

Making Disciple Makers



DISCIPLE MAKERS MULTIPLIED



The greatest challenge the church faces in any given generation is getting people engaged in the process of replication. This is especially difficult in circles where teachers deny the Great Commission as being for today. Without the Great Commission, there remains no biblical impetus for churches to reproduce. If the church of Jesus Christ fails to reduplicate itself through effective discipleship, churches will slowly become vacant because new members stop being added to the body of Christ.

Getting Christians into the game is the heart of this study. Don't be derailed by the use of terms like **discipleship**, or becoming a **disciple-maker**, derived from Matthew 28:19-20. Rather, make it your goal to understand and apply the principles of replication found in this study so that you can be used by God to bring new people into the greatest and most unique organism in the world, the church of Jesus Christ. A future church in your town, and in the world, is at stake. Will you leave someone to fill your place in church when you graduate to heaven? Will you do anything to fill the empty seat next to you while you're still here?

Godspeed!

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DM2®

Disciple Makers Multiplied

PO Box 7758

Beaumont, TX 77726

For more information:

disciplemakersmultiplied@gmail.com

DM2USA.org

Making Disciple-Makers

Rediscovering the lost art of disciple-making

I. The vision and mission of Jesus Christ

A. The vision of Jesus Christ, “I will build my _____.”

1. The vision of Jesus Christ is to see His church, the _____ and bride of Christ, completed. Matthew 16:18; 28:19-20; Romans 11:25
2. The book of Revelation says that the body of Christ will not only be completed but will be comprised of people _____ every tribe, tongue, and nation. Revelation 5:9

B. The mission of Jesus Christ is The Great Commission: “And He said to them, _____ *into all the world and preach the gospel to all creation.*” Mark 16:15

1. The mission of Jesus Christ is to _____ His vision.
2. In order to fulfill this mission, Jesus commissioned His disciples to “_____.”

C. The Great Commission is three-fold

1. The first part of our job is **evangelism**. We are to _____ into the entire world and preach the Gospel to every creature. Mark 16:15
 - a) The Great Commission has the concept of going forth _____ into it. Matthew 28:18-20
 - b) Jesus said *you shall be my witnesses, not in one place only, but in Jerusalem, Judea, Samaria, and to the uttermost part of the earth*; Jesus wants His church to _____ world-wide. Acts 1:8
 - c) Some Christians teach the _____ that if the world wants the truth then they will come and ask for it, or “if they want it they will find it.” But is this what Christ indicated?
 - 1) People in general, whether believers or unbelievers, naturally speaking do not _____ for what is good for them. Romans 3:11-12
 - 2) The task belongs to the preacher or teacher to _____ forth and teach.
 - (a) In this dispensation, God has chosen to _____ the foolishness of preaching. 1 Corinthians 1:21-23
 - (b) We know that faith comes by hearing and hearing by the _____ of God. Romans 10:17
 - (c) They will only hear if someone _____ to go and tell. Romans 10:14-15

- (d) 2 Corinthians 4:3-4 – Our _____ is to take the message forth. This has been the method of the church from the beginning.
- d) As opposed to other “religions,” true Christianity does _____ maintain its growth through natural human reproduction.
- 1) Whereas a child may be born a Muslim, a Jew, or a Buddhist, no one is _____ a Christian.
 - 2) Every person must be born _____ in order to be a part of the family of God and the church of Jesus Christ. John 3:3
 - 3) God does _____ have grandchildren - only children.
 - 4) Every generation since Christ has witnessed the complete rebirth of the entire church through some _____ of evangelism.
 - 5) Since no one becomes _____ of the church apart from hearing and believing the message preached, it is incumbent upon every generation to evangelize. Romans 10:14, 15; Acts 6:1,7
 - 6) Evangelism, followed by discipleship, is critical for the growth and future of Christ’s _____.
 - 7) Across the world there exist multitudes of physically "empty" church buildings, empty because they failed in the most fundamental and basic element of Christianity: passing on the truth of God’s Word to the _____ generation.
2. The second part of our job is discipleship, or **disciple-making**. We are to establish disciples who _____ in turn teach others.
- a) From among those who respond to the Gospel, we are to _____ disciples. And Jesus came up and spoke to them, saying, “...Go therefore and **make disciples** of all the nations, baptizing them... teaching them... I am with you always...” Matt.28:18-20
 - b) The One who has all authority in Heaven and on Earth is the very One who commissions us to _____ **disciples**.
 - 1) *And Jesus came up and spoke to them, saying, “**All authority has been given to _____ in heaven and on earth. Go therefore and make disciples of all the nations, baptizing them... teaching them to observe all that I commanded you...**” Matthew 28:18-20*
 - 2) Or as Paul’s version goes: “*The things which you have heard from me in the presence of many witnesses, entrust these to faithful _____ who will be able to teach others also.*” 2 Timothy 2:2
 - 3) For the future of Christianity it is essential that _____ focus on effectively passing the baton from one generation to the next. We must learn to make **disciple-makers**.
 - 4) **Disciple-makers** are the men and women God _____ as building blocks for the establishment of local churches.

3. The third part of our job is to encourage the disciples we develop to _____ together to establish strong local New Testament churches.
 - a) The vision of Jesus Christ is to build His church. *"I will build my church and the gates of _____ will not prevail against it."* Matthew 16:18
 - b) Since the expansion of the church all over the world is the _____ of Jesus Christ in this dispensation (Acts 15:14; Ephesians 1:22-23; 5:25-27), it is right to say that the church is responsible for repeating this process until Jesus returns. We call this "world missions." 2 Corinthians 5:19
 - c) This _____ is not for para-church organizations to accomplish. (DM2 is a para-church organization!)
 - 1) God did not give the responsibility of spreading the Gospel to para-church organizations; He _____ it to churches.
 - 2) In this dispensation the church of Jesus Christ is the only organization that can claim the absolute right to exist. No other organization (DM2, etc.) can _____ the right to exist. Long after every non-profit Christian organization is dead and gone the Church of Jesus Christ will continue forward.
 - 3) Although God often blesses para-church organizations, spreading the Gospel is ultimately the responsibility of _____ churches.
 - 4) Local churches _____ understand this responsibility. (Matthew 16:18) *"I write so that you will know how one ought to conduct himself in the household of God, **which is the church of the living God, the pillar and support of the truth.**"* 1 Timothy 3:15

D. Local churches are _____ senders and equippers.

1. Example: Under the guidance of the Holy Spirit, the church of Antioch sent out Paul and Barnabas as missionaries. *...the Holy Spirit said, "Now separate to Me Barnabas and Saul for the _____ to which I have called them..."* Acts 13:1-4
2. Even still it is the responsibility of the church to adequately equip its members with a _____ and solid knowledge of the Gospel. Ephesians 4:11-12
 - a) Romans 10:15 says that the _____ of those who bring Good News are beautiful.
 - b) In order for the feet of the bearers of Good News to be truly beautiful, they must be fitted with the appropriate _____. *"...and having shod YOUR FEET WITH THE PREPARATION OF THE GOSPEL OF PEACE..."* Ephesians 6:15
 - c) Ephesians 6:15 does _____ say that the messenger is to have his feet shod with the Gospel; it says he must have his feet fitted with the **preparation of the Gospel**.
 - 1) The word *preparation* ETOIMASIA as a noun is used only this _____ time in the New Testament.

- 2) This teaches that the believer is to stand with a firm and solid knowledge of the Gospel and be unmoved like a soldier in his military _____. The Roman soldiers were furnished with shoes that had cleats on the soles in order to have firm footing.
- 3) Every believer should be able to clearly _____ the Gospel with others. *“but sanctify Christ as Lord in your hearts, **always being ready to make a defense** to everyone who asks you to give an account for the hope that is in you, yet with gentleness and reverence;”* 1 Peter 3:15
- d) It is the church’s job to prepare God’s people with the Gospel.
Ephesians 4:11-13

II. The Gospel

A. What the Gospel ____:

1. The Gospel message that must be believed for salvation is **“Christ _____ for our sins and rose again.”** *“For I delivered to you first of all that which I also received: that Christ died for our sins according to the Scriptures, and that He was buried, and that He rose again the third day according to the Scriptures”*
1 Corinthians 15:3-4
2. The Gospel is an historic event; it is about a _____ God performed for mankind, through Jesus Christ, on a weekend in history over two thousand years ago.
 - a) The Gospel is *not* a subjective how-to event that happens in your heart, nor is it your personal testimony of _____ you came to believe.
 - b) The Gospel is the objective message about an event that happened in _____ past.
 - 1) The Gospel is the most unique and important _____ report in the world. It is the news report concerning a person: the Lord Jesus Christ, the promised Messiah.
 - 2) It is the news report concerning what Jesus Christ did _____ us: He died on the cross for our sins and then rose again three days later.
 - c) God desires the whole world to _____ and believe this most important message. *“who desires **all men to be saved** and to come to the knowledge of the truth.”* 1 Timothy 2:4; Titus 2:11
 - d) Everyone who personally believes this news report is saved. Paul stated *“The gospel is the _____ of God for salvation to everyone who believes”*
Romans 1:16
 - e) Whoever believes this message is transferred by God from death into _____. *“Truly, truly, I say to you, he who hears My word, and believes Him who sent Me, has eternal life, and does not come into judgment, but has passed out of death into life.”* John 5:24

3. When a person believes the Gospel, he or she is legally declared righteous by God and made a _____ person.
 - a) *“Therefore, having been justified _____ faith, we have peace with God through our Lord Jesus Christ,”* Romans 5:1
 - b) *“Therefore if anyone is in Christ, he is a _____ creature; the old things passed away; behold, new things have come.”* 2 Corinthians 5:17

B. What the Gospel _____ :

1. People easily nod their heads in agreement when they hear the one _____ Gospel, but when you stipulate what the Gospel is *not* they often strongly disagree.
 - a) The apostle _____ had no problem stating both what the Gospel is and what it is not.
 - b) Salvation cannot be both Christ’s _____ and ours at the same time. It cannot be 99% Christ and 1% us. Ephesians 2:8-9, Titus 3:5-6, Galatians 2:16
 - c) We either rely solely on the **person and _____ of Christ** or solely on ourselves; there is no middle ground. *“I am the LORD, that is My name; I will not give My glory to another...”* Isaiah 42:8, Ephesians 2:8-9
2. The Gospel is not faith in Christ _____ good works.
 - a) Paul states that salvation is entirely a _____ of God.
 - 1) We can do nothing to add to what Christ accomplished; He achieved complete and _____ salvation for mankind.
 - 2) *“Knowing that a man is not justified by the works of the law but by faith in Jesus Christ, even we have believed in Christ Jesus that we might be justified by faith in Christ and not by the _____ of the law; for by the works of the law no flesh shall be justified.”* Galatians 2:16
 - 3) *“For by grace you have been saved through faith, and that not of yourselves; it is the gift of God, _____ of works, lest anyone should boast.”* Ephesians 2:8, 9
 - 4) *“Not by works of righteousness which we have done, but according to _____ mercy He saved us, through the washing of regeneration and renewing of the Holy Spirit.”* Titus 3:5
3. The Gospel is not faith in Christ plus, “_____ your life to God.”
 - a) The saving message of the Gospel concerns the fact that Christ _____ Himself for us.
 - 1) *“...as Christ also loved you and **gave Himself up for _____**, an offering and a sacrifice to God as a fragrant aroma.”* Ephesians 5:2
 - 2) *“The Son of God, who loved me and **gave Himself up for _____**.”* Galatians 2:20b

