

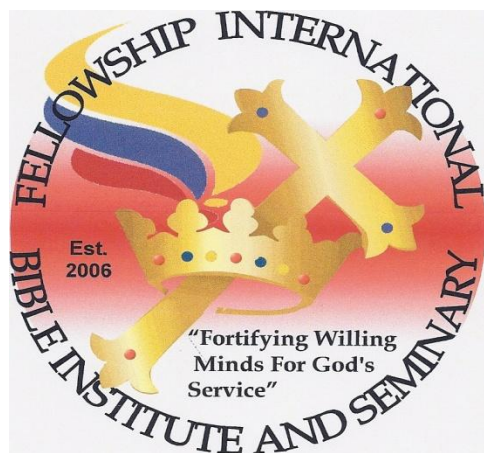
Fellowship International Bible Institute And Seminary Inc.

"And he said unto them, ' Go ye into all the world, and preach the gospel to every creature'" Mark 16: 15

Evangelism



And, behold, I come quickly; and my reward is with me, to give every man according as his work shall be. Rev. 22:12



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Introduction

Welcome to the virtual open doors of the Fellowship International Bible Institute and Seminary Inc. (F.I.B.I.S.). It is with great pleasure that we present these study materials to you. We hope and pray these instruments will provide you with the basic fundamentals that will enable you to be an asset to your Pastor, Church, Community, World, and above all, to your Lord and Savior Jesus Christ.

You should know that F.I.B.I.S. is an institution which strives for Biblical and Theological excellence. Further, we are committed to an intellectually challenging, academically and spiritually enriching program here. This commitment is reflected in a well —trained faculty with many years of professional and teaching experience. It is a faculty dedicated to the premise that our students are a gift from God, and when properly educated, trained and nurtured with and through the anointing of the Holy Spirit become our gift to humanity. Hence the reason we endeavor to

“FORTIFY WILLING MINDS FOR GOD'S SERVICE.”

This program is designed to equip individuals with the basic training and qualifications required to work in the several branches of the Christian Ministry in any department of the Church, and the ability to effectively address the Spiritual needs of the community. Will you pray with us as we endeavor to mold, teach and mentor willing minds and hearts in preparation for tangible service in the Master's vineyard?

This is the identical **outline** from which we teach the **Evangelism Course**, and we thank God for the honor of being able to present it to you at no cost. Because of the extensiveness and potential depth of this study, **we recommend that it be properly developed by a qualified, experienced expositor, who should be able to share the intrinsic values of each lesson sheet with maximum impact in at least three hours.**

Again, thank you for showing an interest in Fellowship International Bible Institute and Seminary Inc.. Let us thank our Lord for the blessings we are about to experience together, and we assure you that **YOUR LIFE WILL BE GREATLY ENRICHED AND ENHANCED FOREVER BY GOD'S GRACE**, as we embark on this, the first in a cutting edge series of our Bible based learning/training expedition for the Lord..



Yours in His Service

Rudolph U. Southwell Sr.

Dr. Rudolph U. Southwell Th. D., M.R.E. /Founder

Fellowship International Bible Institute And Seminary Inc.

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Tenets Of Faith

Jesus answered them and said, My doctrine is not mine, but His that sent me. If any man will do His will, he shall know of the doctrine, whether it be of God, or whether I speak of myself. Jno. 7: 16 ,17.

Inspiration of Scripture: We believe that the Holy Bible is the written Word of the Living God. We believe it was inspired by the Holy Spirit and recorded by holy men of old. Its contents are infallible, it is a perfect treasure of Heavenly instruction, which is truth without any mixture of error. The Bible reveals the principles by which God will judge us, and reveals His great plan of salvation. We believe its truths to be eternal. We hold that the Bible is the true center of Christian unity and the supreme standard by which all human conduct, creeds and opinions should be tried. Therefore we believe this word should be preached into all the world, and should be given first place in every believer's life (II Tim.3:16-17; Heb. 4: 12; I Pet. 1: 23-25; II Pet. 1: 19-21).

God: We believe in One God revealed in Three Persons: The Father. The Son, and the Holy Ghost....Making up the Holy Trinity (Matt. 3: 16-17; I Jno. 5: 6-7).

Man: We believe that man, in his natural state, is a sinner, lost, undone, without hope and without God and doomed for destruction (Rom. 3: 19-23; Gal. 3: 22; Eph. 2: 1-12)

Salvation: We believe that the terms of salvation are repentance toward God from sin, and a personal, heartfelt faith in the Lord Jesus Christ. This will result in a new birth. Salvation is possible only through God's grace, not by our works. Works are simply the fruit of salvation (Acts 3: 19, 20; Rom. 4:1-5; 5: 1; Eph. 2: 8- 10).

The Body Of Christ: We believe that the Body of Christ is made up of all those who have been born again, regardless of denominational differences. We believe in the spirit of unity, while allowing for a variety in individual ministries as to their work, calling, and location by the Holy Spirit (Acts 10: 35-35; ICor. 12: 12-31).

The Blood Atonement: We believe in the Saving Power of the Blood of Jesus, and His imputed righteousness (Acts 4: 12; Rom. 4: 1- 9; 5: 1- 11; Eph.2: 13-14).

The Bodily Resurrection: We believe in the bodily resurrection of Jesus Christ (Lk. 24: 39- 43; Jno. 20: 24-29)

The Ascension: We believe that Christ Jesus ascended to the Father in Heaven, and is presently engaged in interceding for the Saints, and preparing a place for us in His kingdom (Jno. 14: 2-3; Rom.8: 34).

The Second Coming: We believe in the visible, bodily return of Christ Jesus to this earth, (A.) to rapture His Bride (the Church) and (B) to judge the world (Acts 1:10- 11; I Thes. 4: 13- 18; II Thes. 1: 7- 10; Jas. 5: 8; Rev. 1: 7).

Ordinances: We believe that the two most important ordinances in the Body of Christ are Water (submersion) baptism and the Lord's Supper (Matt. 28: 19; I Cor. 11: 23-26).

Heaven and Hell: We believe that the Scriptures clearly set forth the doctrines of eternal punishment for the lost, and eternal bliss and service for the saved----A Literal **HELL** for the unsaved and **HEAVEN** for the saved (Matt. 25: 34, 41,46; Lk. 16: 19- 31; Jno. 14: 1- 3; Rev. 20: 11-15, 21: 8).

The Holy Spirit: We believe that the Holy Spirit is the third Person of the Trinity, whose purpose in the redemption of man is to convict of sin, regenerate the repentant believer, guide the believer into

Tenets Of Faith Cont'd

all truth, indwell all who will, and give gifts to all those He wills, that they may be empowered to minister as Christ would to men. We believe that the manifestations of the Holy Spirit as recorded in I Cor. 12: 1-11 will operate through present-day Christians who yield totally to Jesus (Lk. 11:13; Jno. 7: 37- 39; 14: 16, 17; 16: 7- 14; Acts 2: 1- 18). We believe that the baptism in the Holy Ghost, with the evidence of speaking with other tongues as the Spirit gives utterance, is for all believers (who are willing to meet His requirements), as promised by John the Baptist (Matt. 3: 11), Jesus (Acts 1: 4- 8), and Peter (Acts 2: 38- 41). That the fulfillment of this promise was witnessed by the early disciples of Christ (Acts 2: 4, 10: 44- 47, 19: 1- 6) and still operates in many present-day disciples of our Lord Jesus Christ.

