. A missionary must be a man of vision.
2. His vision must be a high and worthy objective toward which he dedicates the whole course of his life.
3. He needs to have a God given vision.
 - a. He must ask for one if he does not have one from the Lord (Num. 13:30, 14:6-10; Rom. 1:16, 15:18-20).

G. Discernment.

1. This is being in tune with the Holy Spirit.
2. This is also "common sense".
3. The very continuance of his ministry often depends on his practical discernment.
4. He must be able to face up to unpleasant facts and discern the real issues at stake.
5. He must be ready to acknowledge the problems with all their complexities and know that superficial answers won't do (Acts 5:1-11, 6:1-7).
6. Don't allow the Gibeonites to deceive you (Jos. 9:3; Acts 5:1-4).

H. Zeal.

1. Enthusiasm.
2. A real missionary is really or rightly a zealot.
3. This zeal may be an intense and slow-burning but all consuming type that drives him steadily on in spite of opposition (Jer. 20: 7-10).

I. Constancy.

1. It is the one who has learned the lesson of constancy who usually holds fast.
2. He has learned to keep on in spite of discouragement.
3. The Lord as well as his co-labourers can depend on Him.
4. No missionary can enjoy real success without such perseverance (i.e., Moses, Elijah, Jesus, and Paul).

J. Leadership.

1. Missionary work calls for leaders.
2. Whether they want to or not, those who go out as missionaries have to take places of leadership.
 - a. A missionary must lead in five ways.
 - 1) Lead by example - bringing men to Christ.
 - 2) Lead converts in their spiritual development.
 - 3) Lead in the formation of a functional church.
 - 4) Lead in the training of national workers who will eventually take over the work.
 - 5) Must take initiative and responsibility.

K. Prayer.

1. The vision is born through prayer.
2. Pray for the people and the nation to which you are called
3. Expect God to act.

VIII. GOAL OF THE MISSIONARY ON THE FIELD

A. To reach the people of a particular nation and then establish them in the Word of God. The same goal as the local church itself (Eph. 4:12-16).

B. To establish a work which will ultimately be run by nationals.

1. Self-supporting.
2. Self-propogating.
3. Self-governing.

IX.TWO KINDS OF MISSIONS

A. Cross-cultural (aka foreign) missions.

1. Work that is carried out or done outside of one's national boundaries (Mark 5:19,20; Luke 8:38-39; John 1:36-50, 4:28-30).

B. Home missions.

1. Work that is carried out or done inside one's national boundaries (Mark 1:35-39; Luke 8:22-25; Acts 1:8, 8:5-8, 16:1; Gal. 4:4, 34-37).

X. HINDRANCES TO MISSIONS

A. What Is a Hindrance?

1. An obstacle, impediment, or obstruction (Webster's).
2. Anything or anyone who hinders.
3. Something which stands in your way or stops you from fulfilling the Great Commission.

B. Hindrances before going to the field.

1. Lack of finances or debt.
2. Inadequate preparation
 - a. Natural preparation.
 - 1) Have your house in order.
 - 2) Have all of your i's dotted and t's crossed.
 - b. Spiritual preparation
 - 1) You must have a personal and vital experience with Christ.
 - 2) A sharp ax (sharpened by preparation) cuts more wood faster.
3. Fear.
 - a. fear of loneliness, sickness, death.
 - b. fear of discomfort, hunger, insufficiency (not having enough).
 - c. fear of leaving home, parents, and friends for a strange land.
 - d. fear of not knowing what to expect.
 - e. fear of failure.

C. The Church.

1. Lack of vision for lost souls on the mission field.
2. Lack of leaders with a vision for missions.
3. No willingness to support missions financially.
4. Lack of prayer.

D. Doubt and unbelief.

1. Lack of faith in God will hinder anyone.
2. "But without faith it is impossible to please him: for he that cometh to God must believe that he is, and that he is a rewarder of them that diligently seek him" (Heb. 11:6).

E. A preoccupation with self (selfishness).

F. Ignorance

1. "My people are destroyed for lack of knowledge..." (Hosea 4:6)
 - a. Natural conditions in other parts of the world.
 - b. Spiritual - be prepared.

G. Theology.

1. Hyper - God will save those He wants (i.e., Calvinism).
2. Liberal - Christianity is not true and unique.

H. Disobedience to the great commission.

XI. HINDRANCES ON THE FIELD

While on the mission field, you may face some hindrances that will make you ineffective or less productive than you should be.

A. Color or race barrier

B. Language barrier

C. Differences in dress

D. Differences in mannerisms

E. Differences in culture and/or custom

F. Lack of compassion and love for the people

G. Lack of commitment to work

H. Being unsocialable or unfriendly

I. Lack of trained workers

J. Lack of discipline

K. Wrong attitudes

XII. THE PERSONAL TASK OF MISSIONS

A. Introduction to missions = the Great Commission (Matt. 28:19).

1. This verse is the central mandate of the Christian message. It is the missionary task we are called to perform.
2. In Greek the verse really says, "As you go, preach."
 - a. This means that the missionary task is an automatic assignment for all Christians.
 - b. Every Christian is to witness wherever they go in the world.

B. Every Christian is a missionary.

1. Nature dictates that like produces like.
 - a. Built into every healthy living creature is the ability and desire to reproduce. Only artificial things are sterile (e.g., mules and hybrid flowers).
 - b. Sterile things may be beautiful on the outside but aren't able to reproduce eternally lasting results.
 - 1) Churches that don't evangelize become sterile.

C. Christ calls you to be a light to the world (Matt. 5:14; John 3:19).

1. Light penetrates darkness, exposing sin.
2. Your light is either on or off. There is no such thing as a light being 1/2 on.

D. Christ's love controls and compels you (2 Cor. 5:14).

1. Not your love for Christ but His love for you that controls you. We are motivated by His sacrificial example. It compels you to love the same way.