- b) The saving message of the Gospel does not involve giving something to _____ in return for salvation.
- 1) The Gospel is not about _____ giving your life, your heart, or anything else, to God in exchange for eternal life.
 - 2) Rather, the Gospel is that God freely gave Himself for your sins and died as your substitute on Calvary. God does not accept anything from us in exchange, or in payment, for salvation. Salvation is by _____ alone.
 - 3) If salvation is attained through an exchange of any type, then it is no longer a _____ gift but something bargained for. *“But if it is by grace, it is no longer on the basis of works, otherwise grace is no longer grace.”* Romans 11:6
4. The Gospel is NOT faith in Christ plus, “_____ Jesus into your heart.”
- a) The Gospel is not asking Jesus into your _____. The Gospel is not asking for anything. The proper response to the Gospel is to believe the message of what Christ did for you.
 - 1) You do not have to beg, invite, or coerce Christ to come into your _____. The moment you believe that Jesus Christ died for your sins and rose again, you receive eternal life as a free gift, are placed into union with Christ, and the Holy Spirit comes to dwell within you.
 - 2) First you believe the Gospel; then Christ comes into your life in the person of the Holy Spirit. *“In Him, you also, after listening to the message of _____, the gospel of your salvation-- having also believed, you were sealed in Him with the Holy Spirit of promise.”* Ephesians 1:13
 - b) When you trust in Christ as your Savior, the Holy Spirit comes to _____ in you, but nowhere in the Word of God are you told to ask Jesus to live inside you as a part of salvation. Revelation 3:20 does not teach the sinner to “ask Jesus into your heart.”
5. The Gospel is NOT faith in Christ plus, “Confess your _____.”
- a) Confession of sins is not a requirement for salvation; you do not have to confess your sins in order to be _____.
 - 1) First of all, it would be impossible to remember _____ sin you ever committed. Most of us cannot even remember what we had for supper last night.
 - 2) Secondly, it would invite disconcerting introspection. You would never be secure in your salvation for _____ you had forgotten some sin.
 - b) Individuals will be condemned to the Lake of Fire, not because they failed to confess all their sins, but because they did _____ believe in the Lord Jesus Christ. *“He who believes in Him is not judged; he who does not believe has been judged already, because **he has not believed** in the name of the only begotten Son of God”* John 3:18

6. The Gospel is NOT faith in Christ plus, “make Christ _____ of your life” or “submit to the lordship of Christ.”
- a) It is true that if you _____ Christ is God, or Lord, you cannot be saved. More than likely, you would not trust in Jesus to be your Savior if you did not believe He is God, the Lord.
 - 1) It is necessary to believe Jesus is _____ or the LORD, for salvation. The title Christ has deity built into it. “Therefore I said to you that you will die in your sins; for unless you believe that I am He, you will die in your sins.” John 8:24
 - 2) To believe that Christ is the Lord God is necessary for salvation, but to _____ Him Lord of your life is not necessary for salvation, because that would mean your salvation is based on your good deed of making Christ your Lord, or on your submission to Christ, and not on Christ’s finished work. Titus 3:5-6
 - b) How could an unbeliever, _____ in his or her trespasses and sins, under Satan’s control, and without the Spirit of God present in his or her life, ever honestly and effectually make the choice to be *submissive to the lordship* of Jesus Christ, and thus, qualify for salvation? Ephesians 2:1-3
 - c) You do not have to make Christ the Lord of your _____ to be saved. That is a sanctification issue for the Christian, not a justification issue for the unsaved.
 - 1) No one has ever yet _____ Christ the complete Lord of his or her life. The only way to ever be completely under the lordship of Jesus Christ is to be completely sinless. 1 John 1:8-10
 - 2) Whenever we sin, at that moment we are not _____ the lordship of Jesus Christ, and all believers sin sometimes. 2 Thessalonians 3:13
 - 3) Becoming submissive to Christ’s lordship through our holy living takes _____ and spiritual growth. Romans 6:19-22
 - d) Jesus Christ our Lord wants to be Lord of every member of his body, and that is a lifelong process that He initiates at salvation and continues to perfect until _____. 1 Peter 1:13-16; Philippians 2:12-13
 - 1) This is accomplished over the course of the believer’s life, and is _____ a result of a decision made moments or seconds just prior to believing. Philippians 1:6
 - 2) Obviously, every believer struggles daily with this issue of lordship and will continue to do so until his death. Every time we sin, at that _____ moment we are in rebellion to Christ’s Lordship. Romans 6:11-23
 - e) Therefore, we conclude that lordship is a sanctification issue for the believer and _____ a salvation issue for the unbeliever.
7. The Gospel is NOT faith in Christ plus, “repent of your _____.”
- a) It may surprise you to learn that the phrase “repent **of** your sins” or “repent **from** your sins’ is not found anywhere in the _____.

- b) The Word of God does not demand repentance **from** sins in order to be saved, although **every _____ who has ever believed has repented of something.**
- c) What does it mean to repent?
- 1) Repent in Greek METANOIA means change your _____ or change your thinking.
 - 2) Every passage in the Bible that uses the word “repent,” tells you _____ specifically needed to change his mind or thinking.
 - 3) Each passage also tells about _____ the individual(s) needed to change his mind or thinking about.
 - 4) In our studies, we must correctly examine each passage where repentance appears in light of the biblical meaning of the _____ and not the modern dictionary meaning.
- d) At the moment you believed, you changed your mind about what you used to believe in, or rely on, and you trusted exclusively in Jesus Christ. That is biblical repentance, followed by _____ in Christ alone.
- e) Repentance implies that no person is a blank _____ before salvation, and this is true.
- 1) Every person in the world either has some false _____ he relies on for salvation, or else he has a false hope that gives him freedom to ignore the issue of salvation all together.
 - 2) Therefore, a change of mind will occur _____ to someone trusting exclusively in Jesus Christ.
 - 3) Repentance is not a “_____” you add to your salvation. Repentance is a change of mind and not a **change of conduct or direction**. A change of conduct or direction would be a work that you add to Christ’s work on the cross.
 - 4) As we share the Gospel, when it becomes apparent that someone needs to change his or her mind about something (religion or self-effort), we should _____ that person to change his or her mind about that issue and believe exclusively in Jesus Christ.
- f) In order to properly understand the New Testament use of the word repent (verb), or repentance (noun), we must _____ to the meaning of the word in the original language rather than the modern “religious” meaning of the word.
- 1) Simply put, the word for repent in Greek is METANOIA which literally means, “change of mind” or “after-thought” (META, change – NOIA, _____).
 - 2) A meaning change of the word repent occurred around the _____ of Jerome, (AD 347–420) when he chose to translate the Greek word METANOIA using a Latin phrase PAENITENTIAM AGITE. Jerome’s translation, called the Latin Vulgate, became the leading Bible used by the Christians for nearly 1000 years.
 - (a) Our modern meaning of repentance comes largely from this Latin phrase “PAENITENTIAM AGITE” which means “_____ penance.”

- (b) The modern English _____ “repentance” is derived from yet another Latin word REPOENETIT which means to regret or to be sorry.
- 3) Jerome’s Latin Vulgate translation caused a shift in the meaning of **repent** from “change of mind” to “do penance” to “sorrow for _____.”
- 4) This has also given way to a myriad of meaning modifications to the word repent, all of which you can _____ and hear in modern Christianity.
- g) Here are many common **incorrect** definitions of repentance that you will have heard. You should note that each of these requires an effort or _____ on the part of the sinner and not simply a **change in thinking** and faith alone in Christ alone.
- 1) All of these were adapted from websites from teachers who were trying to define biblical repentance.
- 2) There is the _____ change error!
- (a) *This error says* repent means you must _____ your life.
- (b) *This error says* repent means you have to amend your way, because you are unhappy with how you behaved in the _____.
- (c) *This error says* repent means the sinner must turn _____ from sin, resulting in a changed heart or a change of behavior before God.
- 3) There is the _____ removal error!
- (a) *This error says* repent means you must _____ doing sin, or evil.
- (b) *This error says* repent means you must stop your rebellion and _____ or surrender to God.
- 4) There is the direction _____ error!
- (a) *This error says* repent means you have to change your thinking, which must _____ in a changed life.
- (b) *This error says* repent means you must _____ the effort to turn away from sin to God.
- (c) *This error says* repent means you must turn your life around. You must do a 180 degree about _____.
- (d) *This error says* repent means you have to forsake your sin and determine _____ to return to it.
- 5) There is the _____ of remorse error!
- (a) *This error says* repent means you have to be _____ for the sins you have committed in the past, and you must desire not to sin any more ever again.
- (b) *This error says* repent means that you _____ tears or show great contrition.
- (c) *This error says* repent means you intellectually, or even verbally, condemn yourself for what you have _____.

- 6) There is also the confession of _____ error!
- (a) *This error says* repent means you have to take the _____ for your sinful condition before God.
 - (b) *This error says* repent means you must sorrow for your sin, which _____ to the confession of your sin.
 - (c) *This error says* repent means you are to hide nothing and _____ out your sinful condition to God in prayer.
- h) Remember that according to the New Testament, repentance is a **change of mind** about whatever you have been trusting in and to _____ in Christ alone.
- 1) The unsaved should change their minds concerning _____. Acts 20:21 says *“solemnly testifying to both Jews and Greeks of **repentance toward God** and faith in our Lord Jesus Christ.”*
 - 2) The unsaved should change their minds about _____. As in Revelation 9:20 the people *“did not **repent of the works of their hands**, so as not to worship demons, and the idols of gold and of silver and of brass and of stone and of wood, which can neither see nor hear nor walk.”*
 - 3) The unsaved should change their minds about good works, which are really _____ works, since they cannot be saved by them. Hebrews 6:1 says, *“...not laying again a foundation of **repentance from dead works** and of faith toward God.”*
 - 4) The unsaved should change their minds about Jesus Christ and heed the message of John the Baptist to _____ in Him. Acts 19:4 Paul said, *“John baptized with the **baptism of repentance**, telling the people to **believe in Him who was coming after him, that is, in Jesus.**”*
8. The Gospel is NOT faith in Christ plus, “_____ a prayer.”
- a) The Gospel is not praying a prayer. There is not _____ instance in the Bible where someone is required to pray to receive salvation. If praying were a requirement for salvation, the Lord would have made it abundantly clear.
 - 1) *...he said, “Sirs, what must I do to be saved?” They said, “_____ in the Lord Jesus, and you will be saved, you and your household.”*
Acts 16:30b, 31
 - 2) You were not saved by walking a church _____ or praying the “sinner’s prayer.” Nowhere does the Bible even suggest such a requirement as a means of salvation.
 - b) The parable of the tax collector who called out to God (Luke 18:13) does not teach you must pray to be saved.
 - 1) This is the parable of two _____ who prayed in the temple.
 - 2) In this account, a tax-collector cried out to God for _____ because of his sinful condition. Romans 10:13