Divine Healing: We believe that God uses doctors, medicines, and other natural means as channels of healing: however, we believe that divine healing was provided for believers in the atonement made by Jesus' shed blood on the cross (Isa. 53: 5; I Pet. 2: 24), We believe that divine healing may be appropriated by the laying on of hands by the elders (Jas. 5: 14- 16), by the prayers of anointed person gifted by the Holy Spirit for healing the sick (I Cor. 12: 9), or by a direct act of receiving this provision by faith (Mk. 11: 23,24).

REQUIRED TEXT BOOKS

- 1* **Rightly dividing the Word** by Clarence Larkin, published by Larkin Press, Philla., PA.
- 2* **The expanded Panorama Bible study Course**, by Alfred Thompson Eade..Revell

Suggested Reading

- 3** **The Case for Christ: A Journalist's Personal Investigation of the Evidence for Jesus;**
By: Lee Strobel, Zondervan
- 4** **How Christianity Changed the World**, By: Alvin J. Schmidt; Zondervan / 2004
- 5** **History of the Christian Church**, 8 Volumes, By: Philip Schaff ; Hendrickson Publishers

* Books may be ordered from School.

** Books are available on our website's home page at Christian Book Distributers

NAME: _____ Date: _____

PERSONAL EVANGELISM**1. IMPORTANT FACTS ABOUT SPIRITUAL GIFTS**

- a) Every believer has some important function to perform. I Cor. 12: 12-13.
- b) Every believer has a spiritual gift, fitness or capacity for that work. I Cor. 12: 8-11.
- c) These gifts are given according to the person's ability. "The spirit dividing to every man severally as He will." Rom.12: 5-8.
- d) Each gift is equally important because it is bestowed by the same Spirit, administered by the same Lord and energized by the same God. I Cor.12: 4-6.

2. THE BIBLICAL VIEW OF EVANGELISM

- a) An evangelist is one who goes from place to place preaching the gospel for the conversion of souls. Acts 8: 5-8
- b) Evangelism is necessary because of man's sinful state. Ps. 14: 3, Rom. 10: 4.
- c) The making of the Evangelist is not a human process, but a divine undertaking. Cf. Acts 26: 16.
- d) Evangelism began in the Garden of Eden. Gen. 3: 9

3. EVANGELISTIC QUALIFICATIONS

- a. A clear and vivid understanding of the Gospel of Christ. Rom. 1: 1, 1: 16.
 1. A realization of the Holiness of God. Hab. 1: 13.
 2. An awareness of the sinful state of man.
 3. A consciousness of the power of the Cross.
- b. A deep love for lost souls: one that surpasses mere human love. Jer. 9: 1.
- c. A capacity for leadership. Cf. Matt. 16: 17, 21-23.

4. EVIDENCES OF EVANGELISTIC CALLING

- a. A deep conviction of God's supreme will and a burden in connection with it. II Pet. 3: 9.
- b. A call so clear as to conflict with everything else the individual undertakes.
- c. A definite call by the Lord as in the cases of Isaiah, Jeremiah, Paul and others. Isa. 6:9, Jer. 1:5, Amos 7:15, Acts 13:2.

NOTE: There are three kinds of Evangelism.**1. PERSONAL EVANGELISM****Personal evangelism has to do with individuals reaching individuals.****2. PASTORAL EVANGELISM****The pastor should be a soul-winner. He is not only to pastor his flock, but should be a Bible teacher and Evangelist as well.****3. PROFESSIONAL EVANGELISM****The professional evangelist is one who gives himself exclusively to holding campaigns and putting forth great effort in order that men may be reached for Christ.****(Continue...)**

NAME: _____ Date: _____

PERSONAL EVANGELISM

A. THE AIM OF EVANGELISM

1. To win men for Christ. Pr. 11: 30; Mk.1: 17; Matt. 4: 19
2. To represent Christ before men.
3. To interest men through our testimony. Jno.17: 18-20

B. THE ADVANTAGES OF PERSONAL EVANGELISM

1. It is within the reach of all. I Pet. 3: 15
2. It is not limited to any particular time or place.
3. Can be used to reach all classes.
4. It has a personal appeal. A preacher usually makes public appeals.
5. It pays big returns.
6. It is an acquired art rather than one possessed.

C. POINTS FOR SUCCESS IN PERSONAL EVANGELISM

1. The worker/evangelist must be saved.
2. The worker/evangelist must have a practical working knowledge of the Bible.
 - a) Be able to show inquirer his/her need. Rom. 3:23; Rev. 21: 8; Isa. 53:6
 - b) Show him/her that Jesus is the God-planned sin-bearer. Jn.1: 29; II Cor. 5: 21
 - c) Be able to answer any honest questions the inquirer may have.
3. A deep, tender, compassionate love for souls is necessary. Ps. 26: 5
 - a) Love attracts people.
 - b) Love leads to untiring effort. I Cor. 13:4, 7, 8.
 - c) Love is patient and conquers difficulties.
4. A deep realization that without Christ we are lost.
5. Perseverance is essential.
6. Live a clean life: within (Acts 24: 16) and without. (II Tim.2: 19, 21.)
7. Live a surrendered, prayerful li

NAME: _____ Date: _____

PERSONAL EVANGELISM
*PREPARATION FOR THE FIELD***1. NECESSARY PREPARATION FOR EVANGELISM**

- a) Acquire a broad knowledge of and from the Bible. II Tim. 2: 15
 1. Be able to see Christ in the entire volume. Ps. 40: 7
 2. Get knowledge of one truth in relation to other truths. Cf. Col. 3: 8 with Eph.4: 26.
- b) Study Theology and the great doctrines of the Bible. II Tim. 3: 16, 17.
- c) Theology is the greatest science and no one is prepared to deal with the sin question that does not have a comprehensive view of this subject.
- d) Homiletics: Learn the art of constructing a sermon.
- e) Personal work: Learn to work with individual souls. Jas. 5: 19, 20.
- f) Church History: Study the story of the Christian Church from Pentecost to the present time. Doing this broadens the mind.
- g) Finally, exercise the gift. One may lose even a passion for souls, unless there is an opportunity to give expression to it almost daily. 2 Tim. 1: 6.

2. WHY SUCH AN ELABORATE PREPARATION?

- a) Because the Evangelist is usually called to hard fields. Acts 16: 9.
- b) He/ she is expected to revive cold churches; create a warm, religious atmosphere and lead sinners to Christ.
- c) He/she is expected to solve problems, change conditions and to do this with the forces in the field. Acts 16: 16-34.
- d) He/she has the devil, the world, the flesh and sometimes the professing Church against him. Acts 4: 16-21.

