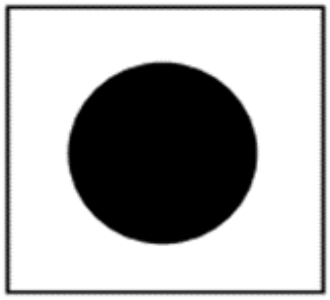
NoPlaceLeft

4-FIELDS



LEVEL 2

CHURCH PLANTER

(VERSION 5.0)

NoPlaceLeft ACADEMY

How to start and lead a healthy house church that makes disciples who make disciples.

NoPlaceLeft 4-Fields: Level 2 Church Planter

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CLASS ORIENTATION

ORIENTATION DAY: As a Level 1 Graduate, you already know this is not information-based discipleship like most other programs. Instead, this is obedience-based discipleship training. This involves repeatedly practicing until you develop some skill at something, then setting a GOAL to go out into the real world and do what you practiced. It directly challenges your will to serve and obey the Lord. When you return, the trainer will discuss with you what you did, who you did it with, and what you think you can do better to improve. At the end of this course there is an exam over the material. Those who pass the exam will receive certification

CERTIFICATION: After you complete all the assignments and pass the exam, your name will added to the register of certified graduates. This is not an ordination or license to do ministry. This is a valuable certification that Churches and ministries can see to verify you have successfully completed this training. You can put this certification on your resume to help you get a position with or financial support from a mission-minded ministry or Church.

OPENING EACH CLASS: We will open each class with everyone reciting the Vision Statement on the back of the workbook. Be sure to say it like you mean it. Then we will open in prayer. The most effective group size is three to twelve. The group time should be organized in three parts: Look Back, Look Up, and Look Forward.

LOOK BACK (APPROXIMATELY 20-MINUTES): The Look Back is a time for care and accountability. Check attendance, ask about the Disciple's week, and check workbooks to make sure they did the written homework. Then ask each Disciple to briefly describe their experience doing the things they were trained to do. After Looking Back over their homework, turn to the new lesson in the workbook.

LOOK UP (APPROXIMATELY 40-MINUTES): The Look Up is a time for learning the new lesson. Briefly explain the information covering the What, Why, and How of the new lesson. If the new lesson is a Bible study, complete the Say/Teach/Do within 30-minutes.

Remember, this is not a teaching ministry, but an equipping ministry. This kind of learning comes from obedience, experiencing the Spirit leadership, resulting in wisdom and maturity. Once a little bit of understanding is reached, the trainer should transition the group to the Look Forward portion of the group time.

LOOK FORWARD (APPROXIMATELY 30-MINUTES): The Look Forward is a time for setting a GOAL and practicing the application of the new lesson. This is the main part of the equipping ministry. Guide the Disciples to set specific personal goals based on the lesson.

After setting a goal based on the lesson, the trainer should first give a physical demonstration of how to do the application, then encourage the Disciples to practice it by role-playing with each other. While the Disciples are practicing, the trainer should help them do it better. After the Disciples practice several times, they should be able to do it with minor difficulties. At that point, the trainer should stop helping the Disciples and silently watch them practice, then give them some godly feedback, telling them what they are doing right and how they can do better. This is equipping them for the work of service (Eph 4:11-12).

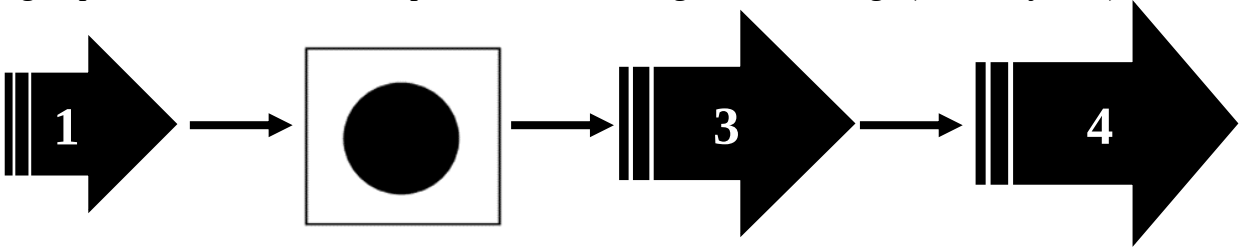
Finally, the trainer should praise the group and cast vision for them about how their obedience to God's Word will have a ripple effect impacting individuals, the community, and the world for the glory of God. This is the kind of lifestyle God uses to advance His Kingdom.

CLOSING EACH CLASS: At the end of each class, everyone should join together again to recite the Vision Statement and prayer. Opening and closing like this will help form a bond within the community.

LEVEL 2: INTRODUCTION

As a result of your faithfulness and fruitfulness in your Level 1 Training, you should have led at least one person to Christ and started at least one Houses of Peace that meets on a weekly basis. Now you are ready for Level 2. In this course you will learn how to turn your HOP/Oikos into a healthy New Testament Church. This is the second in a series of four training manuals. Each manual is a call to more responsibility in the discipleship process. You will grow in your relationship with Christ, in knowledge, in experience, in wisdom, and maturity as you work through each step in obedience to Christ as Lord. This discipleship course helps Disciples grow from new believers into mature servants of the Lord. This is an essential training program for missionaries around the world.

This course may be taught as a formal class in a classroom, online, or in the mission field. Whether it is done in a formal or informal setting, the most effective way to do discipleship is in a group so that believers can help one another learn, grow, and change (2Timothy 2:22).



CHURCH PLANTER: This picture shows one solid dot. It symbolizes the Church God will use to plant. As a Church Planter, you will learn nine essential things you need to become an effective Disciple-maker and pastor for Jesus Christ.

- Baptize Believers
- Serve Communion
- Train believers
- Model like Jesus and Paul
- How to study Scripture
- Lead Bible studies
- Start a Church
- Grow the Church
- Help others grow spiritually

THE CHURCH

WHAT IS A NEW TESTAMENT CHURCH? Everything we do must be done ***in accord with the nature of God***, "Therefore, be imitators of God, as beloved children" (Eph 5:1). God the Father, God the Son, and God the Holy Spirit are three persons yet one God. Father, Son, and Spirit have existed forever together in community as One. This can be traced all the way back to Genesis 1:26 where God refers to Himself as "Us" and "Our." Also in John 1:1-2, "In the beginning was the Word, and the Word was with God, and the Word was God. He was in the beginning with God." Just as the Father, Son, and Spirit are One, so the children of God are one Body in Christ (1Cor 10:17; 12:12-13). Therefore, Disciples should live in community with God because ***God created mankind in His own image and likeness.***

How should everything we do, be done?

Why should Disciples live together in community?

The necessity for Disciples to live together in community is so important to God that His plan of salvation through Christ calls us together as one body, with Christ as the head. In fact the word "Church" in the original Greek (*ekklesia*), actually means "***assembly***." In the Bible, this word usually refers to an assembly who has gathered in response to a herald who called them out. In reference to Christianity, God ***sends a herald of the gospel to call people out of the world and into the Kingdom of Christ*** (Rom 10:13-17). People who respond to the gospel by placing their faith in Christ are the biblical "Church." The Scriptures also refer to Disciples as God's household. Before Christ ascended to the right hand of the Father, He promised His Disciples that He was going to prepare a place for them in His Father's house so that we could be together forever (John 14:1-6). Just a few chapters later, Jesus prayed for His Disciples, ***that we would all be one together with God*** (John 17:20-24).

What does the word "Church" actually mean?

In reference to Christianity how does God create Churches?

What did Jesus pray for His Disciples?

Jesus, our perfect example of how to fulfill the will of our heavenly Father, demonstrated with His own life how to live in community and how to build the community of Christ. Our Lord called people to follow Him. Those who accepted His invitation assembled in large crowds to hear the preaching of God's Word. Nevertheless, Jesus made Disciples ***in small assemblies***. As we study the life and work of Christ, we see small groups in almost every chapter of the four gospels. This pattern was so important to Christ and the apostles that they continued the practice of small groups since Pentecost throughout the New Testament. In fact, the words "one another" are found in the New Testament numerous times. Small groups met for ***fellowship, discipleship, prayer, worship, and missions work.*** Disciples, missionaries, and Churches continue to meet in small groups all around the world.

How did Jesus make Disciples?

What do Disciples gather in small groups to do?

In fact, a small group is one of the most effective ways for helping people change their lives. This is because ***most people who come to Christ have many struggles and need a loving support network to help them overcome their past.*** As the Father draws people to His Son, we need to receive them with open arms and welcome them to join our small groups. If they are not received with the love of Christ, ***they will be tempted to go back to their old friends and return to a life of sin.*** Knowing this, we are responsible to graciously overlook many of their flaws and welcome them to join us in our walk with the Lord (Eph 4:2-3). As we all walk together with Christ ***those flaws that we all have will be replaced with Christ-like character over time.***

Why is a small group effective for helping people change their lives?

What could happen to people if we do not receive them with the love of Christ?

What happens to us as we walk together with Christ?

Most people think of a Church as ***a place or building***. But it is not a place or a building. The Church is ***the people who God called out of the world into the Kingdom of Christ.*** Look carefully at how the Scripture describes the Church: "The Churches of Asia greet you. Aquila and Prisca greet you heartily in the Lord, with the Church that is in their house" (1Cor 16:20). There is a difference between the Universal Church and the Local Church. The Universal Church is made up of all the believers of all times who are in heaven and on earth (Heb 12:22-23). A Local Church is a group of believers who assemble together in order to live in a covenant relationship with each other under the Lordship of Christ. According to Scripture, the smallest size a Church can be is two believers ***because it takes a minimum of two to form an assembly, and Jesus said wherever two or more are gathered in His name He will be in their midst*** (Matt 18:20).

What do most people think the Church is?

What is the Church?

What are two reasons why the smallest size of a Church is two believers?

There are two primary marks that a group of Disciples must have to become a true Church. For example, when the police look for someone, they usually have a description of what the suspect looks like. It describes marks such as tattoos and scars that distinguish the suspect from other people so they can find the right person. Likewise, the Church you start should have two primary identifying marks. The first mark is ***the right teaching and learning of God's Word***. The second mark is the ***right practice of baptism and communion***. It is this second mark that turns a House of Peace into a local Church. You will learn how to turn your Houses of Peace into true Churches in this training manual.

How many marks must a Disciple group have in order to become a true Church?

What is the first mark of a true Church?

What is the second mark of a true Church?

A Church is organized with a basic leadership structure. Each Church will have at least one pastor, but ***preferably two or more pastors who are working together***. Their responsibility is to help members of the Church ***trust, love, and obey God***. There are three basic functions of the Church: ***spread the gospel, make Disciples, and worship God***. As the Church grows, deacons are selected to assist the pastors. Qualifications for pastors and deacons of mature Churches are found in 1Timothy 3:1-13. Qualifications for leaders of new Churches are found in Titus 1:5-9.

How many pastors should be leading a local Church?

What are the pastor's responsibilities?

What are the three basic functions of a Church?

Two things determine if a Church is healthy. First, the difference between a healthy and an unhealthy Church is determined by ***how sincerely the members are surrendered to Christ as Lord***. A healthy Church loves God, loves others, and works to change the world. As the members walk in step with the Spirit they will thrive in at least ten areas: ***leadership, Bible study, baptism, communion, prayer, worship, witnessing, giving, and discipleship***.

What is the first difference between a healthy and an unhealthy Church?

What are the ten areas that a healthy Church will thrive?

The second difference between an unhealthy Church and a healthy Church is ***procreation***. It can be compared to a child. Just as a healthy child should grow up to be fruitful, multiply, and fill the earth, each Church should grow up and ***give birth to other Churches***. This is how God calls us to fulfill the Great Commission. This second difference depends on the first, ***that Christ is Lord of the Church***.

What is the second difference between an unhealthy and a healthy Church?

