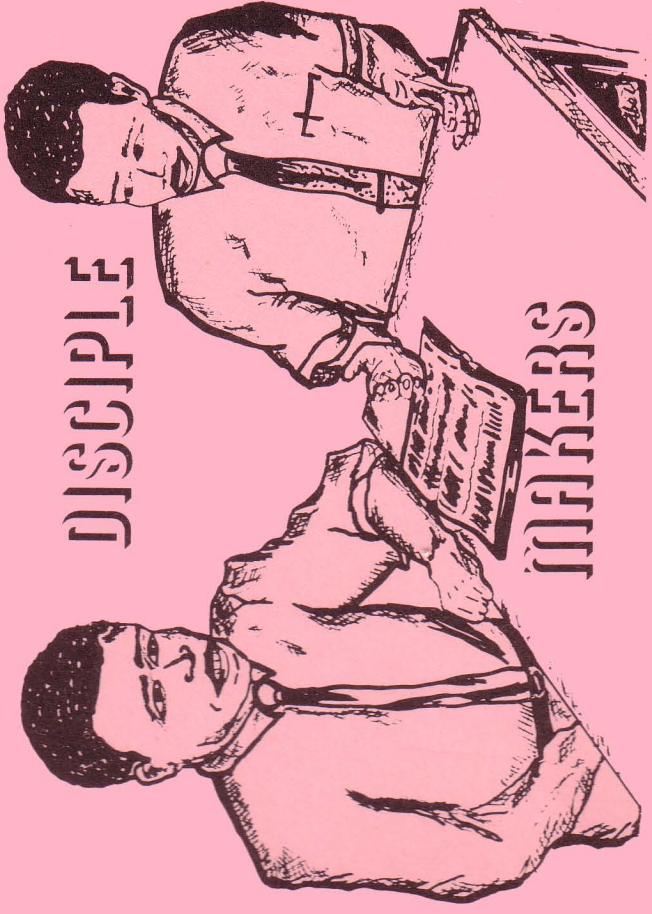


GUIDEBOOK

FOR

DISCIPLE

MAKERS



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ASSURANCE OF SALVATION

Goal of Session: That the disciple will know what his decision to receive Christ means, and have assurance of his salvation.

Objectives of the Session:

1. To define the Gospel and present its essential elements to the disciples so he will know what he has done in his decision to follow Christ.
2. To give assurance of this salvation found in Christ.

I. God's Plan of Salvation

- A. The Gospel Defined.
 1. Romans 1:16; I Corinthians 15:3-4; Ephesians 2:4-9
 2. The Gospel is that Jesus Christ died on the cross for our sins, that He was buried, and that He is alive today. He is today in Heaven at the right hand of God. The Good News is that this salvation is a free gift from God.

B. The Gospel Explained.

1. God wants to accept you but your debt stands in the way.
 - a. Your sin caused your debt (Romans 3:23)
 - b. Sin causes you to rebel against God (I John 3:4)
 - c. God will judge you for this sin (Hebrews 9:27)
2. Jesus gave Himself to pay your debt.
 - a. Jesus is God's gift to you (John 3:16)
 - b. Jesus sacrificed His perfect life to pay your debt (I Peter 2:24)
 - c. Jesus defeated death and came back to life (Matthew 28:6)
3. Receive Jesus and God will accept you.
 - a. Turn to God by renouncing your sin (Acts 3:19)
 - b. Give yourself to Jesus (Acts 16:31)
 - c. Ask Jesus to come into your heart (Revelation 3:10)

II. The Assurance of Salvation

Can one really be sure of salvation? Yes. Paul writes, "Examine yourselves, whether ye be in the faith" (I Corinthians 13:5). The assurance of salvation is one of God's beautiful gifts. But how can one have the assurance of salvation?

A. The Tests of Assurance of Salvation

1. Obedience; I John 2:3,4; Do you obey the Word of God?
2. Love for Christians; I John 2:9; Do you love God's people?
3. Love for God's Word; Psalm 19:8-10; Do you love God's Word?
4. Desire to Worship; Psalm 122:1; Do you love God's house?
5. Fruit of the Spirit; Galatians 5:22; Do you have the fruit of the Spirit?
6. God's Spirit; Romans 8:16-17; Do you have God's Spirit in you?
7. Changes in your life; II Corinthians 5:17; Do you see changes taking place in your life?

B. Activities

1. Ask the disciples to tell you how he knows he is a Christian.
2. Have the disciple to explain his conversion experience to another person.
3. Encourage the disciple to write down the date and place of his conversion. Then when doubts arise, he can recall that he did receive Christ and God promises to give salvation to those who believe. (John 1:12)
4. Memorize John 10:28-19.

IV. God's Plan For Your Life

- A. First, God's plan for your life is that you get to know Him. Since knowing Him comes about in two ways, you should read about Him in your Bible and talk with Him in prayer. (Phil. 3:10)
- B. Secondly, God's plan is that we learn to live by faith (Romans 1:17). Read Hebrews 11, for a Biblical account of our Heroes of the Faith. See also Psalm 90 for a set of principles to live by.
- C. Thirdly, we are to be transformed into the image of God's Son, Jesus (Romans 8:28-29). At the end of your life, you are to look or resemble Jesus. How is this done? By suffering, financial pressures, devotional times, sicknesses and accidents. Also, faithful parents and teachers will counsel you in how to live like Jesus. We are going to be molded and shaped into Christ's image.
- D. Fourthly, God's plan for your life is that you join a church and exercise your gift in that church.
- E. Fifthly, God's plan for your life is that you be a spiritual reproducer.

Three Reasons Why Many are Not Spiritual Reproducers

1. Immaturity as a Christian
2. Sin in the life of a Christian
3. A lack of a daily relationship with Jesus Christ

Conclusion: Why not right now you bow your head and ask God to give you a ministry of making disciples. Look around you, are there some interested people in your church, school, office, or group who want to grow into maturity with Christ?

Perhaps, God has allowed you to lead someone to His Son, Jesus, that person could be the very one God wants you to disciple. In your busy life, surely you can help at least one to grow and mature in Christ.

Activities:

1. Review with the disciple the fact that for his life to count, he has to die to self and stop living his own way. He has to commit himself to doing things according to God's plan.
2. In the eyes of most people, he is now further along in his Christian growth than 50% of the people in the church (as a result of these studies). What is he going to do now? Encourage him to commit himself to spiritual reproduction.
3. In Number IV, God's Plan For Your Life, what seems to be the major point of the disciple's weakness? Point the weakness out to him and ask him what he plans to do about it.
4. Memorize John 12:24.

LORDSHIP OF CHRIST

Goal of Session: That the disciple will understand the Biblical teaching concerning the Lordship of Christ and in obedience and faith will submit to Him.

Objectives of the Session:

To establish Christ as Lord in the disciple's life.

Introduction: The Bible teaches that Jesus must not only be our Saviour but also our Lord. This teaching is one of the most important teachings a disciple can be taught. Far too many times pastors, evangelists, and church leaders fail to emphasize this teaching and the result is mediocrity, lukewarmness, and frustration. The New Testament presents Jesus as the LORD Jesus Christ, therefore, if He is not Lord of all, He is not Lord at all.

I. Jesus is Lord of All

A. Who is ruling and controlling our universe?

1. Jesus is King over all (Psalm 103:19)
2. Jesus controls all governments (Proverbs 21:1)
3. He is in control of all things (Daniel 2:20-23)

B. What four steps did Christ take in order to provide salvation for you and me? (Philippians 2:5-8)

1. He emptied Himself. (v.7)
2. He became a servant (v. 7)
3. He humbled Himself (v. 8)
4. He was obedient (v. 8)

C. How did God respond to Christ's attitude in life of "not my will but thine?" (Philippians 2:9,10)

D. What should be a disciple's response to such a Saviour? (Romans 12:1)

E. According to Matthew 7:21 and Luke 6:46, what will be the evidence of Christ's Lordship in my life?

F. Does making Jesus Lord cost?

1. Peter and Andrew (Matthew 4:18-20)
2. The rich young ruler was faced with a decision, Luke 18:18-28 and Matthew 6:24.

G. How did following Christ affect the Apostle Paul's value system? (Phil. 3:4-8)

II. Jesus is Our LORD. Therefore, to submit to Him, we must

A. Surrender all I possess to Him (Luke 14:33)

B. Give Jesus control over all my plans

C. Recognize His way as best for me whether I understand the way or not

D. Acknowledge Him as Lord in every circumstance.

Conclusion: The issue of the Lordship of Christ is the most important in every Christian's life. The disciple must submit to Him daily. Jesus wants only the best for me; therefore, I need not be afraid to submit to Him.

