

Evangelism

Student Manual

Evangelism

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Lesson 1

Evangelism Today

I. What is the current status of evangelism in the western church?

Most of the following statistics were taken from *Evangelism that Works* by George Barna.

- A. Most churches have reached their plateau or are _____.

- B. Most pastors do not focus on the area of evangelism as their _____
_____.

- C. Most church members feel inadequate in _____
to another person.

II. Why is it that most believers do not evangelize?

There are many potential reasons why most believers do not evangelize. They may not evangelize because:

- A. They are _____ themselves.

- B. They have a _____ system
 - 1. They do not believe that Jesus is _____.
 - 2. They do not believe in _____.
 - 3. They believe that if you are “basically good,” you will _____.

- C. They are _____.
 - 1. They fear discussing serious _____ with people.
 - 2. They fear potential _____.
 - 3. They fear potential _____.
 - 4. They fear talking to _____.

- D. They are _____ (John 4:35; II Cor. 6:2).
- E. They are _____.
- F. They misunderstand _____ (II Cor. 5:18-20; Acts. 1:8).
- G. They misunderstand the needed _____ (John 1:40-51).
- H. They are _____ to the idea of witnessing.
- I. They have had _____ personal experiences in the realm of evangelism.
- J. They have wrong _____ (Luke 9:59-60).
- K. They have been affected by wrong _____.
- L. They are _____ by people in the world.
- M. They are not proud of their _____.
- N. They are ignorant of _____ of salvation.
- O. They are ignorant of _____ witness of Christ.

III. How do we deal with our guilt for our lack of evangelism?

- A. We do not want to evangelize out of a sense of _____ or because we feel that we _____.
- B. We want to evangelize because we _____.

The only way that we can move to the realm of desire in this area is to get a better perspective about what is actually happening in the _____.
When we share our faith we have the potential to assist people in:

1. Coming out of death _____.

2. Coming out of darkness _____.
 3. Coming into an experience of _____ living.
 4. Fitting out their place _____.
- C. We need to see the difference between bringing people to Christ and bringing Christ _____
- D. We need to understand that we are not the ones who _____ doors (Col. 4:2-4).
- E. We need to understand that fear is _____ but it can be overcome.

Lesson 2

Motives for Evangelism

I. The work of evangelism arises out of _____ and nature of God Himself.

Notice the definitions of God found in the Bible and how they all speak of this same nature.

A. God is _____ (John 4:24).

B. God is _____ (I John 1:5).

C. God is _____ (Heb. 12:29).

D. God is _____ (I John 4:16).

1. God has a love for the world of _____ (John 3:16-17; Rom. 5:8; Eph. 2:4-7; 5:2; I John 4:7-11).

2. We should be motivated by that _____ (II Cor. 5:14-15).

II. The work of evangelism finds its impetus in _____ given to it by Jesus Himself.

The commission that Jesus gave to the church included the following elements:

A. _____ the Gospel to every creature and every nation under heaven (Mark 13:10; 16:15; Luke 24:47).

B. _____ of Christ to the ends of the earth (Acts 1:8).

C. Bringing _____ to all those in such need (Mark 16:16-18).

D. _____ all those who respond to the Gospel (Mt. 28:19).

E. Making _____ out of all those who were converted (Mt. 28:19).

F. Teaching the converted a lifestyle of _____ to all of God's commands (Mt. 28:20).

III. The work of evangelism is further fueled by _____ of mankind apart from Christ.

- A. Apart from Christ, all people are sinners and are under the _____ (Rom. 5:12; Heb. 9:27).
- B. Apart from Christ, all people _____ in trespasses and sins (Eph. 2:1).
- C. Apart from Christ, all people are children of _____ (Eph. 2:3).
- D. Apart from Christ, all people are _____ from the life of God (Eph. 4:17-18).
- E. Apart from Christ, even upright, moral and decent people are _____ and need to be saved (Rom. 3:23; John 3:3).
- F. Apart from Christ, all people are destined for _____ (Rev. 20:10-15).

IV. The work of evangelism is inspired by _____ that it bears.

- A. Jesus is the _____ of salvation (John 14:6; Acts 4:12; I Cor. 8:4-6).
- B. The message of the Gospel is the _____ unto salvation (Rom. 1:16).
- C. The message of the Gospel is a message of _____ and hope (II Cor. 5:18-20).
- D. The message of the Gospel opens the door to _____ (John 10:10b).

V. The work of evangelism must be motivated by God's desire for all men to be _____ (II Pet. 3:9).

This heart is seen in the following:

- A. God's challenge to _____ (Gen. 12:3).
- B. God's challenge to _____ (Ex. 19:5-6). God's choosing of Israel was for them to be a priesthood nation mediating God's purposes to the rest of the world.
- C. Solomon's _____ of dedication (I Kgs. 8:28-30, 41-42, 59-60).

VI. The work of evangelism must be activated by the realization that the commission of Christ will only be fulfilled by believers in _____.

- A. God does His work through _____—the church, not angels (Mt. 16:18; II Cor. 5:9-21; I Pet. 1:12).
- B. The message of the Gospel must find its _____ in God's people (Rom. 10:13-15).
- C. The church must reach the world _____ the Second Coming of Christ, because after that there will be no more opportunity (I Th. 4:13-18; II Th. 1:3-12).
- D. If the church does not do it, _____ (Eph. 3:8-12).

Jesus came to destroy the works of the devil (I John 3:8). We are to do the same. The greatest way to do this is to _____ to a saving knowledge of Jesus Christ.

Lesson 3

Preparing for Harvest

I. Why didn't Jesus see more evangelistic fruit in His 3 ½ years of ministry?

- A. The problem was not _____.

- B. The problem was with the _____.

II. What were the attitudes of the disciples that hindered the harvest from being reaped?

The attitude of the disciples can best be seen in some of the early instances in their experience as disciples.