What should each Church grow up to do?

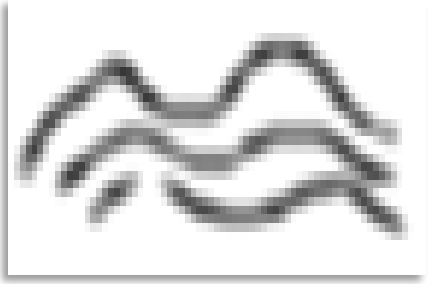
What does this second difference depend on?

If the local authorities where you are seeking to plant Churches are opposed to calling it a Church, that is ok. Just call it a "small group of believers" or a "Bible study group." In some parts of the world the Church has to be clandestine. Whatever you call it, God knows what it truly is.

LESSON 1: BAPTIZE BELIEVERS

Look Back: In the lesson on The Church, you learned what the Church is and does. What was the best part of that lesson to you?

Look Up: In today's lesson, we will learn how to baptize new believers from your time working in the harvest throughout your Level 1 training.



By now, some of the people in your Houses of Peace probably accepted Christ as their personal Lord and Savior. For their own good, you must baptize them as soon as possible. ***Jesus said baptism is a necessary step before discipleship training (Matt 28:19)***. That is why this is your first lesson in Level 2. Although it is not necessary for salvation, ***if you do not baptized them they will be unfit for the discipleship training that you will put them through over the next few weeks.***

Why is it necessary to baptize believers before discipleship?

What will happen if you do not baptize them?

The word baptism comes from the Greek word "*baptizo*," which means ***to submerge completely under water.*** This is a sacred worship ceremony to initiate new Disciples into the Church and it symbolizes their union with Christ. When a Disciple gets baptized, they make a public profession of their faith by reenacting the death, burial, and resurrection of Christ. When the Disciple is submerged, that symbolizes ***the death and burial of Christ and also the death and burial of the Disciple's old self.*** When the Disciple comes up out of the water that symbolizes ***the resurrection of Christ and also the Disciple's new life in Christ***. Three of the best Scriptures for teaching baptism are ***Matt 28:18-20; Acts 8:26-39; and Rom 6:1-14***. Teach at least one of these passages to prepare them to get baptized.

What does the word "*baptizo*" mean?

What does submerging a Disciple symbolize?

What does it symbolize when the Disciple comes up out of the water?

What three Scriptures you can use to prepare believers for baptism?

Baptism is necessary for all Disciples because the Lord and His apostles command it (Matt 28:19-20; Acts 2:38). Disciples should only get baptized once in their lifetime. The Bible calls the Church the bride of Christ. Baptism is like the wedding ring symbolizing our covenant relationship with Christ. Just as you wouldn't wear multiple wedding rings, so ***a Disciple should only get baptized one time.*** The only time a person should get baptized is when they accept Jesus Christ as their personal Lord and Savior. A believer who has opportunity to receive biblical baptism and refuses it is ***sinning against the Lord.*** Although baptism is not required for

salvation, the one who refuses it should not partake in Communion and should not expect to enjoy the blessing of fellowship with God or spiritual growth until they repent.

How many times should a person get baptized?

What is a believer doing if they refuse biblical baptism?

You can use various pools of water to do baptism such as ***beach, lake, river, swimming pool, barrel, trough, and bathtub to name just a few.*** If a new believer cannot get baptized because of their circumstances (military, prison, hospital, no water), ***they can publicly declare their faith in Jesus Christ to other people, make their request for baptism known, and determine to get baptized at the first opportunity***. A Disciple who does this would not be considered sinning. In this circumstance, they can partake in Communion even before they get baptized. They can expect to enjoy fellowship with God and grow spiritually.

What are some of the pools of water you can use for baptism?

What are the three things a new believer should do if they cannot get baptized?

THE SIX STEPS OF BAPTISM: The spiritual condition of the Disciple who is baptizing the new believer should be in good standing with God and others. While the new believer is in the water, follow these six steps:

1. **You say:** "Who is your Lord and Savior?"
2. **They say:** "My Lord and Savior is Jesus Christ the Son of God."
3. **You say:** "Based on the profession of your faith, in the name of Jesus I baptize you. In the name of the Father and the Son and the Holy Spirit."
4. **You do:** Guide their hand to plug their nose so water will not get into it.
5. **You do:** With the same hand on theirs, push them back into and under the water. The submersion should only take a second.
6. **You do:** With your other hand behind their neck, pull them up out of the water.

When the Disciple comes up from the water, everyone should rejoice together in celebration.

What is the first thing you say?

What does the new believer say?

What is the second thing you say?

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LESSON 1: LOOK FORWARD

Pray — Ask God to encourage new believers to obey Christ and get baptized.
Memorize — Practice the mode of baptism until you can do it naturally.
G.O.A.L. — Teach all the new believers in your HOP/Oikos to get baptized.

LESSON 2: SERVE COMMUNION

Look Back: In Lesson 1, you learned how to Baptize Believers. **We also set a goal for last week. Describe your experience completing last week's GOAL.**

Look Up: In today's lesson, we will learn what Communion is and how to serve it to the baptized believers in our Houses of Peace. Along with the right teaching of Scripture and properly baptizing believers, this activity will solidify the group as a New Testament Church.



In the Old Covenant, God instructed His people to sacrifice animals to pay the penalty for their sins. That sacrificial system pointed to ***Christ, who was sacrificed on the cross as the Lamb of God***. Jesus started Communion the night before He died in order to memorialize His death on the cross for the sins of the world (John 3:16; Matthew 26:26-28).

What did the Old Covenant sacrificial system point to?

The definition of Communion is ***a sacred ceremony for Disciples that memorializes the sacrifice of Jesus for the forgiveness of sins.*** It symbolizes ***the gospel of salvation, repentance from sin, and the hope for Christ's return.*** Only Disciples should be permitted to partake in communion. Two of the best passages for teaching Communion are Matt 26:26-30 and 1Corinthians 11:23-32.

What is the definition of Communion?

What does Communion symbolize?

NECESSITY OF COMMUNION: Communion is necessary for all Disciples to partake because Christ and His apostles commanded it (Matt 26:26-28). Unlike baptism, which should only be done once in a lifetime, ***Disciples should take Communion "often" (1Cor 11:25-26).*** The Bible does not say exactly how often, but leaves the frequency up to interpretation. Some partake weekly, some monthly, some quarterly, and some yearly. When Disciples partake with a repentant heart, ***they can enjoy a special intimacy with Christ, refreshing by the Spirit, and assurance in their faith.*** Those who participate with an unrepentant heart will suffer punishment from God (1Cor 11:27-32). Although taking communion is not required for salvation, it is a command of the Lord and the one who refuses it should not expect to experience deeper intimacy with Christ and Spiritual growth.

When should Disciples take Communion?

What happens when Disciples take Communion with a repentant heart?

MODE OF COMMUNION: A Disciple who is in good standing with God and fellow believers should facilitate a Communion ceremony. At a minimum, the Communion ceremony should consist of six parts:

1. ***Open in prayer:*** Before serving Communion it is important to prepare the Church through prayer. You can ask God to give the Church understanding about the meaning of Communion and a repentant heart to receive it with gratitude.

What is the first step in a Communion ceremony?

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2. ***Read and/or preach a passage of Scripture about communion:*** The best passage of Scripture for a Communion ceremony is 1Corinthians 11:23-32. This passage teaches the meaning, practice, and purpose of Communion.

What is the second step in a Communion ceremony?

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3. ***Everyone should prayerfully examine themselves and repent of sins:*** After teaching the passage, read verse 28 again. Then, ask everyone to bow their heads, close their eyes, and examine their lives. While they are examining themselves, ask them to confess their sins to God, ask God's forgiveness, and tell God they will strive to live in obedience to Him.

What is the third step in a Communion ceremony?

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4. ***Partake of the bread:*** After the self-examination, distribute small pieces of bread and juice to the baptized believers who have examined themselves and repented before God. Read 1Corinthians 11:24, give thanks and instruct them to partake of the bread. Eat it with them.

What is the fourth step in a Communion ceremony?

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5. ***Partake of the juice:*** Read 1Corinthians 11:25, give thanks and instruct them to partake of the juice. Drink it with them.

What is the fifth step in a Communion ceremony?

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6. ***Sing a hymn:*** Conclude the ceremony like Christ did, by singing hymns (Matt 26:30).

What is the sixth step in a Communion ceremony?

Disciples who do not have bread and juice can still partake in Communion. There are Disciples all around the world. Some live in the desert, some in lands of ice, some in jungles, and some in prisons where Christianity is illegal. Instead of bread, they may use chips, tortillas, or even leafs. Instead of wine or juice, they may use flavored water or plain water. God expects all Disciples to do ***the best they can, with what they have, with where they are at.*** This is what is acceptable and pleasing to God.

What does God expect Disciples all around the world to do?

THE RIGHT PRACTICE OF CHURCH DISCIPLINE: Because we must not take Communion in an unworthy manner lest we become guilty of the body and blood of the Lord, you should ***never knowingly serve communion to a non-believer or a believer who is living in unrepentant sin***. This is why communion and Church discipline are intertwined together. Many people are afraid of this concept because it evokes thoughts of harsh unloving legalistic punishment. Those fears do have a basis, but it's not based on truth. Those fears are based on historical misapplications of the truth:

- The Roman Catholic Church tortured Disciples who deviated from their teachings.
- Some Protestant Reformers killed Anabaptist Disciples for getting baptized again.
- Puritans in America used corporal punishment on congregants.
- Some Catholics and Protestants are self-righteous individuals who condemn others.

What should you never do?

THE 4-STEP PROCESS (MATTHEW 18:15-17): Many Bible scholars know these three verses as the process for conducting Church discipline. Church discipline has ***four steps***:

1. Privately confront your fellow Disciple when you see them sin (v15).
2. If they still do not repent, get one or two others to help you confront the Disciple (v16).
3. If they still do not repent, take the sinning Disciple before the Church (v17).
4. If they still do not repent, put them out and treat them like an unbeliever (v17).

How many steps are involved in Church discipline?

RIGHTLY DIVIDING THE WORD: Go back to the Bible. In the first two verses of Matthew Chapter 18, Jesus "called a child to Himself and set him before them." Then Jesus used the word "child" and "little ones" seven times in the first fourteen verses. By using these words, Jesus is teaching us ***not to throw a child of God out of the Church. He wants to protect the Church from those who would cause His children to stumble***, "*But whoever causes one of these little ones who believe in Me to stumble, it would be better for him to have a heavy millstone hung around his neck, and to be drowned in the depth of the sea*" (Matthew 18:6). The word "stumble" in the original language (*skandalon*) is used metaphorically to describe the part of a trap that contains the bait, to cause people to fall away from God. Thankfully, Jesus is the Good Shepherd who leaves the 99 sheep to get the one who strayed in order to save them from death (Matt 18:12-14).

What is Jesus trying to teach us by using the words "child" and "little ones" seven times?

To do Church discipline right, we must do it God's way. Christ previously taught that we must not pass judgment on others, but before we go to confront someone, ***we should examine ourselves and remove the log that is in our own eye (Matt 7:1-5)***. Furthermore, "Brethren, even if anyone is caught in any trespass, you who are spiritual restore such a one in a spirit of gentleness; each one looking to yourself, so that you too will not be tempted (Gal 6:1-1).

What should we do before we go confront a sinning brother?

STEP 1 (MATT 18:15): When we become aware of a fellow Disciple who is living in sin, we should confront them in private. This does not mean nit picking everyone for every little thing. Rather, there are two forms of sin we should confront: ***sins that are committed without respect for the person being hurt, and patterns of sinful behavior***. If we look carefully in verses 15-17, we see that the aim is not to remove people from the Church. Our purpose in Church discipline is ***to win straying believers back to communion with the Lord***, "*… if he listens to you, you have won your brother*" (Matthew 18:15). When we go to confront a sinning brother or sister, we are acting as the hands and feet of Jesus who leaves the 99 to go get the one. The purpose is always to win our straying brothers and sisters back to the Lord.