Activities:

1. Define at least one area in the disciple's life that is yet uncommitted to the Lordship of Jesus. Discuss this area and how this too must be submitted. Pray with the disciple that this uncommitted area will also be placed under submission.
2. Study Colossians 1:18 and Mark 8:34 with the disciple.
3. Memorize Mark 8:34.

GOD'S PLAN FOR YOUR LIFE

Goal for Session: That the disciple understand God has a definite plan for his life and that that plan is one of abundant living.

Objectives of the Sessions:

1. To show the disciple the choices he now faces (living for Him or living for himself).
2. To show the abundant living plan for his life.
3. To challenge him to accept the abundant living plan as the master for his life.

Introduction: This is the last session in this course. It's been a long time since we discussed "Assurance of Salvation"! I trust these sessions have caused you and the disciple to commit yourselves to living totally for God.

The question now is this: "Where do we go from here?" Session 16 is structured to help you answer that question. The disciple should be able to leave the session feeling that he/she knows something about living the Christian life and how to share with others how they too can live a dynamic Christian life.

I. Going on to Maturity

A. The writer of Hebrews encourages us to "leave the elementary teachings about Christ and go on to maturity" (Hebrews 6:1). He says we should not always speak of repentance, death, and faith in God; for these are primary gifts we received from the Lord when we were first converted. God now wants His disciples to move from learning Biblical truths to teaching Biblical truths.

B. Can the Lord count on you? Are you willing to be God's man or woman at work or school or in the market? Are you a willing disciple, who will say to God, "Lord, what do you want me to do?"

II. God's Promises to a Willing Disciple

A. II Peter 1:3 tells us that everything we need to live an abundant life has been given to us by God. For the willing disciple, God has promised to give us power to live lives that are abundant and holy.

B. Colossians 2:9-10, Paul tells us that in the willing disciple's body is Christ Himself. When we attempt to walk in the ways of discipleship, Christ empowers us and enables us to live Godly lives.

III. The Choice Is Yours

A. A useless life consisting of no growth, no progress, no power, and no forward movement in your Christian life

B. A powerless life that is satisfied with just attending church. You have just enough knowledge of the Bible and just enough disobedience that you are miserable.

C. A fruitful life that is committed to Jesus and therefore is an effective and fruitful disciple. The proof you are truly a disciple of Christ is whether or not you bear fruit (John 15:8).

Yes No

- Do I memorize scripture?
- Do I attend church consistently?
- Do I have a servant heart?
- Am I teachable?
- Do I demonstrate the fruit of the Spirit in my life?

Activities:

1. Ask the disciple to describe what a Christian disciple looks like.
2. Discuss with the disciple any areas where he is weak. The checklist evaluation will show which areas need additional work.
3. Memorize Luke 14:33.
4. Pray with the disciple for him to give total control of his life over to Jesus.

Session 3

QUIET TIME

Review of Previous Sessions

1. Ask the disciple to tell you how he knows he/she is saved. Probe to see if there are any doubts. Ask the disciple to quote John 10:28.

2. Ask the disciple to explain what it means to submit to Jesus' Lordship. Inquire as to how he/she is doing in that uncommitted area of his/her life that was discussed at the last session. Repeat together Mark 8:34.

Goal of Session: That the disciple will know how to conduct his quiet time and will commit himself to having a time with God each day.

Objectives of the Session:

1. To convince the disciple that a quiet time is not an option but a necessity.
2. To show by example how to have a quiet time.
3. To assist the disciple to start a quiet time the very next morning.

Introduction: The fast pace at which most people live is frightening. More than ever before, we need to budget our time to do those things that must be done. Quiet time is not just a helpful idea; it is necessary to spiritual growth. No matter how busy you are the quiet time should be a priority. Without a daily quiet time, the disciple will remain weak.

I. What is the Quiet Time?

Quiet time is that time of the day when a Christian shuts everything else out of his mind and spends time alone with God.

II. Ingredients Essentials for a Successful Quiet Time

- A. Of course you are the first essential ingredient. If you are not there, God can't meet with you. You must be alert mentally and spiritually. Get your mind off all your daily problems and concentrate only upon God.
- B. Have a specific place. Attempt to meet with God in the same place every day. Try to find a place where you will be alone and you will not be disturbed.
- C. Have a specific time. If a disciple does not set aside a specific time to have a quiet time, he will probably never get to it. All three great enemies of the disciple - the world, the flesh, and the devil - will see to it that you miss your quiet time, set aside a time to spend alone in the presence of God.
- D. Have a Bible. God speaks to us primarily through His Word. The disciple should read his Bible with an open heart, listening for what the Lord wants to say to him.
- E. The Holy Spirit is the disciple's teacher. Be aware of the Holy Spirit's presence with you as you have your quiet time. The Spirit can give insight and direction to your quiet time.
- F. Spend time in prayer, not so much intercessory prayer, but communion to God. Worship Him. Tell Him the things that are on your heart - both the burdens and the blessings. Praise His name for who He is and what He has done.

CHRIST'S CALL TO DISCIPLESHIP

Remember, quiet time is a time when the disciple and God get alone for communion. Spending time with God in this way helps you to understand Him better. Meditate upon His Word. You are thinking God's thoughts as you read the Bible.

How a Disciple Can Have a Quiet Time.

- A. He should determine this is a need in his life.
- B. He should start with a ten minute quiet time.
- C. He should spend about four minutes reading the Bible. The next four minutes should be for praying.
1. Suggested plan for prayer:
 - a. Praise God for who He is and what He has done.
 - b. Ask God to reveal any sins in your life and then confess them to Him.
 - c. Thank God for your health, home, friends, salvation, etc.
 - d. Pray for things as God reveals them to you. Pray especially for your needs.
2. Read from the Psalms or Proverbs. A chapter a day from John's Gospel will help establish you in the life of Christ.
- D. The remaining two minutes should be spent in meditation on what God has revealed to you through His Word or thoughts that the Spirit has placed in your mind and heart.

Activity:

1. Go step-by-step through a ten minute quiet time with the disciple.
2. Memorize Psalm 143:8.

Goal of Session: That each disciple be confronted with the clear call of Jesus Christ to discipleship and respond by committing his whole life to Him.

Objectives of the Session:

1. To confront the disciple with the fact that Christ's call to discipleship is for every believer.
2. To learn the biblical definition of discipleship.
3. To examine what a disciple looks like.
4. To challenge the disciple to total commitment to Jesus Christ as Lord of life.

Introduction: The New Testament clearly teaches that Jesus Christ has called every disciple to follow Him in all areas of life. The last command of Jesus (Matthew 28:18-20) was given to His disciples but is also given to all Christians of any era. What is meant by the phrase, "Go and make disciples"? What is a disciple? What does a disciple look like?

I. The Meaning of "Disciple"

- A. A disciple is a learner or follower.
- B. A Christian disciple is one who has given Christ first place in his life.
- C. A Christian disciple has unconditionally surrendered his life to Jesus as Lord.
- D. A Christian disciple has denied himself and voluntarily chosen to follow Jesus daily. (Luke 9:23).
- E. A new believer becomes a disciple, he is trained, and eventually is equipped by God to produce other disciples.