E. Christ calls you to follow him (Matt. 4: 19).

1. To follow Christ means to be fishers of men.
2. When we have fellowship with Christ it must include "fellowship". We are called to walk in His steps and follow His example (including witnessing).

F. It is your calling (John 15: 16).

1. You were created for God's pleasure, chosen to please Him by bearing fruits.
2. You were redeemed for it (John 15:16).
3. You have been equipped for it (Eph. 6:11).
4. You have been empowered for it (John 20:22; Acts 1:8).

G. Make Christ's goal your goal (Mark 8:34)

1. Christ's goal = to draw all men unto Himself (John 12:32).
2. Christ's goal = to save the world (John 3:17).
3. As Christians we must subordinate our goals to Christ's and make them one.
4. It's not fame, fortune, family, and friends that we live for. We live "to know Christ and make Him known".
5. Missions is a lifestyle. Each day you will have opportunities to draw men to Christ.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

I. PAUL'S MISSIONARY JOURNEYS

A. First journey (46 - 48 AD) - Paul, Barnabas, and John Mark.

1. Selencia, Cyprus, Perga
2. Pisidia - Antioch, Iconium, Lystra, and Derbe
3. Antioch and the Apostolic Council (Acts 15:1-35).

B. Second journey (49 -53 AD) - Paul and Silas.

1. Syria, Cilicia, Pisidia - Derbe, Lystra (Timothy), Iconium, Antioch
2. Phrygia and Galatia, Troas
3. Macedonia - Neapolis, Philippi, Amphipolis, Appollonia, Thessalonica, and Berea
4. Greece - Athens and Corinth (Aqua and Priscilla), staying in Corinth for 1½ years.

C. Third journey 54-58 AD) - Paul.

1. Galatia and Phrygia
2. Ephesus (stayed over three years)
3. Macedonia - Greece - Macedonia
4. Troas - Miletus - Voyage to Cessarea - (Agabus) - Jerusalem

II. SOME OTHER MISSIONARIES

1. **Peter** was a missionary to the Jews.
2. **James** was a home missionary.
3. **John** was a missionary who settled in Ephesus.
4. **Thomas** was a missionary to India (settled).
5. **Matthew** was a missionary to Ethiopia (settled).
6. **Barnabas** was also a missionary.
 - a. He was a companion of Paul.
 - b. He is called an apostle (Acts 14:14).
7. **Unnamed missionaries.**
 - a. "They spread their faith wherever they went."
 - b. who were saved on the day of Pentecost.
 - c. They went out with the good news.
 - d. Acts 13 and 14.

III. COMMENTS FROM MEN OF GOD CONCERNING MISSIONS

A. Oswald Smith.

1. "The supreme task of the church is to evangelize the world".
2. "We will have all eternity to celebrate the victory but only a few hours until the sun goes down to win the battle.

B. Jerry Zirkle "The mission of the church is missions".

C. Elliott W. Carrie "This is the only generation that can reach this generation".

D. Unknown.

1. "You can give a man a fish and he can eat for a day or you can teach him to fish and

he can eat for a lifetime”.

- a. Natural food
- b. Spiritual food = the Word of God.

IV. MISSIONS TERMS

A. Missions.

1. An attitude put into action by loving our neighbors as ourselves; to send those separated and anointed by the Holy Spirit to go out into the nations of the world.
2. To advance the Kingdom of God by preaching the gospel and making disciplined followers of Jesus Christ.

B. Missionary - sent one.

1. Comes from the Latin word *mitto* which means “to send”.
2. The Greek word is *apostello*.
3. The English is apostle.

C. Apostle.

1. Sent one (Eph. 4:11), empowered to do the works of Jesus.

D. World population - 5.7 billion as of 1993.

E. People group - a significantly large grouping of individuals who perceive themselves to have a close relationship because of their shared language, religion, ethnicity, residence, occupation, class or caste, situation, etc. or combination of these.

F. Unreached people - a people group which does not have a community of Christians which can evangelize its own people without outside (cross-cultural) help (Operation World, 1993).

G. Window - “The area of the world between latitudes ten and forty degrees north of the equator covering North Africa, Middle East, and Asia. The window has in view most of the world’s areas of greatest need, most of the world’s least-reached peoples and most of the governments that oppose Christianity (Operation World, 1993).

H. Culture - the way of life of a group of people including customs, language, and art.

EVANGELIST

I. WHAT IS AN EVANGELIST? (Acts 8: 5-8)

A. The evangelist's ministry is two fold: one half of him is souls and the other half is healing.

1. The evangelist's main message is Christ; not doctrine, or religion.
2. His ministry is accompanied by healing and miracles.
3. He is a preacher and not a teacher.

B. The evangelist's emphasis is also two fold: to convert the sinners and to revive the saints.

1. The evangelist's sphere is the world.
2. His dream is for every knee to bow and every tongue to confess that He is Lord (Phil 2:10-11).
3. His ministry is also one of inspiring the saints.

C. An evangelist is one who is anointed with the Holy Ghost and power.

II. GOD'S PATTERN FOR REACHING THE UNREACHED (Acts 8: 5-8)

A. The word (gospel) is preached.

1. Faith comes for salvation by hearing the preaching of the gospel of salvation.
2. Faith comes for healing/ miracles/ deliverance by hearing the preaching on the gospel of healing/miracles/deliverance.
3. It is a spiritual law that you get what you preach.
4. God has chosen the method of preaching to save the lost and heal the sick.
 - a. Oral delivery of Gods word through preaching differs than the printed page. The Bible says faith comes by hearing preaching of God's word (Rom 10:17).
 - b. People are persuaded more by the depth of your conviction than the height of your logic.

