

# Personal Evangelism Outlines

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*Taught in the Summer quarter, 2013. By Aaron Baker*

What does it take to share the saving message of the Gospel of Christ with someone? How do I do it? Where do I start? These outlines enable you to study God's Word with someone in order to lead them to Christ. Questions? Email me at [minister@foristellchurchofchrist.com](mailto:minister@foristellchurchofchrist.com)

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# The Power of One Conversion

## Personal Evangelism

### Bear Valley Bible Institute at Denver

#### Taught by: Wayne Burger

During the Civil War in this country a young woman learned the truth and obeyed the gospel. Her boyfriend, J. H. Halbrook, was in the Confederate army and was captured by the Union forces. He was kept in prison in Michigan until the war was over. At that time he was given a ticket to Nashville, Tennessee and \$2.50. From Nashville he returned to his home in Centerville, Tennessee to find what was left of his family and home. He found his girlfriend and they were married. She taught him the gospel and he obeyed it.

He began to teach his friends and neighbors as he preached in the area. He realized that if he was going to preach he needed more education so determined to attend Mars Hill Bible School that was operated by T. B. Larimore in north Alabama. When he finished his study, rather than go back to Tennessee, he went farther south into Walker, Marion, Fayette, and Lamar counties in Alabama. He preached and established churches.

One of his converts was C. A. Wheeler. Wheeler began to preach and through his preaching started over 100 congregations and baptized over 6,000 people. Wheeler came into the community of Carbon Hill, Alabama where the Lord's church had not been established. He needed a song leader for the meeting that he was going to hold at the schoolhouse. A young man, who was a member of a Baptist Church was recommended. As that young man listened each night, he took notes and went home to study what he was hearing. Before the week was over he obeyed the gospel. That young man was Gus Nichols.

A couple of years after his conversion Gus began to preach and through the years of his preaching there were over 12,000 people baptized and several congregations started. Among those he converted were his parents and three of his brothers who also became gospel preachers as did three of his nephews or nieces' husbands.

Gus and his wife Matilda had eight children, four boys and four girls. The four boys became gospel preachers. Three of the daughters married full-time preachers and the fourth daughter married a man who supported himself in the insurance business, but who preached by appointment. Totally, there were 16 preachers in Gus Nichols' immediate family and only God knows how many people have been led to the Lord through their work. Flavil, one of Gus' sons baptized over 3,000. Hardeman, another of Gus' sons has baptized over 8,000 people.

While Gus was living in Carbon Hill he started the church in Jasper, Alabama. He then moved to Northport, Alabama and preached there two years. He then returned to preach for the church in Jasper. He preached for the church in Jasper for forty-three years. During that time over forty men from that congregation became preachers.

Only God knows how many people were led to the Lord through the preachers which came as a result of a young girl in middle Tennessee obeying the gospel about a hundred and fifty years ago. May each of us seek to bring someone to the Lord. You may never know how God may use that person to reach others.

- Wayne Burger

# Evangelism, What Is It?

1. The Greek word for “Gospel” is (εὐαγγέλιον) EUANGELION – Mt 9:35; Mark 1:1;
  - a. To Anglicize the Greek word would make it read, “evangel”
  - b. Therefore, an “Evangelist” is a person who preaches or teaches the “Gospel”
    - i. As with Philip the Evangelist - Acts 21:8
    - ii. As with Timothy who was to do the work of an Evangelist – 2 Tim 4:5
    - iii. Evangelists (εὐαγγελιστής) were given to build up the body of Christ – Eph 4:11
2. The “Gospel” is to be preached to every creature – Mk 16:15; Rom 15:19
  - a. The Gospel has the power to save – Rom 1:16; Eph 1:13
  - b. People are called through the Gospel – 2 Thess 2:14
  - c. Obeying the Gospel makes a person become a child of God – Rom 6:3, 4, 17; 1 Cor 4:15; 1 Pet 4:17
3. When the Gospel is preached to people, they are then “Evangelized”
  - a. The Greek word is EVANGELIDZO #2097 (εὐαγγελίζω)
  - b. It is used of people who have a good message spoken, or preached to them – Mt 11:5; Lk 3:18; 4:43; 9:6; Acts 5:42; 8:4, 12, 25, 35, 40
  - c. This means that as the early Christians were going to new and different places, their preaching the Gospel of Jesus Christ was actually *evangelizing* – Acts 10:36; 11:20; 14:7, 15, 21; Rom 1:15, etc.
4. Therefore, evangelism is the person or process of taking the saving message of the Gospel to the lost.
5. Evangelists:
  - a. Generally speaking, all Christians are evangelists – Mt 28:18-20
  - b. Specifically speaking, in the NT this word can be used restrictively and is the equivalent of a Gospel preacher – see Ac 21:8; Eph 4:11; 2 Tim 4:5. In this sense, women cannot be “evangelists” – 1 Cor 14:34; 2 Tim 2:12.<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> Jackson, Wayne. Bible Words and Theological Terms Made Easy. Courier Publications: Stockton, 2002. Pg 53.