II. What Does A Disciple Look Like?

- A. Luke 14:26 teaches us that a disciple loves Jesus more than anybody or anything in the world. One cannot love anyone more than he loves Jesus.
- B. Matthew 16:24 teaches us that a disciple is to deny even himself. It means that the disciple puts Jesus on the throne and self becomes subject to the desires and wishes of Jesus.
- C. Luke 9:23 teaches us that a disciple deliberately chooses the way of the cross. "The way of the cross" is a road that may mean suffering and even death. Paul gives a personal testimony to such a way of life in II Corinthians 11:23-27.
- D. Matthew 8:22 teaches us a disciple is completely obedient to the wishes of the Father. It is always, "Yes, Father." The complete submission of Jesus to His Father is to be the disciple's pattern.
- E. John 13:34-35 teaches us that a disciple loves his fellow Christians (further reading should include I Corinthians 13).
- F. John 8:31-32 teaches that a disciple is a person who studies, meditates and applies the truths of the Bible to his life.

III. An Evaluation For A Disciple

- | | |
|-------|--|
| Check | _____ |
| Yes | No |
| _____ | Is Jesus Lord in all areas of my life? |
| _____ | Do I say "NO" to ungodliness and worldly passions? |
| _____ | Do I read my Bible and pray daily? |

OBEDIENCE

Review of Previous Session

1. Has the disciple been having a quiet time?
2. What joys has he discovered in his quiet time?
3. What problems did he encounter?
4. What new approaches can be suggested?

Goal of Session: That the disciple will determine to live a life of consistent obedience to the commands of God.

Objectives of the Session:

1. To define the meaning of obedience.
2. To show how to become an obedient disciple of Christ.
3. To show how to deal with disobedience.

Introduction: Obedience to God is of prime importance in victorious Christian living. Scriptures emphasize the fact that the disciple must live a life of obedience (Luke 9:23; I Corinthians 9:26-27; I Corinthians 6:13) An obedient disciple will not develop overnight, but he can begin the process by understanding what it means to be obedient and practicing obedience to God's commands.

I. What Does It Mean to be Obedient?

- A. Obedience means the state or act of being in submission to the will of another.
 1. True obedience to God is serving God on His terms, not ours.
 2. True obedience to God does not mean we must live a life void of fun or possessions.
 3. True obedience to God means we conform to the image of His Son Jesus Christ (Romans 8:28-29).

II. How Does a Disciple Become Obedient?

- A. A disciple must know God's Word in order to know what to be obedient in (Psalm 119:11)
- B. A disciple must step out in faith to obey God's commands. As one steps out in faith, the Holy Spirit gives power to obey.
- C. A disciple must have a servant's heart to obey. (Philippians 2:5-8)

III. Essential Areas for Obedience

There are certain essential areas that an effective disciple must be obedient in.

- A. He must be obedient in his quiet time. (I Peter 2:2)
- B. He must be obedient in his prayer life. (I Thessalonians 5:17)
- C. He must be obedient in getting together with other Christians. (Hebrews 10:24,25)
- D. He must be obedient in witnessing. (Acts 1:8)
- E. Other areas where a disciple should be obedient:
 1. Scripture memory
 2. Church participation
 3. Stewardship
 4. Submission to leaders

Hospitality - Ability to provide open house and graciousness to those in need of food, lodging and fellowship.

Giving - Ability to manage money well and give generously for the furtherance of another's ministry. This gift is not just for rich people.

Administration Working with and through followers of the Lord toward achieving Biblical goals, to organize.

Leading - Influencing others, to preside, or take the lead in the Body of Christ.

Mercy - Showing kindness, ability to identify with another's need. Desire to aid the suffering and undeserving.

Faith - Unusual trust in the power and provision of God. He has a confidence in God.

Discernment - Ability to distinguish between truth and error or between good and evil. Ability to distinguish between human, divine, and anti-divine powers.

Miracles - Miraculous powers such as raising the dead, infliction of death by a word, the calming of a storm, are miracles of special power.

Healing - Each individual healing is a direct gift from God. The bearer of this gift has nothing to boast of ... it is direct from God. Primarily this gift is the ability to cure the sick.

Tongues - The gift to speak various languages.

Interpretation - The ability of translating the meaning of languages.

Conclusion:

1. The goal of our spiritual gift is to free other Christians to perform or use his gift for the glory of God.
2. The gift is given to equip the Church to carry out its work.
3. There is a minimum of weariness and maximum of effectiveness when the church recognizes and uses each members gift.
4. We are not to seek after manifestations but rather concentrate on our motivational gift through our ministry and allow the Holy Spirit to determine the manifestations that will benefit the receiver the most.

Activities:

1. Using the list of definitions of gifts, try to discover which gift could possibly be your disciple's gift.
2. Name people that you know and try to identify which gift you think they possess.
3. Memorize Ephesians 4:11-13.

IV. Steps in Dealing With Disobedience

A. Cases for disobedience

1. Perhaps a disciple does not realize the need to live a life of obedience.
2. Or a disciple may be so disorganized that he cannot be obedient in many essential areas.
3. But - the chief cause of disobedience is laziness. The Bible speaks about a lazy person (Proverbs 12:27)

B. A Solution to Disobedience

1. Admit you have disobeyed (I John 1:9)
2. Set priorities (Ephesians 5:16)
3. Obey even when you don't feel like it.
4. Set limits on outside activities.
5. Set realistic goals.

Conclusion: Remember, God is worthy of your life and obedience. Being obedient to God is one way we can prove our love for Him. Finally, God commands we be obedient to Him. (Deuteronomy 10:12,13).

Activities:

1. Discover one or two areas where the disciple is disobedient. Discuss these with him. Develop ways to become an obedient disciple in at least one of these areas.
2. Memorize Deuteronomy 10:11 - 12.

There are Seven Basic Motivational Gifts:

1. Proclaiming Truth - The motivation to reveal unrighteousness by presenting God's truth. To be persuasive in speech. To bring to light things previously concealed. To reveal the secrets of men's hearts causing them to fall down and worship God. I Corinthians 14:25.
2. Serving - The motivation to demonstrate love by meeting practical needs. To detect personal needs. To overlook personal discomfort in order to meet these needs.
3. Teaching - Clarifying truth. The motivation to search out and validate truth which has been presented. To engage in research and detailed study in order to validate truth.
4. Exhortation - The motivation to stimulate the faith of others. "To call to pursue a course of action." Personal counseling to encourage growth.
5. Giving - The motivation to entrust personal assets to others for the furtherance of their ministry. An ability to make quick decisions regarding the immediate needs others have.
6. Ruling - The motivation to coordinate the activities of others for the achievement of common goals. To lead, to distinguish major objectives and help others to visualize them.
7. Showing Mercy - To identify with and comfort those in distress. To feel empathy with the misfortunes and misery of others.

There is minimum weariness and maximum effectiveness when we approach them through our motivation. The reverse is true when we try to imitate someone's else's motivation. Knowing each other's gift coordinates and unifies Christians within the Body of Christ.

Apostleship - An extinct office, represented today by the Spirit-given ability to minister cross-culturally with church-planning goals.

Prophecy - The ability to cause the Word of God to be applied for a certain situation. It includes congregational preaching which explains pointedly and applies God's revelation; inspired preaching.

Evangelism - An effective instrument of God in soul-winning, outreach and missions.

Shepherding - As in pastoring, to guide, feed, and protect the flock of followers of Christ.

Teaching - Clarifying truth; facilitating detailed understanding of Biblical truth to those willing to learn.

Exhortation - Coming alongside for the sake of another in need of encouragement, challenge, and earnest advice.

Knowledge - The spiritual ability to easily master a body of truth. To apply God's Word to a current situation.

Wisdom - A reverential awe of God coupled with ability to use knowledge effectively. The imparting to others new insights of divine truth, to relax a tense situation.

Helps (serving) Temporal aid given to release other Christian workers for spiritual ministry, serving others, helpers and assistants.

THE GIFTS OF THE SPIRIT

Goal of Session: That the disciple understand the spiritual gifts given by God.

Objectives of the Session:

1. To understand the Biblical description of each gift.
2. To understand how each Christian is to express by God-given gifts to build up and strengthen the church through ministry.
3. To encourage each disciple to discover his God-given gift.