B. The word (gospel) is confirmed by signs and wonders.

1. It's the power of God demonstrated that arrests the attention of the people.
2. People are amazed by miracles, but believe through preaching of the word
3. Signs and wonders are God's method to change nations (Rom. 15: 18-19).

III. THE PREACHING MINISTRY (Luke 4: 18)

A. The anointing to preach.

1. God anoints (empowers, helps) preachers to deliver the Gospel.
2. The preacher's partner\helper is the Holy Spirit.
 - a. He is the creator of all life.
 - b. He convicts, convinces the sinner of his lost position.
3. The preacher's personality.
 - a. Be yourself

B. The 5 P's of preaching.

1. Prayerful.
2. Positive.
3. Practical.
4. Personal.
5. Persuasive.

C. Preparation: preparing yourself.

1. Prepare your mind through study.
2. Prepare your material, know your topic inside out.
3. Prepare your heart through prayer and meditation of Gods word.

D. Penetration of the Word (Deut 6: 6-7) Amp.

1. The word is like a fire (Jer. 23:29)
2. The word is like a hammer (Jer. 23:29)
3. The word is like a sword (Heb. 4:12).

E. Key elements of effective preaching.

1. Style and delivery - often the difference between mediocre and great preaching.
 - a. Hand, facial, & eye gestures.
 - b. Paint pictures with your words.
 - c. Voice and actions: know when to speak loud or soft, high or low.
 - d. Be strong in your convictions.
 - e. Be enthusiastic, enthused with God.
 - f. Know your doctrines.
2. Flow with God, don't just preach what you want to.
3. Anticipation, dont give them everything at once (Acts 10: 44 - 46).
4. Perception. - Become a master at following the impressions of God in a service, and perceiving the faith of the people (Acts 14:7 - 10).

F. Preaching with boldness (Eph. 6:19 -20)

1. Being bold will stir up criticism, persecution, and problems, but it will bring signs and wonders and produce results (Acts 4:13, 29 - 31, Acts 19:8).
2. The word boldly and boldness is used over and over again In connection with the apostles preaching the gospel (Acts 4:13, 29 - 31, Acts 14: 3, Acts 19:8).
3. We already have the faith, the power, and the Holy Ghost, all we need now is just the boldness to proclaim it.
 - a. We have got the equipment to do the job, the reason some don't do it is because they're not bold enough to step out and do it.
 - b. Just a little more boldness in some ministers would mean The difference between victory and defeat and signs and wonders.
 - c. The Bible says we can ask God for Boldness

G. We need boldness in 3 worlds.

1. Heavenward - God - ward (Heb. 4:16, 10:19, 13:6)
2. Earthward - man - ward (Phil 1:12 - 14) (2 Cor 10:1)
3. Hellward - Satan - ward (Eph. 3:8 - 12)

H. What causes boldness.

1. Prayer - Being with Jesus (Acts 4:13)
2. Knowing God is with you. (Heb. 13:6) - Having confidence in God and His word.
3. The blood of Jesus (Heb. 10: 9)

I. Preaching with power and effect .

1. A man can transmit his thinking to the mind of another by knowledge, but knowledge alone cannot convey feelings.
 - a. Jesus taught as one that had authority (Matt. 7:29)
2. The officers said of Jesus, "Never a man spaKe like this man" (John 7:46).
3. In the garden Jesus said, " I am He" and men fell as if smitten by lightning.
 - a. Religious leaders were not able to resist the wisdom and the spirit by which

Stephen spoke. (Acts 6:10)

- b. Peter's sermon at Pentecost pricked the hearts of the hearers. (Acts 2:37)
- c. John the Baptist drew great crowds and yet had no miracles.

4. Utterance is speaking with the authority of the Spirit upon the messenger.

J. Six kinds of preachers who are ineffective at communicating.

1. The elocutionist - his sermon or speech is to display his talent as an orator rather than to accomplish the worthy goal of communication.
2. The verbal gymnast. He delights in using long polysyllabic terms, for his purpose is to display his knowledge of the language and not to communicate.
3. The oracle - He has a "know it all" attitude.
4. The hermit - He constantly mumbles to himself, is controlled by fear and gives the impression of not caring if anyone hears him or not.
5. The culprit - Seems ashamed of what he says.
6. The gibberer - He fails to communicate because he has no central thought to communicate.

K. Common mistakes young preachers make.

1. Preaching messages that are not burning in your heart.
 - a. Never walk to the pulpit without a fire in your heart.
2. Crowd - conscious
 - a. Concentrate on the hungry persons.
 - b. Question a complacent crowd.
 - c. Use illustrations with people in the crowd asking them to the front.
 - d. Never become angry at facial expressions.
3. Lack of confidence
 - a. Know you are called to heal and deliver.
 - b. There's much more on people's minds than you.
 - c. Remember, the people will always react to what you project in the pulpit.
4. Lengthy preaching
 - a. It's better to have the people shouting for more than wishing you would stop.
 - b. Don't wear people out.
 - c. Keep your sermon brief enough to be enjoyed.
 - d. Leave time for God to move after the preaching.

L. Helpful hints.

1. Speak only on subjects you have knowledge of.
2. Keep good eye contact with the people.
3. Keep your mind on your subject, not the people.
4. Be all things to all men - speak wise to the wise and simple to the simple.
5. Be sensitive to the leading of the Holy Spirit.
6. Dress properly and look and smell good. Remember people will judge you naturally more than spiritually.
7. Never let another person in the congregation get possession of the microphone.
8. Learn to go into the world and the mind of the listeners.
9. Whatever you are uncomfortable with, don't do it.