- 3) It is important to recall that Scripture says that you only _____ on the one in whom you have already believed. Romans 10:14a
- (a) It is a fact that you believe first before you _____. 2 Corinthians 4:13; Romans 10:10
- (b) This man was saved before he spoke. His prayer did not save him rather his _____ in God was counted to him for righteousness. Romans 4:5
- (c) The _____ in his prayer confirmed what was going on in his heart but were not that which saved him. Ephesians 2:8-9
- 4) What this parable does not teach.
- (a) This does not teach you must pray for salvation. There is no account in the Scripture where we are _____ to pray for salvation. This story does not give a command to the sinner to pray in order to be saved.
- (b) If this passage teaches that you must pray to be saved, then it also teaches you must _____ on your chest, in a temple, in order to be saved.
- (c) Biblically, we are repeatedly told to simply believe in Christ who _____ for our sins and rose again on the third day. Acts 16:31
9. The Gospel is NOT faith in Christ plus, “ _____ profession.”
- a) This error implies that in order for you to be saved you have to make a verbal, _____ profession of faith in Christ.
- b) If this were true, then Christ’s work on the cross to pay for our sin was not enough. You would have to add your _____ of “public confession” to Christ’s work in order to complete your salvation.
- c) It is true that public confession will be rewarded in eternity and that denial will exclude you from reward, but confession does not _____ you salvation. (2 Timothy 2:11-12) That was accomplished completely by Christ alone and cannot be undone. 2 Timothy 2:13
- d) Romans 10:9-10 does not teach that one must proclaim Christ publicly in order to be _____.
- 1) It does teach that when an Israelite publicly proclaimed Christ as _____ it was because in the privacy of his heart he had already believed in Jesus Christ.
- 2) Even today Jewish people do not proclaim Christ as the LORD of the Old Testament without _____ having believed in Him. 1 Corinthians 12:3
- 3) It is important to remember that belief always comes first and *only then* does one confess what he has believed. Belief and confession are two different _____. 2 Corinthians 4:13

C. Understanding the Gospel Dynamics:

1. Salvation is of the _____.

- a) As _____ of the Gospel message, we are required to take utmost care in how we plant and water, but ultimately God saves people. *“So then neither the one who plants nor the one who waters is anything, but God who causes the growth.”* 1 Corinthians 3:7
- b) The Bible emphatically says that no one _____ God. From birth onward, all humans are dead in sins, hopelessly swept away by the current in the world’s system.
- 1) *“All we like _____ have gone astray; we have turned, every one, to his own way.”* Isaiah 53:6.
 - 2) *“There is none who understands; there is _____ who seeks for God;”* Romans 11:6
- c) Natural man does not come to God on his _____ accord. He always comes in response to God’s overtures. God works tirelessly to draw people - all people - to Himself.
- 1) *“No one can come to Me unless the Father who sent Me _____ him.”* John 6:44
 - 2) Jesus came *“to _____ and to save that which was lost.”* Luke 10:19b
 - 3) *The Lord is not slow about His promise, as some count slowness, but is patient toward you, not wishing for any to perish but for _____ to come to repentance.* 2 Peter 3:9
 - 4) *“Who wants all _____ to be saved and to come to a knowledge of the truth.”* 1 Timothy 2:4
2. How does God _____ men to Himself?
- a) What are the dynamics that God has in place to _____ people to the point of salvation?
 - b) Does God _____ people to believe against their will?
 - c) These questions are answered by examining the dynamics God has in place to _____ us to Christ.
3. Itemizing God’s _____ dynamics
- a) There is an inborn understanding of God that _____ person has.
 - 1) God has created in every human heart the innate ability to _____ that God exists. Ecclesiastes 3:11
 - 2) Those who do not believe must deny what they instinctively _____ to be true. Romans 1:19
 - b) God has designed the world so that creation testifies day and night that He _____. Psalm 19:1, 97:6
 - 1) Creation shows God’s divine nature and eternal power so clearly that _____ people are without excuse. Romans 1:20
 - 2) If humankind responds to these natural revelations of God, God _____ respond to it. Hebrews 11:6; Acts 17:25-27
 - 3) This is *not* to say that because someone is sincere in his religion, God will _____ him. (**Universalism** is an unbiblical teaching.)

- c) God gave the Ten Commandments to show all people (Romans 3:19) their sinfulness and _____ for salvation. Hebrews 7:19
- 1) The correct _____ of the Law is a dynamic God uses to bring people to Christ for salvation. 1 Timothy 1:8-11
 - 2) The Law was given to leave the whole world _____ and accountable to God. Romans 3:19-20; 5:20
 - 3) The Law serves as a school master to _____ a person to Christ. Galatians 3:23-26
- d) Probably, the greatest of all overtures on the part of God to draw people to Himself is the work of God the _____ Spirit.
- 1) The _____ of the Holy Spirit is to convince and not to condemn the world. His job is to show the world its need for salvation through Jesus Christ. John 3:17-21
 - 2) The Holy Spirit is in the world to convict **all humanity** of _____ critical problems and direct them to Jesus Christ as their only answer. *“And when He [the Holy Spirit] has come, He will convict the world of **sin**, and of **righteousness**, and of **judgment**...”* John 16:8-11
 - (a) Why convince the world of **sin**?
 - (i) An unbeliever must recognize his sin, and the consequences thereof, in order to understand his _____ for salvation.
 - (ii) People will never accept Christ’s _____ of salvation if they do not realize their own sinful condition and corresponding need. John 3:18,36
 - (b) Why convince the world of **righteousness**?
 - (i) Unbelievers must understand they fall _____ of God’s righteous standards.
 - (ii) Humanity’s unrighteousness prevents it from ever being able to _____ Heaven and live in the presence of a perfect and righteous God. Romans 3:10-12,23
 - (iii) Remember that *“...All our righteousnesses are like filthy _____.”* Isaiah 64:6
 - (c) Why convince the world of **judgment**?
 - (i) Unless a person understands the penalty for sin, the Gospel means _____.
 - (ii) The prince of this world, _____, has already been judged, condemned, and by implication, defeated.
 - (iii) Therefore, human beings must understand they too cannot ever expect to _____ God’s judgment. Romans 2:1-3.
- e) The Word of God.

- 1) God has given His Word as the _____ of the Spirit to do His bidding. Ephesians 6:17; Hebrews 4:12.
 - 2) When we preach the Word of God, we wield the Holy Spirit's weapon, and God uses it to pierce the hearts of the hearers in order to _____ them to Christ. Romans 10:17; 1 Thessalonians 2:13; 1 Peter 1:23.
 - 3) God said; My Word "...shall not return to Me _____, but it shall accomplish what I please, and it shall prosper in the thing for which I sent it" Isaiah 55:11; Jeremiah 23:29.
- f) God has given us the Gospel, which is "the _____ of God to salvation for everyone who believes." Romans 1:16; John 3:16
- 1) Whenever Christ is preached, God works mightily through the Gospel to bring people who _____ to Himself. 1 Corinthians 1:18; 2 Corinthians 2:2
 - 2) Jesus said, "And I, if I am lifted up from the earth, will _____ all peoples to Myself." John 12:32
 - 3) In our preaching we _____ Him up before our hearers' ears and eyes. Galatians 3:1
- g) God, in His infinite wisdom, has amazingly chosen to use human beings as instruments to _____ the world rather than doing it Himself or using angels. 1 Corinthians 3:9; 2 Corinthians 5:18-21
- 1) The Great Commission was given to _____ beings. Matthew 28:19-20
 - 2) God has given every individual believer the _____ of reaching the lost for Christ. Romans 1:14; 1 Corinthians 9:16-17, Ephesians 6:19-20
 - 3) We are workers together with _____ in this job. 2 Corinthians 6:1
- h) God has divinely ordained the _____ of preaching as the delivery system to communicate His message of salvation. Romans 10:14-15
- 1) God sovereignly decided to use the seemingly weak method of "preaching" to be the vehicle through which people would _____. 1 Corinthians 1:21
 - 2) "..._____ comes by hearing, and hearing by the word of God. How shall they hear without a preacher...?" Romans 10:17-18
- i) God is __ willing that any should perish. (John 3:16; 2 Peter 3:9) Even though only a few respond, it is God's earnest desire to reach the whole world with this _____ message.

D. _____ has anti-gospel tactics that he employs to dissuade people from believing. The enemy uses many tactics to try to counter God's dynamics.

1. As in the beginning, Satan is still in the business of promoting death by putting every imaginable _____ enticement before the lost. Matthew 13:19; Acts 26:18
2. Sometimes Satan also tries to _____ God's servants from being able to preach. 1Thessalonians 2:18

3. Satan does everything he can to _____ people to the truth of salvation.
2 Corinthians 4:3-4; Hebrews 2:14-15
4. Satan has built a deadly _____ around the world to poison people everywhere.
Ephesians 2:1-3; Colossians 1:13; 1 John 2:16
5. Day after day, people haplessly remain trapped in his _____ because of their unbelief.
2 Corinthians 2:11; 1 Peter 5:8
6. All people are _____ under the dominion of the prince of this world. Ephesians 2:1-3
7. Obviously, in such a state, it is impossible for any person to contribute in _____ way to his salvation.

E. The Response to the Gospel dynamics

1. It is crucial to remember that when a person believes, it is in response to the dynamics God used to _____ that person to Himself.
2. God doesn't give a so-called gift of faith in order to be able to believe, yet He does _____ these dynamics to draw people to Himself.
3. For that reason, we should remember that when a person believes in the work of Christ on the cross, his _____ is not some exertion or work; rather it is a non-meritorious response to the work of God on his or her behalf.
 - a) The Gospel is designed to _____ people to the place where they decide either to believe what God has provided and by faith accept His grace, or to ignore Him.
 - 1) The Gospel is a message of _____ and life to some and a message of death to others, depending on their response.
 - 2) *"For we are to God the fragrance of Christ _____ those who are being saved and among those who are perishing. 2 Corinthians 2:15"*
 - 3) *To the one we are the aroma of death leading to death, and to the other the aroma of _____ leading to life. And who is sufficient for these things?" 2 Corinthians 2:16*
 - 4) Every human being is _____ with the same life and death decision Adam and Eve faced. The presentation of the Gospel message should always bring people to one of these two extremes, belief or disbelief.
 - b) In order for a person to be saved, the Gospel _____ be believed.
 - 1) *"But as many as received Him, to them He gave the right to become children of God, to _____ who **believe** in His name." John 1:12*
 - 2) *"So they said, "**Believe** on the Lord Jesus Christ, and you _____ be saved..." Acts 16:31a*
 - 3) *"For God so loved the world that He gave His only begotten Son, that whoever **believes** _____ Him should not perish but have everlasting life. John 3:16"*

- 4) *He who **believes** in Him is not condemned; but he who does not believe is condemned already, because he has not **believed** in the name of the _____ begotten Son of God.” John 3:18*
- 5) *“These things I have written to you who **believe** in the name of the Son of God, that you may know that you _____ eternal life.” 1 John 5:13a*

F. Summarizing God’s Gospel dynamics

1. Clearly, God uses _____ dynamics to draw people to Himself.
 - a) In order to reach the world with the Gospel, we do not _____ on ourselves, but on His great power as expressed in these Gospel dynamics.
 - b) *“...namely, that God was in Christ reconciling the world to Himself, not counting their trespasses against them, and He has committed to us the _____ of reconciliation...”* 2 Corinthians 5:19
2. Salvation is made possible only through the awesome work of God on a person’s _____. But God does not force anyone to believe, nor does God believe for anyone.
 - a) The _____ of God is eternal life (Romans 6:23) or salvation, and not faith (Ephesians 2:8, 9). No one is ever coerced against his will to believe.
 - b) Just as in the Garden of Eden, today there are still _____ options: believe God’s word and live or disbelieve and die.

III. The Biblical Model of Disciple-making

A. What Disciple-making is and is not

1. What is **disciple-making**?
 - a) **Disciple-making** is the _____ of passing on both who and what we are and then empowering “our” disciples to go forth and do the same.
 - b) When a carpenter teaches an apprentice, he gives him on-the-job training. He sets his protégé on the opposite end of a two-by-four and teaches him how to measure, cut, and hammer. The apprentice makes mistakes, but little by little he _____.
 - c) The plan is that eventually your apprentice goes on to be independent, though you’ll be the first one he _____ when he has a question.
 - d) **Disciple-making** is the process of exposing our daily lives to those whom we teach while we eat, drink, cry, and serve together. Acts 20:36-38
 - 1) It is teaching by _____ and example. 1 Thessalonians 1:6-8; 2:13-14
 - 2) To be hands-on with the _____ is probably the most basic principle of **disciple-making**, followed immediately by enabling the learner to be involved.
2. In many senses we have _____ the art of making disciples.
 - a) We have replaced **disciple-making** with the ____ of making followers, or worse, students.

