

## MIM 123 The Local Church in Evangelism

- 1- An analysis of the Great Commission in Mark and Matthew reveals strong agreement in the areas of going, proclaiming, and baptizing.
- 2- Each of the four Gospels concludes with a command or teaching concerning the mission to which Jesus committed His followers.
- 3- Mark is probably the earliest of the four gospels. The Great Commission in Mark was written after the Gospels of Matthew, Mark, and John.
- 4- Matthew probably wrote his Gospel while leading the church at Antioch.
- 5- The central role of preaching in fulfilling the Great Commission is a call for all believers to personally share the gospel with the lost.
- 6- The believer's role in personal evangelism is to clearly explain the gospel, allowing the Holy Spirit to convince the lost.
- 7- The lawyer's intent in asking Jesus to identify his neighbor was to identify those people the lawyer was not obligated to love.
- 8- The hospital analogy of the church is used to illustrate the church's role in reaching out to all spiritually lost people.
- 9- The cycle of evangelism and discipleship is completed when disciples become evangelists.
- 10- The concept of "both" in Acts 1:8 means that the disciples should be witnesses to all the areas mentioned without prioritizing.
- 11- When quoting the Great Commission, most believers emphasize the mission component of going into the world and preaching the gospel.
- 12- The key conjunction in the Great Commission in Matthew is *because*.
- 13- Spiritual tolerance, as called for by secular society, is a denial of the exclusive nature of Christ's salvation.
- 14- In the account of the Great Commission in all four Gospels, Jesus instructed His disciples on the nature of their mission as well as how it would be accomplished.
- 15- A shared theme of the parables found in the Synoptic Gospels is their focus on harvest analogies.
- 16- Both the thorny and shallow ground point to the possibility of being transformed by the gospel and then rejecting it.
- 17- The various harvesting parables call for discipleship as well as evangelism because the true harvest is one that lasts until the end, despite opposing forces.
- 18- The gospels of John and Luke establish a direct connection between the Holy Spirit's empowerment and the mission of the disciples.
- 19- Most opportunities for personal evangelism occur during ordinary activities of life.
- 20- It is common for people to misunderstand personal evangelism as a series of arguments won.
- 21- The central message of the gospel is the person of Jesus Christ.
- 22- The difference between the Spirit's relationship to believers in the Old and New Testaments is that in the Old Testament the Spirit came on select individuals, but in the New Testament the Holy Spirit comes to be in God's people.
- 23- Jesus described His imminent departure from the disciples as a blessing to them, because He would send the Holy Spirit to help them.
- 24- The four purposes of speaking in tongues are confirmation, adoration, edification, and intercession.
- 25- When seeking the Holy Spirit baptism, believers can confidently receive because Jesus promised it as a gift of His loving heavenly Father.