3. GENERAL EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATIONS

- a) Make your education as extensive as possible. Remember that a sharp tool will cut better than a dull one; a trained mind will go further, comprehend more quickly and strike with more force than an untrained one. Acts 24: 25; Gal. 2: 9.
- b) Improve your present abilities. Example: - Gypsy Smith was uneducated when he got converted. He educated himself by securing a Bible, a dictionary and a Bible dictionary. He is remembered as the prince among evangelists and a master of the English language. Cf. Acts 4: 13; I Cor. 1: 26; II Tim. 2: 15.

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Fellowship International Bible Institute And Seminary Inc.©**www.myfibis.org****EVANGELISM***Lesson III*

NAME: _____ Date: _____

PERSONAL EVANGELISM
THE FILLING WITH THE HOLY SPIRIT

The difference between being born of the Spirit and the filling with the Spirit can be seen by comparing the lives of the Apostles before and after Pentecost.

- 1. BEFORE PENTECOST:** They were weak in faith and defective in character. The evidence is:
 - 1) They had carnal inclinations. Matt. 20: 20-28
 - 2) They exhibited a spirit of retaliation. Lk. 9: 51,56
 - 3) In the Master's greatest crisis Peter denied Him; Thomas doubted and they all forsook Him and fled. Mk. 14: 50.

- 2. AFTER PENTECOST :**
 - 1) Peter was as bold as a lion. Acts 2: 14-36
 - 2) They exhibited a sweet and unselfish spirit. Acts 4: 32
 - 3) They displayed wonderful power in their testimonies. Acts 2: 41

- 3. IMPORTANT FACTS ABOUT THE SPIRIT'S FILLING**
 - a) The filling of the Holy Spirit occurs when the believer is willing to surrender his life to Him.
 - b) There is but one Baptism but many fillings. Acts 2: 4, 4: 8; 4: 31.
 - c) Every Christian has the Spirit dwelling with him from the moment of conversion. Jno. 14: 17.
 - d) It is the believer's privilege to be filled with the Spirit. Eph.5: 18.

- 4. THE EFFECTS OF THE FILLING**
 - 1) It brings a deep abiding assurance. II Tim. 1: 12, Rom. 3: 28
 - 2) The word of God is wonderfully illuminated. Ps. 119: 105, 130, Jno.1: 4.
 - 3) The believer is conscious of being led. Rom. 8: 14.
 - 4) Prayer takes on a new meaning. Rom. 8: 26, 27.
 - 5) The believer becomes a soul winner. Pr. 11: 30.

- 5. CONDITIONS TO BECOME FILLED WITH THE SPIRIT**
 - a) Repentance: Anything wrong or questionable in our lives must be renounced. Acts 22: 3-8.
 - b) Obedience: The believer must be willing to render absolute obedience to God. Acts 5: 32; Ex. 40: 32- 38.
 - c) Faith: The believer must ask and believe. Lk. 11: 13

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EVANGELISM

Lesson IV

Name: _____ Date: _____

REVIVAL AND HOW IT IS SECURED

I. WHAT IS A REVIVAL?

- a) A revival is the renewal of spiritual life that has grown dormant.
- b) A revival is the moving of the Spirit in an unusual manner, on the church or in the community.
- c) Revival applies to Christians only, as only those who have a spiritual life can be renewed. Isa. 57: 15.
- d) When Christians are revived however, the unsaved are sure to be converted. Matt. 13: 15-16,
Cf. Mk. 16: 15-16; Lk. 22: 32; Ps. 51: 13.
- e) Revivals create an atmosphere favorable to the confession of Christ.

II. WHY ARE REVIVALS NECESSARY?

- a) Revivals awaken excitement and cause men to seriously consider the value of their souls.
Matt. 16: 26.
- b) Businessmen work constantly to get people interested in their goods; politicians flood the country with literature, parade the streets and use the radio and every available channel to arouse men to vote. Therefore, God's people should put forth every effort to arouse the attention of the thoughtless. Cf. Matt.3: 1- 4.
- c) Many Christians neglect God's means for sustenance. They fail to pray or read His word enough to keep them in good spiritual condition. Ps.119: 105; *I Thess. 5: 17; *Lk.18: 1 (Prayer and the word of God). [*memorize]

III. WHEN CAN WE EXPECT A REVIVAL?

- a) When we desire one and are willing to meet the requirements. II Chron. 7: 14.
- b) When we are willing to set in motion the forces that will bring about a revival.
Cf. II Chron.34: 3-7.
 - 1) The repairing of the Temple. II Chron. 34: 8-13
 - 2) The reading of the Law. II Chron,34: 29-30
 - 3) The keeping of the Passover. II Chron. 35: 1-19
- c) When the church shares the concern with Christ. Rev.22: 17.

IV OBSERVE THE FOLLOWING ABOUT JESUS

- 1) He was exceedingly concerned with souls. Jno.7: 37, 38.
- 2) Very often He prayed all night. Mk. 1; 35.
- 3) He wept over Jerusalem and sweated drops of blood under the weight of His great mission.
Matt. 23: 37;Lk. 22: 44

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EVANGELISM (lessons I thru IV)

TEST # 1

NAME: _____ DATE: _____ GRADE: _____

1. How many and what forms of ministry has Christ established in His Church?

2. What is an Evangelist? _____
3. Why do you think Evangelism is necessary? _____
4. Where do we find the first indication of Evangelism? _____
5. Since every believer has some important work to perform, what is necessary? _____
6. Why do you think every gift is equally honorable? _____
7. Of what does a vivid concept of the Gospel consist? _____
8. Name three persons who received definite calls from the Lord? _____
9. Name three important qualifications of the Evangelist. _____
10. What is meant by "personal work"? _____
- I I. What is important while the Evangelist is preparing for the field? _____
12. Why do you think the Evangelist's education should be as extensive as possible? _____

13. How can we readily see the difference between the birth of the Spirit and the filling with the Spirit? _____
14. Give incidents that prove the power of Pentecost in the lives of the Apostles. _____
15. When does the Filling with the Spirit occur? _____
16. Name three effects that follow the filling of the Spirit. _____
17. Name three conditions of being filled with the Spirit. _____
18. What is a revival? _____
19. What great good does a revival render to a community? _____
20. What are God's main means for spiritual maintenance? _____
21. What do Christ and Paul say about prayer? _____
22. What three things will get forces in action for a revival? _____
23. To what would you compare the keeping of the Passover? _____
24. Give two incidents that show Christ's concern for souls. _____
25. Who does Christ expect to share this concern with Him? _____

EVANGELISM

Lesson V

Name: _____ Date: _____

PREPARING FOR THE FIELD

While it is true that revivals are the gifts of God and are wholly dependent upon the Holy Spirit, it is also true that God works through prepared channels. This is an age of preparation. In business enterprises and all walks of life, men are preparing to cope with various eventualities. Likewise in the Evangelistic Ministry, preparation for the field is of the utmost importance. There are at least four kinds of preparation:

I. GROUP ORGANIZATION I Sam. 10: 26

- a. Different groups should be organized to work with those of their own age and gender.
- b. A leader and a secretary should be appointed for each group.
- c. A list of unsaved acquaintances should be made and each group member should have a copy.
- d. Each member should do personal evangelism.