IV. MINISTERING IN A CHURCH

A. Several things that make a church service significant.

1. Establish a list of priorities.

2. Discern the direction you feel God wants the service to go.
3. Do not let the people control the climate of the evening.
4. Start the service on time.
5. Keep the service moving and do not let it lag and become uninteresting.
6. Take charge of the service with confidence.
7. Acknowledge other ministers or men of God in the service.
8. Always be an example during praise and worship.
9. Give attention to making strong altar calls.

B. Proper ministerial etiquette for church service.

1. Honor authority, the pastor.
2. Don't criticize.
3. Don't counsel anyone without permission.
4. Don't take special offerings without permission.

V. THE HEALING MINISTRY

A. In every minister's heart and mind healing must be forever settled as the will of God for all.

1. Healing is in the covenant, the atonement, the ministry of Christ, the commission of Christ and in the early church.
2. If it is God's will for some to be sick then it is also God's will for some to be sinners.
3. Three questions and answers that every minister should lock into his spirit concerning healing (Ex. 15:26).
 - a. Is God the healer? Yes.
 - b. Whom will God heal? All.
 - c. When will God heal? Now
4. Every minister should have a strong foundation of faith in the area of healing.

B. Three categories of healing - Jesus healed people three ways.

1. **Through faith** - in 10 of 19 individual healed cases in the gospels people were healed through faith (Matt. 9:27-29, Mark 10:46-52).
2. **Through the gifts/manifestations of the Holy Spirit** (1 Cor. 12:7 - 11).
3. Jesus was anointed with the Holy Ghost (Acts 10: 38, John 5:1-9).
 - a. Covet the gifts earnestly (1 Cor. 12: 31).
 - b. Desire them (1 Cor. 14: 1).
 - c. Make yourself available (Acts 9: 10).
 - d. Pray (Acts 28: 8 - 9).
 - e. When the gifts are in operation you don't need to give much instruction.
 - f. Note the difference between John 5: 8 and Acts 14: 7 - 10.
4. **Through the anointing** or transfer of virtue/power.
 - a. Jesus was anointed with virtue or power (Acts 10:38, Mark 5: 30, Matt 14:30).
 - b. Paul was anointed with virtue or power (Acts 19: 11 - 12).

C. How to activate the power of God.

1. Stir up the gift God has placed within you (2 Tim 1:6).
 - a. Don't just act on the Word in a dry fashion or just because you saw or heard how someone else did it. But pray and meditate on the scriptures that pertain to your

situation until the spirit of truth gets a hold of your spirit and becomes a part of you, so that you know that what you are about to do is right.

- b. When that truth occupies your thoughts and brings you joy and peace, practice it, because that's faith, and the Lord is going to work with you to confirm His word.
2. Then you will reach that point of knowing beyond a shadow of doubt that healing and miracles will occur.

D. Ways to release the power of God.

1. Laying on of hands (Mark 1:41, 16:18, Acts 4:13, 29 - 31, Acts 28: 8).
 - a. A point of contact.
 - 1) Get the sick in a position to receive their healing by giving them instructions.
 - 2) Speak to them with assurance and authority.
 - 3) Locate their level of faith by asking them (Mark 10: 51) (Matt. 9:28) (John 5:6).
2. Speak the Word (Matt. 8:16) (Matt. 8:8,13) or teach them to speak.
 - a. Rebuke devils (Matt. 8:16).
 - b. Rebuke sickness/ disease (Luke 4:39).
 - c. Demand the healing (John 14:13-14) using the Names of Jesus (Mark 16:17).
 - d. You don't find Jesus or the disciple praying for the sick because they were authorized to heal the sick.
3. Tell them to act (this includes confession) - (Luke 17:11 -19, Acts 14:7 - 10).
4. Do something yourself (Acts 3: 7).
5. Anoint them with oil (James 5: 14 -15).
6. Laying on of handkerchiefs (Acts 19:11 - 12).
 - a. You can be anointed to do this.
 - b. Or you can do it by faith using the handkerchiefs as a point of contact.
7. Faith and the anointing is what makes all these things work.
8. Releasing the power en masse.
 - a. Tell the people to lay hands on themselves.
 - b. Tell them to tell God what they want (Mark 10: 51).
 - c. Thank God for hearing you (John 11: 41 - 42).
 - d. Ask God to confirm His Word. (Mark 16: 20) and to stretch forth His hand to heal. (Acts 4: 30) that Jesus Christ may be glorified and that the people may know of God's love for them.
 - e. Break the power of the devil-rebuke all sickness and disease by the authority of the great commission, the Word of God, and the Name of Jesus.
 - f. Loose healing, speak healing, command healing.

E. Helpful hints.

1. You can be filled with love and compassion for the people.
2. As you pray from the platform you can become charged with the power of God.
3. Perceive the faith of the people as you are preaching.
4. Tell the people to listen, to believe, and to do.
5. Make a declaration to speak their faith.
6. Faith is believing what God said He will do.
7. Always remember that when you want what God wants for the same reason He wants it (to reach the unreached), then all of heaven is behind you.
8. Your attitude should be: " I don't care about anything except helping people ".
9. Love carries the message and God will show you how to deliver a message in love to the people.

10. God so full of eager yearning to show Himself strong in the midst of the heathen.

F. Healing and miracle power scriptures.

(Luke 24:49, Acts 1:8, 2:22, & 43, 3:1-8, 4:3 & 8-10, 15:12, 16:16-18, 19:11-12, 28:8-9; Matt 10:1,8; Luke 9:1, 10:9-19; Mark 16:15-20, Mark 6:12-13; John 14:12, Rom 15: 18-19; 1Cor. 2:4-5, 4:20; 1 Thes 1:5)

G. Individual healing and miracle scriptures.

(Matt 8:1-4, 5-13, 14-17, 28-34, 9: 1-8, 18-26, 2;7-31, 32-34, 12:9-14, 22, 15:21-28, 17:14-21, Matt. 20:29-34, Mark 1:212-28, 29-34, 40-45, 2:1 -12, Mark 3: 1-6, 5:1-20, 21-43, 7:24-30, 31-37, Mark 8:22-26, 9:14-29, 10:46-52. Luke 4: 31-37, 38-41, 5:12-15, 17-26, 6:6-11, Luke 7:1-10, 11-17, 8:26-39, 40-56, 9:37-43, 11:14, 13:10-17, 14:1-6 17:11-19, 18:35-43, 22:51, John 4:46-54, 5:1-9, 9:1-7, 11:1-45).