- b) We have infused a Western way of thinking into the **disciple-making** _____.
- c) We see **disciple-making** as sending our best men and women off to schools of theology with the _____ they will return as capable professionals.
- d) In this western _____ students are herded into classrooms where they focus on taking tests and writing copious notes. After taking the final exam in a class, students breathe a sigh of relief, sell their books, and move on to the next subject.
- e) Although a lot of information is accumulated in this way, this is _____ **disciple-making**. Teaching students is not a substitute for making disciples. A complete rethink is in order.

B. Jesus' Example: Jesus gave us a perfect example to follow.

1. Jesus purposely _____ ordinary men to be His disciples. Matthew 4:18-22
 - a) Our Lord did not send these men off to school to get trained for service; instead, He walked and talked with them for several _____.
 - b) These were the men He chose to be His disciples; the foundation of the _____.
 - c) Jesus trusted some pretty rickety men to do the job, and amazingly, it worked. For indeed we have been "*_____ on the foundation of the apostles and prophets, Christ Jesus Himself being the corner stone,*" Ephesians 2:20
2. Jesus was always _____-on in his discipleship; His classroom was life itself.
 - a) Jesus _____ advantage of ordinary opportunities. "*As He was going out of the temple, one of His disciples said to Him, "Teacher, behold what wonderful stones and what wonderful buildings!"*" Mark 13:1
 - b) *As He was going _____... Jesus said to them, "Follow Me and I will make you become fishers of men."* Mark 1:16-17
3. Long _____ Jesus gave the Great Commission of Matthew 28, He gave His disciples another commission and **followed up on it**.
 - a) In this minor commission, Jesus sent the twelve disciples to reach and teach the _____ sheep of the Israel.
 - b) "*Then He called His twelve disciples together and gave them power and authority over all demons, and to cure diseases. He _____ them to preach the kingdom of God and to heal the sick.*" Luke 9:1-6
 - c) "*And the apostles, when they had returned, _____ Him all that they had done. Then He took them and went aside privately into a deserted place belonging to the city called Bethsaida.*" Luke 9:10
 - 1) When the twelve disciples whom He had sent forth returned, Jesus took the _____ to listen to all their stories.
 - 2) In spite of his immense popularity and all the demands on his time, Jesus made a concerted effort to _____ with His disciples privately.

4. Luke 10:1-24 – Another great **disciple-making** success _____
- a) Luke 10:1-16 – Jesus sent forth seventy more disciples. Although these disciples had been taught by Jesus for some time, before He sent them out He gave some _____ minute instructions.
- 1) Luke 10:1 – **Disciple-making** should be done by a _____... *two by two*.
 - 2) Luke 10:2 – Jesus told them to _____ God would send more laborers.
 - 3) Luke 10:3 – Then He said for them to be _____ as they would be going out among “wolves.”
 - 4) Luke 10:4 – He told them not to _____ and not to worry about food, shelter, and money.
 - 5) Luke 10:5-15 – Jesus also explained the protocol for determining _____ to minister.
 - 6) Luke 10:16 – Jesus told them not to take rejection personally. Whoever rejected them was in reality rejecting _____.
- b) Luke 10:17-24 – Jesus taught disciples, sent them forth, and then _____ accomplished an incredible work through them.
- 1) Luke 10:17 – The disciples returned with great enthusiasm, and Jesus listened to their _____.
 - 2) Luke 10:18-20 – Jesus assessed what _____ had said, giving appropriate teaching, admonishment, and clarification.
 - 3) Luke 10:21-22 – The Lord then rejoiced with great _____ and gave praise to God for what the seventy had been able to accomplish.
 - (a) In the whole of the Bible, this is the _____ occasion we see Jesus rejoice. Here He is not only rejoicing, but He is full of joy through the Holy Spirit.
 - (b) The context would indicate that He rejoiced to have a first-hand view of **disciple-making** at _____.
 - 4) Luke 10:23-24 – Jesus then _____ together in private with His inner circle of disciples and told them they were blessed to have witnessed this.
 - (a) What had they witnessed?
 - (b) They witnessed **Disciple-Making** happen first-hand. The disciples saw a small example that attested to the fact that the Great Commission would indeed _____!

C. Paul used this basic kind of disciple-making concept with Timothy.

1. *“You therefore, my son, be strong in the grace that is in Christ Jesus. The things which you have heard from me in the presence of many witnesses, entrust these to faithful men who will be _____ to teach others also. Suffer hardship with me, as a good soldier of Christ Jesus.”* 2 Timothy 2:1-3

2. 2 Timothy 2:1a – _____ *therefore, my son...*
- There is a strong emphasis on _____ in this phrase.
 - Paul is clearly pointing out that an important task _____ on Timothy.
 - Discipleship is not something you should try to pawn off on someone else. If you have been taught, it is now _____ responsibility to make disciples.
 - Timothy was a _____ to pastors. He was to go to churches where the apostle Paul had begun a ministry and finish the work by additional teaching and the appointment of pastors and elders. 1 Corinthians 4:17; Titus 1:5
3. 2 Timothy 2:1b – *You therefore, my _____*
- Paul's relationship with Timothy was a father-son _____.
 - We _____ to approach disciple training the same way.
 - Paul told the Thessalonian church, "*You are witnesses, and so is God, how devoutly and uprightly and blamelessly we behaved toward you believers; just as you know how we were exhorting and encouraging and imploring each one of you as a father would his _____ children,*" 1 Thessalonians 2:10-11
 - It is too _____ to settle for the teacher-student relationship, but we must change our methodology to more closely match the biblical model.
4. 2 Timothy 2:1c – *...be _____ in the grace that is in Christ Jesus*
- The phrase "be strong" ENDUNAMOO is actually a compound word made up of the words "_____" and "strengthen." Ephesians 6:10; Joshua 1:9
 - As a compound word, this word is only ever found in Christian writings; it is not _____ in secular Greek literature.
 - You can think of it as "in-strengthen." It was the Holy Spirit-inspired way of describing _____ a Christian is really strengthened. Ephesians 3:16
 - While the _____ is concerned with external, physical strength; the Christian needs internal strengthening. 1 Timothy 4:8
 - Paul used this word two other times in his writings to Timothy. In both places he described this in-strengthening as something that _____ did for and through him. 1 Timothy 1:12; 2 Timothy 4:17
 - Even further, we read how this word is used by the apostle to describe how all believers are _____ strong. Acts 9:22; Romans 4:20; Ephesians 6:10; Philippians 4:13; 2 Timothy 2:1
 - The _____ Paul is about to put on his young friend would require his being strengthened internally.
 - This is not something Timothy could _____ by himself.

- 2) It is the type of strengthening David experienced the day he found he was alone, with everyone in the world against him, having lost his family and all his possessions to the Amalekites. David strengthened himself in the _____. 1 Samuel 30:1-6
- c) Evangelism and discipleship *must* be done in and through the _____ of Christ. *“But you shall receive power when the Holy Spirit has come upon you; and you shall be witnesses to Me...”* Acts 1:8
- 1) Jesus told His disciples to wait to be witnesses until after God’s Holy Spirit had come to _____ in them. Apart from the power of God within us, we cannot hope to accomplish the Great Commission.
- 2) When Jesus sent forth His disciples during His earthly ministry, He _____ them special authority and power to do His bidding. *“And He called the twelve together, and gave them power and authority over ... And He sent them out to proclaim the kingdom of God and to perform healing.* Luke 9:1-2
- 3) These men did not yet _____ the Holy Spirit living inside them. For this reason Jesus gave them *“power and authority.”*
- (a) Jesus _____ that apart from God’s power they could not do God’s work.
- (b) This is a simple _____, yet it is both profound and indispensable. *“But I tell you the truth, it is to your advantage that I go away; for if I do not go away, the Helper will not come to you; but if I go, I will send Him to you.”* John 16:7
- d) It is of utmost importance to understand that we are workers together *with* Christ, and not so much workers _____ Christ.
- 1) Frankly put, without God’s _____ input and supervision, missions will accomplish nothing.
- (a) Paul is a prime example of this truth. In Romans 15:14-21 he speaks about his ministry in the Gospel among the Gentiles. In verse 18 he says, *“for I will not _____ to speak of any of those things which Christ has not accomplished through me, in word and deed, to make the Gentiles obedient.”*
- (b) In his second epistle to the Corinthians, Paul states: *“Not that we are sufficient of ourselves to think of anything as being _____ ourselves, but our sufficiency is from God, who also made us sufficient as ministers of the new covenant, ... for the letter kills, but the Spirit gives life.”* 2 Corinthians 3:5,6
- (c) In Colossians 1:24-29 we read about Paul’s service. In verses 28 and 29 he says, *“Him we preach, warning every man and teaching every man in all wisdom, that we may present every man perfect in Christ Jesus. To this end I also labor, striving according to His working which works in _____ mightily.”*
- (d) God uses humble vessels. *“But we have this treasure in earthen vessels that the excellence of the _____ may be of God and not of us.”* 2 Corinthians 4:7

- 2) If Paul, one of the greatest missionaries ever to live, understood that the real means for ministry was Christ in and through him, then Christ must be the _____ of ministry in our lives as well.
- 3) In Matthew 28 Jesus encouraged His disciples with the fact that He would be _____ them until the end of the age. Jesus is the true source for accomplishing missions in this dispensation. *“and lo, I am with you always, even to the end of the age.”*
Matthew 28:20b
- 4) God is the One who ultimately gives any increase. *“...I planted, Apollos watered, but God gave the increase. So then neither he who plants is anything, nor he who waters, but God who _____ the increase ... For we are God’s fellow workers...”*
1 Corinthians 3:5-9
- e) Biblical missions must be based on *“Christ through us.”* To be faithful **disciple-makers** we need to be _____ in the strength that is found in the person of Christ Jesus.
5. 2 Timothy 2:1d – *...be strong in the _____ that is in Christ Jesus...* Timothy did not need to try to be strong on his own power and wisdom.
 - a) This grace is what makes you _____ to live the Christian life. Titus 2:11-12
 - b) Grace is the _____ of the Christian life. It is God giving you what you do not have and giving it to you freely. 2 Corinthians 12:9-10
 - c) We can be strong only in the _____ found in the person of Jesus Christ. Hebrews 13:9
 - d) Christians often are strong in their _____ strength, in their preparation, or in their own abilities. (Jeremiah 15:5-7) This is not what Paul is calling Timothy to as he prepares him for the task of verse two. 2 Timothy 4:2
 - e) Paul would call Timothy away from _____-dependence, or self-reliance. These things are counter to the grace of God.
 - 1) In Philippians 3:1-8, Paul said he considered his training, natural abilities, education (the things we would say he should have considered as gain) as _____, or refuse.
 - 2) Even though he could easily have done so, Paul placed *“no confidence in the flesh...”* in order to be able to experience the _____ of God in his life. Philippians 3:3
 - f) There are two facets to this _____ that are of importance here.
 - 1) Not only must disciples be strengthened in God’s grace in order to serve, they must exhibit that grace _____ others. 1 Peter 5:12b
 - 2) Timothy would need to portray this same grace to his _____ disciples. It is never right to be harsh or impatient with those we disciple. Philippians 4:5
 - 3) *The Lord’s bond-servant must not be quarrelsome, but be _____ to all, able to teach, patient when wronged, with gentleness correcting those who are in opposition, if perhaps God may grant them repentance leading to the knowledge of the truth,* 2 Timothy 2:24, 25