II. ORGANIZATION OF NEIGHBORHOOD PRAYER MEETINGS

- a. These awaken a spirit of prayer and anticipation. Acts 1: 14; 4: 23-31; 10: 30.
- b. Prayer has a tendency to bring folks together.
- c. Petty differences and jealousies are usually eradicated by coming together in prayer
Pr. 28: 13; Matt. 5: 23-24; Jas. 5:16

III. MAKE UP A PRAYER LIST

- a. Each worker should have a prayer list and the names of those interested in salvation should be recorded.
- b. Write at the head of the list some of the promises of the Bible and read them over every time you pray. Note: II Pet. 3: 9; Acts 26: 18; Rom.10: 12, 13.

IV. THE USE OF LITERATURE

- a. Printed material can be used effectively in promoting revival work.
- b. The Gospel of John is especially appropriate for distribution. Jno. 3: 16, 17; 20: 31;
- c. Gospel tracts are indispensable. Get many covering all aspects of salvation, heaven, hell etc, for distribution before, during and after the revival.

EVANGELISM

Lesson VI

Name: _____ Date: _____

TYPES OF PEOPLE

There are intelligent, consecrated people in the Christian Church today who know something about the Bible, but do not know how to use it in a way to secure results. The evangelist must be able to instruct these personal workers in the "art" of leading souls to Christ.

The following is a list of the many types of people with whom the worker will come in contact

I. THE UNCONCERNED who will say: -

1. "I am not very bad." Isa.53: 6; 64: 6; Jer. 17: 9; Rom. 3: 10; 3: 23.
2. "There is too much to give up." Matt. 19:29; Lk. 16: 19-31; II Cor. 8: 9
3. "There are so many things in the Bible I can't understand" Ps.25: 14; Pr.1: 7; 3: 5-6, 32; Jno. 3: 1-16; I Cor. 2: 14-16.

II. THOSE THAT ARE CHERISHING FALSE HOPE

1. They harbor hopes of being saved by a righteous life. Isa.64: 6; Gal. 2: 16.
2. They hope that God is too good to damn anyone. Remember Noah (Gen. 6:11-7:24); Lot (Gen. 19: 21-26); Rom. 2: 4-6; Rev.20: 15; 21: 8
3. They hope to be saved by trying to be a Christian. Jer. 13: 23; Matt. 7: 21-23
4. They hope to be saved by a profession, religion, church membership or good works. Jno. 3: 3, 5, 6, 16-17; Eph. 2: 4-9; Titus 1: 16.

III. THOSE WHO WISH TO BE SAVED BUT NOT UNDERSTAND, they say:

1. "I am too great a sinner". *Isa. 1:18; *I Tim. 1:15 [*memorize].
2. "I am afraid I cannot hold out." Isa.41: 10; Heb. 7: 25; Jude 24; .
3. "I am too weak." Deut.33: 27; Isa. 26: 3-4, 40: 28-31; Ps. 46.
4. "Christians are so inconsistent." Rom. 14: 12; Heb.7: 24-25

IV. VARIOUS TYPES OF SINNERS AND RELIGIOUS PEOPLE

1. The backslider. Jer. 3: 11- 15
2. The skeptic. I Cor. 1: 18
3. The infidel. I Tim. 5: 8
4. Roman Catholics. Acts 13: 38- 39
5. Jews. Isa. 53; Zech. 12: 10
6. Spiritualists. *I Cor. 10: 13, 14 [*Memorize].
7. Christian Scientists. I Jno . 4: 1-3
8. Those who wish to procrastinate. Jno. 3: 36; II Cor. 6: 2; Heb. 3: 7- 8, 15-16, 4: 7; Rev.3: 20.
9. Worldly Christians. Rom. 12: 1, 2

Note: THE STUDENT IS REQUIRED TO FIND TWO OR MORE APPROPRIATE SCRIPTURES SUITABLE FOR DEALING WITH THE ABOVE TYPES OF PEOPLE

Name: _____ Date: _____

1. THE EVANGELIST WITH A MESSAGE:

- a. Ever since the days of John the Baptist, whenever a man has been manifestly sent from God the people had turned out to hear him. Jno. 1: 6; Matt.3: 5.
- b. Luther, Wesley, Whitefield, Carey and Moody, bearing rich messages from God all met with stout opposition but eventually succeeded. Isa. 55: 10-11

2. THE EVANGELIST AS GOD'S INTERPRETER:

- a. He must discern God's will and interpret it to the people. Hence, the Evangelist should be:
 1. One who leads a godly life and takes time to be holy. Heb.12: 14.
 2. One who waits upon God quietly and allows His great thoughts to filter down to his soul. Acts 10:9-10.
- b. He should come like a breeze from heaven, convicting every soul living in sin; causing them to seek purification. Cf. Acts 2: 36-41.

IMPORTANT EVANGELISTIC MESSAGES NEEDED FOR OUR TIME

(1) THE AUTHORITY OF THE BIBLE - Important because:

- a. We live in a day of destructive criticism with even preachers and teachers undermining the truth. Cf. I Tim. 4:1-2; II Tim. 4:1-5.
- b. All hope of the evangelist's success is based upon God honoring His word. Isa.55: 11; Heb. 4: 12.

(2) THE NATURE AND CONSEQUENCES OF SIN

- a. The essence of sin consists of going one's way instead of God's way. Isa.14: 12-15. Gen. 3: 22-24.
- b. This habit grows until sin destroys every trace of the divine image. Gen. 6: 3.
- c. The penalty of having one's own way is to be confined to a place where, hereafter, everyone has his own way. Rev.20:15.

(3) THE SUPREMACY OF THE CROSS AND ITS SUFFICIENCY

- a. God's supreme effort to implant His nature in man. Gen. 2: 7; II Cor. 5: 19.
- b. The cross is God's expression of compassion for a lost world. Jno. 3: 16-17.
- c. The stern justice and spotless purity of God was abundantly satisfied by the death of Jesus. Rom. 3: 21- 25; 5: 1-2; Heb. 10: 14.

(continue.....)

EVANGELISM

Lesson VII continued

NAME: _____ Date: _____

IMPORTANT EVANGELISTIC MESSAGES FOR OUR TIME

(4). THE RETURN OF THE LORD

Concerning this important subject, it might be said that there are two schools of thought. These are the Post-Millennialists and the Pre-Millennialists. The Pre-Millennialists believe that the Lord will come before the thousand years reign of Christ. The Post-Millennialists hold that the thousand years reign will take place before the Lord returns. A candid study of the scripture will show:-

- a. That the coming of the Lord will be personal, visible and bodily. I Thess. 4: 16.
- b. That this coming will precede and not follow the Millennial. Rev. 20: 4-6.
- c. That it is the believer's duty to watch for the coming of the Lord. Matt. 24: 42.
- d. This is an important subject since it is taught by:
 1. The Lord Jesus Himself. Jno . 14: 3; Rev.22: 12
 2. The heavenly beings. Acts 1: 9-11.
 3. The Apostles. I Thess. 1: 9,10; Jas. 5: 8
- e. It is mentioned in the New Testament 318 times: every book refers to it except Galatians and Philemon and one verse in every 25 speaks of it.
- f. This doctrine is called "that blessed hope". Ti. 2:11-13. (Heb. 6: 18,19).
- g. This second coming or advent is called The Rapture.