## General Information About the Books of the Bible

Old Testament	Description	New Testament	Description
<b>Genesis</b> <b>Exodus</b> <b>Numbers</b> <b>Leviticus</b> <b>Deuteronomy</b>	These five books are called the " <b>Law</b> ". They are also called the " <b>Pentateuch</b> ", which means <u>five volumes</u> .	<b>Matthew</b> <b>Mark</b> <b>Luke</b> <b>John</b>	These are called the <b>Gospels</b> and cover the birth, life, works, and death of Jesus.
<b>Joshua</b> <b>Judges</b> <b>Ruth</b> <b>1 &amp; 2 Samuel</b> <b>1&amp;2 Kings</b> <b>1&amp;2 Chronicles</b> <b>Ezra</b> <b>Nehemiah</b> <b>Esther</b>	These are books of <b>History</b> because they give the history of God's people, Israel.	<b>Acts</b>	<b>History</b> – This tells history of the church. It covers the beginning and spread of the church during its first 30 years.
<b>Job</b> <b>Psalms</b> <b>Proverbs</b> <b>Ecclesiastes</b> <b>Song of Solomon</b>	These are books of <b>Poetry</b> and <b>Wisdom</b> . These are also called <b>Wisdom Literature</b> .	<b>Romans</b> <b>1 &amp; 2 Corinthians</b> <b>Galatians</b> <b>Ephesians</b> <b>Philippians</b> <b>Colossians</b> <b>1 &amp; 2 Thessalonians</b> <b>1 &amp; 2 Timothy</b> <b>Titus</b> <b>Philemon</b>	<b>Paul's Letters</b> – These are letters written by Paul. There are two categories: those written to churches and those written to individuals. Listed from longest to shortest.
<b>Isaiah</b> <b>Jeremiah</b> <b>Lamentations</b> <b>Ezekiel</b> <b>Daniel</b>	<b>Major Prophets</b> – not because they are more important than other prophets, but because they are longer books.	<b>Hebrews</b> <b>James</b> <b>1 &amp; 2 Peter</b> <b>1 &amp; 2 &amp; 3 John</b> <b>Jude</b>	<b>General Letters</b> – These were written by different people to a general audience.
<b>Hosea</b> <b>Joel</b> <b>Amos</b> <b>Obadiah</b> <b>Jonah</b> <b>Micah</b> <b>Nahum</b> <b>Habakkuk</b> <b>Zephaniah</b> <b>Hagai</b> <b>Zechariah</b> <b>Malachi</b>	<b>Minor Prophets</b> – because these books are shorter in length than the others.	<b>Revelation</b>	<b>Prophecy</b> – The theme of this book is that Christians and the church will be victorious.

The Old Testament was written in Hebrew and the new Testament in Greek. These 66 books were written by about 40 writers over a period of about 1,600 years (1,500 BC to 100 AD). There were 8 New Testament writers: Matthew, Mark, Luke, John, Peter, Paul, James and Jude.

## Outline & Summary of the Bible

<u>Period</u>	<u>Where in the Bible</u>
1. Antediluvian (Before the Flood) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Creation</li> <li>b. Fall of man</li> <li>c. Corruption of man</li> </ul>	Genesis 1-6
2. Postdiluvian (After the Flood) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Events of the flood</li> <li>b. Noah's Drunkenness</li> <li>c. Generations of Noah</li> <li>d. Tower of Babel</li> </ul>	Genesis 7-11
3. Patriarchal <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Abraham</li> <li>b. Isaac</li> <li>c. Jacob</li> <li>d. Joseph</li> </ul>	Genesis 12-50
4. Egyptian Bondage <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Moses' birth</li> <li>b. Plagues on Egypt</li> </ul>	Exodus 1-11
5. Wilderness Wanderings <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Passover begins (Ex. 12, 13)</li> <li>b. Escape from Egypt (Ex 14, 15)</li> <li>c. Getting to Mt. Sinai (Ex 16-18)</li> <li>d. At Mt. Sinai (Ex 19 – Num. 10)               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. 10 commandments and other laws (Ex 19-24)</li> <li>ii. Instructions for Tabernacle (Ex 25-40)</li> <li>iii. Final days at Sinai (Num 1-10)</li> </ul> </li> <li>e. Events in Wilderness (Num 11 – Deut.)               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. 38 years of wandering (Num 12-19)</li> <li>ii. Last year of wandering (Num 20 – Deut.)</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	Exodus 12 - Deuteronomy
6. Conquest of Canaan	Joshua
7. Judges of Israel	Judges – 1 Sam
8. United Kingdom <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Saul</li> <li>b. David</li> </ul>	1 Sam 8 – 1 Kgs 11 1 Chron 1 – 2 Chron 9 Psalms, Proverbs, Eccl.

c. Solomon

9. Divided Kingdom (922 BC)

- a. Israel – 10 Northern Tribes
- b. Judah – 2 Southern Tribes

1 Kgs 12 – 2 Kgs 17:18  
2 Chron 10-36  
Major & Minor Prophets

10. Kingdom of Judah continues alone

- a. Israel led into Assyrian Captivity (722 BC)
- b. Judah Existed until 586 BC

2 Kgs 17:18-25:30

11. Babylonian Captivity

- a. After Israel went into Assyrian captivity Judah continued to live in Palestine about 135 years
- b. They were then taken into Babylonian captivity where they stayed 70 years

Jeremiah,  
Lamentations,  
Ezekiel, Daniel,  
Esther

12. Restoration of the Jews

- a. God's people were led back to Palestine in 3 groups
- b. They rebuilt the temple, the wall of the city and homes

Ezra, Nehemiah  
Haggai, Zechariah  
Malachi

13. Between the testaments

- a. From the death of Malachi until John the baptizer was 400 years
- b. During this time God did not communicate with His people through prophets.

14. Life of Christ

- a. John the baptizer came to prepare the way for Jesus
- b. Jesus came and some of His life's events were recorded

Matthew, Mark,  
Luke, John, Acts 1

15. The church

- a. The record of the church's beginning is recorded in Acts 2
- b. The spread of the Gospel and establishment of congregations during the next 30 years are recorded in Acts.
- c. The letters were then written to these congregations and individuals to teach them how to live the Christian life.
- d. By about 100 AD the Bible had been written.