VI. OPEN AIR EVANGELISM

A. Crusade preparation.

1. Decide the type of evangelistic attack suitable for the area (mass, street, church, another building, tent)
2. Determine the type of publicity needed in the area. (announcements in churches, radio, television, posters, hand bills, banners, newspaper ads, traditional herald messages in the area.)
3. Determine dates of crusade and make sure they do not conflict with other important events.
4. Obtain written permission from authorities for use of crusade ground.
5. Depend on the Holy Spirit.
6. Personal - (workers).
 - a. Allow yourself sufficient time for planning preparation and the necessary contacts.
 - b. If you have a member on your team who is good in handling the groundwork of a crusade, use him/her.
 - c. Prepare training sessions to train Christians in the area - find out their needs.
 - 1) Cause the people to understand that the cause is their responsibility and they must do the work.
 - 2) You are just a catalyst to stir things up.
 - d. Worker training
 - 1) Counseling
 - 2) Control of crowds
 - 3) Placement on the grounds
 - 4) How to test miracles and healings
 - 5) How to find testimonies.
 - 6) Special workers for the bottom of the ramp or stairs of platform.
 - 7) Special workers on the platform

7. Physical Set Up

- a. Platform
- b. Altar area
- c. Sound system
- d. Electric power supply

8. Finances

- a. Have a clear understanding with others involved.

b. Plan and Budget

9. Prayer

B. Crusade period.

1. Music/singing

2. Testimonies

3. The message

4. The messenger

5. Counseling

6. Daily convert classes

7. Follow up

8. Offerings

MINISTRY OF HELPS

I. WHAT IS THE MINISTRY OF HELPS

A. To provide assistance to another; to help others.

B. The Ministry of Helps Has Its Beginning/Origin in the Garden of Eden.

1. "And the Lord God took the man [the first man], and put him in the garden of Eden **to dress it and keep it**" (Gen 2:15).
2. "...I will make a **helper** [the first woman] suitable for him" (Gen 2:18).

II. THE MINISTRY OF HELPS IS A CALLING

A. God has called and set it in the body. (1 Cor 12:27-28).

1. "And God hath set some in the church, first apostles, secondarily prophets, thirdly teachers, after that miracles, then gifts of healings, **helps**, governments, diversities of tongues" (v. 28).
 - a. Helps is a supernatural gift set in the church to uphold things.
 - b. It's taking care of spiritual things in the natural.

B. The ministry of helps is part of the body.

- a. "For as the body is one, and hath many members, and all the members of that one body, being many, are one body: so also is Christ" (1 Cor. 12:12).
- b. All have the same value, but a different function (1 Cor 12:14-17).
- c. Every Christian has his God-given function (1 Cor 12:18).
- d. God has arranged the parts in the body, everyone of them, just as **He** wants them to be (1 Cor. 12:18).

III. GRACE IS GIVEN FOR YOUR GIFT

A. Grace is undeserved favor; it is that which affords joy and pleasure. grace is also regarded as the sustaining influence enabling the believer to persevere in the christian life.

1. Grace in the midst of persecution (Acts 11:19-21).
 - a. "And **the hand of the Lord was with them...**" (v. 21) as they were scattered abroad, teaching and preaching as they went.
 - b. "...and a great number believed, and turned unto the Lord" (v. 21).
 - 1) The grace of God caused the increase to come.
2. Barnabus in Antioch (sent by the church in Jerusalem to check on reports of Gentiles getting saved).
 - a. "Who, when he came, and had seen **the grace of God**, was glad, exhorted them all, that with purpose of heart they would cleave unto the Lord (Acts 11:23).
 - 1) The grace of God was taken as proof of the Gentiles' relationship with Christ.

B. Areas in which you need grace.

1. You need grace when you are working in an area which is physically difficult at times (ie., set up equipment, carry boxes, etc).
2. You need grace when your leaders appear not to appreciate you or recognize your work or effort.
 - a. Your work is unto the Lord not men.
 - b. Keep your soul/emotions in check. Cast down imaginations (2 Cor. 10:5), walk in love (1 Cor 13), and take no offense!
 - c. Watch your mouth (James 3:3) for "Death and life are in the power of the tongue..." (Proverbs 18:21).

C. Grace is given to us by Christ (Eph. 4:7,8).

1. We each are given grace "according to the measure of the gift of Christ (v. 7).

2. He gave us the grace (through gifts) when He ascended (v. 8).

IV. PURPOSE OF THE GIFT (EPH 4:11-12)

A. You play an important part - the natural.

1. To prepare God's people for works of service.

B. God's grace and gifts are to be used to help build the body of Christ - the spiritual.

1. To perfect the saints.

2. For the work of the ministry.

3. To edify the Body of Christ.

C. The effect of the two coming together is explosive.

1. Will cause growth.

a. "...unto the measure of the stature of the fulness of Christ" (v. 12).

b. "may grow up into him in all things, which is the head, even Christ (v. 15).

2. Will protect the believer (v. 13).

a. Will no longer be "tossed to and fro...by every wind of doctrine.."

b. Will no longer be "tossed to and fro,... by the sleight of men, and cunning craftiness, whereby they lie in wait to deceive".