Introduction: When we were born physically we possessed certain natural abilities. When we were born spiritually, we received certain spiritual abilities (gifts) as a member of the Body of Christ. (Romans 12:5-6)

If each disciple properly understand his Spiritual gift, it will motivate him to greater commitment and service as well as bring new excitement to the local church.

Finding and expressing that gift will be a source of joy. Each person seeks meaningful achievement. The ultimate of this is having a significant part in a divine program. This divine program is being carried through the Body of Christ by the proper functioning of each man's gift. It is God who gives us our gift and it is He who gives us power to use this gift. (Phil. 2:13) Failure to exercise our gift weakens the ministry of the Body of Christ, the Church.

If we are to concentrate on our gift as instructed in Romans 12, we must first understand what that gift is. Also, to be in harmony with others within the Body of Christ, we must understand what their particular functions are.

Three Distinct Categories Under Spiritual Gifts - "Now concerning spiritual (matters) brethren, I do not want you to be uninformed ... There are varieties of gifts ... there are varieties of service and there are varieties of workings" I Cor. 12:1-6

1. MOTIVATIONS - The basic inward drive which God places in each Christian to express His love. I Cor. 12:4
2. MINISTRIES - The opportunities of Christian service which are open to us for the exercise of our basic motivation gift, I Cor. 12:5
3. MANIFESTATIONS - The actual result in the lives of those to whom we minister as determined by the Holy Spirit, I. Cor. 12:6.

Scripture lists the gifts under their specific categories

Motivations - Romans 12:3-9
 Ministries - I Corinthians 12:27-31, Ephesians 4
 Manifestations - I Corinthians 12:7-11

We are not to seek after manifestations, but to rather concentrate on our motivational gift and the most effective ministry to express it. I Cor. 12:31, I Cor. 14:1, "But pursue love, have a zeal for the spiritual gifts in order that ye may prophesy." When we exercise our motivational gift through our ministry, the Holy Spirit determines what manifestations will benefit the receiver the most.

WITNESSING

Goal of Session: That the disciple will know that God expects him to witness and to learn how to witness.

Objectives of the Session:

1. To discover the fact that we are to be witnesses.
2. To learn various approaches to witnessing.
3. To demonstrate that each disciple can witness.

Introduction: What is meant by "witnessing"? Is it quoting a lot of verses to a non-Christian? Not quite. "Witnessing" involves all that we are and do. Therefore, we are witnessing at all times.

God's program for every Christian disciple is to worship and witness.
 It is: come and worship; go and witness.

I. Commanded to Witness

- A. In Mark's Gospel we are commanded to go and witness: "Go into all the world and preach the gospel to the whole creation" (Mark 16:15)
- B. Paul charged Timothy to "do the work of an evangelist" (II Timothy 4:5). Every disciple is charged to evangelize or witness.
- C. Jesus said, "But you shall receive power when the Holy Spirit has come upon you; and you shall be my witnesses" (Acts 1:8)

II. Two Approaches to Witnessing

- A. Witnessing only with a Bible
 1. It is a fact that God loves you (John 3:16)
 The Bible says God loves you with an everlasting love that is impossible to humanly understand; and therefore, can only be known by faith. Calvary is proof that God loves and longs to save you. ("Friend, before we look at the next fact will you admit that God loves you?")
 Regardless of how he/she answers, continues with the plan of salvation.
 2. It is a fact that you are a sinner (Romans 3:23)
 What is sin? Sin is unbelief; it calls God a liar. Sin is active rebellion against God. All unrighteousness is sin.
 ("Before you look at the next fact, will you admit you're a sinner?")
 Lead him to see that God loves him even though he is a lost sinner.
 3. It is a fact that Christ died for you (Romans 5:6-8)
 Christ died for people who are unlike Him. In the light of these scriptures, lead the lost person to admit that Christ died for him.
 4. It is a fact that by faith you can be saved (Romans 10:9-10)
 When a sinner confesses with his mouth the Lord Jesus, and believes in his heart that God has raised Jesus from the dead, he can be saved. (As you come to the end of this note, be ready to get down on your knees.)

5. Lead him to call upon the name of the Lord to be saved.
(Romans 10:13-17)

Say something like this, "Friend (or proper name), you have admitted that you are loved by God. You have admitted being a sinner and that Christ died for the sinner. Will you kneel with me while I pray for you to accept the Lord Jesus as your Saviour?"

Note: Don't wait for him to kneel; lead the way. If he refuses pray a short prayer for him. Ask when you can visit with him again.

If he does kneel, offer a short prayer for him. Pray that Pray that the Lord will come into his heart and save him.

"Friend, you can be saved right now. All you have to do is open your heart to the Lord Jesus Christ and pray this prayer of acceptance after me.

Dear Lord, I know you love me. (Wait for him to repeat that much of the prayer.) Because you died for me on the cross and bore my sins. Thank you for revealing to me my lost sinful condition. I confess I am a sinner. I do now, by faith, gladly accept you as my Saviour. Thank you, Lord, for my salvation. Amen."

Now read again Romans 10:13. "You have called upon the name of the Lord in faith. You now have everlasting life."

- B. Witnessing by use of your testimony.

Prepare a brief informative testimony of no more than 2 or 3 minutes. Write it out on paper and memorize it. Follow the outline found below.

1. My life before I accepted Christ (my attitude, actions, etc.)
2. My Conversion (the circumstances that brought about my conversion)
3. My life since I accepted Christ (my attitude, actions, etc. since I became a Christian)

Activities:

1. Practice with the disciple the two ways to witness. Help him to mark his New Testament with scriptures that are to be used in witnessing.
2. Assign him the task of writing-out his Personal testimony.
3. Memorize together the verses used in presenting the plan of salvation:

John 3:16
Romans 3:23
Romans 5:6-8
Romans 10: 7-10
Romans 10: 13

- B. Kindness is like love in that it implies a benevolent disposition toward those about us. Kindness leads a Christian to forgive others when they do him wrong. (Ephesians 4:32)
- C. Goodness is a very wide, general term, referring to one's attitude toward others. Goodness is synonymous with beneficence or generosity. Goodness is love in action.

III. The Christian and His Conduct

- A. Next Paul mentions faithfulness. It means trustworthy and loyal. A faithful Christian is one who persists in doing right. God is faithful (I Thessalonians 5:24; II Thessalonians 3:3) and certainly His children should be like him.
- B. Next there is gentleness. Some translations use meekness. The meaning is closely akin to love and kindness. A gentle person is one who is considerate of the feelings of others. In no sense does it imply weakness; rather, it means strength under control. Jesus Himself is described as "gentle and lowly in heart" (Matthew 11:29).
- C. Then, Paul listed self-control, the last quality in the text. Self-control is the very opposite of the deeds mentioned in verses 19-21. It actually means Spirit-controlled, because the Spirit is the power who enables the Christian to control his thought, words, impulses, and actions.

A Challenge to the Disciple

The disciple belongs to Christ. These traits are to appear in his life. The disciple cannot produce them, but he can allow the indwelling Spirit to develop them in his life. It is our part to do our best to cooperate with the Spirit.

Activities:

1. Discuss with the disciple what areas has the Spirit been active in his life?
2. Which traits are absent in his life?
3. Attempt to set forth some simple steps in allowing the Holy Spirit to produce all these traits in his life.
4. Memorize Galatians 5:22-23.

THE FRUIT OF THE SPIRITReview of Previous Sessions

1. Check the disciple to see if he/she is finding joy and satisfaction in his/her quiet time. Ask him to share with you what the Lord has revealed to him during his quiet time recently.
2. Review for a few minutes some scripture verses. Find out if there are difficulties here.
3. Ask him if he has been sharing the Gospel with others. Have him to relate a recent example. Set a time when you can visit and share the Gospel with him to a lost person.
4. Quickly review the previous session on the Filling of the Holy Spirit.

Goal of Session: That the disciple will know the nine Christian characteristics that should be seen in his life.