(5). THE EVANGELIZATION OF THE WORLD

- a. It is the duty of the Church to evangelize the world because all men need the Gospel. Rom. 3: 23
- b. Christ died for all; hence they have the right to know the Gospel. Rom. 5: 6-8.
- c. The Church is able to do it. Mk.16: 15-18.

(6). THE VICTORIOUS LIFE

- a. Meaning: an attitude of constant communion and faithfulness. Jno. 14: 21.
- b. Our strength and service depend upon that life. Dan. 11: 32; Jno. 15 :4.
- c. The secret of the victorious life is to abide in Christ. I Jno. 3: 24.

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EVANGELISM (Lessons V thru. VII)

TEST # 2

Name: _____ **Date:** _____ **Grade:** _____

1. What is of the greatest importance in the evangelistic ministry? _____
2. Name four kinds of preparation. _____
3. What is the good derived from neighborhood prayer meetings _____
4. What are three passages appropriate for writing at the head of a worker's prayer list?

5. What Gospel is especially appropriate for distribution? _____
6. Name one objection usually raised by the unconcerned. _____
7. How would you deal with the individual who feels he is too great a sinner? _____
8. How would you deal with a spiritualist? _____
9. Why is it important for the evangelist to have a message? _____
10. What is the evangelist's job as God's interpreter? _____
11. What six messages are needed for our time? _____
12. Why is the authority of the Bible an important message? _____
13. Of what does the essence of sin consist? _____
14. What is the immediate effect of having one's own way? _____
15. What is the penalty hereafter? _____
16. Of what is the Cross an expression? _____
17. Name two Schools of thought on the Return of the Lord. _____
18. What are their doctrines? _____
19. How is the importance of this doctrine indicated? _____
20. What does James say about His coming? _____
21. Why is it called "that blessed hope?" _____
22. What is the Church's duty in this generation? _____
23. What is meant by the Victorious Life? _____
24. What is the secret of this life? _____
25. What may be said about abiding in Christ? _____

Evangelism

Lesson VIII

NAME: _____ DATE: _____

THE EVANGELIST IN ACTION

(1) THE DEVOTIONAL SERVICE

- a. Appropriate songs and scripture reading should be selected for the service.
- b. It should be conducted in a lively yet dignified manner
- c. It should not be too long and tiresome.

(2) THE SERMON

- a. Sermon should suit the occasion Lk. 24: 27-32
- b. It should have an objective towards which it moves
- c. It should have a climax which includes an alter call II Cor. 2: 4
- d. Should not be more than a half-hour long unless otherwise led.

(3) WORKERS LOCATED IN THE AUDIENCE

- a. Alter workers should be located at strategic spots in the audience. Acts 18: 26
- b. Each should have three or four pews for which he/she is responsible
- c. His/her duty is to see that no one leaves without being witnessed to.

(4) GIVING THE INVITATION

- a. The invitation should follow the conclusion of the sermon.
- b. It is always better to have the Christians stand first, then the unsaved.
- c. Praying while heads are bowed is a good practice.
- d. A very effective method is to ask those who were saved through various channels to stand first
Lk. 8: 43- 48
- e. The invitation may be accompanied by no music or SOFT, STIRRING, PERSUASIVE music.
- f. The invitation should be plain and simple; serious and unembarrassing.

(5) THE NECESSITY FOR ALTER WORK

- a. Necessary because the sermon does not always lead to an actual decision
- b. One can apply the gospel to the individual needs of the person concerned.
and unbelief. Jno. 3: 1-17

Name: _____ **Date:** _____

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(5) THE NECESSITY FOR ALTAR WORK

- a. Necessary because the sermon does not always lead to an actual decision.
- b. One can apply the Gospel to the individual needs of the person concerned.
- c. One can best overcome the four usual difficulties: - Ignorance, willfulness unbelief and embarrassment. Jno. 3: 1-17.

Name: _____ Date: _____

THE EVANGELIST IN ACTION

THE UNSUCCESSFUL CAMPAIGN

Sometimes the Evangelist will find a town or city that does not respond to his services. The people if they attend, are cold and unmovable. Sermons and songs used effectively at other places do not work here. It presents quite a problem for the man or woman of God. There are certain methods however, if adapted under the leading and influence of the Spirit that will help to solve the problem.

1. CERTAIN PRECAUTIONS TO BE OBSERVED

- a. Do not scold the people.
- b. Do not find fault with the minister and church.
- c. Do not blame the locale for a cause which may be your own failure.

2. COMMON REASONS WHY PLACES FAIL TO RESPOND

- a. The meetings might be out of the will of God. Acts 16: 6-11
- b. The Evangelist may not be adapted to that field. Gal.2
- c. There may be some Achans in the camp. Gal. 6: 12; Jos. 7: 1, 16, 20, 25; 22:20.
- d. There may be opposition from the powers of darkness. Eph. 6: 12

3. WHAT SHOULD BE DONE IN SUCH CASES

- a. Canvas the situation to ascertain the cause. Jos. 7: 8
- b. Accept the challenge like Elijah. I Ki. 18: 17-39
- c. Take up the subject of prevailing prayer. Unfold its nature, powers, possibilities, and hindrances. I Thess. 5:17-24; Jas. 5: 16-20; Cf. 4: 16-17

4. CONDITIONS FOR PREVAILING PRAYER

- a. A simple faith in God's ability and willingness to answer our request. Heb. 11: 6
- b. Praying according to God's will. I Jno. 5: 14
- c. A heart that is right with God. Ps., 66: 18
- d. Praying through: praying one's way into the full assurance that ones request is granted. Matt. 26: 38-46; Lk. 11: 5-10.

Name: _____ **Date:** _____

THE EVANGELIST IN ACTION

WORK AMONG YOUNG PEOPLE

The importance of evangelistic work among young people is necessitated by the fact that many teachers in the Sunday school do not know how to lead souls to Christ. Others do not have the faith or disposition to attempt it. It is therefore advisable to set aside a day for a "Decision Day" at least once a year or more.

1. PREPARATION FOR DECISION DAY

- a. Make announcements in advance and solicit prayers for the planned service.
- b. Call a meeting of the teachers for a conference and prayer on the day before.
- c. Let the pastor, evangelist or qualified person explain what steps are necessary in dealing with various individuals.
- d. Prayers should be offered for a special anointing of the Holy Spirit.

2. CONDUCTING THE DECISION DAY SERVICE

- a. The welcome and offering should be done first.
- b. Select hymns that are tender and persuasive.
- c. Prayers should be offered by the more spiritual ones.
- d. An appropriate message should follow.

3. THE SERMON'S MAIN POINTS

- a. The way of salvation should be made very plain.
 1. On God's side it consists in giving. Jno.3: 16
 2. On our side it consists in receiving. Jno.1: 12
- b. Use illustrations to show that God's gift is real and does not depend on our feelings as many think. Isa. 9: 2-7; Dan. 2: 44-45; II Cor. 9: 15 (have students find more).
- c. The next step: - work along the line of Lesson VI. Read Rev.3: 20; I Jno. 1: 9, etc.

4. THE AFTER WORK

- a. Lead the group in prayer in a very simple manner.
- b. Explain the steps necessary to become a Christian. Conviction, Confession, Repentance, Acceptance, Obedience. Acts 16: 31, Rom. 10: 9, Isa. 1: 19
- c. Have them record the transaction. This helps to solidify their faith in God.
- d. The Evangelist or superintendent should follow up the results by visiting homes and confirming the converts.
- e. Form a New Converts Class for them and give instructions in Christian living. Assign some specific, manageable work to each.

EVANGELISM (Lessons VIII THRU XI)

TEST # 3

NAME: _____ **DATE:** _____ **GRADE:** _____

1. Name five important things in connection with an effective evangelistic Campaign. _____

2. How should the devotional service be conducted? _____
3. What may he said about the Sermon? _____
4. What is the duty of the worker in an Evangelistic Campaign? _____

5. Name two methods of giving the invitation. _____
6. Why is altar work necessary? _____
7. What are four difficulties the altar Worker usually encounter?

8. Name three precautions the Evangelist should use when a town or city does not respond to his service. _____
9. Give three reasons why a town may not respond. _____

10. Name some conditions of prevailing prayer. _____
11. What is meant by praying through? _____
12. Why is it important to have decision Day when working among young people? _____
13. Who should explain the necessary steps in dealing the various individuals? _____
14. Name some preparations necessary for the day. _____
15. How should the service be conducted on Decision Day? _____
16. By whom should prayer be offered? _____
17. What should be the request of our prayer? _____
18. How should the way of Salvation be made to young people? _____

19. What are the two steps of Salvation? _____
20. What is the purpose of illustrations? _____
21. What does the "after work" consist of? _____
22. What are the steps necessary to become a Christian? _____
22. What is the duty of the Evangelist? _____
23. What is the purpose of forming a class for the new converts? _____
- 24 Give three reasons why some Evangelists fail. _____

25. What are some thoughts the Evangelist should denounce? _____

EVANGELISM

Lesson XII

Name: _____ Date: _____

HOMILETICS

(Lesson # 1)

DEFINITIONS:

1. Homiletics is the art and science of preparing and delivering sermons.
 - a) The science is the theoretical knowledge of how it should be done.
 - b) The art is the ability to do it.
2. Homiletics is derived from the Greek word "Homilia" which means talk, conversation or a set discourse.
3. Homiletics is helpful as a means of discovering the contents of Scripture and classifying it in an understandable manner.
4. It is the contention of a misinformed few that homiletics is not necessary. They claim that all that is necessary to preach is a portion of Scripture and prayer

Note that II Timothy 2:15 urges S T U D Y if we want to:- (1) rightly divide the Word; (2) not be ashamed and (3) best of all, win God's approval.

PREACHING

1. Preaching is the spoken communication of Divine Truth with persuasion in mind.
2. This definition contains the THREE essentials of a sermon: namely its content, its manner and its purpose.

a) The Content of Preaching- Divine Truth

1. The limit and extent of preaching.
2. The authority for preaching

b) The Manner in which the Communication is made – It is spoken: this demands a speaker and an audience. The preacher should be saved, sanctified and filled with the Holy Spirit. Acts 1: 1-5, 8; II Tim. 2: 20-23; Isa.52: 11; II Cor. 7: 1.

c) He should prove himself worthy of the people's confidence. He should be courteous in conduct and methods. II Tim. 2: 24.

d) The Purpose of Preaching–With a View to Persuasion.

Words employed for preaching in the New Testament: Talked - Acts 20: 11; Preached – Mk. 2: 2; Reasoned - Acts 24: 25; Teaching - Matt. 28: 19, 20; Testifying - 2 Cor. 5: 20.

Apostolic preaching was a combination of all these processes, saturated with prayers and tears.

EVANGELISM

Lesson XIII

NAME: _____ Date: _____

HOMILETICS

I. THE TEXT

1. The word 'text' is taken from the Latin word “textus” or “textum,” meaning something spun or woven. Therefore, it is that out of which the sermon is woven, the basis of the sermon.
2. The first step in sermon building is the selection of a Text.
3. The Text is the portion of Scripture which forms the basis of a sermon. It is the original words from which we develop in a systematic, orderly fashion, a complete and colorful message.

II. THE BIBLICAL TEXT - ITS ADVANTAGES

1. It awakens the interest of the audience.
2. It gains the confidence of the audience.
3. It gives the preacher authority and boldness.
4. It will keep the preacher's mind from wandering.
5. It will keep the preacher Biblically true.

III. THE TEXT – ITS CHOICE

The text will yield the most when the following are borne in mind:

1. A careful consideration of the needs of the people. Isa. 50: 4. **Note our Lord's discourses.**
2. A consideration of the cycle of truth preached. Matt. 13: 52; Acts 20: 27.
3. The preacher's ability to handle the text. Ps. 131:1.

IV. THE TEXT – ITS INTERPRETATION

1. Ascertain whether the language of the text is literal or figurative. Usually this is determined by the context. Jno. 2: 19, 21-22; Matt. 26: 26, 27.
2. The analogy of faith – The comparison of Scripture with Scripture in order to arrive at its true meaning. I Cor. 2: 13.
3. Necessary Questions: Who is the speaker? Who is being spoken to? What is the occasion? Time or historical period etc.
4. The context: What goes before and what follows after the text.

V. THE SERMON– ITS APPLICATION

1. In the preparation of a sermon the preacher uses his own mental powers.
2. In the delivery of his sermon the preacher acts on the mental powers of others.
These are: -
 - a) **The intellect or power to think.**
 - b) **The sensibilities or power to feel.**
 - c) **The will or power to act.**

Name: _____ Date: _____

HOMILETICS

(LESSON # 3)

- I. THE THEME.** The Theme is the subject derived from the text and which is influenced by the purpose the preacher has in view.
- a. **The wise choice and proper wording of the Theme of the sermon is a matter of great importance. A wisely chosen Theme has much to do with how interesting a sermon will be.** (The same thing is true of the title of a book.)
 - b. Some things we should know about the Theme:
 1. The Theme should be evident in the text as one of its ruling ideas.
 2. The Theme should be evident throughout the discourse. Every statement, argument, illustration, application, should explain and enforce the subject.
 - c. Know your theme thoroughly: the preacher must have a clear, definite, intelligent and masterly grasp of the subject.
 - d. Have a definite aim in the treatment of your theme: preach so that if any one should stop you in the midst of your preaching and ask you what you are aiming at, you could give a definite answer. Aim to hit something. Have a mark...aim at it, hit it.
 - e. Let your Theme be suitable to time, place and occasion.

II. THE SERMON PROPER

The sermon is divided into THREE distinct parts known as: (1) The introduction (2) The Body or Argument and (3) The Conclusion.

Each of these parts is important and should be given due consideration in the discourse. The preacher is more effective when these THREE sections are evident in his sermon. Since this is true, we will examine them individually.

EVANGELISM homiletics (lessons XI thru XIV)

Test # 4

NAME:_____ **DATE:**_____ **GRADE:**_____

1. What are the three parts of a sermon?
2. Explain the Narrative approach to an introduction.
3. What is one of the chief purposes of the introduction?
4. What is Homiletics?
5. Of what is “Homiletics a derivative?
6. Define the art of Preaching.
7. What are the three essentials of a sermon?
8. What is the purpose of preaching?
9. What is the word “text” taken from?
10. Give four advantages of the text.
11. What two things should be considered in the interpreting of the text?
12. What is meant by the “analogy of faith?”
13. In the application of the text, how are the hearers affected?
14. Define the “theme.”
15. Name three things one should know about the theme.
16. What should a good introduction NOT DO?
17. Name some sources of an introduction.
18. What is the body of the sermon?
19. What four facts should be remembered concerning divisions?
20. Give two advantages concerning divisions.
21. How do you compare the conclusion with the other parts of the sermon?
22. What pitfalls await some students?
23. How do you handle the summarization approach to a conclusion?
24. How do you deal with the Scriptural approach?
25. How long should the conclusion be?

Name: _____ Date: _____

HOMILETICS

(Lesson # 4)

I. THE INTRODUCTION

1. The Introduction may be defined as the opening remarks of the sermon with which the preacher seeks to bring into acquaintance the message and the hearer.
2. A good introduction does not exhaust the preacher, the subject or the patience of the audience. It should be natural and interesting.
3. The sources of an introduction are: -The Text, the Narrative, the Subject, or the Occasion.

II. THE BODY OR ARGUMENT

The Body or Argument is the main part of the sermon. It consists of the Message which the preacher has to give. It is that part of the sermon that presents the truth contained in the text and theme.

DIVISIONS

1. The divisions of the sermon should be based on the analysis of the text or the theme.
2. The divisions are to the text what the skeleton is to the human body, the framework on which the body is built. The preacher must clothe the skeleton with the flesh of his own thoughts and words.
3. The preacher may be likened to a builder and his sermon the building which he wishes to erect in his hearer's mind. For this building he has a definite plan.
4. He therefore must proceed with care by first laying a good foundation and then, progressing in orderly sequence build until the structure is complete.

THE ADVANTAGE OF DIVISIONS

1. They keep the preacher to his theme and prevent him from wandering away into the by-paths of generalizing from Genesis to Revelation.
2. They tend to fix the attention of the audience and make plain the preacher's train of thought. The plan is perceived and progressive argument appreciated as he proceeds from point to point.
3. They help the memory. God is a God of order and not of confusion. He has made man's mind orderly.

III. THE CONCLUSION

The conclusion of a sermon requires as much attention as its introduction. In your introduction show the people where you are going. In the body of the sermon, take them there and in your conclusion remind them where you have been. Many a student in their early efforts finds themselves wandering aimlessly and sometimes desperately as they seek to conclude a sermon. This tendency may be avoided by using one of the following types of sermon conclusions.

1. Summarization: i.e.; go over the main points of your sermon. Revive recollection; avoid repetition.
2. Application: although the application may permeate the entire sermon it is still good to make a personal application in concluding.
3. Scriptural: There is nothing more convincing or authoritative than the Word of God, so the preacher will do well to sum up with a few well chosen verses and then bring the whole sermon to a close with the words of the text.
4. Let the conclusion apply to the whole Sermon. Be as brief as possible.

Name: _____ Date: _____

THE SOUL WINNER'S TRAINING MUST BE TWOFOLD

I. SPIRITUAL TRAINING

- A. The soul winner's obligation – Rom. 1: 14-16; I Cor. 9: 16-19; Matt 19: 20-21
- B. The soul winner's education – Mk. 1: 17
 - 1. Soul winning is priority work for every Christian – Lk. 19: 10
 - 2. Soul winning is a perennial work for every Christian – II Tim. 4: 1,2
 - 3. Soul winning is a productive work for every Christian – Mk. 16: 16
- C. The soul winner's motivation (fellowship with Christ's Ministry)
 - 1. A true concern for souls – Matt. 18: 12-13
 - 2. A true compassion for souls – Matt. 9: 36-38; II Cor.5: 14-21
- D. The soul winner's operation (God planned and Spirit controlled)
 - 1. The contact that is planned by God – Rom. 8: 14
 - 2. The conversation that is planned by God –II Cor. 3: 17; Eph. 5: 18-21
 - 3. The conviction that is produced by God – Jno.16: 7-11
 - 4. The conversion that is purposed by God – Acts 2: 47; Jno. 6: 44
- E. The soul winner's intercession – I Thess.5: 17

II. BIBLICAL TRAINING

Biblical training should include

- A. **Memorizing the Bible** – Ps.119: 11
 - 1. Concentration
 - 2. Meditation
 - 3. Repetition
 - 4. Application
- B. **Marking the Bible.** (Remember the first reference, then cross-reference)
 - 1. The Need of Salvation (Rom. 3: 23; 6: 23)
 - 2. The Cost of Salvation (I Cor. 15: 3-4; Rom. 4: 25 & 5: 6-8)
 - 3. The Way of Salvation (Acts 16; 31; Jno.1: 12)
 - 4. The joy of Salvation (Rom. 10: 9-10; Acts 2: 41 & 8: 37-39)
 - 5. The Terms of Salvation (Lk. 14: 26-33)
 - 6. The Act of Salvation (Jno.1:12 & 5:24; Rev. 3:20)
 - 7. The Seal of Salvation (Jno. 10:28-30; Eph. 1:13-14)
- C. **Mastering the Bible** – II Tim. 2:15
 - 1. To prove the Word of God (two ways)
 - a. The benefits of Obedience – I Sam. 15: 22; Isa.1: 18-20; Jer. 11: 3
 - b. The blessedness and joy Overcoming – I Jno.2: 14-17

Name: _____ Date: _____

REPENTANCE, FAITH AND CONVERSION

1. REPENTANCE IN THE OLD TESTAMENT

- a. The Hebrew, "nacham", means to be eased or comforted.
- b. It is used of both God and man. Gen. 6: 6; Job 42: 6.
- c. Studied collectively the passages show that the Hebrew, "nacham" is equivalent to the Gr. "metanoia" in the N.T. which means a change of mind. Ex.32: 14.
- d. With regard to God the "change of mind" should not be confused with. I Sam. 15: 29; Job 23: 13;

2. REPENTANCE IN THE NEW TESTAMENT

Repentance is indicated by a change of mind with respect to sin, to God and to self.
Matt. 21: 28, 29; II Cori. 7: 10.

a. The importance of Repentance is seen by:

- i. The ministry of John, Christ, the Apostles. Acts 2: 38
- ii. The burden of the heart of God and His one command. II Pet.3: 9; Acts 17: 30.
- iii. The destiny of the man who fails to heed God's call. Lk. 13: 3.

b The Nature of Repentance:

- i. As touching the intellect. Lk. 15: 11-22, Acts 2: 14- 40
- ii. As touching the emotions. Ps. 38: 18, Lk.18: 13
- iii. As touching the will, confession, forsaking, turning. II Chron. 7:14; Isa. 55: 7, Lk. 18: 13, Acts 26: 17- 18.