- A. Matthew 14:13-16 (See also Mark 6:36 and Luke 9:12)

When Jesus heard it, He departed from there by boat to a deserted place by Himself. But when the multitudes heard it, they followed Him on foot from the cities. 14 And when Jesus went out He saw a great multitude; and He was moved with compassion for them, and healed their sick. 15 When it was evening, His disciples came to Him, saying, "This is a deserted place, and the hour is already late. Send the multitudes away, that they may go into the villages and buy themselves food." 16 But Jesus said to them, "They do not need to go away. You give them something to eat."

Identify the wrong attitudes:

- B. Matthew 15:21-28

Then Jesus went out from there and departed to the region of Tyre and Sidon. 22 And behold, a woman of Canaan came from that region and cried out to Him, saying, "Have mercy on me, O Lord, Son of David! My daughter is severely demon-possessed." 23 But He answered her not a word. And His disciples came and urged Him, saying, "Send her away, for she cries out after us." 24 But He answered and said, "I was not sent except to the lost sheep of the house of Israel." 25 Then she came and worshiped Him, saying, "Lord, help me!" 26 But He answered and said, "It is not good to take the children's bread and throw it to the little dogs." 27 And she said, "Yes, Lord, yet even the little dogs eat the crumbs which fall from their masters' table." 28 Then Jesus answered and said to her, "O woman, great is your faith! Let it be to you as you desire." And her daughter was healed from that very hour.

Identify the wrong attitudes:

C. Matthew 17:14-21 (See also Mark 9)

And when they had come to the multitude, a man came to Him, kneeling down to Him and saying, 15 “Lord, have mercy on my son, for he is an epileptic and suffers severely; for he often falls into the fire and often into the water. 16 So I brought him to Your disciples, but they could not cure him.” 17 Then Jesus answered and said, “O faithless and perverse generation, how long shall I be with you? How long shall I bear with you? Bring him here to Me.” 18 And Jesus rebuked the demon, and it came out of him; and the child was cured from that very hour. 19 Then the disciples came to Jesus privately and said, “Why could we not cast it out?” 20 So Jesus said to them, “Because of your unbelief; for assuredly, I say to you, if you have faith as a mustard seed, you will say to this mountain, ‘Move from here to there,’ and it will move; and nothing will be impossible for you. 21 However, this kind does not go out except by prayer and fasting.”

Identify the wrong attitudes:

D. Mark 10:13-16 (See also Matthew 19:13-15; Luke 9:37-42; 18:15-17)

Then they brought little children to Him, that He might touch them; but the disciples rebuked those who brought them. 14 But when Jesus saw it, He was greatly displeased and said to them, “Let the little children come to Me, and do not forbid them; for of such is the kingdom of God. 15 Assuredly, I say to you, whoever does not receive the kingdom of God as a little child will by no means enter it.” 16 And He took them up in His arms, laid His hands on them, and blessed them.

Identify the wrong attitudes:

E. Mark 10:35-45 (See also Matthew 20:20-28; Mark 9:33-34; Luke 9:46-48)

Then James and John, the sons of Zebedee, came to Him, saying, “Teacher, we want You to do for us whatever we ask.” 36 And He said to them, “What do you want Me to do for you?” 37 They said to Him, “Grant us that we may sit, one on Your right hand and the other on Your left, in Your glory”... 41 And when the ten heard it, they began to be greatly displeased with James and John. 42 But Jesus called them to Himself and said to them, “You know that those who are considered rulers over the Gentiles lord it over them, and their great ones exercise authority over them. 43 Yet it shall not be so among you; but whoever desires to become great among you shall be your servant. 44 And whoever of you desires to be first shall be slave of all. 45 For even the Son of Man did not come to be served, but to serve, and to give His life a ransom for many.”

Identify the wrong attitudes:

F. Mark 14:3-9 (See also Matthew 26:6-13)

And being in Bethany at the house of Simon the leper, as He sat at the table, a woman came having an alabaster flask of very costly oil of spikenard. Then she broke the flask and poured it on His head. 4 But there were some who were indignant among themselves, and said, "Why was this fragrant oil wasted? 5 For it might have been sold for more than three hundred denarii and given to the poor." And they criticized her sharply. 6 But Jesus said, "Let her alone. Why do you trouble her? She has done a good work for Me. 7 For you have the poor with you always, and whenever you wish you may do them good; but Me you do not have always. 8 She has done what she could. She has come beforehand to anoint My body for burial. 9 Assuredly, I say to you, wherever this gospel is preached in the whole world, what this woman has done will also be told as a memorial to her."

Identify the wrong attitudes:

G. Luke 9:49-56

Now John answered and said, "Master, we saw someone casting out demons in Your name, and we forbade him because he does not follow with us." 50 But Jesus said to him, "Do not forbid him, for he who is not against us is on our side." 51 Now it came to pass, when the time had come for Him to be received up, that He steadfastly set His face to go to Jerusalem, 52 and sent messengers before His face. And as they went, they entered a village of the Samaritans, to prepare for Him. 53 But they did not receive Him, because His face was set for the journey to Jerusalem. 54 And when His disciples James and John saw this, they said, "Lord, do You want us to command fire to come down from heaven and consume them, just as Elijah did?" 55 But He turned and rebuked them, and said, "You do not know what manner of spirit you are of. 56 For the Son of Man did not come to destroy men's lives but to save them." And they went to another village.

Identify the wrong attitudes:

H. Luke 19:1-7

Then Jesus entered and passed through Jericho. 2 Now behold, there was a man named Zacchaeus who was a chief tax collector, and he was rich. 3 And he sought to see who Jesus was, but could not because of the crowd, for he was of short stature. 4 So he ran ahead and climbed up into a sycamore tree to see Him, for He was going to pass that way. 5 And when Jesus came to the place, He looked up

and saw him, and said to him, “Zacchaeus, make haste and come down, for today I must stay at your house.” 6 So he made haste and came down, and received Him joyfully. 7 But when they saw it, they all complained, saying, “He has gone to be a guest with a man who is a sinner.”