Acts 2 - Revelation

# God's Chain of Authority

**From Him...**

Father

- Matthew 11:27
- Matthew 28:18

Jesus

- John 12:48-50
- John 3:34
- Heb 1:1, 2

Holy  
Spirit

- John 14:26
- John 15:26
- John 16:12-14

Apostles

&

Prophets

- John 17:8, 14
- Eph 3:3-5
- 1 Cor 4:6
- 1 Cor 14:37

Bible

- 1 Thess 2:13
- 2 Pet 3:15, 16
- 2 Pet 1:20, 21
- 2 Tim 3:16, 17

**...To Us**

# Personal Worker's Prayer

*Colossians 4:2-6*

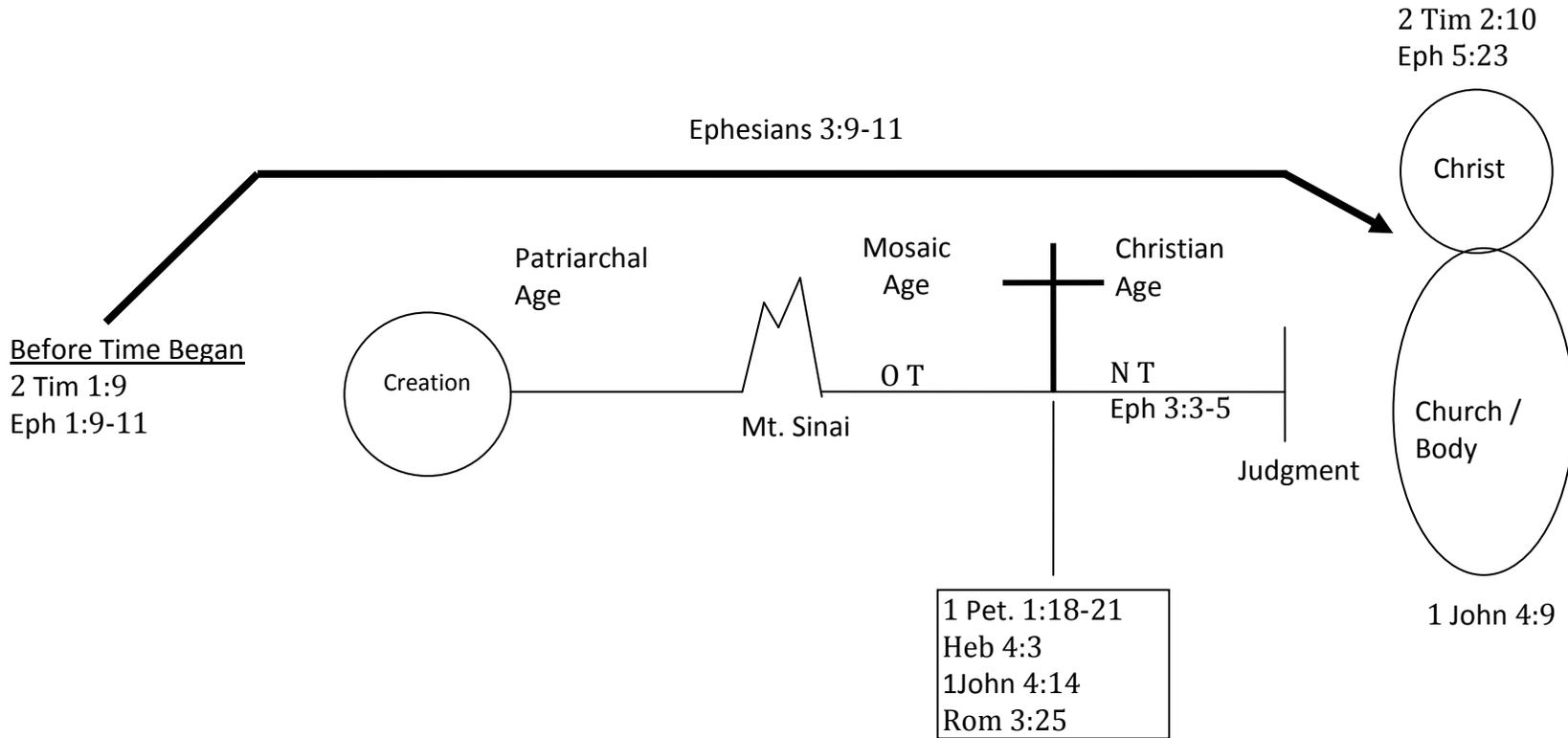
1. Ask God to open doors for you – vs 3
2. Ask God to help the way (manner) in which you speak – vs 4
3. Ask God to help you walk so that you can go through the door – vs 5
4. Ask God to help you use the opportunities he give you – vs 5
5. Ask God to help you know how to answer others – vs 6