V. MAKE YOUR CALLING AND ELECTION SURE

"Therefore, my brothers, be all the more eager to make your calling and election sure. For if you do these things, you will **never fall**, and you will receive a rich welcome into the eternal kingdom of our Lord and Savior Jesus Christ" (2 Pet.1:10).

A. The ingredients (2 Pet 1:3-5).

1. Diligence (persistent effort or work)

2. Virtue (moral excellence and uprightness)

3. Knowledge

4. Temperance (self-control in speech and conduct)

5. Patience

6. Godliness

a. "...you and your fellow leaders are to consecrate yourself..." (1 Chron. 15:12-15)

b. "...you are a chosen people, a royal priesthood, a holy nation, a people belonging to God..." (1 Pet. 2:9).

7. Brotherly Kindness

8. Charity (Love)

9. Quick to hear and slow to speak.

VI. HOW TO WORK WITH YOUR LEADER

A. A leader must have the following character qualities.

1. Be Honest. Be Faithful. Be Loyal. Be Humble. Take initiatives. Walk in love all the time.

B. Each leader is different; learn what each expects and needs.

1. Catch his/her spirit & vision.

2. Ignore his/her humanity and submit to the spirituality.

VII. YOU CAN ONLY CLIMB A LADDER FROM THE BOTTOM, NEVER FROM THE TOP

A. A leader can only take people where he himself has been.

B. You must physically walk up the ladder for yourself, leading the people.

C. You must also be able to lead the people spiritually.

1. Vision (God-given vision) is a necessity.

2. A leader can take people to a place where he has never physically been before, but

he can never take them where he has not spiritually been or seen.

VIII. WHAT YOU SHOULD DO AS A MINISTRY OF HELPS WORKER

- A. Create an atmosphere for the word to go forth.
- B. Strive for excellence.
- C. Share your knowledge/work as a team.
- D. Always look out to help others (preferably by suggestion).
- E. Keep the peace with all.
- F. Be orderly and avoid confusion; if you don't, it will open the door to the devil.
- G. Be polite and courteous.
- H. Always make yourself available.
- I. Look neat.
- J. Know where your authority stops.
- K. Do your work unto the Lord.
 1. "Not in the way of eye service (as if they were watching you) and only to please men, but as servants of Christ, doing the will of God heartily and with your whole soul" (Eph 6:6-7, Amp).
 2. "Rendering service readily with goodwill, as to the Lord and not to men" (Eph 6:7).
 3. "We are not trying to please men but God, who tests our heart" (1 Thes. 2:4).

IX. WHAT YOU SHOULD NOT DO AS A MINISTRY OF HELPS WORKER

- A. Don't seek for honor.
- B. Don't seek for acknowledgement
- C. Don't seek for recognition.
- D. Don't feel indispensable.
- E. Don't be a lover of money, for "the love of money is the root of all evil" (1 Tim. 6:10).
- F. Don't show favoritism. Don't be a respecter of persons.

X. THE MINISTRY OF HELPS IS A WAY OF LIFE

- A. The helps minister stands between the minister/ leader and the congregation/people.
 1. Serves the minister; holds up his hands (Moses).
 2. Serves the congregation/people (ie., usher, praise & worship, children's worker, etc).
- B. The helps minister works as unto the Lord.

XI. HELPS = SERVANTHOOD

- A. Christ came as a servant (Matt. 20:28).
- B. If Christ came as a servant, then we too are to be servants (Matt. 20:26,27).
- C. Watch self-exaltation.
 1. "Also a dispute arose among them as to which of them was considered to be greatest But I am among you as one who serves" (Luke 22:24).
 2. "The greatest among you will be your servant. For whoever exalts himself will be humbled, and whoever humbles himself will be exalted" (Matt. 23:11).

D. Humility is an essential part of serving.

1. Humility is the place of total dependence on God, not trusting in fame, position, or ability. It is when you submit or yield to what God has set for you or before you.
2. Jesus humbled himself unto death (Phil 2:8).

XII. JESUS' DISCIPLES SERVED

- A. The disciples were given the task of feeding/serving the five thousand (Mark 8:6).**
- B. They cleaned up after everyone was fed (Mark 8:8).**
- C. The disciples went ahead of Jesus to prepare the passover (Mark 14:12-16).**

XIII. WHO MINISTERED TO THE NEEDS OF JESUS**A. An adulteress sinful women (Luke 7:37).**

1. **HOW** - she used her hair, hair was an element of personal beauty. She took a symbol of beauty and wiped His feet (Smith Bible Dictionary).
2. With **WHAT** - using her tears and perfume she was washing his feet.
3. Footwashing - showed hospitality, and humility, especially if performed by the the host of the house that you are entering. It is ironic that the common custom for the Hebrews was not done in the case of the Pharasis to Jesus. It was a discourtesy to Jesus.
4. **WHY** Jesus said "... her sins which are many are forgiven for she (Luke 7:47)
 - a. Loved much.
 - b. Received much forgiveness.

B. Many other women ministered to Jesus.

1. Many women were there, watching from a distance. They had followed Jesus from Galilee to **care for his needs** (Matt. 27:55).
2. In Galilee these women had followed him and **cared for his needs** (Mark 15:41).
3. A women came with an alabaster jar of very expensive perfume, made of spikenard. She broke the jar and poured the perfume on his head (Mark 14:3).
4. Other women were helping to support Him out of their own means (Luke 8:3).