Identify the wrong attitudes:

I. John 4:9, 27

9 Then the woman of Samaria said to Him, “How is it that You, being a Jew, ask a drink from me, a Samaritan woman?” For Jews have no dealings with Samaritans...27 And at this point His disciples came, and they marveled that He talked with a woman; yet no one said, “What do You seek?” or, “Why are You talking with her?”

Identify the wrong attitudes:

J. John 12:1-8

Then, six days before the Passover, Jesus came to Bethany, where Lazarus was who had been dead, whom He had raised from the dead. 2 There they made Him a supper; and Martha served, but Lazarus was one of those who sat at the table with Him. 3 Then Mary took a pound of very costly oil of spikenard, anointed the feet of Jesus, and wiped His feet with her hair. And the house was filled with the fragrance of the oil. 4 But one of His disciples, Judas Iscariot, Simon's son, who would betray Him, said, 5 “Why was this fragrant oil not sold for three hundred denarii and given to the poor?” 6 This he said, not that he cared for the poor, but because he was a thief, and had the money box; and he used to take what was put in it. 7 But Jesus said, “Let her alone; she has kept this for the day of My burial. 8 For the poor you have with you always, but Me you do not have always.”

Identify the wrong attitudes:

III. How did their attitudes change after the outpouring of the Holy Spirit?

When you read the Book of Acts, it is clear that God did a real work in each one of the lives of the disciples of Jesus. In the Book of Acts, these men were willing to lay down their resources and _____ for the harvest (Acts 2:44-47; 4:32-35).

IV. What are the attitudes that we must cultivate to be ready for the harvest?

There are ten things we must do to be ready harvesters.

1. We must _____ the way God does (John 3:16).
2. We must adjust priorities putting _____ of possessions.
3. We must ask God for His heart of _____.
4. We must maintain a _____.
5. We must become a feeder of _____.
6. We must deal with personal _____ and favoritism.
7. We must _____ with new converts.
8. We must get a vision for _____ and young people.
9. We must encourage all _____.
10. We must _____ about the harvest.

Lesson 4

What is an Evangelist?

I. What are the biblical words that form the basis for evangelism?

There are three main Greek words that are used in connection with this ministry in the New Testament.

A. To _____ good news (*euaggelizo*)

Euaggelizo literally means “to announce good news or glad tidings”. This word is descriptive of the ministry, the work or the _____ of evangelism (Luke 16:16; Acts 5:42; 8:4; 17:18).

B. The _____ or the gospel (*euaggelion*)

This word means “the good news or a good message.” It is the word that is most often translated “_____.” This word is descriptive of the _____ that an evangelist brings (Mt. 24:14; Acts 13:32; 20:24; Rom. 1:16; 10:15; I Cor. 4:15; Eph. 1:13).

C. A preacher or a _____ of good news (*euaggelistes*)

This word means “a preacher or messenger of good news.” This word is descriptive of _____ who brings or announces the good news and is usually translated “evangelist” in the New Testament (Acts 21:8; Eph. 4:11; II Tim. 4:5).

We might visualize the distinction between these words in the following chart:

Greek Word	Word Meaning	Descriptive of the:
<i>Euaggelizo</i>	To announce good news	Activity or Work
<i>Euaggelion</i>	Good news or a good message	Message Given
<i>Euaggelistes</i>	A preacher or messenger of good news	Person Speaking

II. What are the different expressions of evangelists as represented in the Bible?

A. Jesus was an evangelist.

Luke gave a summary of this ministry of an evangelist in relation to Christ in Luke 4:18-19.

Here Luke lists six things that were going to characterize Jesus’ ministry as the evangelist.

1. _____ the gospel.

2. _____ the brokenhearted.
3. Preaching _____ to the captives.
4. Preaching recovery of sight to the _____ (Mt. 11:5).
5. Setting at _____ them that are bruised.
6. Preaching the _____ year of the Lord (Lev. 25:8-34).

Luke portrays the preaching of the gospel as being the _____ for Christ's being sent. (Luke 4:43; Luke 7:22; 8:1; 20:1).

B. Jesus sent His _____ out to evangelize (Luke 9:1-2, 6).

C. The Early Church continued the work of evangelism.

1. They went _____ preaching the word (Acts 8:4; 11:20).
2. They preached in villages and towns (Acts 8:25, 40).

D. Jesus appointed certain people to be _____ (Eph. 4:11; Acts 8:4-25; 21:8).

Apart from Jesus, Phillip is the only one in the New Testament who is actually called an "evangelist" (Acts 21:8). Therefore, we can use the life and ministry of Phillip as _____. On the basis of his life, we see that the evangelist is:

1. A traveling ministry.
2. A ground-breaking ministry.
3. A Holy Spirit led ministry.
4. A ministry having the ability to preach and communicate the Gospel.
5. A ministry that can expect signs and wonders (healing and deliverance).
6. An expert soul-winner (private).
7. A harvesting ministry (public).
8. An example of the practice and methodology of evangelism.
9. An equipper of the local church.

E. All believers have been called by God to the work of evangelism and to be a _____ for the Lord (Mt. 28:19-20; Mark 16:15-18; Acts 1:8).

III. What does it mean to be a witness?

- A. To be a witness is to be ready to give _____ of what you have seen and heard (Acts 4:18-20; I John 1:1-4).
- B. To be a witness is to _____ that attests to your confession (I Th. 1:5-7; I Cor. 11:1; I Tim. 4:12).
- C. To be a witness is to let our light shine though the _____ that we do (Mt. 5:16; Acts 10:36-39).
- D. To be a witness is to share _____ when the door of opportunity is open (Luke 21:13; Acts 4:33; 13:31-32; Eph. 6:19-20; Col. 4:2-4).

Lesson 5

Sharing Your Faith

I. What is the most powerful means of sharing your faith with others?

Your _____ is the most powerful tool in witnessing to your faith in Christ (Rev. 12:11).

A testimony is a public affirmation of an experience. If you have had a genuine experience of Jesus Christ, you should be willing to give testimony of it (John 9:17-34).