# Tips for Evangelism: Door Knocking

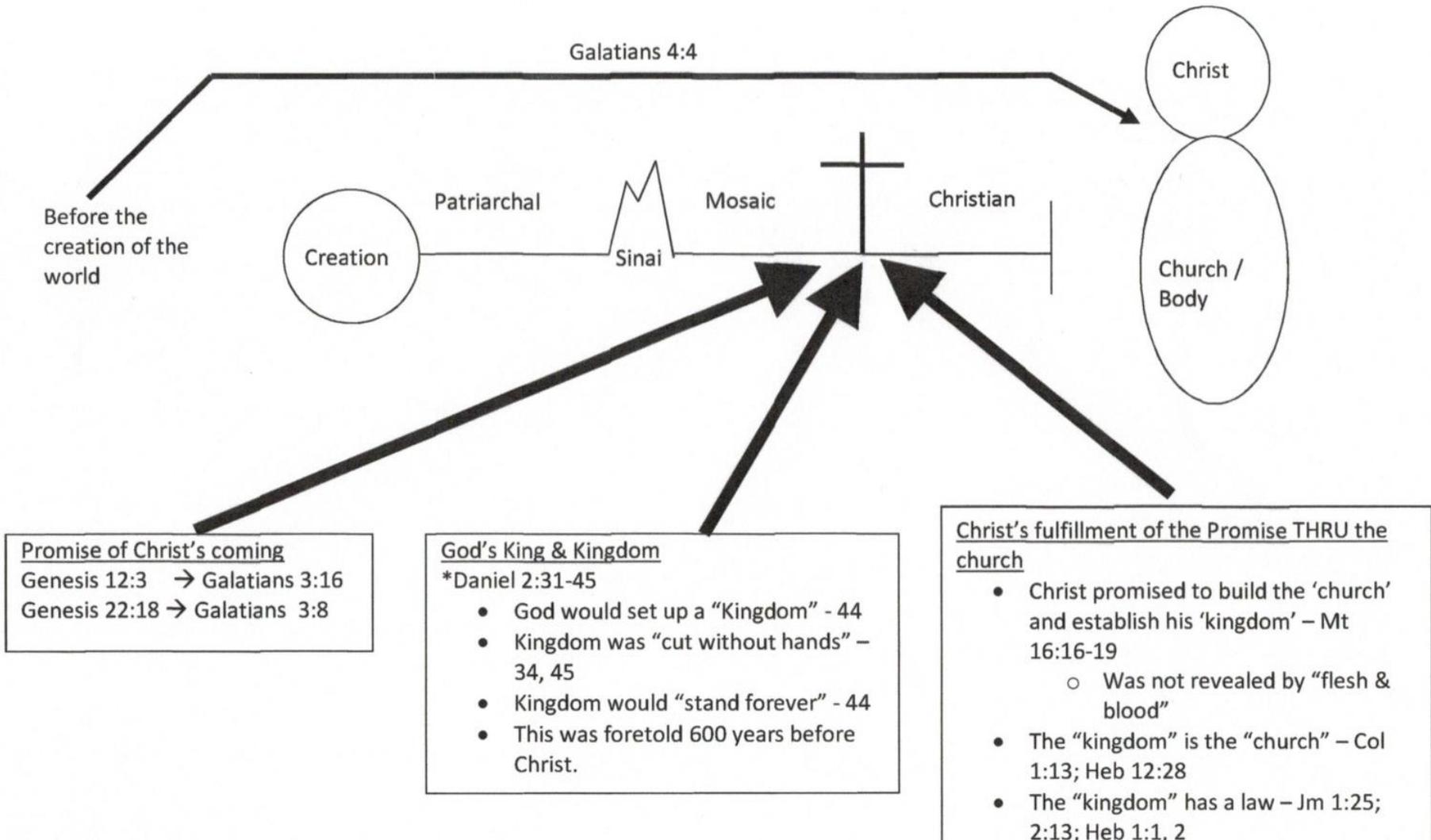
1. Realize that “cold-calling” by door knocking is the poorest way to find a way to study with someone, but it can produce results
2. Go out expecting to enjoy it. Don’t have your mind made up that people will just reject you.
3. You will get about 10 “Nos” before you get one “Yes”.
4. Those that say, “Yes” will make it all worth while.
5. Usually best not to carry a Bible in your hand. People may immediately put up a wall and not want to listen. Put it in your pocket or purse.
6. Don’t let things hinder you from knocking on a door.
  - a. Dogs
  - b. Fences
  - c. Signs of “No Soliciting” [You are not ‘selling’ anything...salvation is a free gift]
  - d. “Looks like nobody is home”
  - e. Rejections. They are not rejecting you, but the Gospel – 2 Tim 1:7
  - f. Rude people.
  - g. Lack of interest.
7. Don’t be afraid – 2 Tim 1:7; Rom 8:31
8. Be and look confident – Phil 4:13
9. Walk with purpose: no fear, don’t sulk, etc.
10. Smile and be cheerful. Having a bad attitude will make people think, “If that is what a Christian is like, then I don’t want to be one.”
11. Don’t skip any houses.
12. Compliment their yard, flowers, landscaping, decorations, or whatever. Building trust and rapport is critical in your first minute.
13. Don’t think of people as strangers and people to be afraid of...but as people for whom Christ died. View them as family – Luke 3:23, 38
14. Say your name and whom you represent plainly
15. When writing down information, be accurate.
16. It may be good for one to write while the other asks questions & talks. Then, you can take turns at the next house.
17. Don’t try and force a person to be interested. Don’t burn the bridge, but keep the door open.

18. Stress the fact that the study is free.
19. Stress the fact that it is just the Bible and non-denominational.
20. Avoid negative approaches like, “You wouldn’t want to study the Bible would you?”
21. Offer to study right then if you can. If not, suggest a time & day that would fit their schedule when they could study.
  - a. You: “Would you like to study right now?”
  - b. Them: “No I have to go to work in just a few minutes.”
  - c. You: “What day of the week are you off work?”
  - d. Them: “Tuesdays”
  - e. You: “Great. How about I (or the one conducting the study) come over on Tuesday at 3pm?”
22. Or, let them decide when is best to study. Give them a choice of days, “How about Monday or Tuesday?”
23. If they hesitate, give them a choice. “Is day or evening better? How about 9 am on Tuesday?”
24. Don’t discuss the Bible in too great a detail at the door as this may ruin your chances for a study.  
Answer one or two questions they may have about the Bible, then suggest you study together.
25. If they aren’t interested, thank them for their time and encourage them to just drop by sometime to check us out.

