

ALSOM – Alabama School of Ministry
MIN 171 - A Spirit-Empowered Church: An Acts 2 Ministry Model
Study Guide for Final Exam

(Note: All of the statements in this study summary are true statements related to Spirit-Empowered Ministry. Approximately half of these will appear on the final exam.)

The overall process for building a healthy church should focus on the five functions described in the Book of Acts, chapter 2.

A complete Acts 2 church has an experience, a message, a process, and a plan.

The Acts 2 process of SERVING focuses on helping God's people utilize their gifts and abilities in ministry.

The priesthood of all believers is a key paradigm shift needed to bring about change.

The pastor's key role is that of EQUIPPER.

The "burning platform" is the pressing need for radical change.

The willingness to admit the need for change is one of the biggest challenges that churches face in the Acts 2 process.

Marketplace evangelism is best facilitated by building relationships and sharing Jesus with friends and coworkers.

When ordinary churchgoers come to church to minister, the church becomes healthier and more alive.

A key catalyst for all aspects of the Acts 2 model is the priesthood of all believers.

The word WORSHIP comes from the old English word "worthship."

The purpose of church is not to help people have a good time but to help them mature and grow in their faith, being disciplined and discipling others in turn.

When church consumers become contributors, pastors can equip people to thrive in ministry.

Roughly one million people in the Assemblies of God are worshipping in churches that are plateaued or declining.

In today's society a church should have a mission field where the strengths of the church can be utilized.

Love is a necessary and central aspect of God's calling for the church.

God designed the church to help meet some of humanity's most basic needs, such as the desire for significance, fellowship, stability, purpose, and inspiration.

Churches can lose morale when attendance drops, the pastor leaves, or nothing ever changes.

Spirit-empowered discipleship is primarily about knowing God.

Spirit-empowered discipleship requires a lifestyle of fresh encounters with Jesus.

"Reproducing and multiplying God's mission in other places and peoples" describes the Acts 2 function known as GO.

Empowerment begins when a believer urgently seeks God in worshipful prayer.

The best strategy only works when we simultaneously embrace the power of the Holy Spirit.

The process of effective discipleship requires biblical knowledge.

According to the author, many people today have traded the Pentecostal experience for respectability.

Spiritual maturity is not a destination; it is a process that requires time, commitment, and effort.

In order to reach those outside of the church, a key strategy is asking the right questions.

Strategic plans must begin with an honest assessment of current strengths and weaknesses.

People are the basic building blocks of the church.

Statistics show that churches need deliberate discipleship programs for all ages, beginning with the nursery.

Assessment questions should include questions regarding people outside of the church.

A careful assessment of the church should lead to change based on how the church can better fulfill the Acts 2 functions.

Relevant discipleship does not begin with doctrines or church polity, but rather with loving the Lord with all of one's heart, mind, soul, and strength.

Trust is a key element in developing an effective leadership team.

The mission of the church is described in the words of the Great Commission.

The relational dimension of Scripture is crucial for developing an intimate relationship with Christ.

Revitalization can begin with just one person who recognizes the need for Spirit empowerment to accomplish God's mission.

God's mission for the church is supported by the united effort of the body of believers as well as individual callings.

One hindrance to effective evangelism is the fact that churches often teach people to stay away from the world and spend all their time with other Christians.

According to the author, vision is a skill of seeing what is not there.

Looking at people can help you connect with God's vision for them.

A vision for the church should incorporate the church's universal mission and the five functions of Acts 2.

There are three general categories of gifts described in the Bible: manifestation gifts (1 Corinthians), ministry gifts (Ephesians 4), and motive gifts (Romans 12).

Core values provide boundaries and parameters for how a church behaves.

A church's strengths are used to help identify core values.

Servant-Leaders are people who have grown in the direction, ways, and timing of the Lord and share their knowledge of Christ with others so they, too, can learn His direction, ways, and timing.

According to the author, there is no such thing as discipleship without a systematic study of God's Word.

Solid core values can help a church to avoid being led in the wrong direction by people's personal preferences.

A strategic plan should take passion for God and channel it in the right direction.

A strategic plan should be built around the biblical functions described as CONNECT, GROW, SERVE, GO, and WORSHIP.

If a congregation is like a car, then our strategic plan is how we are going to get to our preferred future.

Churches can have great impact even in small communities because the principles God built the church upon are not about size.

CONNECT refers to horizontal relationships with people and a vertical relationship with God.

CONNECT focuses on the church as a family.

According to the author, giving and receiving help during times of difficulty are key aspects of the Acts 2 process known as CONNECT.

Statistics indicate that 99 percent of all people who know Jesus are saved because someone personally reached out to them.

Systemic discipleship programs have often missed the dimension of life in the Spirit.

Surveys show churches may have as many as eighteen weeks to disciple new visitors and help them form strong relationships and begin to participate.

Churches connect and assimilate newcomers by intentionally focusing upon discipleship.

BELONGING before BELIEVING is a practice that facilitates having a safe place for exploring truth.

A Christian without a church family is an orphan.

A key focus of Spirit-empowered discipleship processes should be developing disciples who are able to feed themselves spiritually from God's Word.

Open communication and having common goals are basic dimensions of a dynamic team.

Transformation is a work of the Spirit ushering in personal and corporate revolution resulting in lasting change and revival.

It is impossible to have sound disciples without sound doctrine.

Discovering your purpose is directly facilitated by discovering your gifts and using them in service.

Nearly 70 percent of first-time attendees come to church as a result of a personal invitation.

Assessment tools to help people discover their gifts are useful in the process known as SERVE.

GO is an Acts 2 process which changes a church's inward focus to an outward focus.

The point of SERVE not to simply staff various church programs but to help disciples grow and develop by serving in ways that benefit both the body as a whole and the individual believer.

Humility is foundational to a correct understanding of service.

In the textbook, second-hand evangelism means evangelizing without an ongoing relationship connection.

Most churches do not experience a regular flow of guests without being intentional about going out and inviting them to come.

The primary goal of utilizing the strengths of the church is to build friendships and connections in order to meet needs.

One of the hardest tasks for many pastors is delegating decisions to Spirit-empowered team members.

The author defines accountability as offering necessary information before it is required, i.e. transparency.

WORSHIP should be kept in balance with the other functions of the Acts 2 process.

Worship and prayer are relational in nature.

Although worship styles may differ in various church settings, the goal in each situation must be to honor and give glory to God.

The five functions of the Acts 2 process are a roadmap for accomplishing the church's mission on earth.

Church size does not necessarily reflect church health.

Core Values should drive priorities, shape attitudes and actions, direct processes, and govern relationships.

The mission is universal; the vision is specific to a local church.

WORSHIP involves living in a way that shows we value God above all else.

The five functions are not sequential; they work simultaneously with each other at all times.