Objectives of the Session:

1. To discover the meaning of each characteristic.
 2. To discover ways of applying such characteristics to his daily life.
- Introduction: Read Galatians 5. In the chapter, Paul's theme is freedom. If you live by the flesh (v. 19) the works or deeds will be very negative traits (vs. 19-21). But if one is controlled by the Holy Spirit, nine lovely Christlike traits will inevitably result (Gal. 5:22-23). The Holy Spirit at work in a disciple's life will produce beautiful God-given qualities or fruit. They cannot be produced by mere human determination. Since a disciple will become like Christ, Christ's Spirit is the only power that can produce them. As Jesus said, "He who abides in me, and I in him, he it is that bears much fruit ..." (John 15:5).

I. Christlike Character

- A. Love rightly heads the list, for this is the most Godlike quality (Matthew 5:43-48; I John 4:7). The emphasis here is love for others. Christian love makes a deliberate effort for the best, for all people, even those who seek the worst for us. Read I Corinthians 13:4-6 for a description of such love.
- B. Next there is joy. Real joy can come only to those who have experienced new life in Jesus. Joy comes as a result of knowing one's sins are forgiven, that one is a child of God and has eternal hope. It also includes joy in Christian service and Christian fellowship. Paul contends that we are to cultivate joy (Philippians 1:4; 4:4; I Thessalonians 5:16).
- C. Peace is likewise a Christlike quality. "Peace" means a general well-being, tranquility, and serenity of spirit. A disciple has peace with God and with himself. Inner peace is the gift of Christ (John 14:27; 20:19, 21, 26). Outward peace is the relationship God desires for his disciples to have with all men (Matthew 5:9, Hebrews 12:14).

II. The Christian and His Fellowman

- A. Patience is God's attitude toward men (Exodus 34:6; Psalm 103:8). It is being "long tempered" in contrast to "short-tempered." A Spirit controlled disciple will have strength to endure all things under trial. As Paul says in I Corinthians 13:4, 7, "Love is patient and kind love bears all things ... endures all things."

KNOW YOUR ENEMY - SATANReview of Previous Session

1. Seek areas where the disciple may be having trouble in being an obedient disciple.
2. Ask him to give his personal testimony in about 2 minutes. Finally, ask him to show you in the Bible the plan of salvation.
3. Set a time for you and the disciple to go witness together.

Goal of Session: That the disciple will know Satan for what he really is; and therefore, he will be better equipped to engage him in battle.

Objectives of the Session:

1. To know the nature and work of Satan by a close study of the Bible.
2. To convince the disciple that Satan is real and is out to destroy him.
3. To convince the disciple that Satan is a defeated foe and that there is a power within him that can defeat Satan.

I. False Ideas about Satan

Many people today have dismissed the idea of a real devil. So often he has been pictured as a being dressed in a red suit, carrying a pitchfork, having horns and a forked tail.

This idea did not originate in the Bible. The Bible presents Satan as a real person. The first report of Satan in the Bible is found in Genesis 3. From Genesis 3, you can trace his murderous footsteps through the pages of history.

It is important for a disciple of Christ to realize he has an arch-enemy and that there is an explanation behind all the problems that he is facing.

Ephesians 2:2-3 gives us the true facts concerning Satan. He is the prince of this world. (v. 2).

He is the one who gives energy ("spirit that works") to this world (v. 2) He is responsible for lust, bad thoughts, and strong vengeful anger by man (v. 3)

II. The Origin and Character of Satan, Ezekiel 28:11-19

The first ten verses in Ezekiel 28 concerns itself with a message against the Prince of Tyre, a very proud man who thought himself to be God. In verses 11 and 12 we read a message against a King of Tyre. The things that are described about the King of Tyre cannot be that of a human being.

So the Prince of Tyre was a real man, but the King of Tyre is not human but has all the qualities of Satan himself. Therefore, Satan or Lucifer, is the power behind the Prince of Tyre. Just like when God controls a person's life, He reproduces His good characteristics in him; Satan, when he controls a person he reproduces his bad characteristics in that person.

A. Satan is a created being (vv. 13b and 15).

1. God created all things - even Satan.
2. God allows him to exist even today.
3. God created Satan perfect (vv. 12 and 15).
4. God created Satan perfect in wisdom (v. 12). Never was there a wiser creature created. Today, Satan has used that wisdom for wrong. The devil is not perfect in knowledge, only God knows all things.
5. God created Satan perfect in beauty (v. 12). Verse 13 describes how beautiful Lucifer or Satan must have appeared. He was beautiful in sight. Notice that this is the way he looked in heaven ("Eden, the garden of God", v. 13), God's personal paradise. The meaning of Lucifer is "the shining one".

B. Satan was created powerful (v. 14)

1. God had placed Lucifer in second command over all the universe.
2. "Anointed cherub", the cherub was the highest order of angel. Anointed means Messiah or Christ. He was a special anointed angelic being.
3. He was probably the Prime Minister of God; "covering cherub" means one who guards or rules. God administers by use of angels. It could be Lucifer or Satan was in charge of all the angelic beings who carried out the decisions for God.

It is important to note that Satan has not lost any of his power, but has lost his position, perfection and beauty. The Bible indicates he has not lost his power, and that he is second only to God in power, but he is second to God.

III. How and Why Did Lucifer or Satan Become Evil?

- A. Ezekiel 28:15-16 speaks of Satan being created blameless, but evil was later found in him. In verse 16, we read the phrase abundance of your trade, it means that the privileges that Satan had being second to God made him proud, in verse 18 we see that Lucifer had profaned or defiled his own sanctuaries which indicates his high position since he had his own sanctuaries:
 1. His sin was two-fold
 - I. He became proud of his position
 2. He perverted his position, he was not content to stay where he was second to God. See Isaiah 14: 2ff. Notice the five "I wills" of Lucifer/Satan.
 - a. I will ascend to heaven (with God).
 - b. I will raise my throne (Satan had a throne!) above the stars (angels) of God.
 - c. I will sit on the mount (he will control the universe).
 - d. I will descend above the heights (greater glory than God has).
 - e. I will make myself like the most high God (equal with God - Gen.3).
3. Satan wanted to oppose God's will and he wanted to exercise self-will. The disciple must always remember that we are created to do God's will and not our will. As long as there is only God's will in your life, there will be harmony, but when there are two wills - there will be disharmony.

IV. Satan is a Defeated Being

- A. Isaiah 14: 15-16 - God cast down Satan.
- B. Ezekiel 28: 17-19 - God completely defeated Satan.
- C. The New Testament speaks of God destroying Satan's ability:
 1. I John 3:8
 2. Hebrews 2:14
 3. Colossians 2:15
 4. Revelations 12:11; 28:10

The devil knows he is defeated, but he tries to convince the Christian that he has never been defeated by God. The disciple must always remember - Satan is a defeated enemy!

V. Why Does God Allow Satan to Continue?

- A. To demonstrate to the universe the utter futility of trying to live independently from God.
- B. To demonstrate God's power and wisdom (Ephesians 2:7; 3:10). Therefore, Paul says in Philippians 2:9-11, that at the name of Jesus every knee will bow and every tongue will confess that Jesus is Lord - even Satan must confess:

Activities:

1. Memorize I John 4:4 with the disciple.
2. Discuss with the disciple certain facts about Satan. Who created Satan? What position did Satan hold? How did he lose that position?
3. Make sure the disciple understands that his enemy is a defeated enemy. Satan has only limited power!

III.

Nine Reasons Why a Disciple Must Be Filled with the Spirit.

- A. The disciple cannot live a Holy life without the ministry of the Holy Spirit.
- B. The disciple cannot have a continuing power in the spiritual realm without the Holy Spirit.
- C. The disciple will not be an effective witness without the fullness of the Holy Spirit.
- D. The disciple cannot pray effectively without the fullness of the Spirit.
- E. The disciple cannot worship God without the fullness of the Spirit.
- F. The disciple cannot understand his Bible without the fullness of the Holy Spirit.
- G. The disciple cannot teach others effectively without the fullness of the Holy Spirit.
- H. The disciple cannot expect to be victorious in his battle with Satan without the fullness of the Holy Spirit.
- I. The disciple can only be obedient to God's word when he is filled with the Holy Spirit. And it is a truth to be known that to be less than obedient is to live in sin. To live in sin is defeat. Victorious Christian living comes as a result of living a Spirit-filled life.