What are the two forms of sin we should confront?

What is our purpose in Church discipline?

As we can see, we should do more than just tell them that they sinned. We should spend time talking and listening and trying to understand what motivated them to sin ***so that we can counsel them to overcome their sinful struggles in life***. Depending on the problem, this step in the process can take a few days or weeks.

Why should we spend time trying to understand their motives for sinning?

STEP 2 (MATT 18:16): If you cannot counsel them to repent, then you should go get one or two others who may have more experience than you. You and the one or two others should not make public the sinning believer's problem, ***otherwise you would become guilty of gossip***. Be careful to treat the sinning believers as a fellow child of God, as your own blood relative. This step in the process can take a few months.

Why should you and the others helping you not make the sin public?

STEP 3 (MATT 18:17): Unfortunately, some people refuse to repent. Unrepentant people will conduct themselves in two ways: ***They refuse to accept responsibility, or they pretend to repent but secretly continue in their sinful behavior.*** In this case, as the last resort, they may need to be removed from the household before they hurt the other members. When it gets to this point, the pastor and the others who were counseling the sinning believer will need to explain the problem to the whole Church and publicly request the sinning believer to repent.

What are the two ways unrepentant people conduct themselves?

STEP 4 (MATT 18:17): If after being confronted by the Church, the sinning person still does not repent, then the Pastor should instruct the Church to vote for the unrepentant sinners removal from the fellowship of the Church (1Cor 5:1-13; 2Cor 2:5-6). This means ***they will not be given Communion and they will not be invited to participate in special functions of the Church that only members can do.*** The Church should treat them like an unbeliever, meaning that the person needs to be evangelized all over again.

What does it mean to be removed from the fellowship of the Church?

FORGIVENESS (MATTHEW 18:21-35): At any time in the process that a sinning believer repents, they should ask for and receive forgiveness from those who their sinful behavior hurt. To forgive means ***to accept the person back into fellowship and treat the person with the same love as before the offense***. This principle cannot be divorced from the process of Church discipline. As we have learned, sin separates us from God, and the purpose of Church discipline is to reconcile people back into fellowship with Christ and the Church. The sinning believer who was excommunicated in 1Corinthians 5:1-5 was eventually forgiven and restored to the fellowship (2Corinthians 2:5-11). This does not mean, however, that you trust them as though nothing happened.

What does it mean to forgive?

RESTORATION: This term is sometimes misapplied. It does not mean to immediately restore the repentant believer back into a role of leadership or a particular position of responsibility. In Church discipline, restoration means ***to restore the person's spiritual health and well-being*** (Galatians 6:1-2). After the believer is restored to fellowship, they might need to go through a season of counseling so that the root cause of that sin is properly dealt with. The goal in restoration is ***to strengthen the believer so that they do not fall back into the same sin.*** The restoration process could also take several months. During this time, they should focus on their intimacy with Christ (Psalms 1:1-3; 1Peter 5:6-11).

What does restoration mean in Church discipline?

What is the goal of restoration?

SEVERITY OF DISCIPLINE: Be very careful not to create a culture where Disciples become critical and legalistic. That would be a very ugly misrepresentation of Jesus. Most of the time ***a Disciple who sins will feel conviction from the Holy Spirit and will repent without needing to be confronted***. Most sins do not require Church discipline and the process of restoration. Do not make the mistake of ***expecting new believers to behave like mature Disciples and do not use a heavy hand when a light touch is sufficient***. If you forget everything else in this lesson, just remember this one thing: ***It is always best to err on the side of grace instead of law*** (John 1:16-17).

What happens most of the time?

What are two mistakes to avoid?

What is the most important thing to remember in Church discipline?

LESSON 2: LOOK FORWARD

Pray — Ask God to help you learn to serve Communion.
Memorize — Practice the five steps of the Mode of Communion.
G.O.A.L. — Teach your Houses of Peace 1Cor 11:23-32 and serve Disciples Communion.

LESSON 3: BIVOCATIONAL RHYTHM

Look Back: In Lesson 2, you learned what Communion is and how to serve it. **We also set a goal for last week. Describe your experience completing last week's GOAL.**

Look Up: In today's lesson, we will learn how to become an effective bivocational missionary and get organized for greater fruitfulness.

In Level 1 training you invested a lot of time and energy working in the harvest. The result is that you now have at least one House of Peace. You are now responsible ***to care for and grow that network of people, love your spouse and kids, and provide for your family***. But you must learn to balance your missions work with family and earning an income. Learning to balance it all and not get burnt out, is what this lesson is all about.

What are your three areas of responsibility?

A Bivocational Missionary performs two vocations at the same time: ***ministry and an income producing job***. The Apostle Paul was a missionary and a self-employed tent-maker. He yoked up for a while with a married couple who were also missionaries and self-employed tent-makers (Acts 18:1-3). This is why missionaries refer to their jobs as "tent-making." Another bivocational missionary includes Zenas the lawyer (Titus 3:13). Although you do not need to be self-employed to be a bivocational missionary, being self-employed gives you ***more liberty to set your own schedule and travel whenever you need***.

What are the two vocations of a bivocational missionary?

What does being self-employed give you?

We need to understand that the call to follow Jesus is "a call to die to self." This means putting King Jesus and His mission first and foremost in your life. Jesus promised that if we seek first the Kingdom of God and His righteousness, then God will provide all our needs (Matt 6:33). This is where YOU surrender (S.W.A.P.) and accept the changes God wants to make in your life and with your schedule. To be an effective Bivocational Missionary, ***you need to die to your comfort and your calendar.***

What are the two things you must die to as a Bivocational Missionary?

While you are thinking about this, be encouraged. Obedience to Christ is doable. Only about ***2% of believers are called by God to fulltime ministry***. So what about the other 98%? Bivocational missions can be challenging when you take the above into account, however, it doesn't have to be overwhelming. Remember this has been a common practice for 2,000 years. If you manage your time wisely, it can be very rewarding. In fact, one of the most important aspects of bivocational missions is ***time-management.***

What percentage of believers are called to full-time ministry?

What is one of the most important aspects of bivocational ministry?

God warns us, *"be careful how you walk, not as unwise men but as wise, making the most of your time, because the days are evil. So then do not be foolish, but understand what the will of the Lord is"* (Ephesians 5:15-17). We can learn four very important time management principles from this passage.

1. *Be careful how you walk, not as unwise men but as wise (v15)*: We must be careful about the decisions we make. We can make unwise decisions that waste our lives. Or we can make wise decisions that fulfill the purpose of our lives. Before accepting an opportunity, ***you should consult your schedule, ask Jesus, and count the cost before making a commitment***. Although God will not put on you more than you can handle, He will allow you to overextend yourself and become ineffective. Be careful that you do not make this mistake.

What should you do before accepting an opportunity?

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2. *Making the most of your time (v16)*: Our decisions effect how we use our time. Whatever you choose to do inherently means you choose other things not to do. The meaning of "making the most" is not cramming the most tasks into a day, but ***keeping your priorities straight so that you do the most important tasks each day***. Each person has been given a measure of time. At the end of your life when you are on your deathbed, you should be able to reflect on your life and feel at peace, knowing that you did the most important things.

What does "making the most" mean?

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3. *Because the days are evil (v16)*: Every day presents temptations that can distract you from fulfilling God's purpose for your life. Those temptations may not be bad in and of themselves, but they might not be God's best for your life. ***Learn to say no to good and yes to best***.

What must you learn to say?

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4. *So then do not be foolish, but understand what the will of the Lord is (v17)*: As a missionary, it would be foolish to make decisions based on your own thinking rather than stopping to seek the will of the Lord. The most important endeavors are ***the ones the Lord wants us to do***. Meditate on Scripture, ask God to reveal His desire for your life, spend time in silence listening to God, and seek God's confirmation before making any commitments.

What are the most important endeavors?

Look carefully at this chart. In the left hand column are the three main priorities of a Bivocational Missionary: Missions, Family, and Tent-Making. The most important things in life can fit into these three categories. In the right column are the amounts of time you can invest into each of these three priorities. You should keep in mind that you are capable of ministering to people in all three categories, not just those in your missions work. As a matter of fact it might be a sin to neglect the spiritual wellbeing of the people in those other categories.

PRIORITIES:	TIME INVESTED:
MISSIONS:	**(12 HOURS TOTAL)**
1. Personal time with Jesus	1 hour daily
2. Time in the Harvest	3 hours weekly
3. Training Disciples in Levels 1-2	2 hours weekly
FAMILY:	**(31 HOURS TOTAL)**
1. Personal time with spouse	2 hours daily
2. Personal time with kids	2 hours daily
3. Household chores	3 hours weekly
TENT-MAKING:	**(44 HOURS TOTAL)**
1. Work	40 hours weekly
2. Continuing Education	2 hours weekly
3. Financial Management	2 hours weekly

According to this chart, how many hours should you invest in missions each week?

According to this chart, how many hours should you invest in your family each week?

According to this chart, how many hours should you invest in Tent-Making each week?

There are a total of 168 hours in a week. If you sleep eight hours a night, there are 112 hours remaining. If you spend 21 hours a week using the restroom, eating, and driving, there are still ***91 productive hours*** remaining to accomplish everything you need to do in the chart.

How many productive hours do you have in a week?

Add up the total hours for each category in the chart: 12+31+44. How much is it?

After you accomplish everything in the chart, how many hours are left over?

Some questions people have when looking at this chart are: What about Church, friends, Sabbath rest, and unforeseen circumstances that arise???? Pretty much every aspect of life can fit into one of these three categories. You can take your family to a House of Peace for Church. Invite your friends to family outings such as double dates, barbeques, and adventures in the harvest. You can spend your Sabbath like Jesus and the Apostles. They were persecuted by religious rulers because they were doing missions work on the Sabbath (John 5:16-17). When unforeseen circumstances arise, ***you should be flexible so that this chart is not a legalistic straight jacket, but a helpful guideline***.

What should you do when unforeseen circumstances arise?

LESSON 3: LOOK FORWARD

Pray — Ask God to help you figure out your schedule.
Memorize — Use the chart to develop your schedule on a sheet of paper.
G.O.A.L. — Share your schedule with your family and one or two Disciples you are training.

LESSON 4: MAWL

Look Back: In lesson 3, you learned how to establish a healthy Bivocational Rhythm. **We also set a goal for last week. Describe your experience completing last week's GOAL.**

Look Up: In today's lesson, we will learn how to train the Disciples in our Houses of Peace to serve Christ. Be sure to use the Bible and the Level 1 Training Manual.

By now, you have probably baptized some of the believers in your Houses of Peace so that you can Disciple them to become more like Christ. The earlier you start training them the more likely ***they will embrace their new identity and become fruitful laborers in the harvest.*** Training them early on also enables you to delegate tasks to them so that you can maintain a healthy Bivocational Rhythm.

What will happen to Disciples if you start training them early?



This picture represents the Bible. It symbolizes that you are teaching the Word of God. This is necessary for your Houses of Peace to become a Church (see Lesson 9). Before you train a Disciple how to do a ministry task or use a 4-Fields Tool, ***you should first show it to them in the Bible***. The Bible is our God-given instruction manual. Disciples must be confident that everything you are training them to do comes from God. Then they will be motivated to learn how to do it, and do it with faith that God will empower them. By doing this now, ***you will be more effective at planting healthy Churches that reproduce***.

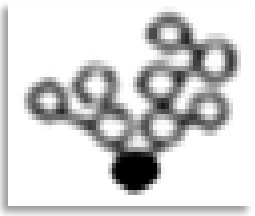
What should you do before you train a Disciple how to do something?