## God's Plan: Established



## God's Plan: Unfolded

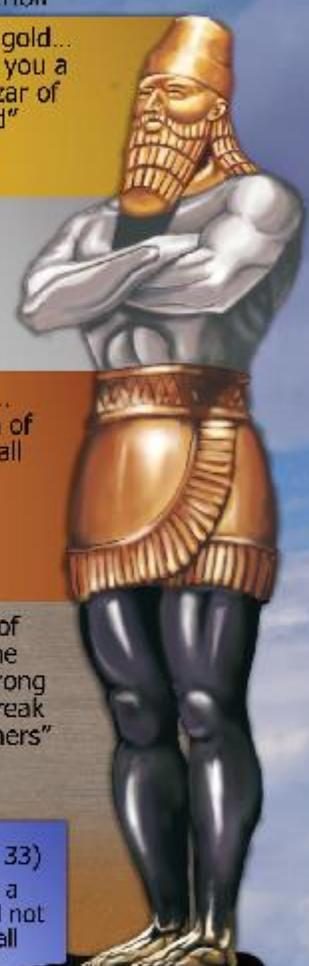


## God's King & Kingdom

# The Book of Daniel & God's Kingdom

(The Church)

ANCIENT EMPIRES OF MESOPOTAMIA AND THE MEDITERRANEAN		DANIEL'S PROPHECY & INTERPRETATION
GOLD	<h3 style="margin: 0;">Babylonian</h3> <p style="margin: 0;">(625 B.C. - 539 B.C.)</p>	<p style="margin: 0;">"This image's head was of fine gold... The God of heaven has given you a kingdom...you [Nebuchadnezzar of Babylon] are this head of gold"</p> <p style="margin: 0;">(Daniel 2:32, 37, 38; cf. 1:1).</p>
SILVER	<h3 style="margin: 0;">Medo-Persian</h3> <p style="margin: 0;">(539 B.C. - 331 B.C.)</p>	<p style="margin: 0;">"Its chest and arms of silver... after you [Nebuchadnezzar] shall arise another kingdom inferior to yours"</p> <p style="margin: 0;">(Daniel 2:32, 39; cf. 8:20).</p>
BRONZE	<h3 style="margin: 0;">Greek</h3> <p style="margin: 0;">(331 B.C. - 63 B.C.)</p>	<p style="margin: 0;">"Its belly and thighs of bronze... then another, a third kingdom of bronze, which shall rule over all the earth"</p> <p style="margin: 0;">(Daniel 2:32, 39; cf. 8:21).</p>
IRON & CLAY	<h3 style="margin: 0;">Roman</h3> <p style="margin: 0;">(146 B.C. - A.D. 476)</p>	<p style="margin: 0;">"Its legs of iron, its feet partly of iron and partly of clay...and the fourth kingdom shall be as strong as iron, ...that kingdom will break in pieces and crush all the others"</p> <p style="margin: 0;">(Daniel 2:33, 40, 42, 43).</p>



**Kingdom of God** Established (approx. A.D. 33)

"And in the days of these kings the God of heaven will set up a kingdom which shall never be destroyed; and the kingdom shall not be left to other people; it shall break in pieces and consume all these kingdoms, and it shall stand forever"

(Daniel 2:44).

The New Testament reveals that Jesus and John the Baptist preached the establishment of God's kingdom by saying it was "at hand" (Matthew 3:2; 4:17, 23). Since the church and the kingdom are one and the same (Matthew 16:18-19; Mark 9:1; Acts 1:3; 2:38, 47; 8:12; Colossians 1:13), and the church was established in the first century during the days of the Roman empire, it follows that the kingdom of God was established in the first century following the earthly ministry of Jesus. The church/kingdom is comprised of people from all nations (Isaiah 2:1-2) and thus consumes "all these kingdoms" (Daniel 2:44) and is spoken of in the New Testament as having been in existence during the first century A.D. (Colossians 1:13; 2 Thessalonians 1:5; Revelation 1:9). This kingdom still exists today, and all penitent sinners can choose to become a part of it by being immersed into Christ. Jesus, as the head of His church and the King of all kings (Colossians 1:18; 1 Timothy 6:15), is now reigning over His kingdom—His people (Acts 2:36; Luke 17:21).

## Tips for Evangelism: Prospecting

### Intro:

1. Just as early prospectors searched for gold, so we are searching for people with whom we can study the Bible.
2. This lesson will help give us tips to recognize those opportunities where we can set up studies to bring people into a saved relationship with Christ

### Tips for Finding and Making Contacts:

1. Those who visit services.
2. Mates of members
3. New residents in the community
4. Weak or unfaithful members
5. Friends of members
6. Friends of new converts
7. People with whom you work
8. Your neighbors and friends
9. Relatives of members
10. Parents of children who attend
11. People you read about in the newspaper (weddings, deaths, births, accomplishments, etc.)
12. Dating couples (particularly when one is a member of the church)
13. Jails (sometimes this requires a special emphasis or work & training)
14. Door knocking
15. Benevolent cases where the church has, or is giving assistance.
16. People with whom you do business

**\*\*Always be on the lookout for prospects. As in John 4, those prospects may even come when you are tired, resting, or least expect it\*\***

## Ruining the plan: Sin

Intro:

1. We have studied and understand that God's plan involves all people being saved "in Christ" – 2 Tim 1:9; 2:10
2. But, there is something that ruins, spoils and breaks apart God's plan, and that is sin. Let's study about sin: where it comes from, what it is, what it does, and some examples of sin.

### Where Does Sin Come From?

1. James 1:13, 14
  - a. Does God tempt us? – vs 13
  - b. Then, what tempts us as "draws us away"? – vs 14
  - c. Describe the progression of sin: desire → sin → death – vs 15
2. 1 Corinthians 10:13
  - a. Are the temptations you face different than what other people face?
  - b. Will God allow you to be tempted beyond what you are able to bear?
  - c. When we are tempted to sin, what does God provide?
3. Ezekiel 18:4, 20
  - a. Fill in the blank: *the soul who \_\_\_\_\_ shall \_\_\_\_\_* - vs 4
  - b. According to verse 20, will the sin of the father be passed to the son?
  - c. Therefore, is sin inherited, or passed from parents to children?