IV. How A Disciple Can Be Filled with the Holy Spirit.

- A. Keep his sins confessed up-to-date. When there is unconfessed sin in a disciple's life, God cannot fill him with His Spirit (I John 1:9)
- B. Make Jesus Lord of your life (Luke 9:23)
- C. Choose to allow self to die in order that Jesus can live in your life (Romans 6:11)
- D. Choose the will of God in every area of your life. Choose against your will. (Romans 12:1-2)
- E. Simply believe and receive the Spirit. Pray for His will (the willing of every believer) to be done in your life. Ask Him to fill you and believingly receive (Mark 11:24)
- F. Praise the Lord by faith that He has filled you. Don't depend on feelings.

It is the Lord's will that every disciple experience the fullness of His Spirit. Without delay, seek this joy that comes to you directly from your Lord. It is yours accept it now by faith!

Activities:

1. Explain my difficulties that might arise in the disciple's heart and mind.
2. Share with him about your own experience in being filled with the Holy Spirit.
3. Pray with the disciple. Ask him to confess any sins. Crown Jesus Lord of His life. Then by faith receive the Holy Spirit.
4. Memorize Luke 9:23; I John 5:14-15.

THE FILLING AND WALK IN THE SPIRIT

Goal of Session: That the disciple will understand that God's will for his life is to be filled daily with the Holy Spirit and to walk in the Spirit.

Objectives of the Session:

1. To seek to understand and experience the filling of the Holy Spirit.
2. To understand what is the fullness of the Spirit.

Introduction: To know God's will is the greatest knowledge; to do God's will is the greatest achievement. Paul commanded the Christians of Ephesus, Do not be foolish, but understand what the Lord's will is. Do not get drunk on wine for that is excess, but be filled with the Spirit" (Ephesians 5:17-18). It is a profound truth; The will of God for every believer is that he be filled with the Holy Spirit.

I. Basic Truths Concerning the Holy Spirit

- A. The person of the Holy Spirit and God are one. Romans 8:9-11 uses such terms as "Spirit of God", "Spirit of Christ," and "Spirit"
- B. The Holy Spirit is the One who brought about conviction of sin and convinced us we needed to be saved.
- C. The moment a person is saved the Holy Spirit comes into his life to live forever.
- D. The believer must be filled with the Holy Spirit if he is to be of maximum use for God in service.

II. What is Meant by the Fullness of the Spirit

- A. Baptism as it relates to the Holy Spirit.
 1. It is to be a baptism (an immersion).
 2. It is to involve the Holy Spirit.
 3. It is to be accompanied by fire (Matthew and Luke).
 4. It is to be "not many days hence" (Act 1:5).

Scripture that relates directly to the above statements:
 Matthew 3:11; Mark 1:8; Luke 3:16; John 1:33; Acts 1:5; Acts 11:16; 1 Corinthians 12:13; Acts 2.
- B. At the moment a person turns from sin in repentance and turns to Jesus in faith, that person is saved. He experiences personally what the church experienced in the upper room at Pentecost (Acts 2). He then submits to water baptism to depict Spirit baptism which already has taken place.
- C. While every believer is Spirit-baptized, not every believer is Spirit-filled. That is, many believers have the Holy Spirit who are not living under His control.
- D. The fullness of the Spirit, then, is that work of the Spirit of God within the believer, brought about by
 - - - continued confession of sins
 - - - continued cleansing
 - - - continued consecration

When these things occur, the character of Christ is expressed through the believer's life.
- E. "Be ye (always) filled with the Spirit" (Ephesians 5:17-18). This command of Paul, is a present-tense command. It suggests more than a one time experience.

THE CHURCH AND YOU

Goal of Session: That the disciple will realize the importance of the local church and make plans to associate himself/herself with a local Baptist church.

Objectives of the Session:

1. To help him/her to realize God's eternal plan for each convert to become a part of the local church.
2. To explain to the disciple that he/she needs the church and the church needs him/her.
3. To challenge them to get involved in the many ministries of the church.

Introduction: The word church has two meanings. Every born again believer is a member of the body of believers in Jesus Christ and is part of the universal church. There is also the local church that is located where you live. The local church is just one congregation in the worldwide church.

The church is God's chosen instrument for reaching the world with the Gospel of Jesus Christ.

On the day of Pentecost, when the Holy Spirit descended on the gathered believers (Acts 2) and empowered them to evangelize the whole world (Acts 1:8), Peter preached a sermon to the large crowd in Jerusalem. Many were saved when Peter finished preaching. Luke states, "Those who accepted his message were baptized, and about three thousand were added unto their number that day" (Acts 2:41). Entry into its membership is through faith in Jesus Christ as Lord and Saviour (Ephesians 1:13-14). In Acts 2:42-47, we see the pattern of the New Testament church unfolding. They were under the teaching ministry of the apostles or church leaders, they met regularly to observe the Lord's Supper and they prayed. The church had unity. They met in the temple courts and homes. They worshipped God and had fellowship. Here, then, was the beginning of the first New Testament church.

I. What is the Church?

- A. In Colossians 1:18, Paul says the church is the body of Christ. Paul also says that Jesus Christ is the head of the church (Ephesians 1:22-23). Jesus is the Lord over the church. Just like our physical bodies are controlled by our heads, Christ, as the head of the church is in absolute control of all matters concerning the church. He builds His church, (Matthew 16:18). He examines the church (Revelation 1-3).
- B. The disciple becomes a member of the church by believing in Jesus (Ephesians 1:13). In Baptist churches it is necessary for one to have had believers baptism.

II. You Need the Church and the Church Needs You

- A. Church attendance is as vital to a disciple as healthy blood is to a healthy body. The Christian who is separated from the local church is like a plant without proper roots; he will wither and become weak.
- B. Every disciple needs the church for worship, instruction, fellowship, and training. There can be no substitute for the church in the life of the Christian.
 - No Christian union or organization can ever take the place of a church. So often Bible study and prayer groups try to be a substitute for the church, but they never will be a church and a person will never be satisfied in such a group.

III. What Are the Characteristics of a New Testament Church: (Acts 2:41-47)

- A. The church has a saved membership (v. 41). They received the Word gladly and were baptized.
- B. The church has a steadfast membership (v. 42). They receive teaching in doctrine and do not stray from Biblical teachings.
- C. The church has a sacrificial membership (vs. 44-45). All members are willing to give their possessions to the common good of the church. It is a privilege to sacrifice. They gave all their money and all they possessed to the church to be used for the good of the church.
- D. The church is a Spirit-filled church (v. 41). The power and strength the members have come from the Holy Spirit and not from their own strength. A church may appear busy and fruitful, but unless the power for service comes from the Holy Spirit, the works are worthless. (1 Corinthians 3:15).

IV. Why Be a Church Member?

- A. Because it is the Biblical thing to do.
- B. Because you are to build-up the church and the church is to build up you.
- C. Because the church offers the only way for a disciple to grow into a balanced Christian life.
- D. Because the church is the best place for you to use the gifts God has given you.

V. How Do You Get Involved in a Local Church?

- A. Get involved in your church's outreach in the community, and serve Jesus Christ by serving the church.
- B. Get involved by supporting the church with your finances (1 Corinthians 16:2)

Conclusion: God expects his disciples to be active in His local church. The church is God's instrument for reaching the world with the Gospel. The church of Jesus Christ provides fellowship, encouragement, and a place of worship for Christians. A disciple should have a vital part in the ministry of his local church. The disciple is to support his church by his prayers and giving of his money.

Activities:

1. How important is the church to God? Have the disciple to give scriptural proof that God considers the church important. Colossians 1:18 and Ephesians 1:22 are excellent examples.
2. Ask the disciple to tell what the church means to him.
3. Discuss with the disciple how he supports his church.
4. Memorize Colossians 1:18 with the disciple.

- C. James says, "Friendship of the world is enmity with God" (James 4:4) You cannot be friendly with the world and God at the same time. If your attitude toward the world is friendship, you are of the world; you are worldly. The worldly Christian is powerless and carnal; he is salt that has lost its savor and light that is hidden (Matt. 5:13-14) His concern is for himself, and not for those to whom he should minister. His fruit is the works of the flesh rather than the fruit of the Spirit.