- A. You should _____ your testimony in a succinct form.
- B. You should practice sharing your testimony in _____ or less.
- C. You should include the following elements:
 - 1. Your life _____ from Christ.
 - 2. What brought you to a point of _____ for Christ.
 - 3. The _____ in your life since receiving Christ.
 - 4. Your experience of _____ and the baptism of the Spirit.
 - 5. The challenge of _____ from the old life.
 - 6. The importance of your identification with the _____ and other believers.

II. What is the “Roman Road” that serves as a basis for sharing your faith?

Several key passages in Romans are often referred to as the “Roman Road.” The truth contained in these verses can assist you in sharing your faith with others.

A. Romans 3:23

...for all have sinned and fall short of the glory of God...

Truth Contained:

- 1. _____ people on earth are sinners.
- 2. Sin separates us from God and keeps us from fulfilling our _____.

B. Romans 6:23a

For the wages of sin is death...

Truth Contained:

- 1. The penalty for sin is _____.

2. The death that is referred to is both physical and _____.
3. Eternal death is _____ from God.

C. Romans 5:8

But God demonstrates His own love toward us, in that while we were still sinners, Christ died for us.

Truth Contained:

1. God set His love upon us in spite of our _____ condition.
2. Because of God's great love for us, He provided _____ for our condition.
3. God in His _____ could not simply ignore our sin.
4. God sent Jesus to pay our debt and die _____.

D. Romans 6:23b

For the wages of sin is death, but the gift of God is eternal life in Christ Jesus our Lord.

Truth Contained:

1. Christ died on the cross to pay the _____ for our sin. He became our sinless substitute.
2. Because of what Christ did, God offers to us a _____ of eternal life.
3. In order to receive that gift we must reach out and _____ the gift.

E. Romans 10:9-10 and Romans 10:13

If you confess with your mouth the Lord Jesus and believe in your heart that God has raised Him from the dead, you will be saved. For with the heart one believes unto righteousness, and with the mouth confession is made unto salvation.

Romans 10:9-10

For "whoever calls on the name of the LORD shall be saved." Romans 10:13

Truth Contained:

1. When Christ died on the cross He made it possible for us to receive the _____ of sins.
2. This gift of salvation is given to those who acknowledge their sin, _____ the name of the Lord Jesus and accept him as their Savior and Lord.

III. How do I encourage people toward an actual "decision" for Christ?

- A. Do you realize that you are a sinner (3:23)?
- B. Do you realize that Jesus died on the cross for your sin (Rom. 5:8)?
- C. Are you willing to repent of and turn away from your sins (Acts 17:30)?
- D. Are you willing to receive Christ into your life as the Lord of your life (John 1:12)? Do you understand what that means?
- E. Are you willing to come under the authority of the Word of God? Do you have a Bible? Have you ever read the Bible?
- F. Are you willing to begin a new lifestyle under the direction of God's Word?
- G. Are you willing to do it now (II Cor. 6:2)?

IV. How can I lead people in the “sinner’s prayer”?

- A. Have them repeat a prayer along these lines:

Dear Lord,

Today I realize that I am truly a sinner. I realize that my sins have separated me from God. I call upon You as the only One that can save me. I thank You that You love me and that You sent your Son to die in my place on the cross. I repent of all my sins and all of those things that have separated me from You. I am willing to put away my sinful ways and live the way that You have designed for me to live. I acknowledge You as the Lord of the universe and the Lord of my life. I believe that Christ died for me and rose again from the dead. I want to live a life that pleases You in every way. Help me to know what to do. Help me to do what I know is right to do. Thank You for saving my soul.

- B. Ask them to pray to God additionally in their _____.

V. What are some immediate things that I should do with those with whom I have prayed?

- A. _____ the Lord with them for their new found salvation.
- B. Talk to them about the importance of _____ to seal the work that they have just begun and to assist them in overcoming sin in their life.
- C. Make sure that they have a _____ and encourage them to read the Gospel of John over the next couple of days.
- D. Talk to them about _____ and communing with God.
- E. Talk to them about the importance of _____ with other believers for support and encouragement.

F. Warn them that Satan and even their relatives and friends may try to _____
_____ of what they just experienced.

G. Ask them if it would be alright to call them regularly for a while.

VI. How should I follow-up on them in the days following?

A. Call them the next day to find out how things are going.

B. Call them on Tuesday to invite them to the mid-week service.

C. Call them on Saturday night and encourage them to come to the prayer meeting with you and to remind them about the service on Sunday.

D. Talk to them about the baptism of the Holy Spirit.

E. Give them your phone number and encourage them to call for any reason.

F. Encourage them to come with you to one of the many small groups.

VII. How should I encourage them in the longer term?

A. Stress the importance of _____ with other believers.

B. Introduce them to _____ with whom you feel they may have an affinity.

C. Assist them in being able to attend _____ for their age or lifestyle group.

D. Encourage them to take initiative to make some _____.

Lesson 6-7 Letting Your Light Shine

I. What was Jesus main form of evangelism?

While Jesus preached to the crowds and taught publicly, His main form of evangelism was ministering to the _____ who were hurting. A summary of his ministry is found in Acts 10:38.

II. What was a primary purpose for Jesus' coming into the world?

- A. He came to _____ and to save that which was lost (Mt. 18:11; Luke 9:56; 19:10).
- B. He came to reveal to the world _____ of the Father (John 15:9; 17:26).
- C. He came to put a _____ and love the people of the world the way the Father would love them (John 1:18; 14:9; Col. 1:15).
- D. He came to bring _____ to the heart of every man (John 1:9).

III. What is the primary purpose for the church in the world?

- A. The Church of Jesus Christ has been given the same commission as that of Jesus—to _____ that which is lost.
- B. God wants us to carry on and _____ the ministry of Jesus.
- C. God wants us to be careful to fulfill the greatest commission of all—_____.

We are to love God with all of our heart, soul, mind and strength, and we are to “love our neighbor as ourselves” (See: Mt. 19:19; 22:34-40; Mark 12:28-34; Luke 10:25-37; Rom. 15:1-2; Jam. 2:8).