What will happen as a result of training Disciples from the Bible?

As a Church Planter, you are responsible to equip the members of your Houses of Peace so they can join you in missions work (Eph 4:11-12). If your Houses of Peace are not growing in both numbers and maturity, ***it is probably because they are not being equipped and mobilized to serve***. Can you imagine two armies going to battle? On one side of the battlefield are a couple leaders with 20,000 trained soldiers ready to fight. On the other side are a couple of leaders whose army stayed back home because they are not trained or mobilized. These two armies represent two kinds of leadership strategies. Good leaders ***invest into the training of their soldiers***. Bad leaders want their congregations to do ministry but train them to sit in the pews watching them perform ministry. Which kind of leader do you think Jesus was and wants you to be?

What might be the problem if your Houses of Peace are not growing?

What do good leaders do?



This picture represents discipleship training. This is necessary for your Houses of Peace to become healthy Churches (see Lesson 9). Paul trained leaders: *"Therefore I exhort you, be imitators of me. For this reason I have sent you Timothy, who is my beloved and faithful child in the Lord, and he will remind you of my ways which are in Christ, just as I teach everywhere in every Church"* (1Cor 4:16-17). There are four steps in the **MAWL** training process. You must master each one of the four steps in order to achieve 4G+ Streams (2Tim2:2).

Model: Model how to do a task by giving information and a demonstration. The information you give should define what the task is, why it is important, and how to do the task. When you define what it is, you can make it clear by stating what it is not and then what it is. When you explain why it is important, you are attempting to motivate them to learn it and apply it to their lives. ***Do this by telling a short story about how you impacted someone with the tool***. Next, explain how to do it by giving a simple three step explanation. Finally, show a demonstration. Do it in front of them several times, in slow motion, or in parts.

How do you motivate Disciples to learn and apply it in their lives?

Assist: Let them try doing the task. After you show a demonstration, come alongside them to help them do it. Your attitude should be very positive and affirming. Smile and praise any little thing they do right. Guide them with your hands. Instruct them and repeatedly demonstrate for them how to do the task. Tell them what they are doing right and that they are getting better at it. You should stop Assisting them and start Watching them, ***when they can struggle through the task without you holding their hand***,

When should you stop Assisting them and start Watching them?

Watch: Encourage them to keep trying. Now step back and let them try it on their own. After you Watch them struggle through it, when they are done, immediately give them some godly feedback. Giving godly feedback means that ***you explain what they did right and how they can do better***. Praise them a lot, for what they do right. If they are having serious problems, then take them back to the Assist level of training.

What does it mean to give godly feedback?

Launch: When they can do the task with minor difficulties, you should Launch them to go do an assignment and follow up with them later. Give them a simple assignment to go do what they were trained to do. Then, follow up with them to discuss how they did the assignment. In your discussion, ***ask them to describe exactly what they did step-by-step and what they think they could have done better***. Celebrate their achievements. Now this is a task you can delegate to them as their new responsibility.

What should you do when you follow up with them?

ONLY TRAIN ONE TOOL AT A TIME: The most experienced trainers have found that most people can only learn to use one tool at a time. For example, if you attempt to train people how to share the gospel in two different ways before they gain any skill at one of them, they will most likely not become proficient in either method. The best practice, is to ***train Disciples how to use one tool, let them become proficient at it through real life experiences, then train them how to use another tool that accomplishes the same thing***. Do not be in a hurry to train multiple tools. Your quality could go down. Your quality is not based on your ability to Model how to use a tool, but on how well your Disciples effectively use the tools you are giving them. Remember, quality over quantity. Train them, at their own pace, in the Level 1 Training Manual.

What is the best practice?

Over time, Disciples should become proficient at using multiple tools that do the same thing. This is good because they will encounter so many different people. Different tools work better than others do on different people. After your Disciples have become proficient at multiple tools, ***you will see them using their personalities and creativity to combine tools into new tools as they gain experience***.

What will happen after your Disciples have become proficient at multiple tools?

THE PURPOSE OF TIMED DRILLS: One of the most basic reasons for timed drills is to use the limited class time as efficiently and effectively as possible. However, you must make sure that you are providing enough time for your Disciples to do the actual practice drills. First, time yourself doing the task. Then, add a little bit more time for an inexperienced beginner. Yet, make sure the time is still challenging. In order to complete a timed test, ***the Disciple must have developed some skill with the tool***. The more drills Disciples do, the more competence and confidence they will have in the harvest.

What is necessary in order to complete a timed test?

NO MONKEY WRENCHES: Master trainers have discovered that throwing monkey wrenches at an inexperienced Disciple will not improve their training. It only serves to trip them up and discourage them. Rather, it is usually best to train Disciples in the most ideal scenario until they develop some proficiency using the tool. The only time you should throw a monkey wrench is ***when it is something they will encounter almost every time they use the tool***.

When is the only time you should train with a monkey wrench?

After the Disciple has become proficient at using the tool, show them some of the most common problems that could arise and train them how to deal with each one. Train them at overcoming one problem at a time. Make sure they are given several practice drills for overcoming each problem. After they train overcoming the most common problems, ***you may conduct more practice drills, randomly throwing different problems at them.***

What should you do after training them to overcome the most common problems?

PURPOSE: BUILDING DISCIPLES INTO A TEAM: As a master trainer, you should discipline yourself to view every Disciple as a potential team member. You will find that the best and most fruitful team members are usually new believers who started out in Level 1. You will know when you have properly trained yourself in this way because you will notice it reflected in your thoughts, words, and actions. In your mind's eye, you will look at and consider how the different Disciples' strengths and weaknesses can contribute to the mission. You will talk to them ***as fellow laborers, casting vision to them about the kind of team they are becoming***. You will treat them ***as a team by delegating meaningful responsibilities that will make them feel like a team and help them grow into a team***. In other words, you should train yourself to be intentional about building Disciples into teams, even while welcoming them to Level 1.

How will you speak to the people you are training?

How will you treat the people you are training?

LOVING THE DISCIPLES: The greatest sports teams are the ones who absolutely love their coaches. They see their coaches as more than just their trainer. These teams value their coach as someone who they will march into battle with. This is not just the result of their trainer having impeccable integrity, a superior command of the information and skills, and a victorious track record. This kind of love comes as the result of their trainer loving them. If you do not love your team, they might respect you and obey you, but they will not love you. Cultivating this love relationship with your team is crucial to victory. The way you treat your team is the way they will treat each other and their Disciples. If you want the team to be bound together in a bond of love, then you must establish this bond between yourself and them. The more love someone has for you, the more they will forgive your shortcomings and sacrifice their personal desires for you. If you cultivate this bond***, they will forgive each other's shortcomings and sacrifice for each other to ensure the team's success***.

What will happen if you cultivate a bond of love?

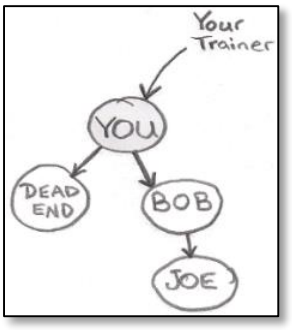
There is a valuable saying that is worth memorizing and repeating to fellow trainers: ***"Praise in public, but correct in private."*** This is especially true when it comes to correcting an individual person's false belief that has resulted in sinful behavior. Always correct that person in private. However, when you are training a group to perform a task, you may correct their performance in the class because it is not a sin to miss a step or get a sequence out of order.

What is a valuable saying worth memorizing and repeating?

When a Disciple has not done what they were supposed to do, you should lovingly question them about why they did not do the assignment. They might have an excusable reason. However, regardless of their reason, ***encourage them to make a verbal commitment to the team that they will do it this week***. Then, wait for them to make the verbal commitment before moving on.

What should you do when a Disciple has not completed an assignment?

According to 2Tim 2:2, a faithful person is someone who learns from you and trains others. This diagram shows that you were not a dead end. As your trainer poured into you, you faithfully applied your training to reach out to others. Because you had a good trainer, you were encouraged to apply your training. As you went into the harvest, seeking People of Peace, you found an influential former gang-leader named Bob. Likewise, as you trained Bob, he proved to be a faithful person because ***he applied your training by pouring into Joe***.



How did Bob prove to be a faithful person?

However, one of the people you reached out to was a dead end. You realized this because that person did not apply the training to reach others and pour into them. A dead end is ***someone who takes your time and energy, and seems to be excited about the information, but does not apply it in the harvest.*** As soon as you recognize this in someone, you should sit down with that person and show them 2Timothy 2:2. Let that person know that you must be faithful to the Lord. Explain that if they are not going to apply what they are learning, then you must stop training them until they repent. Ask them to repent. If they give you excuses, ***you should lovingly tell them that your door will always be open to them when they are ready to labor in the harvest***.

What is a dead end?

What should you tell a dead end who wants you to train them?

Never, train someone in a new task if they have not completed the previous assignment. Only train those who demonstrate their faithfulness through obedience. By doing this, you will not waste your time and energy pouring into dead-ends. While you are doing this, look for those who respond the best. Look for ***those who seem to be on fire for serving Christ and who are displaying personality traits that you would like to have on your Leadership Team***. Invest your limited time, energy, and resources wisely by pouring into these few. Intentionally start grooming them to join the Leadership Team. Start by training all Disciples in the Level 1 Training Manual.

What kind of Disciples should you look for to spend most of your time and energy?

LESSON 4: LOOK FORWARD

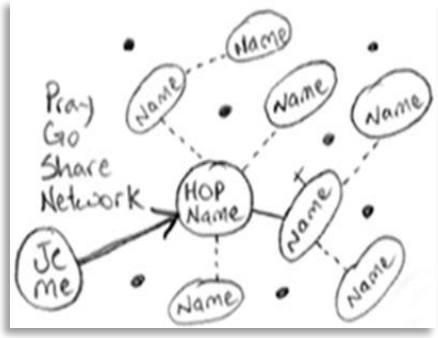
Pray — Ask God to make you into a master trainer like Jesus.
Memorize — Practice explaining the MAWL until you can do it without notes.
G.O.A.L. — Start using the MAWL to train the Disciples in your Houses of Peace through the Level 1 Training Manual.

LESSON 5: HARVEST TIME

Look Back: In lesson 4, you learned how to train using MAWL. **We also set a goal for last week. Describe your experience completing last week's GOAL.**

Look Up: In today's lesson, we will learn how to take the Disciples we are MAWLing into the harvest so they can get some real world experience serving Christ.

The most important part of MAWLing people is taking them with you to work in the harvest. Practicing in a small group or classroom is one thing, but actually going out into the real world as "sheep among wolves" is very different. Like Jesus and Paul, you must lead by example.



HOP SEARCH: According to Luke 10:1-12, they need to search for Houses of Peace. You should discuss the neighboring communities and prayerfully lead them into the harvest to strategically search for Houses of Peace. Go in groups of two and three. After the classroom training, take disciples into the harvest such as shopping centers, flea markets, sports events, concerts, recreational areas, apartment complexes, and housing areas. Then return to the classroom and discuss the experience. That will conclude the day's training and harvest time. ***Those who did reach out to strangers, regardless of their fruitfulness,*** are the ones you should invest the most time into.

Which Disciples should you invest the most time into?

IRON ON IRON: The term "IoI" comes from the analogy of two pieces of iron rubbing against each other so that they become sharper. For us, it describes the process of two or more Disciples sharpening each other ***through practice drills and tests***. Disciples do this all the time. For example, when they quiz each other about things in the Bible and get into friendly debates with each other about theological positions. In these moments, one person is probing the other to find areas of weakness or ignorance. When one is discovered, that person is compelled to sharpen up.

How can disciples sharpen each other?