II. Biblical Commands for Separation

- A. The Biblical principle is, "Everybody must be fully convinced in his own mind" (Romans 14:5). A disciple should never pattern his life after what someone else says or expects him to be or say. The Holy Spirit is the disciple's guide. A disciple is not to judge other Christians if they don't agree with his own guidance.

B. Biblical Guidelines for Separation

1. The Principle of Ownership (1 Corinthians 6:19)
Also Paul says that we are to live as if we have nothing. If we understand this principle, we will not become attached to temporal things that God has given to us for a while.
 2. The Principle of Others (1 Corinthians 8:13)
Our behavior should be guided by consideration for the desires of others.
 3. The Principle of Self (1 Corinthians 9:27)
A disciple must consider the effect of his actions on himself. You reap what you sow and one must consider what effects it will have on him in the future. A disciple must practice self-denial and restraint in his personal life.
 4. The Principle of the Glory of God (1 Corinthians 10:31)
A committed disciple will do everything to the glory of God. He is to abstain from even the appearance of evil (1 Thess. 5:22) He is challenged not to be conformed to the current patterns of the world (Romans 12:1).
- Paul means that there are certain things that are not specifically forbidden in Scripture, but we as Christians ought not to do anyway. A disciple should always examine his motives and actions and make sure that he does not do anything that does not give honor and glory to God.

Activities:

1. Discuss with the disciple how you handle invitation to places and events that are wrong to be seen at.
2. Ask the disciple to share what separation will mean to his/her life.
3. List things that a disciple can do that are fun and enjoyable.
4. Memorize Romans 12:1-2.

SEPARATION FROM SIN

Goal of Session: That the disciple will know that he lives in the world, but that his attitude is not one of worldliness.

Objectives of the Session:

1. To study the Biblical commands to live separate lives.
2. To understand the two extremes of separation.
3. To study and understand the Biblical guidelines for separation.

Introduction: Living lives separate from sin is one of the most timely topics of our day. But one would do well to approach this session with care. There are two extremes to avoid: extending Christian freedom until it becomes permissiveness and license, and defining worldliness to exclude legitimate pleasures so that the Christian life become just a set of rules. What is needed is a stress on holiness, purity, and joy in Christ, the One who came to give us life and life abundantly.

Worldliness is an attitude. Therefore, to pass a list of rules will never defeat worldliness. One should submit to the Holy Spirit and let Him make his attitude toward the world a Godly attitude. Christians should not get bogged down in discussions about specific amusements, clothing and customs. But one should clearly test every attitude by what the Bible says about any given topic.

I. What is Meant by Being Separate:

- A. Paul says to the Christians at Corinth, "Come out from them, and separate from them" (II Corinthians 6:17). He did not mean for them to isolate themselves not did he mean for them to ignore the world.
Remember, Corinth was a very wicked city. Even Corinthian Christians had been involved in the basest kinds of immorality and wickedness. (I Corinthians 6:9-11).

- B. Paul encouraged these Christians to be in the world, but not of the world.

.... in the world of the world
"Salt"	Powerless
"Light"	Carnal
Concern for others	Concern for Self
Fruit of Spirit	Fruit of flesh

1. Jesus said, "You are the salt of the earth You are the light of the world" (Matthew 5:13-14). This would be impossible if we seclude ourselves. We are in the world so that we can be a testimony to the world.
2. We live in the world being salt and light, displaying the fruit of the Spirit - not because we love the world and its amusements but because we have a burden for the lost.

THE DISCIPLE AND HIS MONEY

Goal of Session: That the disciple will understand the Biblical basis for the proper use of his money and that he will commit himself to obeying what God's Word teaches.

Objectives of the Session:

1. To discover the basic Bible principles concerning tithing.
2. To understand the meaning of the tithe.
3. To discover the motive for tithing.

I. Biblical Principles of Tithing

Paul says that we brought nothing into the world and can take nothing with us when we leave (I Timothy 6:7). Every Christian can accept this basic fact. A disciple must examine his heart and decide what will be his attitude toward material things. Evaluate yourself by indicating your agreement or disagreement with the following statements.

Agree _____ Disagree _____

1. God is the owner of all material things. _____
2. Man is a steward of God's possessions. He will have to give an account to God on how he uses them. _____
3. As an expression of his love for God, man should contribute a portion of his material things to God through his church. _____
4. The Biblical standard for our giving is a tithe as a minimum gift. _____
5. Tithing is a part of the teachings of the New Testament. _____

All of the above statements are in the Bible. Let us look now to the Bible, our source of authority, and examine each statement.

A. God is Owner (Psalm 24:1-2)

The writer of Psalms acknowledged that God owns the world when he wrote, "The earth is the Lord's and all it contains." Genesis 1:1 reads, "In the beginning God created the heavens and the earth." This earth has been in existence longer than man can calculate. Things of earth have changed hands from one generation to another. But God has never surrendered His original claim of ownership over all that is in the whole universe.

In the letter to the Colossians, Paul says, "For in Him all things were created, both in the heavens and on earth, visible and invisible, whether thrones or dominions or rulers or authorities - all things have been created through Him and for Him" (Colossians 1:16). God's ownership of all things is as eternal as God Himself.

B. Man is Steward (Matthew 25:14-30)

How blessed we are to be able to use all that God has created and owns! Many times Jesus spoke of how man is to use the resources that God has entrusted to him. The parable found in Matthew 25:14-30 illustrates this fact.

Read this passage. If God owns all things, how does man relate to material possessions? Jesus taught that man is a steward. A steward is one who manages the possessions of another. Generally, a steward is given freedom to decide and act without the direct intervention of the owner.

The disciple must bear in mind that he must give an account of how faithful he has been as a steward. A disciple of Christ will not be judged by the total amount he gives but by his faithfulness with all he has been given. A disciple must be faithful in how he uses what God has given him.

The parable in Matthew teaches these important truths:

1. Man is entrusted to manage what belongs to God.
2. He is held responsible in direct proportion to the amount of goods he received.
3. Each servant had to tender an account of how he used his goods.

C. Titling is a Minimum (Genesis 14:17-24)

For a disciple to faithfully fulfill his responsibility as a steward, he must use his money wisely and he must also, in an act of worship, give a portion of his money back to God.

If one is to give, his first question is "How much should I give?" The minimum standard in the Bible is the tithe.

Read Genesis 14:17-24 for an example of tithing. Abraham had defeated some kings. As Abraham returned from the victorious battle with all his possessions he was met by the King of Sodom and Melchizedek, King of Salem and a priest of God. As an act of gratitude and worship of God, Abraham gave Melchizedek a tenth of all his possessions.

Out of a heart filled with gratitude to God, Abraham made his offering. Giving to God should never become legalistic; it should come from a heart filled with gratitude to God.

The disciple should study Genesis 28:22. Here Jacob promises God that he will give a tenth of all that is his.

Titling is a persistent practice in the Old Testament (Genesis 35:6-7; Leviticus 27:30-33; Numbers 18:21-28; II Chronicles 31:5-6). Perhaps the strongest words in the Old Testament were those of Malachi in which the prophet accused the people of robbing God (Malachi 3:8)

Jesus came not to replace the Old Testament, but to fulfill it. In no instance did Jesus abolish the tithe. In the New Testament, Jesus spoke about the tithe. (Matthew 23:23; Luke 11:42).

- In these scriptures, Jesus taught:
1. We should tithe in an attitude of love.
 2. To tithe, and forget justice and mercy is wrong.

D. Love is the Motive (II Corinthians 8:1-7)

Since tithing is taught in the Bible, the disciple is to practice tithing. God desires not only our possessions but first and foremost our commitment.

Note verse 5, what did the Macedonian Christians first commit to Lord?

What were the results?