C. His disciples (See XI)**XIV. HELPS MINISTERS IN THE NEW TESTAMENT**

- A. The disciples were concerned about widows and distribution of the daily food. Seven men chosen who are full of faith and the Holy Spirit to take care of this task of waiting on tables. This enabled the disciples to pray and preach the word. Stephen was one (Act 6:8). a man full of grace and power, did great wonders and miraculous signs among the people. v10...but they could not stand up against his wisdom or the Spirit by which he spoke.**
- B. Household of Stephenas - they have devoted themselves to the service of saints. (1 Cor.16:15)**
- C. Aquila and Priscilla (1 Cor 16:19) greet you warmly in the Lord, and so does the church that meets at their house.**
- D. The church that met in their house took a commitment of helps ministry. It takes a lot to have church service in ones home.**

XV. OLD TESTAMENT MINISTRY OF HELPS

- A. Term Used: Armor bearer- one who stands besides his leader/or one in charge. To assist that leader. To protect him even into battle.**
 1. Jonathan and his Armor Bearer (1 Sam 14:12-17).
 - a. His attitude towards his leader.
 - 1) v7 (NIV) "do all that you have in mind"
 - 2) "go ahead; I am with you heart and soul.
 - 3) He shows he is supporting/**helping** his leader.
 - b. Later he himself benefits in the victory (Sam. 14:14).
- B. David served Saul in the ministry of helps (1 Sam 16:14).**

1. David served Saul and ministered in music as a music minister (1 Sam 16:16-18)
2. Davids served Saul as his Armour Bearer (1 Sam 16:21).

C. David & the ministry of helps.

1. Davids' chiefs gave him strong support/**help** (1 Chr. 11:10).
 - a. Fought with David in battle.
2. Davids' men fought many physical battles for him.
 - a. We should support our leaders in battles also, with prayer!
3. Risked their lives to get David a drink of water.
 - a. Three mighty men of David (1 Chr.11:7).
 - 1) Acts of courage - killed hundreds (1 Chr.11:11-23).
 - 2) David was so moved that his men would risk their own blood he could not drink the water, but offered it up to God.
 - b. Many more ,joined/**helped** David (1 Chr.12:16).
 - 1) They became the leaders of his raiding band.
 - 2) Undivided loyalty (1 Chr.12:33).
 - 3) Volunteers to serve (1 Chr.12:38).
 - 4) Unity - Fully determined to make David king.

D. NEHEMIAH (a cupbearer himself) Drinks wine before the king in case it is Poisonous.

1. His loyalty to king brought him favor to carry out the vision of God, in rebuilding the wall. Received letter and timber (Neh. 2:8).
2. Workers/**helpers** followed (Neh. 2:18) Nehemiah told them the vision and the provision God had already provided.
 - a. Leaders: Keep the vision before the people and always share the good reports.
 - b. Followers will follow the leaders better when they see where they are going. (i.e. vision and plan, goal)

E. NAAMAN, A servant of the king (2 Kings 5:1).

1. Commander of the army to the king.
2. Great man in the sight of his master, highly regarded.
3. Through him, victory was won, a valiant soldier.
4. Had leprosy, but still used by the king (Leprosy usually ostracized). Must have been well liked by leader/king.
5. Had weakness of pride 2 Kings 5:11 Wanted healing his way.
6. But later showed gratitude 2 Kings 5:15 and offered gift.
7. Servant girl of Naaman's held in captivity but still loyal to her leader/owner. She played part in Naaman's healing by telling with about the prophet (2 Kings 5:3).
8. Watch attitudes of the heart.
9. Pride, unforgiveness, not walking in love.

F. GEHAZI - Servant of Elisha (bad minister of helps) (2 Kings 4:27).

1. Started off as a good servant - but heart was changed to steal and lie.
2. Pushed the woman away - a question of protecting the leader or a lack of human compassion.
3. Follows orders (2 Kings 4:29) Run and lay staff.
4. Lying, (2 Kings 5:22). Lied when he said "my master sent me".
5. Loves money. Covetous (easily desired money)
6. Steals - took silver and clothing (v 23).

7. Lying again - told Elisha he didn't go anywhere (no honesty!).
8. Hides his sin - hid in his house.
9. The fall of a servant - punishment with leprosy (2 Kings 5:27).

XVI.SOME SPECIFIC AREAS OF HELPS IN THE MINISTRY OR CHURCH

- A. Ushering - including set up/tear down, music, drama, outreach - street, hospitals, prisons.**
- B. Technical.**
- C. Nursery or children's/youth.**

XVII.SOME SPECIFIC AREAS OF HELPS IN SCHOOL MINISTRY

- A. Set-up equipment or breakdown equipment, technical, tape duplication.**
- B. Book keeping, book distribution.**

PASTOR

I. INTRODUCTION:

The Purpose of the class is to instill more confidence so that you can function more effectively in the position and office of Pastor.

A. Definition: Pastoral Ministry is one of the gifts given to the Body of Christ. (Eph. 4:11-15)

1. To prepare Gods people for works of service.
2. To edify the Body of Christ.
3. To lead the saints to perfection (Maturity).

II. JESUS THE PERFECT EXAMPLE IN THE PASTORAL MINISTRY, THE GOOD SHEPHERD (John 10:14-16).

A. His mission was to seek and save the lost (Luke 19:10).

B. He met needs by preaching, teaching, healing and discipling.

C. The Pastor is expected to follow the example of Jesus as he leads his people (1 Cor. 11:1).

III. THE PASTORS CALLING

A. Recognizing the call (be sure you are doing what you are called to do).

B. It is a Holy calling from a Holy God. Must be kept pure and undefiled (2 Tim. 1:9).

IV. THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE MINISTRY, SPIRITUAL AND PHYSICAL

A. Biblical requirements - character (1 Tim. 3).

1. The Pastor's spouse.

B. Physical and mental fitness. (Guard your health).

V. THE WORK OF THE MINISTRY

A. The Pastor is to tend, feed and teach his people, looking after those entrusted to his care (1 Pet. 5:1-4).

B. Personal experiences with God will enable him to minister more effectively.

C. Be an example of what you preach and teach, practice what you preach and preach what you practice.

VI. PREPARATION FOR THE MINISTRY

A. SPIRITUAL - Maintain a constant devotional life. The Bible is your main text book but you also need a concordance, Bible dictionary, bible translations, word study books, atlases encyclopedias, devotional books etc.