If you only find one House of Peace on a street, stop there, do not keep knocking on doors on that street. The goal is ***for each group of Disciples to find one House of Peace per community***. You should take Disciples into the surrounding communities every week after training for at least one hour. Keep track of every street you go to and every House of Peace that is started.

What is the goal?

SOLDIERS FOR CHRIST ARE BORN AND BRED ON THE BATTLE FIELD: Your best and most effective yoke fellows will usually NOT be ***seasoned Disciples who have tons of experience and awesome gifting***. This is because people who have already been trained in another way of making Disciples usually feel like they "already know" how things ought to be and will stubbornly resist the 5-Part Strategy and only cherry pick 4-Fields Tools. Moreover, they are less teachable and correctable.

Who will usually NOT be your most effective yoke fellows?

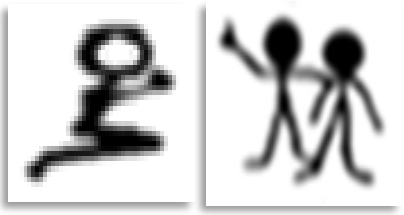
Your most effective yoke fellows will usually be ***those who you lead to Christ and trained on the battlefield from birth***. All they know is what they have learned through you. Your second best ministry partners will usually be baby Disciples who want training so they can serve Christ effectively. Therefore, if you want real movement, ***you should apply this training by going out into the harvest to lead unbelievers to Christ and train them on the battlefield how to serve***. It is harder. It takes longer. But, it produces more soldiers who end up bearing much more fruit.

Who will usually be your most effective yoke fellows?

What is the best way to achieve real movement?

PRACTICE WHAT YOU PREACH: One of the biggest reasons we don't see lasting movements in North America is because ***we don't see many leaders taking Disciples with them to serve in the trenches***. Instead, these leaders are often too busy in air-conditioned environments finding things to do inside of the sanctuary. As a result, their followers learn by their example and seek to imitate them by also avoiding the mission field and pursuing "legitimate" ministry within the sanctuary.

What is one of the biggest reasons why we don't see lasting movements in North America?



These two pictures represent ***Prayer and Witnessing which are the two main things you must do in training and harvest time***. Be careful to depend on God through prayer to lead you to People of Peace. As you do this, you will MAWL the Disciples how to do this. Then, as you take Disciples into the harvest, they need to know how you deal with Red, Yellow, and Green Lights, and with people who are already believers in Christ. Look at Lesson 9. You will see these symbols. By practicing this with Disciples from your Houses of Peace now, ***your Houses of Peace will become healthy Churches that reproduce***.

What do these two pictures represent?

What will happen as a result of practicing prayer and witnessing with Disciples?

As a leader of the 4-Fields, you are turning that western mindset on its head. You are following the example established by Christ and Paul. As a faithful Disciple of Christ, you lead other Disciples to imitate Christ, and train them how to work in the harvest. Here are three ways you can most effectively lead a Disciple-making movement:

1. **TIME IN THE HARVEST:** Being the leader, you must get out of your comfort zone and use these strategies and tools on strangers. Although you should do this as a lifestyle, you should also make it a habit to take others along with you as you go into the harvest. By doing this you can ***model for them and get them out of their comfort zones to develop wisdom of their own***. In fact, you should take your class into the harvest often. This is a life of adventure. You never know who you will meet or what will happen. Living on the edge is exciting. As you get out of your comfort zone, you will learn from your new experiences and continually develop wisdom. You will become a better trainer and a wiser person as a result of your continual personal growth. Additionally, you will have new and fresh illustrations to share with the people you are teaching and training.

What happens by doing this?

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2. **SHOW YOUR SCHEDULE:** Show your schedule to the people you are teaching and training. Don't do this with the attitude that you have to prove yourself. Rather, do it in such a way that you are sharing with them how you merge ministry into your regular lifestyle, instead of on top of everything else you have to do. This will accomplish two things: First, ***it will help them see how they can also merge what they are learning into their regular lifestyle so they won't get burned out***. Second, ***it will show them that you are in fact the real deal***. You are not just espousing a bunch of stuff Disciples "ought to" be doing. You are genuinely training them how to do what you are doing.

What is the first thing this will accomplish?

What is the second thing this will accomplish?

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3. **DELEGATE TO DISCIPLES:** Identify which Disciples have the most faith and skill. Then, delegate the responsibility of training and leading other Disciples into the harvest. They don't have to be as proficient as you at using the tools. Only Launch them to do what you know they can do. Then be sure to follow up with them about how they did. By delegating, ***you are training them how to train others and to delegate to those who they are training***. This will result in a lasting movement of Disciples who make Disciples; an army for Christ!

What are you doing by delegating?

LESSON 5: LOOK FORWARD

Pray — Ask God to help you take Disciples into the harvest to find People of Peace.
Memorize — Spend this week looking at places where you can take Disciples.
G.O.A.L. — Take Disciples into the Harvest to find new Houses of Peace.

LESSON 6: DISCIPLESHIP STRATEGY – 3/3 LOOK BACK

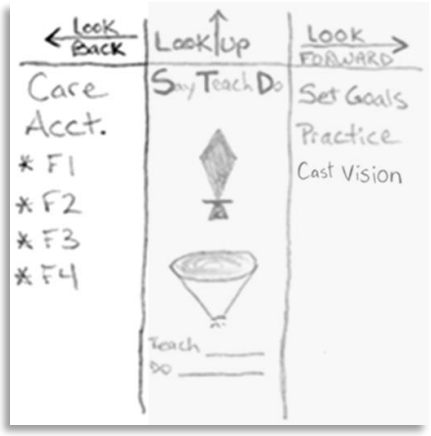
Look Back: In lesson 5, you learned how to take Disciples into the Harvest. **We also set a goal for last week. Describe your experience completing last week's GOAL.**

Look Up: In today's lesson, we will begin learning the Discipleship Strategy for Field 3. The foundational Scripture is 2Timothy 3:10-17. This passage teaches ***that we are to use Scripture for equipping the people of God for good works***. This is one of the best practices for organizing and operating a Bible study that makes Disciples. The correct pronunciation of 3/3 is "Three-Thirds." If you only had 90-minutes, you could divide that time into three parts. In today's lesson you will learn the First Third.

What does 2Timothy 3:10-17 teach us to do?

In Matthew 28:19, Jesus explains the proper way to make disciples is by baptizing them and teaching them to obey His commands. In previous lessons you baptized the believers in your Houses of Peace and taught them to obey Scripture by MAWLing them and taking them into the harvest. In this lesson we are going to train you how to organize and operate the best kind of Bible study for making disciples who obey Jesus. From now on, you should ***combine 3/3, and STD with MAWL and harvest time***. As a result, your Houses of Peace will grow in the number of members and in spiritual maturity.

What should you do from now on?



PASTORAL CARE: The First Third of the time is called ***Look Back.*** Before the opening prayer, you (the Church Planter) should touch base with the group to see how they are doing and ask for prayer requests. Your prayer should include their petitions and ask God to teach the group from His word. After the opening prayer, you should ***ask everyone what God has been doing in their lives.*** You should answer this question first. In order to promote transparency with the group, you should ***bare your heart to the group by sharing something from your personal life.*** When they each answer the question, they will tend to follow suit by sharing issues from their personal lives also. When the group gets personal, relationships deepen and bonds get stronger.

What is the First 3rd of the time called?

After the opening prayer, what is the first thing you do in Pastoral Care?

How do you promote transparency with the group members?

If you are visiting with the individual group members during the week, then Pastoral Care is happening all week and it should NOT take very much of the Bible study time. This way

you can keep your finger on the pulse of the body and properly care for their needs during the week. You should also ***encourage members to visit with each other during the week*** so the group functions as a true community that genuinely cares for each other.

When is it NOT necessary to spend much time on Pastoral Care during the group meeting?

How do you help the group become a community that cares for each other?

Some members, the talkers, will use up the entire time and there won't be enough time to dig deep into the word and practice it. Because the talkers might get offended if you cut them short, it is best to ***advise everyone before the Bible study begins to keep their answers short.*** You can do this by saying something like, "I thank you all for making it today. I look forward to hearing about your experiences, thoughts, and feelings. The kind of Bible study we are about to do requires that we be focused. I ask that we all share but that we keep our comments short."

How do you keep the Pastoral Care short without offending a member in the group?

ACCOUNTABILITY: Since God's purpose for Bible study is to make Disciples who are equipped to obey Christ, we must hold each other accountable each week for obeying God's word. "Accountability," is ***holding someone responsible for completing the last week's assignment.*** Each member of the group should voluntarily agree to be held accountable to do four things: ***pray for their Oikos, share their testimony, fulfill their spiritual goal from the previous Bible study, and attend a weekly worship service.*** Obviously, someone cannot be held accountable to pray for their *Oikos* or share their testimony if they have not been taught how to do those things. So they should be taught as soon as possible. This accountability to obey is what sets the 3/3 Method apart from all other Bible study methods.

What is accountability?

What are the 4 things you hold each group member accountable for?

You should not just ask, "Did you guys do it?" Or else everyone will take turns saying, "Yep," and eventually people in the group will be saying "Yep" but not doing anything. That is not accountability. True accountability requires ***each member to share their experience doing what they agreed to do.*** You should ask, ***"Will you please share your experience with the group?"*** As each member shares their experiences, the whole group learns and grows wiser because iron is sharpening iron by a multitude of counselors.

What does true accountability require?

How do you ask to hold them accountable?

When someone has not done what they were supposed to do, you should ***lovingly reprove their disobedience and ask them to commit to the group that they will do it this week.*** Understand, however, that correction without praise is oppression. If all someone ever hears is correction, they will view you like a slave driver and quit the group. When group members do what they were responsible to do, you should ***praise them for their good work and point out how their work is advancing God's Kingdom.*** It is very important to praise and even reward obedience to Christ, but be careful not to praise them for excuses or incomplete work. If you do,

you will train them to give God more excuses and incomplete work.

What do you do when someone DOES NOT do what they were responsible to do?

_____

_____

What do you do when someone DID what they were responsible to do?

_____

LESSON 6: LOOK FORWARD

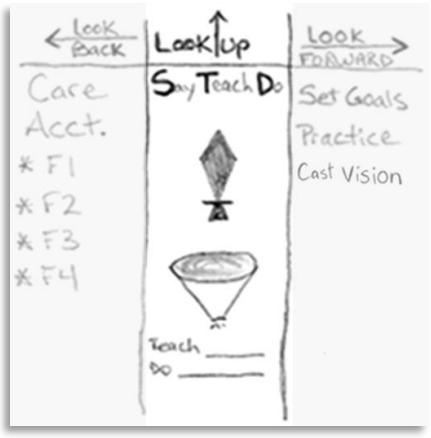
Pray — Ask God to help you learn to provide Pastoral Care and Accountability.
Memorize — Spend this week role-playing Pastoral Care and Accountability.
G.O.A.L. — At your next House of Peace meeting use the Look Back.

LESSON 7: DISCIPLESHIP STRATEGY – 3/3 LOOK UP

Look Back: In lesson 6, you learned how to do the Look Back of the 3/3. **We also set a goal for last week. Describe your experience completing last week's GOAL.**

Look Up: In today's lesson, we will learn how to do the Second Third of the 3/3 process which is called – Look Up.

LOOK UP: The Second Third of time is called ***Look Up.*** This is when we open our Bibles and look up to God to learn what He has for us this week. In this portion of our meeting, we learn to obey God. This is radically different from Bible studies that emphasize knowledge of truth over obedience to God.



What is the Second Third called?

The first thing you should do in this part is ***ask the Ice Breaker question.*** This question should get people thinking about the passage. The Ice Breaker should accomplish three purposes: ***Set the tone, focus the group, and get the group to open up.*** Each of these purposes should be like the passage. If the passage is about death, the tone should be serious and not humorous. The question should focus the group to reflect on the topic of death. Finally, the question should not be the kind that can be answered with a simple yes or no. It should provoke the group to open up and share their thoughts, feelings, and experiences. With time and effort, you will develop the skill of creating good Ice Breaker questions.