6. 2 Timothy 2:2b – *The things which you have _____ (aorist, active, indicative) from me in the presence of many witnesses...*
- a) It was Timothy's (the pastor's) responsibility to _____ what he had been publicly taught by the apostle Paul.
 - b) Although Paul warned Timothy in chapter three of the difficult times that would come in the last days, in chapter four he entreated Timothy to _____ the Word anyway.
1 Timothy 4:6-14
 - c) Paul wanted Timothy to _____ to teaching sound and accepted doctrine.
1 Timothy 1:3-7
 - 1) These refer to things Timothy definitely and emphatically heard Paul preach in _____.
 (a) There is a great need to preach the Word that was _____ for all given to the church of Jesus Christ.
 (b) Jude says, *"Beloved, while I was making every effort to write you about our common salvation, I felt the necessity to write to you appealing that you contend earnestly for the _____ which was once for all delivered to the saints."* Jude 3
 - 2) **Disciple-making** requires diligence to teach and emphasize _____ doctrine.
 (a) We should _____ to the certainties of the Word of God. We should not teach things that are dubious or doubtful. 1 Timothy 1:3-7; Titus 3:9; 2 Timothy 2:14,16
 (b) When we do teach something we are unsure about, we should clearly make the delineation between what God says in His Word, and what we may deduce _____ the text.
7. 2 Timothy 2:2a – Paul told Timothy: *"**entrust these** to faithful men who will be able to teach others _____."*
- a) The verb *"entrust"* in Greek conveys the idea of placing something before someone as when you were serving _____.
 1) Timothy was to entrust, or _____ up, the Word of God to faithful men.
 2) You cannot force someone eat, but if you put good _____ on the table most people won't resist it.
8. 2 Timothy 2:2b – *"...to faithful _____"*
- a) These are the _____ of people to whom the apostle would have Timothy serve-up good doctrine.
 - b) Paul used this _____ word *"faithful"* in 1 Timothy 1:12.
 1) There he stated *"I thank Christ Jesus our Lord, who has strengthened me, because he considered me **faithful**, putting me into service."*

- 2) That is an amazing statement since he had been anything but faithful...unless we _____ at faithful from a different perspective.
- 3) What did Jesus see in the apostle Paul when He counted him faithful?
 - (a) He saw a man who was willing to give his _____ to what he did.
 - (b) Although he was doing the wrong thing, Jesus chose to use him since he was wholeheartedly _____ what he was doing.
- 4) When Paul spoke of a “*faithful*” person he was most likely referring to a _____ of person.
 - (a) This kind of person is completely _____ to whatever he or she does.
 - (b) This type of person provides for his family consistently and is reliable to his _____.
- c) When it comes to **disciple-making**, we should _____ in faithful men and women.
 - 1) If we are seeking to invest the precious Word of God in people so that they will _____ it on to others, we should seek to invest specifically in faithful people.
 - 2) When Paul spoke of a “*faithful*” person he referred to a person who is faithful in his _____ tasks in life and work.
- d) Messengers, ambassadors, or stewards must be faithful to represent the _____ who engaged their services. 1 Corinthians 4:1-2
 - 1) An ambassador is a high-ranking envoy _____ to a foreign government as a resident representative of his or her government.
 - 2) An ambassador is expected to accurately represent his country. To do any less would invite dismissal from _____.
 - 3) We are Christ’s ambassadors; we represent the sovereign Creator of the universe and His message. “*Now then, we are ambassadors ____ Christ*” 2 Corinthians 5:20a
 - (a) As His ambassadors, Christ sent us into the world to _____ the salvation message.
 - (b) As such, it is only logical that we _____ absolutely precise and accurate with the message He entrusted to us.
 - 4) The _____ is the foundation of Christianity and yet it is often treated lightly.
- e) Many Christians today insist that God accepts any overture toward the nebulous subject of Jesus. This is absolutely _____.
 - 1) Unfortunately, when it comes to the Gospel, precision is often frowned _____ by Christian “leaders.”
 - 2) The Gospel of Jesus Christ should be the area of highest accuracy, since it is the foundation of the church. “*For no other foundation can anyone _____ than that which is laid, which is Jesus Christ...*” 1 Corinthians 3:11-15

- 3) In the book of Galatians, Paul was emphatic that if anyone preaches a Gospel other than the one he preached, that person should be accursed. “...so now I say again, if anyone preaches any _____ gospel to you than what you have received, let him be accursed.” Galatians 1:6-9
 - 4) In Corinthians, Paul chided his readers because of their acceptance of _____ old gospel, right or wrong! 2 Corinthians 11:3-4
 - 5) Paul stated it rather emotionally: “Therefore, we are **ambassadors** for Christ, as though God were making an appeal through us; we _____ you on behalf of Christ, be reconciled to God. He made Him who knew no sin to be sin on our behalf, so that we might become the righteousness of God in Him.” 2 Corinthians 5:20-21
 - 6) Getting the Gospel _____ is a matter of life and death. Correct communication is vital.
 - (a) Salvation comes only through believing in Christ and the historical message of His _____ for our sins and resurrection. Galatians 3:1; 1 Corinthians 15:3-4
 - (b) Paul was not afraid to speak the exact truth of the Gospel, even when it was unpopular or misunderstood. “...but we preach Christ crucified, to Jews a stumbling _____ and to Gentiles foolishness, but to those who are the called... Christ the power of God and the wisdom of God.” 1 Corinthians 1:23-24
9. 2 Timothy 2:2c – “...who will be _____”
- a) The phrase “be able” is equivalent to be satisfactory, or _____ adequate.
 - b) Paul is not speaking of superheroes, but of men and women who are able, or adequate, to the _____.
 - 1) Paul told Timothy to commit what he had learned, to faithful, _____ professional, men.
 - 2) The Bible nowhere teaches that one must have a seminary degree in order to _____ on the truth of Scripture.
 - c) This is the example _____ by Jesus.
 - 1) Remember how _____ greatly rejoiced when the seventy returned.
 - 2) In his prayer he said, “At that very time He **rejoiced greatly in the Holy Spirit**, and said, ‘I praise You, O Father, Lord of heaven and earth, that You have hidden these things from the wise and intelligent and have revealed them to _____.’” Luke 10:21
 - 3) Jesus referred to His disciples as children as opposed to _____ or intelligent.
10. 2 Timothy 2:2d – Able to do what? “...to teach others _____.”
- a) The goal is to teach people who will _____ to teach others as well.
 - 1) God’s plan is a _____ of continuation.
 - 2) This is precisely where we most often _____.

- 3) We must teach trustworthy, or faithful people whom we will trust to go on and teach _____ as well.
 - 4) This should be an overriding mindset in _____ our teaching, whether in formal or informal settings.
- b) Discipleship requires _____ in God.
- 1) _____ must be willing to trust God's method.
 - 2) We must be willing to trust God to work through _____.
 - 3) Making **disciple-makers** and micromanaging _____ not the same.
 - 4) Biblical **disciple-making** carries with it _____-taking.
 - (a) As soon as Paul told Timothy to entrust the teaching to faithful men who would teach others also it was out of control both his and Timothy's _____.
 - (b) That's **disciple-making** because you are empowering _____ to do what you do and then trusting them to do it.
 - (c) In their context they will do it much better than we ever could and your ministry will take a quantum leap in getting the _____ out.
11. 2 Timothy 2:3a – Paul encouraged Timothy to, “_____ *hardship with me as a good soldier of Jesus Christ.*”
- a) Paul invited Timothy to _____ SUGKAKAPATHEO together with him.
- 1) This word comes from a concept which means to suffer evil, or affliction, together _____ someone.
 - 2) “Misery loves company” is not what Paul had in _____.
 - 3) Paul was talking to Timothy about the suffering that accompanies investing in the _____ of others.
 - 4) Paul wanted Timothy to share _____ him in any suffering necessary to get the Word of God into the hands of the masses.
- b) Many Christians mistakenly think that going and making disciples is like _____ on a vacation or an adventure.
- 1) **Disciple-making** is an _____ investment.
 - 2) Teaching faithful men and women so that they in turn go forth and teach others is _____ work that often requires exposure to harm.
 - 3) All too often we want to take the easy road and still get results. We forget we are in a _____; teaching faithful men requires suffering.
12. 2 Timothy 2:3b – “...as a good _____ of Christ Jesus.”
- a) We are in a battle for the _____ of mankind. Genesis 3:15; 2 Timothy 4:1
- b) The Holy Spirit is saying that teaching faithful men will _____ suffering. Colossians 1:24

D. Let's summarize the subject of disciple-making.

1. We go forth _____ the authority of Jesus Christ. Matthew 28:18-19a
 - a) We preach the Gospel _____. Mark 16:15
 - b) We trust in God's _____ – the Holy Spirit. Acts 1:8
2. We can _____ from Christ's methods.
 - a) Jesus purposely _____ ordinary men to be His disciples. Matthew 4:18-22
 - b) Early on Jesus _____ his 12 disciples opportunities to participate in the ministry. Luke 9:1-10
 - c) Jesus also took a chance on 70 lesser disciples the opportunity to go _____ disciples. Luke 10:1-24
 - d) Jesus sent them out in _____ of two. Luke 10:1
 - e) Jesus encouraged them to _____ for more workers. Luke 10:2
 - f) Jesus warned of _____. Luke 10:3 "wolves"
 - g) Jesus encouraged them not to _____ in getting to the task. Luke 10:4
 - h) Jesus instructed them as to _____ to do the ministry. Luke 10:5-15
 - i) Jesus advised them to _____ rejection. Luke 10:16
 - j) Jesus assessed their _____ when they returned and greatly rejoiced. Luke 10:17-24
3. We _____ in God's methods as found in 2 Timothy 2:1-3.
 - a) We _____ the responsibility personally. 2 Timothy 2:1a
 - b) We go in God's enabling _____ and strength. 2 Timothy 2:1b
 - c) We teach accepted and _____ doctrine. 2 Timothy 2:2a
 - d) We entrust the truth to faithful and _____ people. 2 Timothy 2:2b
 - e) We commission the faithful people to _____ what they have been taught on to others. 2 Timothy 2:2c
 - f) We are willing to suffer together as a team in order to _____ **disciple-makers**. 2 Timothy 2:3a
 - g) We understand we are soldiers and must be willing, therefore, to _____ suffering. 2 Timothy 2:3b
 - h) We are fully aware that we are in a battle for the souls of men against a real and _____ enemy. 2 Timothy 2:3c

IV. The Role of DM2 in Fulfilling the Great Commission

A. DM2 is a service organization created for the benefit of _____ churches.

1. Since world evangelism rightfully belongs to the church, DM2 exists to _____ the church as she fulfills the Great Commission.
 - a) Local churches are the organisms Christ has ordained to preach the Gospel, teach sound doctrine, and ultimately through whom He desires to _____ disciples.
 - b) DM2 seeks to establish **disciple-making** programs, organized through _____ churches, which will dynamically reproduce.
 - c) These **disciple-making** organisms, comprised of church members, constantly make _____ disciples who in turn make more disciples.
2. We strive to facilitate pastors and their churches in North America so they can get involved in a viable way both at home and _____.
3. We seek to help pastors and churches overseas get trained in making **disciple-makers** in their countries in the hopes that they also will reach their world and _____.
 - a) We desire to see these churches band together to do the _____ of **disciple-making** unto the ends of the earth.
 - b) We labor in **disciple-making** so that eventually even the remotest people can be reached _____ the Gospel of Jesus Christ through well-trained **disciple-makers**.