B. INTELLECTUAL - Neglect no field of knowledge or opportunity of training in the ministry.

VII. ATTITUDE OF THE PASTOR.

A. Never consider yourself to have attained all that there is to know, be teachable.

B. Keep growing.

C. Be humble - know how to react to criticism.

D. Be a good listener.

E. Create opportunities for the growth of your people.

F. You cannot do everything, teach others to do the work of the ministry.

G. Guard against neglect (Ez. 34:2-10, Jer. 23:1-2).

VIII. THE HEART OF THE PASTOR

A. A heart like God to feed the people with knowledge and understanding (Jer. 3:15).

B. A heart of love and compassion. The heart of a shepherd and not a hireling (John 10:11-16).

IX. CHURCH ORGANISATION - Setting up the machinery

A. Local church government.

B. Church administration is the operation of that machinery.

C. Necessary for maximum efficiency, let all things be done decently and in order (1 Cor. 14:33,40).

D. Good church structure requires membership of the congregation.

X. ETHICS AND ETIQUETTE

A. The Pastors role concerning the finance of the Church (tithes, offering's, pledges).

B. Pastor's relationship with other Pastors.

C. Relationship between the Pastor and Workers.

D. Counseling (Pro. 15:22).

E. Appointment and dismissal of staff.

F. Visitation of members, home and hospital visits.

G. Resigning and leaving a position, resigning procedures to be observed.

H. Guest Ministers.

1. How to play host to a guest minister,

2. How to behave as a guest minister, platform etiquette.

I. Accountability.

XI. SERMON PREPARATION. (Types of sermons)

A. Topical, textual, expository.

CHILDREN

I. INTRODUCTION: TEACHING CHILDREN

Teaching God's Word to children is one of the most wonderful and rewarding ministries in the world. It is a big privilege to help children understand the truth God has revealed in His Word. These truths are relevant and important for their lives as well as ours. Teaching children God's Word not only concerns the content of the message and the method he/she uses but also be the life of the teacher. It is impossible to separate the teacher from the message. Your life must speak louder than your lips. Children need an example and are influenced by your life especially if they love and respect you. (Phil. 1:27, Titus 2:12).

No one is perfect and therefore some of the qualifications of a teacher are qualities which will develop and mature through prayer, obedience and experience (1 Tim. 4:12-16). You cannot tell the children about Jesus if you do not know Him yourself. You as a teacher must be able to say with assurance and confidence "I know whom I've believe (2 Tim. 1:12). You must walk in fellowship and be yielded to Christ for Him to use you and. You are to be separated from the World and sin. Jesus must have first place in your life. (Phil. 1:21).

II. MUST HAVE CONVICTION CONCERNING

- A. The Word of God.**
- B. The Work of God.**
- C. The Will of God.**

III. BE COMPASSIONATE

- A. You will never be a real worker if you do not have passion for lost souls to whom you take the Gospel.**
- B. Love is the language children understand well. They know whether you love them or not, love will make you a good listener, approachable patience and kind.**
- C. Compassion will make you pray for the children you teach individually by bringing their needs and problems to the Lord. There may be children in the class nobody prays and loved unless you do.**

IV. DEFINITION

- A. Children are an heritage of the Lord and the fruit of the womb is his reward (Ps. 127:3).**
- B. Children should be trained, to love, respect and obey, God's commandments (Eph 6:1-3).**
- C. Use God's method to train up children. (Prov. 22:6, Eph. 6:4, 2 Tim. 3:15).**

V. LEAD AND TRAIN CHILDREN TO THE LORD

- A. Children should accept Jesus Christ as their Lord and Savior early in life.**
 - 1. How to lead children to Christ
 - 2. The need of a Savior (Rom. 3:23) (Isa, 53:6).
 - 3. Gods way to salvation (John 14:6, 1 Cor 15:3-4, Heb. 9:22).
- B. Ask questions to make sure they understand what you have been teaching.**
 - 1. **Who** is Jesus.
 - 2. **What** was Jesus sent to do for you?
 - 3. **Why** is Jesus the only one who could die for your sin.
 - 4. **What** happened to Jesus after He died?

C. Love, care, praise and bless your child more than scolding.

- 1. The best way to teach a child is with love and discipline. Discipline with no love harms

a child.

D. Submission to authority must be taught.

1. It is vital that our children learn early in life that there is a consequence for their disobedience and a reward for their obedience.

E. Correct children wisely.

1. Maintain good fellowship with children if they are going to respect you and receive your discipline, Rev. 2:3,4 Illustrates how Jesus disciplined the churches by complimenting, correcting and encouraging them.

VI. PRINCIPLES TO GOOD DISCIPLINE.

The Bible gives us a standard to follow (Rom.13:1-7). Submitting to the law of the land is positive not negative.

A. When discipline is necessary.

1. Follow Biblical principles (Prov. 19:18).
2. Always be in control both verbally and physically, do not discipline in anger.
 - a. (Prov.3:1-12)
 - b. (Prov.12:1)
 - c. (Prov.29:15,17)
3. Obedient children in the Bible
 - a. Jesus, Moses, Samuel, David, Joseph, Namaan's maid.
 - b. The boy with 5 loaves and 2 fish.

VII. IN CONCLUSION

A. Jesus spent part of his ministry, helping training and teaching children.

B. Jesus taught His disciples to love and respect children and not to offend them (Matt. 18:1-14).

C. They had forgotten their previous lesson but Jesus demonstrated the importance of children. He called them into his arms and blessed them. Saying suffer little children to come and forbid them not.

D. To be a good, faithful children worker, you must imitate our Lord and Savior and walk in love (Eph. 5:1).