What is the first thing you do in this part?

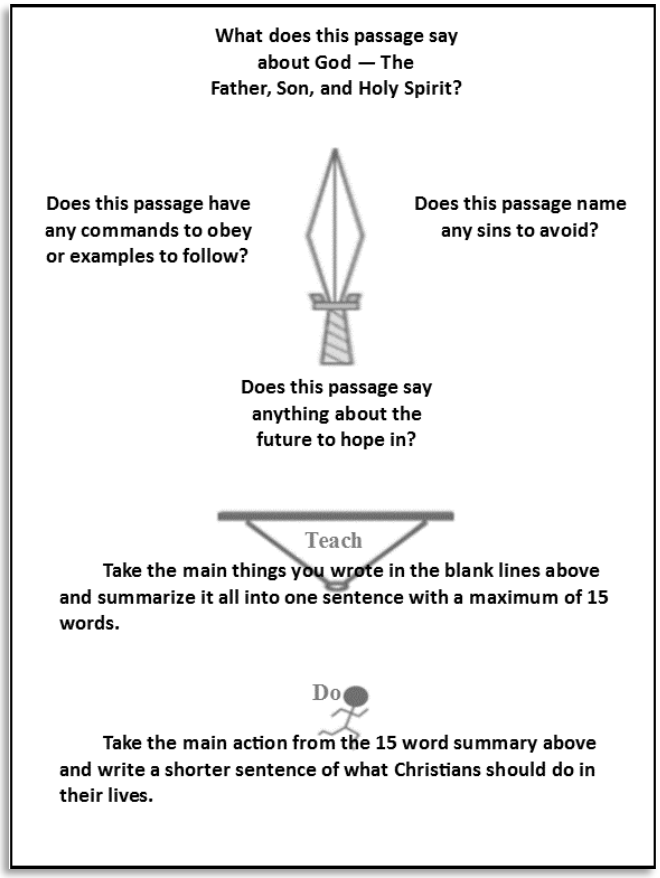
What are the three purposes for asking this question?

STD BIBLE STUDY: Throughout the 4-Fields, we use a Bible study method called ***SAY, TEACH, DO***. These three words represent three activities we should address every time we do a Bible study. These activities are important because they help to assure that our understanding is accurate with what the author of the Bible intended for us to understand. When you write a letter to someone you love, you want them to understand clearly what you mean by what you are saying to them. In the same way, the authors of the Bible wrote these books so that we can clearly understand them.

What is the full name of the Bible Study method?

The following illustration represents a piece of paper. Every time you do a Bible study, you should pull out a piece of paper and draw these three symbols in the same location as what you see in this diagram. Be sure to leave yourself space to record your findings as you go through your Bible study. The three symbols, and their accompanying questions, are guides to help you compartmentalize and visualize what God is saying to you in the specific passage that you are studying.

These three symbols represent the three activities we will talk about in our Bible study. The symbol for SAY is ***a sword.*** At this point, the only thing we do is ***point out what the Scripture says***. What does it say about God (Father, Son, and Holy Spirit)? What does it say about hope? What does it say about sins we should avoid? What does it say we should do (Commands to obey or Examples to follow)? This is the time ***to focus on learning what THIS particular passage says***, not any other passages of Scripture.



What is the symbol for SAY?

_____

What is the only thing we do in SAY?

_____

What are we doing in this time?

_____

_____

The symbol for TEACH is ***a funnel***. In this step, we interpret the meaning of Scripture ***by summarizing what the passage says into one sentence***. This summary is the interpretation. Try to summarize each part of the sword. Then, take those summary statements and combine them into one sentence that is a maximum of ***fifteen words***. You cannot fit everything into this sentence, so leave out some stuff, and keep the most important things. Everyone in the group should do this together. As a result, the group should have the same TEACH. This is important ***because it helps the group to be in one accord throughout the next week, helping each other remember the teaching they learned***.

What is the symbol used for the TEACH?

_____

How do we interpret what the Scripture means?

_____

What is the maximum length of the TEACH?

_____

Why should everyone in the group have the same TEACH?

Next, you will write another sentence about what God wants us to DO. Don't go back to the sword to get the DO. You should get the DO ***directly from the TEACH***. The DO can be a maximum of ***fifteen words***. The group should have the same DO for the same reasons that everyone should have the same TEACH. ***So the group will be in one accord and be able to hold each other accountable to obeying the Word of God***.

Where do you get the DO?

What is the maximum length of the DO?

Why should everyone in the group have the same DO?

LESSON 7: LOOK FORWARD

Pray — Ask God to help you learn to study and teach Scripture using STD.
Memorize — Spend this week doing five STDs in your own time:

1. Matt 28:18-20
2. Luke 10:1-12
3. 2Cor 5:17-21
4. 2Tim 3:10-17
5. Acts 2:36-47

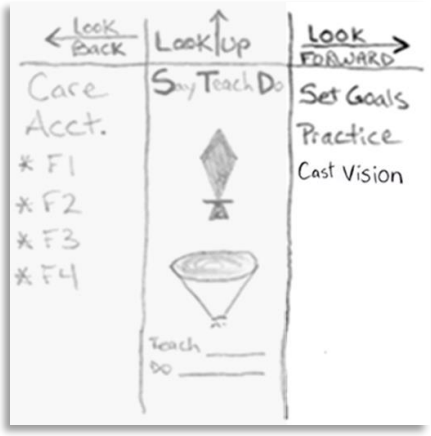
G.O.A.L. — At your next House of Peace meeting use the Look Back and Look Up. Show them how to do an STD. Do an STD on Matt 28:18-20.

LESSON 8: DISCIPLESHIP STRATEGY – 3/3 LOOK FORWARD

Look Back: In lesson 7, you learned how to do Look Up and STD. **We also set a goal for last week. Describe your experience completing last week's GOAL.**

Look Up: In today's lesson, we will learn how to do the Third Third of the 3/3 process which is called – Look Forward.

LOOK FORWARD: The Third Third of time is called Look Forward. This is when we set a goal and practice doing the goal. The word G.O.A.L. stands for ***Go Out And Love.*** Your goal comes from ***the DO.*** Your goal is your personal application for how you will obey the DO in your life (your family, your friends, your job, etc.). The Bible teaches us to love God and to love others with our time, our treasure, and our talents (Matthew 25:31-46). God expects us to love with real actions that can be heard, seen, and felt by others. Therefore, in order to make sure our goal is biblical ***it must come from the Scripture and be focused on expressing love.***



What does the acronym G.O.A.L. stand for?

Where Does your "Goal" come from?

How do we know if our goal is biblical?

Once the people in your group have each set a goal, everyone in the group should ***spend a few minutes practicing their goal.*** A good way to practice is by role-playing. After a little practice, everyone will be prepared to show love and obey God.

What do the people in your group need to do at the table once their Goals are set?

CAST VISION: Before the closing prayer, the facilitator should do two things for the group: ***cast vision and ask for commitment.*** Casting Vision is an important skill that when properly used will achieve 4G+ Streams. Today, we will practice the work of casting vision to motivate movement. You must become skilled at this in order to be effective. You must love the Word of God and spend time sharing God's vision so that it becomes an important part of your life. This way, you will not be nervous, forgetful, and fearful while sharing God's vision with others. With practice, you will become skilled, confident, effective, and fruitful.

What are the last two things you should do before the closing prayer?

Casting vision only takes a moment. When you cast vision be sure to do two things: ***let your emotion show, and get feedback from them***. There are three main parts to casting a vision:

1. ***Stay on the lookout*** for how God is using their good works to impact the world. During this part of the group time, point out the good they have been doing. Use details and examples.
2. Describe to your group how God is working through their lives to impact the world. Inspire them to press on by ***reviewing their history of transformation***. Point out specific changes in their lives and in the places where they live and work. Connect the dots for them so they understand that their personal obedience is working towards impacting the world.
3. Finally, ***point out how what they have just learned, the goal they set, and the practice they just did will impact the world.***

What two things should you do when casting vision?

What do you need to do so you can see how God is using their good works to impact the world?

How do you inspire them to press on?

What is the third step for casting vision?

COMMITMENT: After casting vision, encourage everyone to commit to obey God by fulfilling their goals this week. Get everyone to agree. You can do this by allowing each person in the group to voice their commitments one after the other. Another way is for everyone to put their hands together in the middle like a team cheer and shout "Jesus". Be creative and fun. Concluding a vision casting with this commitment is a very powerful way to ***mobilize the group into action***. In the closing prayer, you can ask God to bless the group as each one has committed to Go Out And Love (G.O.A.L.).

What does concluding a vision casting with commitment achieve?

LESSON 8: LOOK FORWARD

Pray — Ask God to help you learn to set GOALs, Practice by role-playing, and Cast Vision.
Memorize — Spend this week setting GOALs, Practicing by role-playing, and Casting Vision for each of the five STDs you did in Lesson 7.
G.O.A.L. — At your next House of Peace meeting use the 3/3 and teach another one of the STDs you prepared from Lesson 7. This time use all Three Thirds.

LESSON 9: CHURCH STRATEGY – CHURCH CIRCLE

Look Back: In lesson 8, you learned how to use the 3/3 Look Forward. **We also set a goal for last week. Describe your experience completing last week's GOAL.**

_____

_____

Look Up: In today's lesson, we will learn how the first New Testament Church began, and how you can plant a Biblical Church. All the previous lessons were building up to this.

Before we get started in this lesson, look back at Lessons 1-5. Do you remember all those little pictures? They are also found in this Church Circle Lesson. If you were applying those lessons to the Disciples in your Houses of Peace, then ***they are ready to become healthy Churches that reproduce other Churches.***

What is the result of applying Lessons 1-5 to the Disciples in your Houses of Peace?

_____

FIELD 4 IS OUR CHURCH STRATEGY: The foundational passage for Field 4 is ***Acts 2:36-47***. It teaches: ***Jesus Christ is Lord—repent, get baptized, and receive the gift of the Holy Spirit.*** Therefore, what we must do is ***repent and get baptized.*** This passage shows how Disciples became the first Christian Church. It included people from "every nation under heaven" (Acts 2:5-11). The word "worship" is rich with meaning. It means to bow before God in humble reverence, ascribing to Him worthiness (Revelation 7:9-12). The first Church worshiped God in two ways. The first way they worshiped God was ***by gathering together at the temple and from house to house***. The second way they worshiped God was ***in a lifestyle of serving God by blessing their community.*** The tool for it is called ***Church Circle***.

What is the foundational passage for Field 4?

_____

What does it "Teach"?

_____

What does it teach us to "Do"?

_____

_____

What is the first way the Church worships God?

_____

_____

What is the second way the Church worships God?

_____

_____

What is the tool for our Church Strategy?

_____



The circle with little drawings inside, symbolizes ***the Church gatherings throughout the book of Acts and your group***. The little drawings inside the circle represent the ten activities the Church does as a lifestyle of serving. The purposes of these activities are ***to love God, love others, and change the world.***

What does the circle and little drawings represent?

_____

What is the purpose of these activities?

WORSHIP SERVICE: A worship service is a sacred gathering of God's children that essentially consists of three elements: ***pray, proclaim, and praise.*** These three may occur in any order, but they should always be included in a worship service. *Pray* is communicating with God. *Proclaim* is speaking a message from/about God. *Praise* is speaking/singing about the excellencies of God. Paul instructed the Church to worship, "Let the word of Christ dwell in you richly, teach and admonish one another in all wisdom, and *sing* psalms and hymns and spiritual *songs* with thankfulness in your hearts to God" (Colossians 3:16). The most awesome worship service in the Bible can be seen in Revelation 7:9-12. The Disciples in your Church Circle can ***join Churches all around the world and those who are in heaven by worshiping God in Spirit and truth*** (John 4:24; Heb 12:22-24).