- 26- When describing the Holy Spirit, Jesus emphasized the permanence and intimate nature of the Spirit's presence in the believer's life.
- 27- The Scriptures make it clear that the believer's faith is useless unless Jesus died and rose again.
- 28- The Romans and the Jews, for their part in Jesus' crucifixion, are best understood as representative of all sinful people for whom Jesus gave His life.
- 29- When Mark considers why Jesus gave His life, he uses extensive details of Jesus' last week and Jesus' own statements.
- 30- When interpreting a parable, it is best to identify the central thought while giving adequate attention to secondary details.
- 31- Jesus told the Parable of the Sower to His disciples because He understood the hardship the disciples would face in spreading the gospel.
- 32- *Lifestyle Evangelism* is a necessary, but not exclusive, focus on developing friendships and relationships with nonbelievers and living consistent Christian lives.
- 33- God's word emphasizes four types of power; regeneration, sanctification, transformation, and multiplication.
- 34- The believer's central task in personal evangelism is to obey God's leading in sharing and nurturing the Word at every opportunity.
- 35- Ecclesiastes' reference to sowing gives insight into the Parable of the Sower by identifying the sower's need for diligence and the guarantee of a divine harvest.
- 36- The metaphor of the vine and the branches demonstrates that believers are dependent on Christ to fulfill their role as salt and light.
- 37- A person's acceptance of the Bible as God's inspired Word can be valuable but does not supplant the central truth of believing in Jesus Christ.
- 38- From a Biblical viewpoint, Christians who call nonbelievers *outsiders* recognize the need to communicate the gospel in terms the lost will understand.
- 39- In today's culture, the term *Christian* has lost all specific meaning.
- 40- Early in his Gospel, the Apostle John records Jesus' encounters with two individuals.
- 41- The circumstance by which Jesus had opportunity to speak with the Samaritan woman reminds all believers to be ready to seize the moment for witnessing, when God ordains it.
- 42- Most Christians who are reluctant to share the gospel are struggling with lack of confidence and a belief that confidence is self-produced.
- 43- Paul's evangelistic obligation was backed up by his eagerness to share the gospel with the lost.
- 44- The love of Christ constraining a believer refers to its powerful influence on the believer's life to the outgrowth of obedient witnessing.
- 45- Paul view of life and death saw the former as service to Christ and the latter as the opportunity to be with Him.
- 46- Paul's zeal was fed by his focus on the eternal verses, the temporal, and his personal devotion to Jesus Christ.
- 47- When we are challenged or confronted personally by nonbelievers, we should not allow personal pride or defensiveness to draw us into an argument.
- 48- One of the simplest and most effective ways to begin personally sharing the gospel is to pray with someone about their personal needs.
- 49- A good way for a pastor to view the evangelist's role in ministry partnership is in the role of associate pastor.
- 50- A church plant tends to increase personal evangelism, since members invite people to the new church.
- 51- Effective persuasive communication needs to start with something that is known and understood by your audience.

- 52- When witnessing, the believer should focus on a personal approach that emphasizes relationship with Jesus.
- 53- The inspired writing of God's Word is best described as God's complete influence on everything written, with the writers' thoughts and experiences divinely integrated into the message.
- 54- In today's church, the altar is best described as a designed place where people can offer themselves to God.
- 55- Corporate worship in a church should increase awareness of God's presence and spiritually refresh the participants.
- 56- To worship God in truth is best explained as demonstrating one's relationship with God through a righteous lifestyle.
- 57- A good analogy of Bible reading is spiritual nourishment being compared to physical nourishment.
- 58- The local church helps the new believer by offering opportunities for corporate worship, spiritual encouragement, and service to others.
- 59- Sunday school and small groups offer discipleship in the context of developing key relationships with other believers through regular interaction.
- 60- Jesus used much of His final hours before the crucifixion with the disciples to teach in detail about the promised Holy Spirit's empowerment.
- 61- When a believer speaks in tongues, it is a sign that the Holy Spirit has enabled the believer with a gift that is being experienced.
- 62- Missions Sundays help local church congregations by presenting them with needs from around the world and giving them an opportunity to respond.
- 63- A missions faith promise give the believer the opportunity to support missions regularly, trusting God to enable him or her to give.
- 64- The primary source for missions in the Assemblies of God is the local church.
- 65- It is essential that Christ is the crucified and risen Son of God because if He were not, our faith is useless.
- 66- The second half of Mark focuses on why Jesus gave His life.
- 67- The credibility of our lives is the most important validation of our witness.
- 68- Discipleship and evangelism are worship, since both bring God glory.
- 69- Jesus spoke of the "gates of hell" as a target for successful attacks by the Church.
- 70- Evangelism is best understood as a God-centered work of the Holy Spirit in which the believer cooperates.
- 71- As the source of power in personal evangelism, God gives to believers the message of His word.
- 72- Two aspects of the method of Paul's preaching are warning and teaching.
- 73- Understanding God's work in evangelism is essential to having the faith to be witnesses.
- 74- Satan, "the god of this world," is described by Paul as a real influence in people's lives, blinding them to the truth of the gospel.
- 75- When applying a New Testament model of evangelism, billboards and bumper stickers have been effective in some cases but can sacrifice clarity in the interest of being clever.
- 76- Believers in the Book of Acts focused their public witness on the person of Jesus Christ.
- 77- Witnessing programs with a predetermined routine can falsely assume that the audience has a basic understanding of Judeo-Christian concepts.
- 78- A faithful prayer life helps the evangelizer to be aware that God works in daily circumstances to create divine appointments.
- 79- The believer who takes the biblical approach to money will trust God to meet personal needs and use all resources as God leads.