3. SOME APPLICATIONS OF FAITH

- a. Saving faith: that trust in God and Christ whom He had sent which receives Him as Savior and Lord. Jno.1:12
- b. As used in Prayer: It is the confidence we have in God. I Jno. 5:15, 16
- c. In reference to unseen things: it gives substance. Heb. 11: 1
- d. As a working principal in life. I Cor. 12 :9; Heb. 11.

4. CHANGES ACCOMPANYING CONVERSION

- a. The individual is a child: The affections are sanctified and lifted to heavenly places. Col.3: 1-6
- b. Conversion shows the superiority of Grace.
- c. Through conversion the believer partakes of the divine nature of Christ. II Pet.1: 4.
- d. Conversion gives the assurance of Adoption. Rom. 8: 15-17

EVANGELISM

Lesson XVIII

Name: _____ Date: _____

NOTES ON THE CULTS

(1) THE ANTI-CHRISTIAN CHARACTERISTICS OF THE CULT

- a. They err about the nature of and personality of God.
- b. They err about the fact and nature of Sin.
- c. They err about the person of Christ.
- d. They err about the work of Christ and the cross.
- e. They err about the way of Salvation.
- f. They err about the future life.

(2) HOW TO DEAL WITH FALSE CULTS

- a. Realize that you are dealing not primarily with obstinacy, but -
- b. Your reliance must be upon the power of the Holy Ghost working through you.
- c. Bear in mind that most false cults believe in salvation by effort, whereas God's word teaches that salvation is the gift simply by faith (Rom.6:23; Eph. 2: 8, 9).
- d. Approach the false cult member with a heart full of love.

(3) THE FIVE POINTS OF FUNDAMENTALISM

- a. The literal infallibility of Scriptures. II Tim. 2: 15; 3:16
- b. The Virgin Birth. Isa. 7:14, Matt.1:23
- c. The Substitution and Atonement. Rom. 5: 11
- d. The Bodily resurrection. Matt. 28:6,7; Mk. 16:9; Lk. 24:6-7, 39.
- e. The imminent bodily return of Christ. Jno. 14:3, Acts 1: 11.

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EVANGELISM

Lesson XIX

Name: _____ **Date:** _____

OPEN-AIR EVANGELISM

DEFINITIONS:

- a. Open air Evangelism is the art of winning or reviving of souls in the out-doors for Christ.
- b. It is the use of personal witnessing by every Christian, who will win to Christ every unconverted soul that can be won. Acts 1:8.
- c. It is going from place to place preaching or promulgating the gospel. Matt. 28: 19, Mk. 16: 16.

WORKERS QUALIFICATIONS:

- a. The believer's life must adorn the Doctrine (holiness) of Jesus Christ. He/she must have a dedicated, consecrated, pure, and a prayerful life.
- b. Any believer who has a deep love for souls who is willing to make a personal sacrifice for Christ and is willing to share his spiritual experience with others.
- c. Should have training in the Christian Workers course or personal Evangelism.
- d. A graduate from any systematic Bible course or some type of Open-Air Evangelism orientation.
- e. A believer who is experienced in this kind of work.

PREPARATION FOR OPEN-AIR SERVICES:

- a. Have training and orientation before going out.
- b. Notify police department in the same areas in which you will be conducting the Service.
- c. Use U.S.A. flag size 3 X 5 Feet.
- d. Have maps of location.
- e. Have address and decision cards handy.
- f. If possible use a portable amplifier in all services.

SIDE-WALK, STREETS AND PARKS EVANGELISM:

- a. Set up flag.
- b. Prayer and devotional service. (Personal testimonies)
- c. Literature distribution. (Hand out Tracts or Gospel of St. John)
- d. Sermon and invitation. (have decision and name/address cards handy)
- e. Length of service. (From a half-hour to one hour)
- f. This type of meeting can be conducted out side of the Church door.

EVANGELISM

Lesson XX

Name: _____ Date: _____

SIX REASONS WHY SOME EVANGELISTS FAIL

- 1. A MISTAKEN CALLING.** The man that is called will:
 - a. Have the spiritual gift required for the work.
 - b. He will not have to force himself upon the church.
 - c. He will be powerful in the exercise of his ministry.

- 2. LACK OF PROPER PREPARATION**
 - a. That Evangelistic ministry takes years of preparation.
 - b. That entire range of evangelistic messages is very wide.

- 3. THE NEGLECT OF BIBLE STUDY**
 - a. Whatever happens, don't neglect Bible Study.
 - b. The man or woman of God must discover new truths.
 - c. Whenever a text is repeated it must bear new revelation.

- 4. THE FOLLY OF PRIDE**
 - a. Do not prize your ability, but give God the glory.
 - b. Do not exaggerate your accomplishments
 - c. Be real, be honest, and be sincere with your callings.

- 5. THE FINANCIAL PROBLEM**
 - a. Do not capitalize on your gift.
 - b. Remember it is without money and without price.
 - c. Dr. Moody prepared for six months and never got any financial reward.
 - d. Count it a privilege and an honor, -not an obligation or job- to warn lost souls.

- 6. THE SPIRITUAL LIFE**
 - a. Here is where most Christians fail.
 - b. Apart from this life we are nothing.
 - c. When our power is gone we become as ordinary men.
 - d. This life calls for daily consecration.

1. What is the two-fold nature of the soul winner's training?_____
2. Name three areas of the soul winner's spiritual training_____
3. What may be said concerning the soul winner's education?_____
4. Give the facts surrounding the soul winner's operation_____
5. What should Biblical training include?_____
6. What may be said about mastering the Bible?_____
7. What is repentance?_____
8. By what is the importance of repentance seen?_____
9. How does repentance operate?_____
10. Give some applications of faith._____
11. Give four characteristics of Conversion._____
12. Give four Anti-Christian characteristics of the cults,_____
13. How does one deal with Cults?_____
14. Name three fundamentalist's arguments._____
15. What is meant by "Open-air Evangelism?" _____
16. Name three qualifications of the worker._____
17. Name six reasons why some Evangelists fail_____
18. What may be said of a mistaken calling?_____
19. Why is preparation necessary?_____
20. What happens when we study the Bible?_____
21. What may be done to neutralize pride?_____
22. What should we always remember regarding finances?_____
23. What may be said regarding the spiritual life?_____
24. Give your personal evaluation of this course._____
25. Where do you go from here? Can we help? _____