Activities:

1. Read Luke 22:54-62, about Peter's denial. Ask the disciple the following questions.
 - a. What contributed to Peter's downfall (I. Cor. 10:12)?
 - b. What was Peter's response to his failures (v. 62)?
 - c. What can we learn from his experience?
2. Discuss with the disciple what must be done when a spiritual man makes a mistake.
3. Read II Peter 1:5-11. How does the progression take place? Is this true in your own practical experiences? Be specific.
4. Memorize I Cor. 10:13.

THE THREE DIVISIONS OF MANKIND

Goal of Session: That the disciple see the differences between the carnal Christian, the spiritual Christian, and the unsaved person.

Objectives of the Session:

1. To help the disciple to have a clear Biblical understanding of each of the three types of people.
2. To help the disciple see the basic characteristics of a carnal man and a spiritual man.

Introduction:

This session on the major divisions of mankind is an important one. It is important for the disciple to see the differences between the carnal, spiritual, and the unsaved person. An early understanding of those differences can help steer the new Christian away from certain disaster and toward maturity as a spiritual Christian.

I. The Natural Man (I Corinthians 2:14)

Who is the natural man? He is the person who has been born only once. He has never experienced new birth. He is alive physically but dead spiritually. The natural man has never been born from above (John 3:3-8). He is unbelieving and unconverted. The things of God "are foolishness to him." (I Corinthians 2:14) A lost or natural man does not have the Holy Spirit; and therefore, he cannot read his Bible with understanding, pray effectively, nor can he understand the mysteries of God's kingdom.

II. The Carnal Man (I Corinthians 3:1-5)

Who is the carnal man? Paul calls them "babes in Christ." A carnal man is a Christian under control of the flesh. He has experienced God's salvation but he know little of submission to Jesus' Lordship. Jesus is in his life, but self is supreme. He is the master of his life. The carnal man has been saved, but has never grown in the Lord. I Corinthians 11:31-32 and Hebrews 5:12-13 warns such a person that he is subject to the disciplining hand of God. The carnal man acts so much like an unsaved person that the world thinks he is one of them.

III. The Spiritual Man (I Corinthians 2:15-16)

Who is the spiritual man? The spiritual man has experienced the second birth, and he is controlled by the Holy Spirit. His power comes from the Holy Spirit. Romans 8:9, 11 speaks of such a man who is yielded to God and energized by the indwelling Spirit of God. According to I Corinthians 2, this spiritual man is alive to all true values (v. 15) and the mind of Christ (v. 16).

IV. The Differences Between the Carnal Man and the Spiritual Man

<u>Carnal Man</u>	<u>Spiritual Man</u>
1. Quenches the Spirit (I Thess. 5:19)	1. Yields to the Spirit (Romans 6)
2. Grieves the Spirit (Ephesians 4:30-31)	2. Pleases the Spirit (Galatians 5:22-23)
3. Lives in two worlds (Galatians 5:17)	3. Is Single-minded (Luke 11:34)
4. Doubts his salvation (Romans 1:13)	4. Assured of his salvation (Romans 8:16)
5. Influenced by the world (I Thess. 4:3-8)	5. Lives a Separated Life (Galatians 5:16)
6. Poor Spiritual habits (Galatians 5:16-21)	6. Practices good spiritual habits (Galatians 5:22-25)
7. Serves in own power (Galatians 3:3)	7. Serves in God's power (Luke 24:49; Acts 1:8)

In considering our commitment to give, we would do well to reflect upon the fact that God not only gave us material possessions; he gave us Himself (John 3:16). Surely an obedient disciple could not be satisfied with giving only 1/10 of his income, but would want to move on to 12, 14, or 20% or more. Then in his spirit of giving - whether a tithe or more - becomes an act of joy and worship.

Commitment to tithe: " In accordance with the Biblical teachings and as an act of my love for God, I will give at least a tenth of my income to God's work through his church."

Signed: _____

Activities:

1. Ask the disciple: " Should a Christian tithe?"
Let me discuss this question.
2. Give a personal testimony as to how you begin to tithe.
3. Memorize Malachi 3:10.

THE ORDINANCES: BAPTISM AND THE LORD'S SUPPER

Goal of Session: That the disciple will know the meaning of believer's baptism and partaking of the Lord's Supper.

Objectives of the Session:

1. To study the true Biblical meaning of baptism and the Lord's Supper.
2. To understand the symbolism in baptism and the Lord's Supper.
3. To discover how baptism and the Lord's Supper can be acts of worship.

Introduction: Baptism and the Lord's Supper symbolize great truths of the gospel. In baptism, the believer is completely submerged in the water to symbolize his death to sin and his resurrection to a new life created in Jesus Christ. It is symbolic act of his commitment to the Lord Jesus. In the act of baptism, the believer identifies himself with Christ and other Christians.

The Lord's Supper symbolizes the death of Jesus Christ on the cross. The bread symbolizes His broken body, and the cup represents his blood shed for the remission of sins. As the believer partakes of the elements (bread and wine) he is called to remember the death of Christ and expresses his hope in Christ's promised return. Also, the believer, as he partakes of the bread and wine commits himself anew to living a life totally surrendered and committed to Jesus Christ.

I. Baptism

- A. The word baptism comes from a Greek word meaning to dip, plunge, submerge or immerse.
- B. Baptism in the New Testament was a symbol of one's repentance from sin and of his willingness to participate in the kingdom of God. (Matthew 3:3-16)
- C. Jesus submitted to baptism (Matthew 3:16) not to show repentance but to show His acceptance of John's ministry and His approval of the act of baptism. One can see He clearly wanted to set an example.
- D. Baptism does not cause regeneration. Only God can regenerate or save. Roman Catholics and some Protestants believe that baptism is necessary for salvation. Baptist do not believe this to be true. Acts 2:38 should be understood to read, "Repent and be baptized (as the result of or on the basis of) the remission for sins." It is good to remember that Jesus did all that was necessary for man's salvation, but He never baptized anyone (John 4:2). Paul said he was sent to preach the gospel, not to baptize (I Corinthians 1:14-17)
- E. Baptism, on the basis of clear New Testament teaching, reject pouring of water or sprinkling as the way to baptize new believers.
- F. Baptist believe that baptism should have a Biblical meaning and a Biblical symbol. Therefore, baptism symbolizes Christ's redeeming work for and in the believer. Only total immersion expresses that meaning.
- G. Baptism is not necessary for one's salvation, but it is necessary for membership in a local church.

II. Lord's Supper

The Lord's Supper (Matthew 26:26-29; Mark 14:22-25; Luke 22:17-20; I Corinthians 11:23-26) is the other observance in Baptist churches that is both meaningful and symbolic. It is interesting to note that Judas left the upper room before Jesus started the Supper. Judas was probably baptized, but he was not a believer. The Lord's Supper is only for baptized believers.

In the Lord's Supper, Baptist use bread and a juice (many use grape juice). The bread and juice represent his body and blood. Like baptism, these elements symbolize what Jesus did for our salvation.

- A. Baptist reject the notion that the bread and juice are really the body of Christ.
- B. Baptist do believe that the elements merely symbolize the body and blood of Jesus, with absolutely no saving power.
- C. The first Lord's Supper was held on a Thursday evening. New Testament Christians celebrated it on Sunday.
- D. I Corinthians 11:24-26 teaches us two things about the Lord's Supper:
 1. "In remembrance of me," means remember what Jesus has done in salvation.
 2. "Till he comes," look forward to the day of His triumphant return.

Conclusion:

1. Baptism is to be administered only one time in the life of the believer.
2. The Lord's Supper is a continuing observance that should be repeated at given intervals (for example every 10-12 weeks) throughout the believer's life until Jesus' return.
3. Only by God's grace is anyone worthy to take the Lord's Supper. Therefore, a self-examination should be done by the believer prior to the partaking. The believer should re-commit his life to Jesus and seek cleansing for future service.
4. Both baptism and the Lord's Supper were given by our Lord as commands: failure to practice these two observances is to be disobedient to the Lord.

Activities:

1. Ask the disciple to give a brief statement as to what baptism symbolizes.
2. Share with the disciple your baptism. Also, give an account of one memorable Lord's Supper service you participated in.
3. Memorize Acts 2:38; I Corinthians 11:26.