What are the 3 elements of a worship service?

What can the Disciples in your Church Circle do?

WORSHIP LIFESTYLE: Jesus says, "True worshipers will worship the Father in Spirit and truth; for such people the Father seeks to be His worshipers. God is Spirit, and those who worship Him must worship in Spirit and truth" (John 4:23-24). To be this kind of person, ***we must live a life surrendered to Christ as Lord, trusting in Him, and depending on the Holy Spirit***.

How can we be the kind of people that lead a lifestyle of worship?

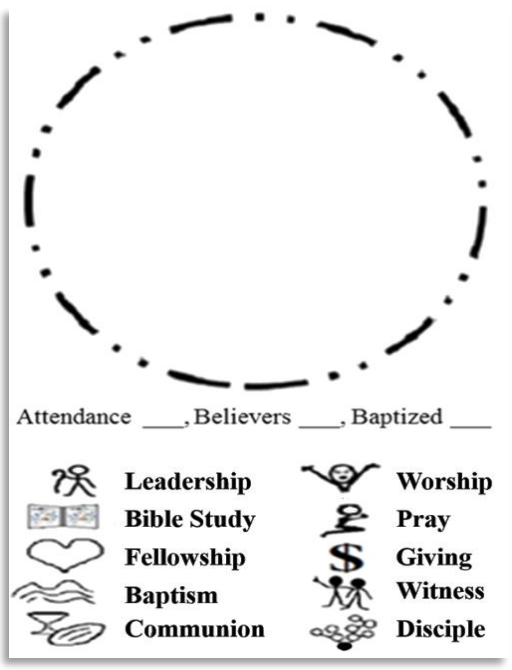
Worship is what mankind was created to do. A lifestyle of worship looks like ***a lifestyle of serving, by doing everything as unto the Lord for the glory of God*** (Colossians 3:23-24; 1Corinthians 10:31). Christ is the head of the body and we are the hands and feet of Christ. With Christ as our head, we should live our lives with bowed hearts in humble reverence before God – wherever we go and whatever we do. In this way, as living sacrifices, the Spirit of God will lead us to love God, love others, and change the world.

What does a lifestyle of worship look like?

Missionaries refer to this illustration as a "Church Circle." When you start a new House of Peace, you should teach this lesson as soon as possible. A great benefit of doing this is that ***the House of Peace will be more likely to stay together and grow as Church.*** You should always model for your Houses of Peace how to do it so they can follow your lead.

What is the benefit of teaching Church Circles as soon as possible to your Houses of Peace?

CHURCH CIRCLE DIAGRAM: Here is an explanation of the diagram you will be using to turn your Houses of Peace into Churches.



Acts 2:36-47 is about the first Spirit-filled Christian Church. It describes how the Church was started and their activities. All Disciples should follow this biblical example. The symbols for this diagram are represented as follows:

- **Circle**: The circle represents ***the Church in Acts and your group.*** The group starts as a dotted line. The dotted line means that ***the people in the group have NOT made a commitment to hold each other accountable to follow Christ together.*** When the group makes this commitment, ***trace over the dots to make the circle a solid line.*** The solid line means that ***the group is committed to the Lord and each other like the Church in Acts.***

What two things does the circle represent?

_____

_____

What does the dotted line mean?

_____

What do you do to the dotted line when your group makes a commitment?

_____

_____

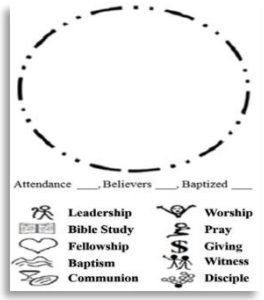
What does the solid line mean?

_____

- **Leadership**: Is there someone who serves teaching and helping the people grow in Christ?
- **Bible Study**: Are the people gathering to study the Word of God together on a regular basis?
- **Fellowship**: Are the people spending time together on a regular basis?
- **Baptism**: Are the people repenting from sin, believing in Christ, and being baptized?
- **Communion**: Are the people breaking bread together in memory of Christ?
- **Worship**: Are the people joining together for times to worship God?
- **Pray**: Are the people joining together for times of prayer?
- **Giving**: Are the people sharing their time, skills, and money to help meet other's needs?
- **Witness**: Are the people going out to share the good news of Jesus with the lost?
- **Disciple**: Are more people joining the group to learn the Word of God and grow in Christ?

On the next page, you will learn how to use this Church Circle diagram to turn your Houses of Peace into healthy Churches!

TURN YOUR HOUSES OF PEACE INTO CHURCHES: Here are seven steps for teaching the Church Circle Lesson to your Houses of Peace:



1. Pull out a prepared drawing of the Church Circle and explain the dotted line and the ten symbols.
2. Summarize Acts chapters 1 and 2 in your own words. Try to paint a picture of these events in their minds.
3. Read Acts 2:36-47 together and get them involved by ***letting them look for each of the ten activities in Acts 2:36-47, then ask them to draw each symbol they find inside of the circle.***

How can you get the group involved?

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4. After they find all of the various activities and draw all the symbols inside the circle, pull out another paper and draw a large dotted circle on it. Explain that the Bible is like a mirror because ***it shows us what God wants us to do with our lives.*** This time, ask the group to look at themselves to see which of the ten activities they have been doing together on a regular basis. Tell them to draw the symbols inside their circle for each of the activities they have been doing together as a group. Because you have done lessons 1-5, they will realize that they are already doing most of these activities and feel very joyful.

What does it mean that the Bible is like a mirror?

---

5. Ask the group two things: ***"Are we willing to commit to the Lord and each other to start becoming a Church like we see in Acts? <u>And</u> are we willing to make it our goal to put all ten activities inside our circle?"*** If at least half of the group says yes then trace over the dotted circle to make it solid. This means that your group is solid.

What two things should you ask the group to do in Step 4?

---

6. Under the Circle are three blank lines. In the first line, write ***the number of people attending your group.*** In the second line, write ***the number of believers attending your group***. In the third line, write ***the number of believers who have been baptized as Disciples of Christ.***

What do you write in the first, second, and third lines?

---

7. Involve the group in tracking ***by letting them take turns updating these numbers.*** If anyone expresses concern that keeping track of numbers might be a sin, ***show them several Scriptures that track numbers, majority of the group, and lists of people in the group:*** Acts 1:15; 2:41; 4:4; 2 Corinthians 2:6; and 1Timothy 5:9, 11.

How do you involve the group in tracking attendance, believers, and baptisms?

What should you do when someone expresses concern that tracking numbers might be sin?

After you teach Acts 2:36-47 and get a commitment from your House of Peace to become a Church, ***teach a 3/3 STD lesson on each of the symbols below***. On the left are the symbols that should go inside the circle. In order to get those symbols inside the Circle, conduct a 3/3 STD on each passage and then get the Disciples in your Church Circle to do the activity. After they start doing it as a way of life, let them draw the symbol inside the Circle. Keep the paper tracking progress and celebrate whenever your Church Circle becomes more like the Church in Acts.

What should you do after you HOP has agreed to become a Church like in Acts?

LESSON	STD PASSAGE	COMMAND
	S: Mark 10:35-45	**C**: Mark 10:43-45 Be a Servant Leader.
	S: 2Timothy 3:10-17	**C**: 2Timothy 3:16-17 Study Scripture to become equipped for good works.
	S: Ephesians 4:1-16	**C**: Hebrews 10:24-25 Assemble together for love and good works.
	S: Acts 8:26-39	**C**: Matthew 28:19 Baptize believers to become disciples.
	S: 1 Cor 11:23-32	**C**: Matthew 26:26-28 Take Communion.
	S: Matthew 22:37-38	**C**: John 4:24 Worship God in Spirit and truth.
	S: Matthew 6:5-18	**C**: 1Timothy 2:1-9 Pray for all people to be saved.
	S: Mark 12:41-44	**C**: Matthew 6:1-4 Give generously.
	S: 2Timothy 1:3-10	**C**: 2Timothy 1:8 Share the gospel with boldness.
	S: Romans 10:9-15	**C**: Matthew 28:18-20 Make disciples.

Once you have completed this lesson plan, and your group is actively doing what the Church in Acts 2 is doing, then your group has become an Acts2 Church. Congratulations, you are a "Church Planter!" After your group studies all the lessons in the chart above, ***you should transition from this short-term lesson plan to a long-term lesson plan***. We recommend that you take your Church through the Gospel of Mark. Divide each chapter into two or three STDs.

What should you do after your Church has studied all ten lessons in the chart above?

LESSON 9: LOOK FORWARD

Pray — Ask God to help you learn to teach Church Circle to your Houses of Peace.
Memorize — Spend this week practicing the seven steps for teaching Church Circle.
G.O.A.L. — Teach the Church Circle lesson to your Houses of Peace.

LESSON 10: CHURCH STRATEGY – PROBLEMS & SOLUTIONS

⬅ *Look Back:* In lesson 9, you learned how to turn your Houses of Peace into Churches. **We also set a goal for last week. Describe your experience completing last week's GOAL.**

⬆ *Look Up:* In today's lesson, you will learn how to fix three common problems that can prevent you from planting healthy Churches.

The word "troubleshoot" means figuring out how to fix problems. The term "stuckage" is jargon within the NoPlaceLeft community. The word "stuckage" means ***a particular problem that is preventing a missionary from growing to the next level of fruitfulness***. For example, being stuck at 30 fold or 60 fold fruitfulness (Matt 13:23). There are three common stuckages that can slow or even stop a Spirit-led Church planting mission.

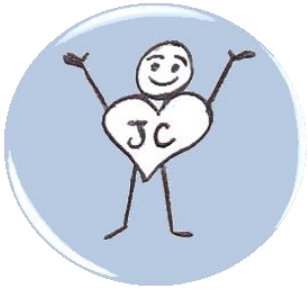
What is the meaning of the word stuckage?



THREE AREAS OF STUCKAGE: It is the Church Planter's responsibility to identify and fix stuckages. Stuckages happen for a variety of reasons. Your work is not done when you train someone or when you plant a Church. As you train Disciples how to start HOPs you are responsible to continue mentoring them. They will look to you as their Paul. You must continually pray for them and help them overcome stuckages. The three most common stuckages that can prevent you from planting healthy Churches are: ***lack of intimacy with Christ, ineffective training, and Not properly contextualizing training to the culture***.

What are the three most common areas of stuckage?

FIRST CAUSE OF STUCKAGE



When a Disciple is not experiencing fruitfulness, the first thing you should check is their intimacy with Christ. If this is the stuckage, then correcting this will usually result in the next level of fruitfulness because the Spirit of God will guide them into it.

INTIMACY WITH CHRIST: As a Church Planter, you should continually emphasize to the Disciples the need to abide in Christ. Moreover, you must personally exemplify putting Christ first. As a result, ***Disciples will be edified and follow the example you model for them.*** Steve Smith said, "Every time God is going to launch a movement, He's looking for one person. A man or woman through whom He is going to launch this movement. And, we're always asking, 'God, let me be that person.' God does not do this based on your longevity in the faith. It's never about your spiritual stature. It's all about your spiritual posture. God wants to see if the person is abiding in Him. God even uses new believers."

What will be the result of personally exemplifying putting Christ first in your life?

If the Disciple is not spending quality time with Christ every day, then they are not abiding in Christ. Even if they are diligently working in the harvest, if they are not abiding in Christ, ***they are trying to produce fruit apart from Christ.*** Jesus said, "I am the vine; you are the branches; he who abides in Me and I in him, he bears much fruit, for apart from Me you can do nothing" (John 15:5).

What are Disciples doing when they work in the harvest but not spending quality time with Jesus every day?