B. Making disciple-makers overseas

1. The last words of Jesus Christ on earth were: *“But you will receive power when the Holy Spirit has come _____ you; and you shall be My witnesses both in Jerusalem, and in all Judea and Samaria, and even to the remotest part of the earth.”* Acts 1:8
 - a) Christ commanded the apostles to testify in Jerusalem and _____.
 - 1) The disciples had spent their lives in rural Judea with numerous pilgrimages to Jerusalem; they _____ Jewish culture so this task would be in a familiar setting.
 - 2) In the familiar territory of Jerusalem and Judea they did a pretty good job of completing the _____ Commission.
 - b) Jesus also told them to be witnesses in Samaria and to the uttermost _____ of the earth. They reached Samaria and even a large portion of the “uttermost” parts of the earth.
 - c) _____ we are all still working on reaching the uttermost parts of the earth.
 - d) In order for the apostles and early church to reach the uttermost parts of the earth it required stepping over boundaries, leaving behind the familiar, and laboring to _____ the message in many foreign and diverse situations. The same is true for us.
2. DM2 works toward the goal of seeing in every country possible a _____ of Gospel-believing leaders whom God will use to disciple others who repeat the process until their entire country is reached for Jesus Christ.

- a) DM2 does not go all over a particular country **making disciple-makers**, but rather we teach one core group of faithful men and women and then challenge them to go forth and _____ more disciple-makers.
- b) We believe that the work on the field must be done by local people using their _____ resources.
 - 1) DM2 does not _____ for or support the **disciple-making** that is done by national churches on the fields where they train.
 - 2) God gave the Great Commissions to each and _____ individual church; therefore, each church must play its part in the fulfillment of God's command using the means God has given it.
- c) **Disciple-making** takes _____ and God gave the Great Commission to every church - even low-financed churches.
- d) **Disciple-making** is _____ only for the American church.
- e) Churches that purpose to go and make **disciple-makers** will be blessed by God since this is His command and He always provides for _____ He commands.

C. Practical disciple-making

1. The saying goes, "Give a man a fish and he will eat for a _____; teach a man to fish and he will eat for a lifetime."
 - a) This is also true when it comes to the church of Jesus Christ. If we do all the work for the churches rather than teaching the churches to do the work themselves, **disciple-making** will only exist "for a _____."
 - b) If each church is not taught that **disciple-making** is its responsibility to be done with its _____ budget and giving, it will not last in that community and ultimately the church will disappear in that area.
 - c) If we teach people to be indigenous, sound in doctrine, and dependent upon the Lord only, **disciple-making** will continue long after we are _____.
2. A **disciple-maker** is _____ than personally being *disciple of Christ*.
 - a) A **disciple-maker** is someone who not only becomes a disciple, but in turn _____ other disciples.
 - b) A **disciple-maker** is someone who becomes an apprentice of his mentor and then goes on to produce _____.
 - c) The **disciple-maker's** fruit is the creation of _____ disciples.
3. **Disciple-making** entails gathering ordinary men and women, teaching them an extraordinary message, and then trusting them, in the supernatural power of God, to _____ it on.
 - a) Ministry _____ should be given to those we mentor sooner rather than later. Luke 10:3

- 1) Like Paul did with Timothy, we need to encourage potential **disciple-makers** to be a _____ of our efforts. This should be a priority.
 - 2) As in the case of the faithful men Timothy taught, we should strongly encourage future **disciple-makers** to instruct their disciples to _____ further and teach others also, to invest in other faithful men and women.
 - 3) If we follow the divine _____ as laid out by Paul in 2 Timothy 2:1-3, we will see **disciple-makers** grow and multiply.
- b) Unfortunately, far too often we resist letting our disciples minister the Word because we are afraid they might _____ mistakes.
- 1) Biblical **disciple-making** involves trusting God's model and command enough to let people try and even _____ sometimes. Matthew 28:19-20
 - 2) When we give people the opportunity to fail we give them an enormous opportunity to _____ as disciples of Jesus Christ. There is no better teacher than experience. Proverbs 24:16
 - 3) Paul did not instruct Timothy to go and teach those who had the *gift of teaching* or those who were *popular pastors* or *exceptional leaders*. He _____ said to teach **faithful** men who would be able to *teach others also*. 2 Timothy 2:2
 - 4) We can trust God's program. It _____ work.
4. **As stated before**, in many senses we have _____ the art of making disciples.
- a) **Disciple-making** is the _____ of passing on both who we are and what we hold dear.
 - b) Don't _____ **disciple-making** with the act of making followers, or mere students.
 - c) Don't follow the Western model in **disciple-making** and feel you must send away your best people hoping they will _____ as capable professionals.
 - d) Make **disciple-makers**, purposefully by _____ your disciples involved in ministry sooner than what conventional wisdom demands.

D. The Indigenous Paradigm.

1. DM2 encourages churches and **disciple-making** to _____ autonomous
 - a) We believe in self-_____ **disciple-making** programs that are led by local leaders.
 - 1) We believe in efforts that are under the lordship of _____.
 - 2) We believe in efforts that trust people who carefully follow the truth of the _____ of God.
 - 3) We believe in efforts that are led by the _____ Spirit.
 - 4) We believe in efforts that empower local churches to teach the _____ of God to others.

- b) We believe in self-_____ **disciple-making** programs, sponsored by the local church in the country where the **disciple-making** occurs.
- 1) From day one we show that **disciple-making** can easily be done on a grassroots level by _____ church in any country of the world.
 - 2) **Disciple-making** flourishes _____ of all when there is no outside funding.
 - 3) **Disciple-making** can and should be led completely through national churches with their _____ teachers and leaders.
 - (a) National churches do not need professionals who come and do the work *for* them, but rather they need _____ people who are trained and willing to trust God and watch Him work. Romans 12:1-2
 - (b) National churches need to believe that God can and will use them regardless of their limitations. **Against all** _____ Abraham believed God and God accomplished the impossible. Romans 4:18
 - 4) **Disciple-making** can and should be done through the national churches from their _____ buildings and facilities.
 - (a) First of all, we need to establish the fact that **disciple-making** does not require _____ walls and a roof, although that is nice to have when possible. Matthew 8:20, 2 Timothy 2:3
 - (b) **Disciple-making** _____ anywhere in the world, with or without buildings.
 - 5) When **disciple-making** requires feeding people, it should be done within the means of those being taught and with their _____ cooks and food.
 - (a) It is good to _____ a fee for the cost of food or housing to those who come and learn the Word of God at a workshop.
 - (b) With careful planning a workshop _____ be done very economically.
 - 6) Why **disciple-making** should never _____, or be done, based on foreign support.
 - (a) Because the day financial support no longer arrives **disciple-making** also _____.
 - (b) Because when **disciple-making** is supported by outside funding you cannot encourage repetition because you will hear, "We cannot do a workshop because we do not _____ the funding. Send us money and we will do the Great Commission."
 - (c) Because when there is outside funding very often many people will make disciples because of the funding and not because they are _____ by Jesus Christ to do His Great Commission.
 - (d) Because everyone knows that funding from international sources is very unstable and always short-term. It often _____ abruptly and without warning when priorities change, and then the program changes priorities.

- (e) Because ultimately, **making disciples** was meant to be _____ by each individual church in every country and in every culture. If it is funded by outside money, **disciple-making** is owned and controlled by outsiders.
- 7) The dangers in giving a **hand-**_____ and not a **hand-up!**
- (a) One of the quickest ways to obstruct the **disciple-making** process is to go into **disciple-making** with your wallet (money) held out in front of you instead of your Bible. Americans are most guilty of this _____.
- (b) You cannot produce **disciple-makers** if you are deemed to be a _____ cow.
- (c) Many disciples in training do not start with _____ motives. They are normal people; money and the desire for possessions can easily ruin them. Even a gift destroys some people. "...a _____ *destroyeth the heart.*" Ecclesiastes 7:7, (KJV)
- (d) In our homes, we must give children what they need (food) and not what they want (_____). This is true in ministry as well. People need the Word of God, but they often focus on material gain instead. We must use wisdom not to encourage this error.
- 8) You must realize that biblical **disciple-making** can be done with *very few* _____.
- (a) You must have a willingness to _____ the Great Commission.
- (b) You must have a _____ and be able to rightly divide it.
- (c) You must have _____ to believe that God can use even you.
- (d) You must invest _____ time in the Word of God.
- (e) You must have at least _____ person willing to learn from you.
- (f) You will benefit from having an _____-to-use curriculum (like those provided free of charge by DM2 and other organizations).
- (g) Are you ready to go fulfill Christ's command?
- 9) If making **disciple-making** cannot be done in every culture of the world, then Jesus Christ was mistaken when He commanded **us all** to go into **all the world** and _____ disciples of **every nation**.
- (a) Christ did not say, "*If it is economically feasible _____ make disciples.*"
- (b) It is safe to say that **not one** of Jesus' disciples had much _____ when He gave them the Great Commission.
- (c) And not one of His disciples had _____ been to seminary when He commanded them to go.
- 10) DM2 lives and functions by the _____ that disciple-making is for all churches everywhere!
- c) We believe in _____-reproducing **disciple-making** that comes out from local churches and builds them up exponentially.

- 1) Making disciples requires the **participation** of the _____ being taught.
 - (a) In a relatively short amount of time, DM2 feels it necessary to require the **disciple-makers** in training to re-teach the materials they have been _____.
 - (b) This is probably the most basic element in discipleship – to take what you have learned and teach it to others with the idea that _____ in turn teach others. 2 Timothy 2:2
 - (c) The place for most of these leaders to start the process of **disciple-making** is in their _____ local churches. They should go home and re-teach the materials taught in the workshops in their ministries.
- 2) Whether in our own culture or in a cross-cultural setting, **disciple-making** is _____ effective when there is a symbiotic relationship between the **disciple-maker** and the disciple.
 - (a) By symbiotic we mean that _____ the **disciple-maker** and the disciple must contribute to the **disciple-making** process. Matthew 10:38
 - (b) Those you disciple should be required to provide _____ contribution to the discipleship process. 2 Samuel 24:24
 - (c) The people you give the most to without requiring anything in return are very often the least thankful, least productive and the _____ demanding. Psalm 41:9
 - (i) Spiritual returns on our investments become very _____ when there is not a personal investment on the part of the one being trained. Matthew 8:20-22
 - (ii) Often those who are given the most without being required to invest in their _____ training turn out to be the least responsible. 2 Corinthians 12:15
 - (iii) Often the people who receive the least amount of help and have to make the most sacrifices _____ the most thankful for the teaching and most responsible in teaching others.
 - (iv) Don't be afraid to ask people to invest in their _____ training. Luke 17:16-18

E. Future Disciple-makers must be committed to discipleship

1. Paul said of Timothy, *"For I have no one like-minded, who will sincerely care for your state. For all seek their _____, not the things which are of Christ Jesus. But you know his proven character, that as a son with his father he served with me in the gospel."* Philippians 2:20-22
2. Major on the majors. Focus on what is _____ important.
 - a) In **disciple-making**, we must communicate a clear-cut purpose and _____ for the **disciple-maker**. 1 Corinthians 14:8
 - b) A great challenge in **disciple-making** is to **always** keep the Gospel as the central _____. *"For I determined to know nothing among you except Jesus Christ, and Him crucified."* 1 Corinthians 2:2