- 1. We have done well in our _____.
- 2. We have not done nearly as well on loving _____ or we have been confused over what it means to love our neighbor.
 - a. We are to love our _____ (Luke 6:27-36).
 - b. We are to feed and _____ them (Mt. 5:43-48).
 - c. We are to do good to _____ (Gal. 6:10).
 - d. We are to overcome evil with _____ (Rom. 12:21).
 - e. We are to let our _____ (I Pet. 3:8-12).

IV. What is the light that we are to shine before all men?

A. The light that we are to shine is our _____.

As Christians we must be careful that we love not just in word or in tongue but in deed and in truth (I John 3:18; I John 4:20; Eph. 2:8-10).

B. The light _____ what we have often thought it to be.

1. Prosperity and Faith for Abundance (II Cor. 9:8; I Tim. 6:17-19).

2. Theological Exactness (Mt. 23:1-3; Tit. 3:8-9).

3. Praise, Worship and Spiritual Sacrifices (Heb. 13:15-16)

4. Church Attendance (Hebrews 10:24-25)

5. True Spirituality (Jam. 1:27; Is. 58:6-11)

6. Studying the Bible (II Tim. 3:16-17)

7. Government Involvement (Rom. 13:3)

8. Dressing for Success (I Tim. 2:10)

9. Faith and Works (Tit. 3:14)

While believers are saved by faith and grace, they are saved for the purpose of good works (Eph. 2:10) and every believer should be...

- _____ in every good work (Col. 1:9-10).
- _____ for good works (Titus 2:14).
- _____ in good works (I Tim. 6:17-19).

10. The Anointing (Luke 4:18-19)

C. Those who would be leaders in the church are to be _____ of good works (Tit. 2:6-8).

D. This kind of evangelism _____ (I Pet. 2:11-12).

Lesson 8

Loving Your Neighbor

I. What did Jesus teach about loving our neighbor as ourselves?

Jesus' teaching on loving our neighbor is summarized in His story of the "Good Samaritan" (Luke 10:25-37).

And behold, a certain lawyer stood up and tested Him, saying, "Teacher, what shall I do to inherit eternal life?" 26 He said to him, "What is written in the law? What is your reading of it?" 27 So he answered and said, "'You shall love the LORD your God with all your heart, with all your soul, with all your strength, and with all your mind,' and 'your neighbor as yourself.'" 28 And He said to him, "You have answered rightly; do this and you will live." 29 But he, wanting to justify himself, said to Jesus, "And who is my neighbor?" 30 Then Jesus answered and said: "A certain man went down from Jerusalem to Jericho, and fell among thieves, who stripped him of his clothing, wounded him, and departed, leaving him half dead. 31 Now by chance a certain priest came down that road. And when he saw him, he passed by on the other side. 32 Likewise a Levite, when he arrived at the place, came and looked, and passed by on the other side. 33 But a certain Samaritan, as he journeyed, came where he was. And when he saw him, he had compassion. 34 So he went to him and bandaged his wounds, pouring on oil and wine; and he set him on his own animal, brought him to an inn, and took care of him. 35 On the next day, when he departed, he took out two denarii, gave them to the innkeeper, and said to him, 'Take care of him; and whatever more you spend, when I come again, I will repay you.' 36 So which of these three do you think was neighbor to him who fell among the thieves?" 37 And he said, "He who showed mercy on him." Then Jesus said to him, "Go and do likewise."

A. This story describes the _____ of all men apart from Christ.

The man in this story represents the people of the world apart from Christ.

1. They are on a journey _____.
2. They are on a journey _____ the city of God.
3. They are on a dangerous road that will eventually lead to _____.
4. They are being _____ by an enemy who is seeking to steal, kill and destroy.

B. This story summarizes the function of our _____ to the world.

C. This story teaches us with it means to be _____.

II. What did the thieves do to their victim?

Notice that the thieves did three things:

A. They stripped the man of his _____.

God's Clothing	Satan's Clothing
Garments of Salvation (Is. 61:10)	Cloak of Bondage
Robes of Righteousness (Is. 61:10)	Covering of Sin
Garments of Praise (Is. 61:3)	Spirit of Heaviness
Armor of Light (Rom. 13:12)	Shroud of Darkness
Beautiful Garments (Is. 52:1)	Ashes

B. They _____ the man.

C. They _____ the man and left him for dead.

III. Why didn't everyone help the victimized man?

There may have been several reasons why they did not want to get involved.

A. Some may have failed to respond out of fear of personal safety and a strong desire for _____.

B. Some may have failed to respond out of _____.

C. Some may have failed to respond out of _____.

D. Some may have failed to respond out of a cold judgmentalism that suggested that the man probably got just _____.

E. Some may have failed to respond because of a wrong sense of _____ and a wrong understanding of "true religion" from God's perspective.

F. Some may have failed to respond because they feel that they have _____.

IV. Why did the Samaritan man get involved?

The Samaritan got involved because he had a different _____.

V. What did the Samaritan man do?

A. The Samaritan did not do the wrong things.

1. He did not try to over _____ the situation.

2. He did not try to determine _____ the man was in that condition.

3. He did not try to decide if he was the _____ for the job.

B. The Samaritan did the right things.

1. He came to where the man _____.

2. He had _____ on the man.

3. He _____ the man's wounds.

4. He poured in the _____ and the _____.

5. He set the man on _____ animal.

6. He brought the man to _____.

7. He _____ on him.

VI. How does this story help us to redefine our mission of evangelism?

A. Evangelism involves _____.

B. Evangelism involves _____ both natural and spiritual _____.

C. Evangelism involves being ready with the gospel to those who are _____.

Lesson 9

Discovering Your Field

I. What is the primary vehicle used to win people to Christ?

The primary vehicle that is used by God to win people to Christ is _____.

A. Of all those who have come to Christ in their lifetime, approximately _____ of them came through a relative, friend, neighbor or co-worker.

B. The Bible gives us examples of this process.

1. Andrew brought his _____ Peter to Jesus (John 1:40-42).
2. Phillip brought Nathaniel to Jesus (John 1:43-46).
3. The Samaritan woman at the well testified to all her _____ (John 4:28-30).
4. Cornelius, the Roman centurion, was instrumental in bringing his relatives and _____ to the Lord (Acts 10).
5. The Philippian jailor became a vehicle for his circle of family and _____ to come to the Lord (Acts 16:25-34).

II. What is your personal field to harvest?

A. Your field is not usually composed of total _____.

1. When you have no relationship with a person it is hard for you to present yourself in a _____ way.
2. Very few people respond to Christ the very _____ that they receive a witness.
3. When we approach a total stranger on a one time encounter we are rarely coming to them at a _____ time.
4. There are the rare exceptions when God will lead you to a total stranger, but it will clearly be a _____ appointment (Acts 8:26-40).

B. Your field is right in _____.

Your field includes five primary groups of people.

1. Your immediate _____

This includes your parents and grandparents, brothers and sisters, or sons and daughters.

2. Your extended family of _____

This includes aunts, uncles, cousins, nieces and nephews.

3. Your physical _____

This includes those people who live on the same street as you do.

4. Your _____ associates

This includes all of the people with whom you work, particularly those with whom you have daily interaction.

5. Your _____ contacts

These are the people that you see regularly because they:

- a. Fill your car with petrol.
- b. Take your money when you buy groceries.
- c. Teach your children in school.
- d. Fix your plumbing as needed.
- e. Mow your lawn.
- f. Treat your illnesses.
- g. Serve you in your favorite restaurant.
- h. Ride with you in a cycling club.
- i. Are members of the same country club.
- j. Participate in the same charity.
- k. Sit next to you in class.
- l. Etc.

III. What are some important insights regarding ministry to relatives?

God saved you in order to reach your family _____ you.

A. Jesus commanded the man who had received a miracle touch and was delivered from demons to testify to his _____ (Luke 8:39-40).

B. There are many instances of household _____ in the Bible.

1. Noah and his family (I Pet. 3:20)
2. The Israelite and his family (Ex. 12:22-23)
3. Rahab and her family (Josh. 2:12-14; 6:25)
4. Zacchaeus and his family (Luke 19:8-9)
5. Lydia and her family (Acts 16:14-15)
6. Crispus and his family (Acts 18:8)

7. Stephanus and his family (I Cor. 1:16)
- C. There are some tips that will help us when ministering to our immediate family.
1. Make sure that your experience is _____ (Acts 2:38-40).
 2. _____ it before you preach it.
 3. Be confident in God's _____ to save your family.
 4. Clean up any _____ from the past making restitution where needed.
 5. Pray and fast for God's grace and heart and a _____ to the Holy Spirit.
 6. Become a _____ in the home looking for opportunities to demonstrate love.
 7. Wait for God to arrange an _____.
 8. Focus on _____ hearts and open doors.
 9. Ask God to help you identify the person who is _____ to unlock the family.
 10. Visualize family members as though they are _____ saved (Rom. 4:17b).
 11. Invite them to _____ church functions.
 12. Be ready to share your testimony and the gospel when the _____.

IV. What are some things that we can do to be a witness to our neighbors?

- A. Be the _____ of positive contact.
1. Do not wait for them to come to you.
 2. Make an effort to meet them.
 3. Meet them with gifts (Pro. 18:16).
 4. Remember their names and the names of their children.
- B. Be _____ to potential needs.
1. Listen for hints of needs in conversation.
 2. Watch what is going on around you.
- C. Be a _____.
1. Be willing to share your stuff.
 2. Watch over their stuff.
 3. Work together on projects.

4. Avoid correcting or rebuking them for activity that bothers you.

D. Do things to bring neighbors _____.

1. Get involved in your neighborhood association.
2. Help put together a block party.
3. Have a party at your house.

V. What are some ways to minister to total strangers?

A. Sometimes we are _____ and sometimes we are _____ the seeds (I Cor. 3:5-8).

B. We can follow the _____ of Rebekah who ministered to Eliezar (Gen. 24:15-20).

1. She did not know Eliezar.
2. She served him Gen. 24:18).
3. She served him speedily (Gen. 24:18, 20).
4. She served him energetically and tirelessly (Gen. 24:20). She ministered to all ten camels.

Lesson 10-11

Evangelism Models

I. What are some of the main models for evangelism that have been put forth in the last few decades?

A. _____ Evangelism

1. This is the more traditional approach to evangelism programs in the church.
2. This type of evangelism has many faces.
 - a. Door-to-Door
 - b. Street Witnessing
 - c. Street Preaching
3. The weakness of this type of evangelism is that it is _____ for most people and requires more of an extroverted personality to be successful. In addition, it is often not based on any previous _____ and follow-up is often lacking.

B. _____ or Booklet Evangelism

1. This type of evangelism can take on a couple of forms.
 - a. It may involve the simple _____ of tracts or leaving tracts in key places.
 - b. It may involve _____ a tract or booklet to or with an interested party.
2. This type of evangelism is often coupled with _____ or models of evangelism.

C. _____ or Event-Driven Evangelism

1. This type of evangelism is sometimes referred to as “_____.”
2. This type of evangelism can take on many forms.
 - a. Concerts
 - b. Dramatic Productions
 - c. Stadium Preaching
 - d. Power Teams
 - e. Children’s Programs in Parks
 - f. Television or Radio Programs
3. The keys to the success of this type of evangelism are the _____ preparation for the event and the _____ on those who respond.

D. Lifestyle or _____ Evangelism

1. The focus of this form of evangelism is building a _____ relationship with the lost.
2. It involves being a friend and demonstrating the Christian life in front of them making them _____ for the Gospel.
3. This form of evangelism puts much of the focus on the object of our efforts asking the _____.
4. The weakness of this approach is that it often takes a _____ and is limited in its ability to handle many people at the same time.

E. _____ Evangelism

1. The focus of this form of evangelism involves developing a sensitivity to the leading of the Holy Spirit in one's life believing that the Holy Spirit will direct us to the _____ people.
2. This form of evangelism is based to a great extent on Philip's encounter with the Ethiopian man in the Book of Acts (Acts 8:26-40).
3. This form of evangelism anticipates "divine _____."

Divine appointments are encounters that have been arranged for us by the Holy Spirit.

4. This form of evangelism requires a vigilance to look at _____ encounter as a possible set up by the Lord and following the promptings of the Holy Spirit.

F. _____ Evangelism

1. Power evangelism focuses on the importance of the _____ of the Holy Spirit operating in conjunction with our witness. Think of how these gifts might be helpful in the process of evangelism.
 - a. The word of wisdom
 - b. The word of knowledge
 - c. Faith
 - d. Discerning of spirits
 - e. Prophecy
 - f. Miracles
 - g. Healings
 - h. Tongues
 - i. Interpretation of Tongues
2. The model for this form of evangelism is the ministry of _____ who used signs and wonders to create a platform for preaching the gospel.

- a. Jesus sent his disciples out to preach the gospel, to heal the sick and to cast out demons (Luke 9:1-2).
 - b. Paul used signs and wonders in many places to open the door for the gospel (Acts 14:3, 8-12).
3. This is similar to Spirit-led evangelism in that it requires a close relationship with the Holy Spirit and _____ to step out in faith at the prompting of the Holy Spirit.
 4. This form of evangelism cannot be the only form of evangelism and must be coupled with other forms, because we cannot _____ miracles or the other gifts of the Spirit on demand.

G. _____ Evangelism

This form of evangelism is practiced in several ways, all of them making prayer the powerful tool of evangelism.

1. In some approaches the _____ to people forms the basis of the evangelistic encounter.
2. In other approaches prayer is used to break up _____ and prepare the harvest for the evangelistic encounter.
3. In another approach prayer _____ can be set up at fairs and other functions where prayer is offered to people upon request.

H. _____ Evangelism

1. This form of evangelism makes the _____ of the local church the main tool for evangelism.
2. This form of evangelism is concerned about making the corporate gathering of the church _____ to the unsaved in the hopes that their involvement in the gathering will lead them to an openness to the gospel message.
3. In this form of evangelism a major part of the work of the people is to _____ to the corporate gathering of the church where they can be exposed to Christianity.
4. The weakness of this approach is that it tends to _____ the Holy Spirit dynamics of the corporate gathering.

I. _____ Evangelism

1. Servant evangelism focuses on posturing ourselves as _____ in relation to the unsaved.

It involves _____, non-threatening demonstrations of the love and goodness of God expressed in ways that are meaningful to and appreciated by the unchurched.

2. The key to this type of evangelism is _____ and ministering to those needs.
 - a. This can function on a _____ level (best to operate in twos).
 - b. This can function on a _____ level.
 - c. This can function on the _____ level.
3. Many types of projects have been identified that are easy to fulfill.
 - a. Some projects can lift _____ and serve a need in their life. Examples include:
 - Washing windows in cars or businesses
 - Cleaning bathrooms of businesses
 - Raking leaves
 - Tutoring school age children
 - Mentoring moms
 - Getting involved in a community program
 - Assisting with a handicapped child
 - Babysitting for a single mother
 - Meeting urgent needs
 - Washing cars
 - b. Some projects can lift the _____ and serve obvious needs. Example include:
 - Adopting a school, fire station or police station.
 - Adopting a park.
 - Doing community service (picking up litter)
 - Providing water at various functions.
 - Meeting a community need.
4. In this method of evangelism it is important to have printed cards or material to _____ the church.
5. In all of these acts of kindness there are several rules of engagement.
 - a. The acts are done “to demonstrate the _____ in a practical way.”
 - b. No _____ can be accepted for any work that is done.
 - c. The service must be something that meets a _____.

6. There are some appropriate statements that describe this model.
 - a. Find a need and meet it. Find a hurt and heal it.
 - b. Small things done with great love builds bridges to the lost.
 - c. Random acts of kindness can help people see God in a new way.

II. What is the best model of evangelism?

This question can be answered in a couple of ways:

- A. They are all _____.
 1. Paul indicated that we should use any and _____ to preach the gospel (I Cor. 9:19-23).
 2. Most of our efforts will be a _____ of many of the models listed.
- B. The best one is the one that suits you or the one that you will _____.

Lesson 12

Keys to Successful Evangelism

I. What are some of the keys to successful evangelism on the local church level?

The following are some important keys for pastors and leaders that will help to keep the local church evangelistic.

- A. Keep evangelism in the _____ of the church.
- B. Sow seeds of evangelism in the hearts of the members _____.
- C. Do church in a way that makes it _____ to come.

This means making it easy for people to interface with the church and the message of the church. Each church should seek to be seeker-sensitive and user-friendly without _____ its message or spiritual DNA.

- 1. _____ of the people.
 - 2. Clear _____ inside and outside of the church building.
 - 3. Cheerful service _____ from the parking lot to the altar.
 - 4. Language, terminology and services that are _____ to all.
- D. Make sure that hungry people are given an opportunity _____.

This means having regular _____ with trained altar workers.

- E. Develop an assimilation process that is _____ but _____.

This means the church must be mobilized to reach and follow up on interested parties.

- 1. Visitor Packets and Information Cards
- 2. Touch Cards
- 3. Effective Altar Workers
- 4. Immediate Follow-up (prayer and materials)
- 5. Turning points Class
- 6. City Care Calling
- 7. Encounters
- 8. Regular Water Baptisms
- 9. Small Groups
- 10. Partnership Class
- 11. Partnership Interviews
- 12. School of Ministry

II. What are some of the keys to successful evangelism on the personal level?

As an individual believer it is also important to keep the fires of evangelism burning in our hearts.

This means that each believer must...

A. Approach the lost in a biblical way (Acts 8:26-40).

This means that we must...

1. Be sensitive to the Spirit willing to move against reason and _____.
2. Be available to _____.
3. Be willing to take the _____ in conversation (See Appendix A: Engaging the Lost in Conversation).
4. Be tactful and _____ carefully to their responses.
5. Be _____ in your message and presentation of the Gospel.
6. Be gentle but _____ as you lead them to a point of decision.
7. Be prepared to _____ on those who respond.

B. Approach the lost with a positive belief system.

This means that we must...

1. Believe in the _____ of the Gospel message (Rom. 1:16; I Cor. 1:18).
2. Believe in the _____ itself (Mark 4:26:29; I Peter 1:23).
3. Believe in God's laws of _____.
 - a. There is _____ harvest without sowing (Eccl.11:4).
 - b. Sowing requires _____ (Ps. 126:5-6).
 - c. The _____ you sow the _____ you reap (II Cor. 9:6).
 - d. Eventually the sown seed will _____ (Gal. 6:6-10).
 - e. The one who sows is _____ the one who reaps (John 4:36-38).
4. Believe that God will work with _____ (John 6:37; Mark 16:20; Acts 16:14).
5. Believe God to _____ to the ripe harvest (John 4:35).

6. Believe that God will fill your mouth with _____ (Ps. 81:10; Ex. 4:12).
7. Believe that unbelievers _____.

There are certain common things for which everyone is searching.

- a. Everyone is looking for a sense of _____ or significance.
- b. Everyone is interested in personal _____.
- c. Everyone is searching for _____ uplifting relationships.
- d. Everyone deals with issues of _____ and broken relationships.
- e. Everyone is concerned or even fearful about what happens after _____.
- f. Everyone is hungry for a _____ with their creator.

Appendix A: Engaging the Lost in Conversation

The following discussion starters are taken from a book by Wendell Smith, *From Zero to Eternity in 60 Seconds Flat*.

Indirect Statements

Sometimes we can influence people indirectly and not have to speak to them directly at all. As we carry on another conversation in their hearing, some of the following statements can produce life-changing testimonials, and in just a few seconds we can make a difference with a scripture or a thought that might lead someone closer to faith.

Some of these statements include:

- “Wow, if I didn’t know better, I would think that the whole world is turning to Christ!”
- “It seems like everyone is going back to church these days.”
- “That movie about Christ was amazing. He did all that for us.”
- I heard that the movie *The Passion of the Christ* could possibly become the best-selling movie in history.”
- “A lot of people are considering returning to their faith, especially Christianity.”
- “I think a lot of people are thinking about spiritual things today.”
- “I have heard people talk about Jesus Christ like He was a real Person.”
- “Across the world, more people are coming to Christ today than ever before in history.”
- “I heard that Christianity is the fastest-growing religious faith in the entire world.”
- “I was reading this scripture the other day...”
- “I was just praying and asking God to make Himself real when...”
- “I’ve never seen a church like that with so much life and joy.”
- “I’ve never experienced the power of God like that.”
- “Did you know that the MVP of that game is a born-again believer?”
- “I think he met the God of the Bible.”
- “They got healed through the name of Jesus.”
- “God sure is good, isn’t He?”
- “I heard that person got healed by the power of God.”
- “Miracles still happen today! I heard of one just the other day.”
- “Christianity is not a religion – it is a relationship with a very special Person. Jesus Christ is still alive today!”

Direct Comments

The name of Jesus is a powerful witnessing tool, but as you prepare to share the gospel in a short amount of time with someone, sometimes a more direct approach is best. We can often simply make a short, straightforward statement to people and trust God to influence them for the kingdom of God. God will honor His Word, and as the name of Jesus is lifted up, He will draw people unto Himself.

Here are some direct comments:

- “I like you – you should go to my church!”
- “You look like you would make a good believer.”
- “You should be a Christian!”
- “You’re not too far from the Kingdom of God.”
- “The Lord was sure good to give you such a beautiful family (or baby, house, or car)!”
- “What a wonderful Creator God is!”
- “Isn’t God good?”
- “God was showing off when He made this place!”
- “We may never meet again, so I want you to have this.” (Then share the gospel as if it were a gift.
- “May I give you a gift? God bless you.”
- “I’d like you to have this.”

Direct comments that work

I’m a Christian, and if God can change my life the way He has, I know that He can help you with your problem. – Leon Sandberg

You know, there’s more to this life than you think. – Rick Greene

When talking with other moms about their kids and what they will grow up to be, I sometimes say: “When you think about your children’s future, do you ever help them plan to go to heaven?” – Jennifer Kraker

Questions

Another way of introducing the gospel into a conversation is through a direct question. Asking a question can be a very effective way to open a conversation. It usually demands a response of some kind, and most people will cooperate and give an answer.

Here are some examples of great conversation-starting questions:

- “Who do you believe was the greatest person in history?”
- “Who do you think has made the single greatest impact on people’s lives and in the world?”
- “If you died tonight, are you sure you would go to heaven? Why? Why not?”

- “I am praying for people today. Is there anything I can pray for about you?”
- “Is this your first trip to _____? Don’t miss the church at _____!”
- “Do you know of any good churches around here?”
- “What do you think when you hear people talking about God?”
- “When was the last time you went to church?”
- “If you could ask God for one miracle in your life, what would you ask Him for?”
- “What is the greatest need in your life, and how do you plan to meet it?”
- “Where do you think you’ll spend eternity?”
- “Who is the most important person in your life and why?”
- “How would you define absolute truth?”
- “What words would you use to describe God? What words would you use to describe man?”
- “What has kept you from believing in God?”
- “What has kept you from attending a church?”
- “I believe the Lord wants me to tell you...”
- “God wants you to know...”
- “What do you think God thinks about that?”
- “Have you ever had a prayer answered by God?”
- “Who do you call on when you are in danger?”
- “Can you suggest a good church that I can go to in this area?”
- “Jesus changed my life. Who changed yours?”
- “I noticed you have a crucifix (or a cross or some other religious statue or object). What personal significance does that have for you? Why do you have that in your car (on your bumper or shirt)?”
- “I noticed you did something to help you have good luck. Would you be nice enough to tell me why you believe that way?”
- “Do you believe there is life after death?”
- “What kind of person will continue living with God? Do you think that you are one of those kinds of people? Why?”
- “Do you think heaven really exists?”