### What is Sin?

1. James 4:17
  - a. If a person knows the right thing to do, but does not do it, then that is \_\_\_\_\_.
  - b. If the Bible tells us to do something, but we don't do it, then that is \_\_\_\_\_.
  - c. Therefore, sin is the failure to do the right thing.
2. 1 John 3:4
  - a. Sin is the breaking of the law.
  - b. Sin is something that one does, or fails to do
3. 1 John 5:17 – Sin is unrighteousness
4. Romans 14:23
  - a. Sin is also doing something in your mind that you have chosen not to do.
  - b. In context, those Christians chose not to eat meat sacrificed to idols. If they ate, then they would have sinned.

### What does Sin Do?

1. Romans 3:23 – It affects all people who are at an age to know right from wrong.
2. Romans 6:23 – Sin causes death
3. Isaiah 59:1, 2 – Sin causes a separation between us and God, and causes him to turn away from us.
4. Other information about sin:

- a. Sin is a “passing pleasure” – Hebrews 11:23-25
- b. Sin “hardens” and “deceives us” – Hebrews 3:13
- c. Sin “enslaves” us – John 8:34; Rom 6:16, 17
- d. Sin makes our lives hard – Proverbs 13:15
- e. Sin gives you no peace – Isa 57:20, 21

**Some Examples of Sin:**

- 1. Galatians 5:19-21
- 2. 1 Corinthians 6:9, 10

## Tips for Evangelism: Handling Objections

1. Anticipate Questions, and be ready to give more verses to prove the answer
2. Welcome objections. Some sales experts say that the selling does not begin until the client says, "No."
  - a. While we are not "selling" the Gospel, we do need to know what objections they might have.
  - b. Getting to know the people you study with will help you in this.
3. Never make a "big deal" out of an objection.
  - a. They may want to see how you will react.
  - b. Reacting foolishly will give the impression that the objection is more valid than it really is.
4. Postpone objections that don't fit within your study. Answer them next time.
5. Restate the objection as a question: *"Joe, your question is, 'Why wasn't the thief on the cross baptized' Am I understanding this correctly?"*
6. Ask questions in answering objections. Ask, *"What does God want us to do, based on this passage?"*
7. Encourage them for asking tough questions and seeking such deep, spiritual answers.

## God's Plan: Organization of the Church

Intro:

1. Consider this: God's plan has always shown organization and forethought. The church is part of God's plan. Therefore, the church must have organization and forethought.
2. We have already studied about forethought (church being part of God's plan since the beginning). In this study, we will discover God's organization for the church.

### Organization of the church:

1. What a properly organized church looks like – Phil 1:1
  - a. Saints
  - b. Bishops - overseer (ESV; NASB)
  - c. Deacons
2. Explanation of terms – Acts 20:17, 28
  - a. Whom did Paul call to come to him? *“elders of the church”* – vs 17
  - b. When they came to Paul, how did he describe them?

- i. *“elders”* – 17
- ii. *“overseers”* – 28
- iii. *“shepherds”* – 28

<i>Presbuteros</i>	Presbytery	Elders	1 Tim 4:14
<i>Episkopos</i>	Bishops	Overseers	Acts 20:28
<i>Poimen</i>	Shepherds	Pastors	Eph 4:11

- c. Therefore, these are descriptions

of their work rather than religious titles – Mt 23:9

- i. There are *“elders”* because they are *“older”* – Lk 1:18; Philemon 1:9
- ii. They are *“overseers”* because they are responsible for *“overseeing”* or *“managing”* the church.
- iii. They are *“shepherds”* because they are responsible for spiritually feeding the flock – Ac 20:28

### 3. Elders

- a. Qualifications found: 1 Tim 3:1-7, Titus 1:5-9; 1 Peter 5:1-4
- b. Their work: Acts 20:28; Hebrews 13:17; Titus 1:9; Acts 6:4
- c. Contrast the Lord's church with what you see today...
  - i. Male leadership role – 1 Tim 3:2; Titus 1:6
  - ii. Plurality of men over one congregation – Acts 14:23; 15:2, 4, 6, 22
    1. NT always mentions *“elders”*
    2. Never mentions one *“elder”* over a congregation
  - iii. Preacher is not *“the pastor”*
  - iv. Preacher is not in charge of, or over the congregation.
  - v. Preachers are not given special titles – Mt 23:9
  - vi. There is no *“clergy”* – *“laity”* system (IE – certain Christians who take a higher place than others – Gal 3:28)
- d. Elders at one location, only oversee that one

#### 4. Deacons

- a. Qualifications found: 1 Tim 3:8-13
- b. The word means, “to serve”. They are not overseeing souls, like the elders, but serving the church (Acts 6:1-6).

#### 5. Saints - also known as Christians

- a. Saints were people who were “in Christ” - 4:21
- b. See also Ac 9:13; 11:26

#### 6. Government of the church

- a. Each church is “autonomous”
  - i. “Auto” – meaning “self”
  - ii. “Onomia” – meaning “law, rule, to govern”
- b. Elders at one church are elders of only that one church – 1 Peter 5:1-4
  - i. *Flock of God which is among you* - 2
  - ii. *Those entrusted to you* – 3
  - iii. *Examples to the flock* – 3
- c. There is no earthly “headquarters”. Jesus is the only head, and he is in heaven – Mk 16:19; Acts 7:55
- d. Each church could select its own ministers – Acts 6:1-6
- e. Each church could choose its own missionaries – Acts 13:1-3
- f. Each church was to teach and discipline its own members – 1 Cor 5:1-13; 2 Thess 2:6-15; Mt 18:17
- g. Each church was to settle its own problems – 1 Cor 6:1-5
- h. Guided by the Scriptures alone – 2 Tim 3:16, 17; 2 Peter 1:3

## Tips for Evangelism: Closing Techniques

1. Is it right to persuade someone to be saved?
  - a. Persuasion itself is not wrong
    - i. Men try and persuade women to marry them.
    - ii. You may try and persuade your boss to give you a raise.
    - iii. Salesmen try and persuade you to buy things.
  - b. Peter used persuasion – Acts 2:40
  - c. Paul used persuasion – Acts 18:4; 19:8; 28:23; 2 Cor 5:11
  - d. If we truly believe people can be eternally lost, and then we do not try and persuade them to obey the Gospel, are we really fulfilling our obligation to God and to the lost?
2. Essentials to a successful close:
  - a. Have enthusiasm. If you aren't excited to be a Christian, they will not be excited.
  - b. Have a positive attitude going into the study.
  - c. Eliminate objections ahead of time. For example, if you know they have questions about the authority of the Bible, cover that topic before you get to the "end" of all your studies.
    - i. Restate any objections that may be brought up.
    - ii. Ask, "if we are able to answer your question, what would prevent you from \_\_\_\_\_"
    - iii. When you have handled all the questions, move on.
  - d. Establish the need. Tell them why they should do what you are suggesting.
  - e. Be gently persistent, but don't use "hard sell" tactics.
    - i. Many people will say "no" the first time.
    - ii. Use this as an opportunity to discover what objections they may have, answer them, try and close the study again.
  - f. Use silence if you have to. Ask a question, and just "wait" for them to answer it. Remain completely silent until they answer the question.
  - g. Close on a minor point. "George, would you like me to baptize you, or would you rather the preacher do it?"
  - h. Don't forget to ask for what you want. Bobby Bates writes,
    - i. *A number of years ago, I had studies with a young man for a number of weeks and had come to the final study. He had offered no objections, and I knew he was well aware of what he needed to do. However, at the end of the study, he just sat there. Finally I said, "Well, are you ready to go?" He affirmed that he was and I baptized him into Christ a few minutes later. I doubt, though, that he would have been baptized that night if I had not asked him."*
  - i. Gently remind them of the consequences.
  - j. Physical action. Not forcing them...but stand up and say, "Are you ready to go right now?"
  - k. Use comparisons. Write down what they did...and compare that to the Bible.
  - l. Be reassuring. Say, "You have made the right decision."

## God's Plan: Worship of the Church

1. Jesus promised to build His church (Mt 16:16-19). His church was established on the day of Pentecost, in Acts 2. From the beginning of the church, Christians worshipped in a recognizable way.
2. Today there are thousands of denominations, so where should we worship? With the those who worship in the same (recognizable) way as the church that is in the New Testament.
3. The church found in the New Testament worship in 5 recognizable ways. They worshipped thru:

### Preaching – Acts 2:42

1. God gave us the Bible so that we could know His thoughts (Eph 3:3-5). The church did not use some creed, catechism or book made my man.
2. Preaching is to be done from God's Word – 1 Peter 4:11
  - a. Because it is given by God – 2 Tim 3:16, 17
  - b. Because it can make us thoroughly equipped
  - c. Because it contains everything we need – 2 Peter 1:3
3. Preaching is to be done by the men – 1 Cor 14:23; 1 Tim 2:11-14

### Prayer – Acts 2:42

1. When the church met, prayer was an important part of their worship.
2. Prayer was made through Jesus – 1 Tim 2:5
3. Prayer was made in order to:
  - a. Praise God – Luk 11:2
  - b. Make requests – Luk 11:3
  - c. Confess our sins – Luk 11:4; James 5:16
  - d. Give thanks to God – Phil 4:16

### Singing – Eph 5:19

1. When Christians worshipped, they sang with their voices in worship to God – Eph 5:19; Col 3:16, 17; Heb 13:15; James 5:13; Acts 16:25
2. We must worship God as He has instructed – Col 3:17; He has instructed us to sing.

### Collection – 1 Cor 16:1, 2

1. Was done on the first day of the week
2. Was done on the first day of every week.
3. Is not the "tithe". The tithe was part of the Old Testament to provide for the Levites and the worship in the temple – Num 18:21-32
4. The church in the New Testament gives generously as each Christian chooses in their heart – Rom 12:8; 2 Cor 9:7

## Lord's Supper – Acts 2:42

1. The church met weekly to eat of the Lord's Supper on the first day of the week – Acts 20:7
2. Terms to describe:
  - a. The Lord's Supper – 1 Cor 11:20
  - b. Communion – 1 Cor 10:16
  - c. Breaking bread – Acts 2:42; 20:7
  - d. Lord's Table – 1 Cor 10:21
3. Purpose of the Lord's Supper – 1 Cor 11:23-29
  - a. To remember that Jesus died for us – 24
    - i. He gave his body – Mt 26:26
    - ii. He gave his blood – Mt 26:28
  - b. To remember His death – 24
  - c. To remember that His blood established a new covenant and brought remission of sins – 25; Mt 26:28, 29; Mk 14:24
  - d. To proclaim His death – 26
  - e. To remember Christians are part of the Lord's body – 29
  - f. Not to forgive sins.
4. Parts of the Lord's Supper
  - a. Unleavened bread – Matthew 26:17, 26; Exodus 12:14-20
  - b. Fruit of the vine – Matthew 26:27-29