- c) After the Gospel, we must focus on the _____ biblical themes as opposed to doubtful or arguable issues. 1 Timothy 1:3-7; 4:6-7; 6:3-5; 20-21; 2 Timothy 1:13; 2:14; 23-26
- d) Teaching the major doctrines right from the beginning is _____ to future progress. In doing this, there are many helpful curricula with some better than others and, of course, many that should be avoided all together. 2 Timothy 2:14-15
- e) Whatever we use for curriculum, we are _____ modeling what is important by what we emphasize. *“Now you followed my teaching, conduct, purpose, faith, patience, love, perseverance, persecutions, and sufferings”* 2 Timothy 3:10-11a
3. Let’s look at some quick knockouts for potential **disciple-makers**. We distill these from the filtering process Jesus used just _____ to sending forth the seventy disciples. Let’s read Luke 9:57-62.
- a) Luke 9:57-58 – If you are looking for the _____ road...look elsewhere
- 1) If a potential **disciple-maker** expresses interest in being trained, or being a part of the ministry, let him know right up front that ministry is not the _____ life.
 - 2) *The foxes have holes and the birds of the air have nests, but the Son of Man has nowhere to _____ His head.* Matthew 8:20
 - 3) If, after explaining the sacrifice and difficulty involved, the potential disciple-maker is still determined to be a _____ you have something to work with.
- b) Luke 9:59-60 – If you have strong family responsibilities, **disciple-making** is _____ for you.
- 1) If a potential disciple says, *“Let me first bury my father...,”* then challenge him to examine his priorities _____ becoming a disciple-maker.
 - (a) This man was probably not saying that his father was dead, but was likely saying his father was _____ and he needed to stay close until after he died.
 - (b) People often have some perceived family need they use to _____ them from service.
 - 2) You cannot become a _____ **disciple-maker** if family ties are more important to you than the Lord.
- c) Luke 9:61-62 – If you have other priorities to do first...you are not _____ to be a disciple-maker.
- 1) If a potential **disciple-maker** wants to go do something _____, that individual is not qualified. *Another also said, ‘I will follow You, Lord; but first permit me to say good-bye to those at home.’ But Jesus said to him, ‘No one, after putting his hand to the plow and looking back, is fit for the kingdom of God.’* Luke 9:61
 - 2) Involvement in ministry requires _____ on the task. If someone says, *“But first permit me to...,”* he or she is really not qualified. This is not the kind of person you are looking for.

- d) Be willing to let potential **disciple-makers** go their _____ way or stay home.
- 1) Sometimes in the **disciple-making** process, we need to be willing to let potential **disciple-makers** go _____, so to speak.
 - 2) If someone does not prove to be “able” or “adequate” in the above areas, that person needs to be encouraged to take the _____ door.
 - 3) You have to be able to watch people walk away. Even though the walkers are often the most talented, you have to let people ____, and even encourage it at times.
 - (a) Demas had to be allowed to go _____ to the world. 2 Timothy 4:10
 - (b) The apostle Paul _____ John Mark go, but later John Mark came to be of service to the apostle. Not only that, he ended up writing the book of Mark. Acts 13:13
 - 4) Sometimes when you let someone go, he or she comes back later more convinced and determined than ever to _____ the Lord. Sometimes not. 2 Timothy 4:11
4. Future **disciple-makers** must be willing to go pass on what they have been taught.
- a) In DM2, when we present **disciple-making** workshops, only those who _____ forth and reteach what they have been taught are welcome to continue in the discipleship program.
 - b) From the beginning, we expect those we disciple to ____ pass on what they have learned.

V. A Workable Strategy

A. A Basic Strategy for Implementing an Organic Disciple-making Program

1. Everything stated below is to be accomplished through the leading of God and only as you look to Him in effectual _____. King Solomon said that to everything there is a season. Ecclesiastes 3:1
2. Start first at _____. Start **disciple-making** in your own local church by teaching the materials you have learned at a workshop.
 - a) If you are a pastor, you can do this from the pulpit each _____.
 - b) Virtually anyone can do this in a _____ group setting.
 - c) You should immediately begin to encourage participation from faithful men and women whom you _____ will eventually become **disciple-makers**.
 - d) As a **disciple-maker** your _____ is to help locate, or create, appropriate venues for your **disciple-makers** who are under your training.
 - 1) The training field for _____ from you congregation might be your Sunday school classes, or a Wednesday evening class, or you might even encourage this in small group studies.
 - 2) A possible training field for _____ **disciple-makers** might be in women’s groups in your church or community, or with the youth of your congregation.

3. How do you find a place to make **disciple-makers** in another town or country?
 - a) This can be done either by invitation or possibly by calling a fellow pastor or leader who lives elsewhere. You might explain that you have a teaching program designed to make **disciple-makers** and you'd like to _____ train his people.
 - b) You may also do this by _____ on a survey trip to a target area and meeting with people to whom you present your plans.
 - c) Later, as you gain experience, you might _____ a couple more target fields, but don't overextend yourself.
 - 1) You need to be able to do a good job and _____ what you start when you make **disciple-makers**.
 - 2) When teaching a target field, you need to plan on teaching your target audience at least _____ times a year, using a clear strategy and curriculum, until you finish.
 - 3) One of the biggest pitfalls for those who make **disciple-makers** is that they start going everywhere without a plan and end up getting too _____. The whole idea of **disciple-making** is that you train and encourage others to do the job too.
4. After choosing a target field, communication must be established with a _____ contact.
 - a) On every target field you must have a _____ contact that prepares workshops and invites potential **disciple-makers** to attend.
 - 1) This person should be a _____ of leaders and respected in the community.
 - 2) This person will become the local organizer who gets the people you train to go forth and _____ the Great Commission in their areas.
 - b) Your local key contact must gather a _____ group of leaders for the workshop.
 - 1) A _____ size for a core group is from 20 to 100.
 - 2) You do not want your workshop to be too large and take _____ the mission field of those you are teaching, therefore, a small group is okay.
 - 3) Those who do not attend become the target field of _____ you teach.
 - c) A clear explanation of your _____, focus, and vision must be communicated to the field contact.
 - 1) There must be a clear understanding that you are not going to be providing finances, medical help, etc.; but rather you are there to _____ and provide study materials.
 - 2) Although one should _____ for the sick, the goal in discipleship is not to eradicate sicknesses.
 - 3) Although it is right to help the poor, the needy, the widows and orphans; your job cannot be to wipe _____ poverty. John 12:8

- (a) It is the local church's _____ to do what God shows them to do in *their* community concerning social needs.
 - (b) As an outsider and visitor, you are not responsible for the needs where you _____ to make **disciple-makers**.
 - (c) If you start taking responsibility for _____ where you go, you will lose your vision for making **disciple-makers**, and you will remove the responsibility of the local churches to do *their* job in *their* community.
 - (d) Remember, God plants local churches in very difficult community settings in order *for them* to be Christ's _____ and feet in that place.
 - (e) Be careful not to _____ what God wants to do in the community where you make **disciple-makers** by doing their job for them.
 - (f) If you succeed in your *Christ given task* of making strong **disciple-makers** on the target field where you minister, you will leave strong churches that will greatly _____ the society where they live.
 - (g) If you want to see real change in a society, _____ **disciple-makers** there.
5. A _____ workshop must be planned and brought to completion.
- a) After a target field is established, dates must be selected for returning to the target field at least every _____ months.
 - b) About every six months thereafter a team must be _____ from among your own personal **disciple-makers**. This is critical, because each team member can contribute financially toward the ministry as part of the missionary trip cost.
 - 1) Local churches should be encouraged to sponsor their pastor or other leaders on these _____ of endeavors. It takes patient teaching and careful instruction for the congregation to see their part in missions outreach.
 - 2) Each and every church should become a part of a **disciple-making** process; including churches that do not typically have _____ offerings.
 - 3) Every congregation should have a _____ in world evangelism and making disciples.
 - 4) The Great Commission was given to the _____ church of Jesus Christ and not only to wealthy churches in affluent communities. Mark 12:44; 2 Corinthians 8:1-5
6. Through the course of the first few workshops the “_____ group” will become more defined and fixed (usually within 1 to 2 years).
- a) How to determine the “core group”
 - 1) The core group is defined according to whether or not they _____ with the teaching.
 - 2) The core group is defined according to whether or not they are _____ to attend workshops.

- 3) The core group is defined according to whether or not they _____ themselves to be faithful men and women who in turn teach others also.
- b) Once this core group is clearly established, your teaching should focus on this group _____.
- 1) You must resist the temptation to travel all over the countryside or to be the _____ teacher.
- (a) You should not _____ the mission field from those you train going all about and teaching everywhere yourself.
- (b) Your focus should be on _____ set of leaders per target field.
- (c) You must force yourself _____ to do all the work and to utilize the men and women you are training.
- (d) This is God's way, shown in the command of Christ to "go make disciples," because the job of the disciple is to go make _____ disciples.
- 2) This core group is responsible for reaching its own _____.
- (a) This group is encouraged to stage regional workshops, teaming together to reach their own _____ with their own resources.
1 Corinthians 16:1-2; 2 Corinthians 8:3
- (b) This group should be taught to strategize and _____ their region into sections that they each seek to reach. 1 Corinthians 9:26
- (c) If possible, the core group should _____ together for prayer and for sharing victories and failures. Luke 9:10
7. By God's grace and provision, DM2 will continue to offer teaching materials every six months in the countries where they serve that may be copied and used on _____ field.
- a) You are _____ to make copies of these materials, but you should not charge more for them than the cost of duplication.
- b) You are _____ free to change the contents of our materials since they are copyrighted materials.
8. Workshop Basics
- a) The goal is to go to a field _____ a year for a workshop.
- b) The workshops done by DM2 are designed to cover DM2's specific ____-year curriculum.
- 1) The teaching will follow DM2's ____-year curriculum presented later in this manual.
- 2) At least _____ module will be covered at each workshop.
- 3) Note: If the **rapture** occurs **we will not** _____!
- c) As always a workshop will require dedication on the part of the **disciple-maker** who is being taught as it will usually be an **INTENSE** _____ of study. You might warn them of this fact carefully without turning them off before they try it.

9. Practical planning

- a) Do basic research before traveling.
 - 1) _____ out the weather.
 - 2) _____ the potential health issues.
 - 3) Keep _____ on the political conditions.
 - 4) Learn the _____ cultural dos and don'ts.
- b) Keep communicating with your _____ members as you approach the travel dates.
 - 1) You should communicate what they should _____ when they are on the field and in their travels.
 - 2) They should be told _____ they should prepare for the trip. They should be instructed on dress codes, etc.
- c) Preparations should be made in a _____ manner.
 - 1) Each traveler should be informed as to what they may _____.
 - (a) They may need to _____ a passport and this can take considerable time sometimes.
 - (b) They will most likely need to acquire a _____ to enter the host country.
 - (c) There could be the need of a yellow international _____ card and certain vaccinations.
 - 2) You will need to purchase bus and/or airfare _____ in a timely way.
 - 3) You may need to make reservations for _____ or other accommodations while traveling.
 - 4) You will have to make provisions to have teaching materials and workbooks translated and printed _____ of time.
 - 5) If desired, you may be able to purchase extra _____ materials for pastors/leaders on the field.