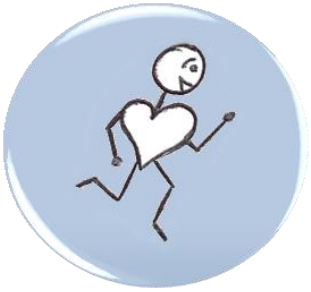
Sometime a Disciple can be so well trained and skilled that ***they make the mistake of putting their faith in the training instead of depending on Jesus.*** They tend to become so effective at doing the work that they get busy working. After a while, they become so busy that their daily devotional time becomes erratic and vanishes. Instead of abiding in Christ and depending on the Holy Spirit, they depend on their training. You must keep on the lookout for this in your own life and in the lives of those who you and your team are training.

What is a common mistake that is made by some highly trained and skilled Disciples?

The best way to fix this stuckage is to ***gather those Disciples and spend a week or so with them doing a daily S.W.A.P.*** Although you probably taught them this lesson already, sometimes we all drift from what we know is right and good. Teach it to them again. However, this time, join together with them to actually do it. In this way you can help them develop intimacy with Christ through a combination of prayer, Bible study, self-examination, repentance, fellowship, fasting, and worship. These are hallmarks of the Christian faith for being filled with the Spirit and growing in the Spirit.

What is the best way to fix this stuckage?

SECOND CAUSE OF STUCKAGE



The second area you should check for potential stuckages are training methods.

SIMPLE, REPRODUCIBLE, TRANSFERABLE: Evaluate whether the training is SRT, which stands for ***Simple, Reproducible, and Transferrable.*** Simple means that the training is not complex like rocket science. Reproducible means that the lessons can be done by anyone anywhere. Transferrable means that the training can be learned by uneducated people and transferred by them to others.

What does SRT stand for?

TESTING SIMPLICITY: When evaluating someone's training, the first thing you should evaluate is if the training is simple or complex? The only amount of information and demonstration that the trainer should be transferring to Disciples is the bare minimum that Disciples are required to do. The following two mistakes will result in the training becoming complex:

1. ***Information: adding words and symbols to a diagram making it harder to memorize***.
2. ***Demonstration: using advanced words and gestures making it too hard to imitate***.

What are two mistakes that make training too complex?

TESTING REPRODUCIBILITY: When evaluating someone's training, the second thing you should evaluate is if the training is reproducible. If the lessons depend on the following three conditions, then the training is not reproducible:

1. ***Location: requires a classroom, auditorium, chapel***.
2. ***Equipment: requires a microphone, projector, whiteboard***.
3. ***Gifting: requires people with education, and special abilities***.

What are three conditions that prevent training from being reproducible?

TESTING TRANSFERABILITY: When evaluating someone's training, the third thing you should evaluate is if the training is transferrable. If the training contains the following three issues, then the training is not transferrable.

1. ***Vocabulary: lessons use a lot of technical jargon that is not explained***.
2. ***Concepts: lessons involve complicated theories instead of simple activities.***
3. ***Prerequisite: lessons require formal education in order to understand how to do the ministry tasks***.

What are three issues that prevent training from being transferrable?

THIRD CAUSE OF STUCKAGE



The third major area you should diagnose for stuckages is contextualization. Proper contextualization involves studying the people you are trying to reach and how to communicate Scripture in a way that they can understand.

NON-CONTEXTUALIZATION: Some of the worst historical examples of Church expansion strategies involved colonialism. The colonial strategy combined ***Christianity, Civilization, and Commerce***. That mentality viewed the Western way of life as superior and all other cultures as primitive, barbaric, and evil. Colonial missionaries sought to destroy the evil religions of target people, deconstruct their cultures, and reconstruct those societies in the form of Western Christianity. They frequently used coercive political and financial force to accomplish their missions. As a result, ***indigenous peoples frequently practiced Christianity in public, but continued practicing their old religious customs in secret***. Missionaries were seen as invaders and religious police. Indigenous peoples often viewed Christianity as a cultural war to conquer them.

What does the colonial strategy combine?

What was the result of colonial missions?

PROPER CONTEXTUALIZATION: The term "contextualize" is missionary jargon. It means ***to revise material from one culture so that it is understandable and practicable by another culture***. Concerning missions, we must be very careful to contextualize without changing or diluting the faith and practice of the gospel. The Apostles warned, "if we, or an angel from heaven, should preach to you a gospel contrary to what we have preached to you, he is to be accursed" (Gal 1:8-9). The test for proper and effective contextualization is whether or not indigenous people are coming to faith and communicating the gospel to their fellow peoples.

What does the word "contextualize" mean?

THE GOAL OF CONTEXTUALIZATION: The goal of contextualization is to communicate the gospel to an indigenous people in such a way that they can understand the gospel, repent, surrender to Christ as Lord, receive the Holy Spirit, become regenerate priests, and ambassadors of Christ. Through discipleship, the indigenous believer should be able to ***see themselves within the overall story of Scripture so that the gospel is not reduced to a disembodied collection of beliefs***. Furthermore, indigenous believers should be trained so they can communicate the Bible to their fellow indigenous peoples.

What should the indigenous believer be able to do as a result of discipleship?

THE PROCESS OF CONTEXTUALIZATION: Missionary, John Geertz, developed an effective method for contextualization that involves three steps. We combined these steps with 4-Fields in order to achieve best practice.

1. Study of the Culture: You should try to identify what the target people's customs are without condemning them. Ask your Person of Peace to help you understand their culture. Examples of the culture include: ***coming of age, weddings, values, religious beliefs, and funerary ceremonies***. If your Person of Peace detects criticism, they will become defensive instead of helpful. The more respectful you are of their culture, the more receptive they will be of what you are sharing with them.

What are some examples of the culture you should try to understand?

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2. Bridge: After you have gained a deep understanding about a particular religious/cultural practice, your next step is to teach what the Bible says about that particular custom. Never call something in their religion or culture a sin if the Bible does not directly and explicitly identify it as a sin. You must be very careful to teach biblical principles that make sense in their vocabulary and culture. ***Using illustrations from their own environment and culture*** is a very helpful way to convey biblical truths.

What is a very helpful way to convey biblical truths?

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3. Critical Response: The gospel is not just a message to convey, it is the reality to which people must respond. In this step, you must prayerfully guide your Houses of Peace and Churches to embrace the biblical reality that salvation is only available by grace through faith in Christ as Lord. Then after they are baptized, show them how to apply Scripture to the sinful aspects of their customs. Your goal is not to erase their culture and customs, but ***to cleanse and sanctify them so that they glorify Christ as Lord***.

What is your goal in contextualization?

Remember, you are becoming like the Apostle Paul who was a master at contextualizing the gospel of salvation. In regard to contextualization, he famously said,

> "For though I am free from all *men*, I have made myself a slave to all, so that I may win more. To the Jews I became as a Jew, so that I might win Jews; to those who are under the Law, as under the Law though not being myself under the Law, so that I might win those who are under the Law; to those who are without law, as without law, though not being without the law of God but under the law of Christ, so that I might win those who are without law. To the weak I became weak, that I might win the weak; ***I have become all things to all men, so that I may by all means save some***. I do all things for the sake of the gospel, so that I may become a fellow partaker of it." (1Cor 9:19-23).

What did Paul say he did to contextualize?

LESSON 10: LOOK FORWARD

Pray — Ask God to help you learn to identify and resolve the three most common stuckages.
Memorize — Spend this week practicing how to evaluate stuckages.
G.O.A.L. — Discuss the three most common stuckages with the Disciples to help them break through barriers to greater fruitfulness.

LEVEL 2 EXAM

There are five tools in the exam: Mode of Baptism, Mode of Communion, MAWL, 3/3 Discipleship, and Church Circle. You must demonstrate each one of these tools within the allotted time and your demonstration must contain all six parts. If you go over the time or miss any parts you must retake the test.

BAPTISM ~ TIME: _____ (5-MINUTES MAX)

_____ 1. **Baptizer**: "Who is your Lord and Savior?"

_____ 2. **New Believer**: "My Lord and Savior is Jesus Christ the Son of God."

_____ 3. **Baptizer**: "Based on the profession of your faith, in the name of Jesus I baptize you. In the name of the Father and the Son and the Holy Spirit."

_____ 4. **Baptizer**: Guide their hand to plug their nose so water will not get into it.

_____ 5. **Baptizer**: With the same hand on theirs, push them back into and under the water.

_____ 6. **Baptizer**: With your other hand behind their neck, pull them up out of the water.

COMMUNION ~ TIME: _____ (10-MINUTES MAX)

_____ 1. **Pray**: Ask God to give understanding and for Disciples to take with repentant hearts.

_____ 2. **Scripture**: Read or preach 1Cor 11:23-32.

_____ 3. **Examine**: Reread v. 28, then instruct everyone to prayerfully repent before partaking.

_____ 4. **Bread**: Reread v. 24, then give thanks and instruct everyone to partake.

_____ 5. **Juice**: Reread v. 25, then give thanks and instruct everyone to partake.

_____ 6. **Sing**: After communion lead a hymn of praise to the Lord.

MAWL ~ TIME: _____ (5-MINUTES MAX)

_____ 1. **Model**: Explain the "what" part of the information.

_____ 2. **Model**: Explain the "why" part of the information.

_____ 3. **Model**: Explain the "how" part of the information.

_____ 4. **Assist**: Explain how the Assist part of training works.

_____ 5. **Watch**: Explain how the Watch part of training works.

_____ 6. **Launch**: Explain how the Launch part of training works.

3/3 GROUP ~ TIME: _____ (10-MINUTES MAX)

_____ 1. **First Third**: Explain how to do Pastoral Care.

_____ 2. **First Third**: Explain how to do Accountability.

_____ 3. **Second Third**: Demonstrate how to do an STD.

_____ 4. **Third Third**: Explain how to set a GOAL.

_____ 5. **Third Third**: Explain how to practice a GOAL in the group.

_____ 6. **Third Third**: Explain how to Cast Vision.

CHURCH CIRCLE ~ TIME: _____ (10-MINUTES MAX)

_____ 1. **Diagram**: Draw and explain all the parts of the diagram.

_____ 2. **Summarize**: Give a brief and interesting summary of the first two chapters of Acts.

_____ 3. **Scripture**: Read Acts 2:36-47 and let them find the ten activities in Acts 2:36-47 and draw them in the Church Circle diagram.

_____ 4. **Second Diagram**: Draw a dotted circle on another piece of paper and ask them to draw the symbols of the activities that they have been doing in as a group.

_____ 5. **Commitment**: Ask the group if they want to become a real Church like in the Bible and learn to do all ten activities as a way of life.

_____ 6. **Write the Number**: Under the circle enter the numbers of attendance, believers, baptized.

_____ 7. **Take Turns**: Tell the church members they will take turns keeping track of the numbers.

YOUR NEXT STEPS

CONGRATULATIONS!

You completed Level 2 Missionary Training.

BEFORE TAKING LEVEL 3 TRAINING, YOU MUST:

1. …baptized at least one believer who you lead to Christ.
2. …served communion to Disciples at a House of Peace.
3. …taken Disciples into the harvest several weeks.
4. … taught at least three 3/3 Discipleship group.
5. …. turned at least one House of Peace into a Church.

If you are not doing these things, then you will not be able to fulfill any of the Level 3 Training assignments. But, if you are doing these things, then you will be ready to start the Level 3 Training Manual and be ready to multiply Churches!

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LOVE GOD. LOVE OTHERS. CHANGE THE WORLD!

We believe
God is transforming this into a place
where the Kingdom of God
is growing like the mustard seed
that becomes a large tree
(Matt 13:31-32).

We believe
this culture will be known
by its love for God
and love for others
(Matt 22:37-40).

We believe
this will become a training ground
where thousands of Disciples
are equipped to serve as ambassadors
who advance the Kingdom of God
wherever they go from here
(2Cor 5:17-21).