## God's Plan Restored: His plan to save man

1. Remember what sin does?
  - a. Makes us spiritually dead – Romans 6:16
  - b. Separates us from God – Isaiah 59:1, 2
2. Where are Salvation and Forgiveness found?
  - a. Salvation found only *“in Christ”* – 2 Timothy 2:10
  - b. All spiritual blessings are found only, *“in Christ”* – Ephesians 1:3
  - c. There is no condemnation for those who are, *“in Christ”* – Romans 8:1
  - d. One can be a new creation, *“in Christ”* – 2 Corinthians 5:17
  - e. Eternal life is found, *“in Christ”* – 1 John 5:11
3. If all those excellent things are found, *“in Christ,”* then how does one get, *“in Christ”*?
  - a. One must be baptized *“into Christ”* – Romans 6:3, 4
  - b. Baptism puts you *“into Christ”* – Galatians 3:27
4. Baptism requires two parts:
  - a. Right form
    - i. Baptism is a burial, immersion – Colossians 2:12
    - ii. Baptism requires going down into the water, and coming up out of the water – Acts 8:38
    - iii. Baptism is not sprinkling, pouring or the ‘sign of the cross’.
  - b. Right purpose
    - i. Baptism is for the purpose of removing your sins – Acts 2:38
    - ii. Baptism is for the purpose of washing away your sins – Acts 22:16
    - iii. Baptism is in order to save you – 1 Peter 3:21
5. Baptism is the way God cuts your spiritual sin away – Colossians 2:11, 12
6. Baptism is the way that God places you inside the body of Christ, which is the church of Christ – Acts 2:38, 41, 47; 1 Corinthians 12:13
7. The person who believes and is baptized will be saved – Mark 16:16
8. Things to consider:
  - a. Have you sinned before? – Romans 3:23
  - b. Are you in Christ where salvation and forgiveness are found?
  - c. Have you been baptized with the wrong form or purpose?

**If you were to die to tonight, where would you go?**

# The Gospel Enacted

1 Corinthians 15:3-4

Jesus the Christ  
His Death, Burial and Resurrection  
For the Sins of Man



Death



Resurrection

Burial



Evangelism  
OUTLINE

# The Gospel Re-enacted in Baptism

(Obeying The Gospel)

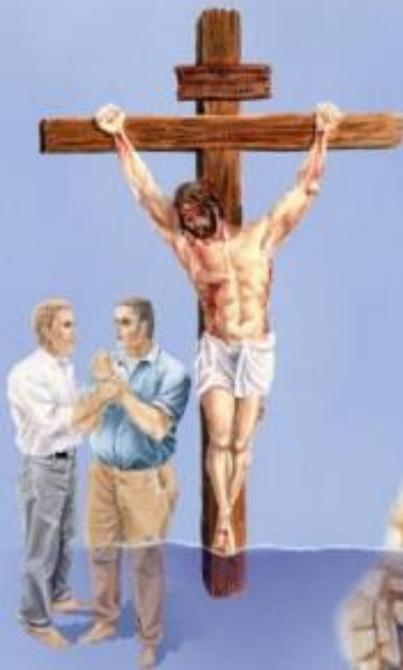
Romans 6:3-4

In Baptism

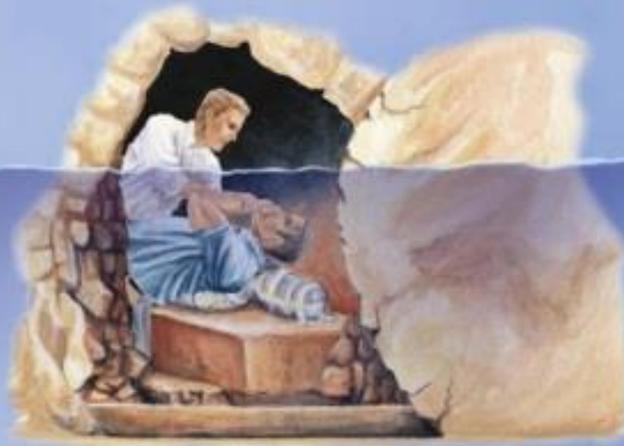
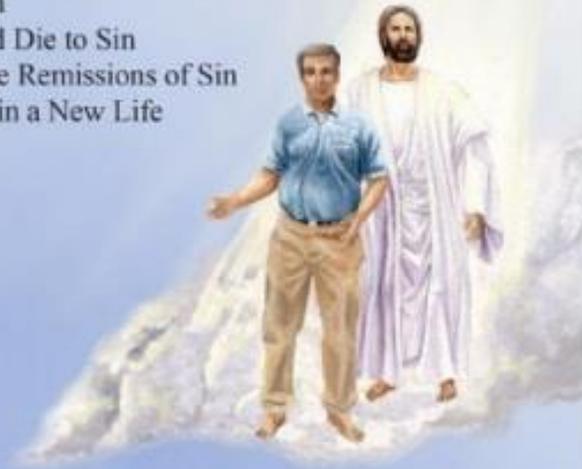
We Repent of Sin and Die to Sin

We are Buried in Water for the Remissions of Sin

We are Raised to Walk in a New Life



Dead to Sin



Buried in Water

Resurrected  
to a New Life



# 3 Time Periods of the Bible

## 3 Time Periods of the Bible

(2 Timothy 2:15)

### 1. Thru the Fathers (Patriarchal age)

A. God spoke directly to the Fathers, who were the heads of the families

B. God gave them rules to live by. They worshipped at Altars—Genesis 8:20; 12:7, 8

C. Examples:

1. God spoke to Adam - Genesis 2:16, 17

2. God spoke to Noah – Genesis 6:13, 14

3. God spoke to Abraham – Genesis 12:1-3

4. God spoke to Moses to bring Israel out of slavery in Egypt – Exodus 3:4-10

### 2. Thru Moses (Mosaic age)

A. After Israel came to Mt. Sinai, God spoke thru Moses and gave a new law  
—Exodus 19:3-5; 20:1-17

B. Moses received God's law and gave it to Israel only—Deuteronomy 5:1-3

C. Their worship was at the tabernacle with many priests ministering over the  
worship of Israel—Heb 7:23

### 3. Thru Christ (Christian age)

A. The Mosaic age ended when Jesus died on the cross—Hebrews 9:15-17

B. Jesus fulfilled all things—Luke 24:44-47

C. Jesus established a New Covenant—Hebrews 8:6; Matthew 26:28

D. Jesus' words are for all people (Matthew 28:19) and will judge us  
(2 Corinthians 5:10; John 12:48-50).

E. Our worship is in the church—Ephesians 3:21; Acts 20:28