B. Regional Ministry Directors (RMDs). *This information is provided so that you can understand how DM2 International works.*

- 1. Defined:
 - a) A Regional Ministry Director (RMD) is an individual responsible for the establishment and direction of **disciple-making** in a _____ country.
 - b) Regional Ministry Directors are trained to establish **disciple-making** _____ in countries the world.
- 2. What DM2 looks for in a Regional Ministry Director
 - a) Proven character:

- 1) A faithful believer who _____ personal integrity.
 - 2) A person of the _____ of God and prayer.
 - 3) A strong champion of the Gospel of grace who is willing to _____ defend and teach it.
 - 4) A person who _____ initiative.
 - 5) Able to _____ a ministry singlehandedly following the DM2 curriculum and teaching program
 - 6) Able to _____, survey, and establish hubs for the implementation of DM2's **disciple-making** program in the countries of the majority world.
 - 7) Able to _____ projects moving ahead – an administrator and organizer.
 - 8) Capable of _____-raising for the ministry (establishing a hub for the implementing **disciple-making** in the host country has many costs).
 - 9) Must be able to lead _____.
 - 10) _____ to teach Christian leaders and pastors; a leader of leaders.
- b) Required to be in complete and full agreement with DM2.
- 1) Full agreement with the doctrinal statement. _____ exceptions!
 - 2) Agree with _____ and mission statements.
 - (a) A solid grasp of _____ DM2 functions.
 - (b) An understanding and appreciation of indigenization principles.
 - 3) _____ and agree with ideology and ministry paradigm with a _____ of DM2's approach to ministry.
 - 4) Have a willing _____ and a teachable attitude; willing to accompany and learn from a coach who has experience in with DM2.
 - 5) Must be **proactive** in getting needed training and orientation as provided by DM2. Must be able to attend special training sessions on the _____ philosophy.
 - 6) Must be willing to make the sacrifice to attend biannual workshops for RMD's and be "certified" in the teaching of _____ DM2 module. This will require...
 - (a) Attending the whole module and _____ in the workbook.
 - (b) Reading and presenting summary _____ of each required reading book.
 - (c) Must _____ the materials to others.
 - 7) Must be able to _____ at own expense.
 - (a) Will travel overseas _____ a year for each field where serving.
 - (b) Wife and family will need to be in _____ agreement with RMD's service requirements.

- 8) Ideally, an RMD would have:
- (a) **Field** experience, or other related **ministry** experience, in the culture being served, or at least be apt to aggressively _____ the culture of the people where serving.
 - (b) The ability to _____ the lingua franca of the country where serving would be a plus.
- c) Function
- 1) The RMD will _____ directly to the Director of DM2.
 - 2) Although an RMD will not be _____ by DM2, he or she will be considered an official part of the DM2 ministry. The RMD must raise his or her own support.
 - 3) DM2 will provide the RMD with training, technical support, accountability, visibility (newsletter), accounting, and logistical services.
 - 4) The RMD will be required to assemble and lead teams for _____ trips a year (six months apart) for each field he directs.
 - 5) Management, financing, and planning for these projects will _____ the responsibility of the RMD.
 - 6) RMDs cannot preside over more than three fields since each field requires two trips per year. With 3 fields an RMD would _____ approximately 14 days every two months.
 - 7) RMDs interface with the Field Director or _____ contact person on their target field.
- d) Part-time RMD
- 1) An individual involved in ministry (a pastor or leader), or someone who has a full time job, may become an RMD over _____ field.
 - 2) All requirements would be the _____ as for the full-time RMD except the person would only have one field to manage.
- e) Funding
- 1) The RMD will be personally supported by _____ churches and individuals.
 - 2) He must be able to raise sufficient support from churches and individuals for both his personal _____ and ministry expenses.
 - (a) All designated _____ received are put into the individual RMD's account minus 12% which is placed into the general fund for use in the administration of DM2.
 - (b) From the funds in the RMD's account, a monthly _____ will be established.
 - 3) The individual RMD will provide for his personal _____ insurance from his individual monthly support.
 - 4) Ministry Expenses

- (a) An RMD must raise the finances to _____ workshops. Expenses include...
 - (i) Flight _____ for team members.
 - (ii) Lodging and _____ costs for team members.
 - (iii) The purchase of _____ for the pastors, when permissible, by the target country.
 - (iv) Equipment for PowerPoints, personal computing, cell phone, etc.
 - (v) Equipment for making CDs or DVDs
 - (vi) Printed materials
- (b) Methods of Funding
 - (i) By raising needed _____ from churches and individuals by visiting with them and sharing your financial needs as appropriate.
 - (ii) By recruiting enough _____ members to cover costs.
- (c) The cost for each team member includes his/her own personal travel expenses, a share in books purchased, a share in the RMD's travel, and a share in any other _____ expenses.
 - (i) Sometimes the workshops may be completely paid for by _____ church or individual. When this happens, it is a huge blessing.
 - (ii) Sometimes the national churches in the target _____ provide the lodging and food for the workshop attendees. This is greatly preferable as it creates a symbiotic relationship.
 - (iii) Most of the time, the team member's contributions come together to _____ the trip possible.
- (d) Workshops can cost from the price of the tickets for the team, all the way to several thousands of dollars, depending on the amount of people taught and the _____ available.

C. Field Directors (FDs)

1. The Field Director (FD) may or may not be the original _____ contact person on the target field. It may take several workshops (i.e. several years) before this person is determined by the RMD responsible of said field.
2. Field Directors report to the RMD over their particular _____.
 - a) The FD is preferably a national pastor or leader who is a _____ among leaders.
 - b) The FD should be _____ at administration and communication, as well a capable teacher.
 - c) The FD needs to be in complete agreement with DM2's vision, doctrine, and operating principles, though this will take _____.

- d) There will be _____ FD per field unless the field is extensive and requires a separate **disciple-making** hub in a different part of the country.
 - e) Since the FD _____ on the field, he is responsible for the direction of DM2's **disciple-making** work on that field.
 - 1) The FD will do the majority of directing and encouraging the ongoing process of **disciple-making** in his country on a day-to-day _____ in the interim between workshops.
 - 2) The FD is a critical _____ of the puzzle since he understands the language, culture, and people better than the average RMD ever will.
3. A Field Director pay
- a) The FD may or may not be _____ for his services, depending on each situation.
 - b) It is the RMD's responsibility to raise the funds for the field director if there is a _____ to do so.
 - 1) If a FD is paid, it will be in accordance with the average salary in _____ country.
 - 2) If a FD is paid, there will be a severance period of tapered pay for the FD at the end of the 10 year teaching plan. This will need to be clearly communicated from the beginning by the RMD.
 - c) An FD will only be paid *if his RMD* is able to _____ those funds, and no promise can be made that the employment and pay would indeed last the full 10 years.

VI. The Curriculum

A. The Focus of the DM2 Curriculum

1. DM2 curriculum is focused primarily on the _____, evangelist, church planter, teacher, or missionary who is already functioning in ministry.
 - a) This does not mean the average person in the pew will not benefit; he or she definitely _____.
 - b) This does not _____ the use of the DM2 materials.
2. The focus of the curriculum is to _____ leaders be able to function and be fruitful in accord with the truth of the Word of God.

B. INTRODUCTORY: The first four years of curriculum major on laying foundation in global areas. The goal is to make the disciple-maker _____ in the faith.

1. We show the *divine worldview*, illustrate the Creator/creature distinction and erect a biblical framework on which to create a rounded understanding of God's eternal _____.
2. The goal is for the **disciple-maker** to understand God's perspective of history past and eternity future. Also, we desire that the **disciple-maker** understand the basics of _____ Testament theology. Here is an ideal, although not definite, plan of teaching.

3. Year 1
 - a) We present an overview of history past with the Panorama of the _____ Testament curriculum.
 - b) We introduce justification, sanctification, and glorification by teaching _____ 1-8 and other added materials.
4. Year 2
 - a) We take a look at the life of Christ in the Panorama of the Life of _____.
 - b) We examine Israel's _____ and practical Christian living Romans 9-16.
5. Year 3
 - a) We follow the books of Acts in order to present the Panorama of the _____ Testament, which includes an overview of the New Testament books.
 - b) We teach Galatians because it addresses many common attacks on the Gospel of _____.
6. Year 4
 - a) We seek to get a perspective of the future with the Panorama of the _____ Times which includes the book of Revelation, Daniel, and Zachariah.
 - b) We teach Colossians, as it addresses the common heresies that attack _____ church.

C. ESTABLISHMENT: The curriculum for the second 3 year period is for the establishment of the disciple-maker in several critical _____.

1. Year 5
 - a) We put a focus on the form and function of the _____ Testament church.
 - b) We teach 1 Timothy and Titus in order to focus is on _____ formation and church leadership.
 - c) We teach 1 Corinthians in order to teach on how to handle practical problems facing churches in _____ age.
2. Year 6
 - a) We put a focus on equipping and tooling the **disciple-maker**. Obviously, we cannot teach every book of the Bible, but we seek to give the _____ and methodology necessary to rightly divide Scripture. Therefore, the next two years are for tooling the **disciple-makers**.
 - b) Bible _____ Methods.
 - c) Classical dispensational theology.
3. Year 7
 - a) In this year we seek to further prepare the **disciple-maker** for effective service.

- b) We teach **Critical Differences**. This allows the pastor/teacher to quickly delineate between like-sounding biblical _____. It includes confusing topics which are found in the Scriptures like: Law versus grace, Israel versus the church, kingdom teaching versus church, the 7 Judgments, 7 baptisms in the Bible, etc.
- c) We teach **Critical Confusions**. We give practical teaching against the many doctrinal confusions and heresies facing Christianity _____.

D. DOCTRINE: The curriculum for the last 4 years is focused on doctrine and Greek/Hebrew. This will allow our disciple-makers to quickly and adequately defend the faith. This is designed to make them strong in what they believe as well as _____ teachers.

- 1. Year 7-10
 - a) Specifics determined by the RMD.
 - b) A course on biblical Greek and Hebrew.

VII. Conclusion:

A. We have been empowered _____ the greatest message on earth, the Gospel of Jesus Christ.

- 1. We are empowered _____ the Holy Spirit: God “tabernacling” inside us.
- 2. We each have been given spiritual _____ for service to the Body of Christ.
- 3. We possess the promise of Christ: “I will _____ my church.”
- 4. We have a purpose of God concerning our role in the body of Christ: “For we are _____ workmanship, created in Christ Jesus **for good works**, which God prepared beforehand so that we would walk in them.” Ephesians 2:10

B. The job of worldwide disciple-making can be _____!

- 1. The _____ century church came close to the goal of making “disciples of all the nations.”
- 2. We see in Colossians 1:23 the apostle Paul stating: “...the gospel...which was proclaimed in _____ creation under heaven...”
- 3. In the book of Acts, Doctor Luke recorded that even the world recognized the universal impact of the believers’ witness: “...They began... shouting, “These men who have upset the _____ have come here also”.” Acts 17:6
- 4. The first century church seems to have followed the Great Commission concept _____ diligently.
 - a) They accomplished what they accomplished because they had the _____ to believe Christ’s declaration; “I will build My church, and the gates of Hades shall not prevail against it...” Matthew 16:18

- b) They had the willingness to go forth in faith “and _____ *disciples of all the nations*” Matthew 28:19a.
 - c) They clearly trusted God’s _____ and boldly followed His command.
 - d) The task of planting the church of Jesus Christ in every culture on earth has _____ changed since the day Jesus first sent forth His disciples with the purpose of making disciples of all the nations.
5. God promises there will be people from every tribe, tongue, and nation as a _____ of the church of Jesus Christ.
- a) We know that Christ promised to _____ His church. Matthew 16:18
 - b) The apostle John confirmed it will be complete when he shared a heavenly vision of disciples from every tribe, tongue, and nation singing glory to God around the _____. Revelation 5:9-10
 - c) God has _____ to utilize faithful men and women from a multitude of New Testament churches to be His **disciple-makers** to complete this important mission. 1 Corinthians 3:9; Ephesians 2:22; 2 Corinthians 6:1
6. Are you ready for the challenge? Go _____ **disciple-makers!**

Notes: