

Principles of Revival

ANSWER KEY

Chapter One Review: Leaves, But No Fruit

1. What two reasons did Jesus have to stop at the fig tree when he entered the second time Jerusalem?
 - a. To find fruit to eat as He was hungry
 - b. To give this example as an object lesson to the twelve
2. List the two books and chapters that identify the famous curse of Jesus' reaction to the fig tree.
 - a. Mark 11
 - b. Matthew 21
3. Write in your own words how "the Creator; the Word made flesh, the Almighty One" compared the House of the Lord or Temple to the fig tree.
 - a. Should include student's own words
 - b. Should include a comparison of ideas of fig trees and the Temple in association with the environment (weather, care, and producing edible fruit) and the outcome of these factors.
4. From your understanding, what "great and deep truth" comes from the story in Mark 11:11-14? Use scripture to provide evidence for your answer.

Answers will vary. Possible answer. Comparison: no fruit on the fig tree to no fruit from Christians from Mark 11:11-1.
5. Peter was surprised at the rapid change in the fig tree. He remarked of this observation to Jesus and He replied. What was Jesus' message to the Church today?
 - a. "Have faith in God." Jesus went on to speak of the removal of the mountain (Jerusalem and the Temple) and the necessity to be fruitful in our own lives (desiring, praying, and receiving.)
 - b. Even if the twelve failed the test that day, the message is clear for the Church of today: be fruitful and be careful.

6. The word for “watch” in verse 33 (from Mark 13:34-37) means to “chase away sleep, or to be sleepless.” At the close of the story, *gregoreo* means “to be vigilant, or spiritually awake.” Name three ways and give examples for each of how you are staying spiritually awake.
 - a. This is an insightful question that would be helpful for students to hear other students’ answers.
 - b. Student must provide three answers
 - c. Student must give examples with the three answers
7. Explain how Joash’s reaction to Elisha was “the enemy of the best.”
 - a. It was a case of a little good in place of the best.
 - b. State any one of the four problems listed (on page 10) and explain in your own words why this was a problem/enemy of best.
8. How was Esther like Joash and how was she different from Joash?
 - a. Similarities: bring salvation to their people
 - b. Differences: No prophet by her side
9. The author compares the burden of Esther to the Church. What is meant by the Church showing up in strong intercessory capacity?

Our Lord asks the church to step forward, as Queen Esther did for the Israelites, in strong intercessory prayer/sacrifice.
10. Finish the sentence. “In other words, all of the gifts, and all of the great faith that truly does move mountains, must surely be connected to the mission in mind and it must be motivated by love.” Explain or give an example of what this means to you.
 - c. Motivated by love
 - d. The student is to explain this sentence or give at least one personal example.

Chapter Two Review: The Realities of Revival

1. The vine is the supplier for the branches, and whatever we might need in the production of fruit will surely be supplied. We have a right and an obligation to ask for whatever we need in the carrying out of His will—the production that will remain. He is ever ready to provide for these needs. It is already promised and the harvest is guaranteed!
2. The reality of revival and/or harvest is that it must be understood biblically.
3. Identify the two inherent “danger(s)” of being associated with a revival-minded organization.
 - a. A dead or dying local assembly amid other churches that are growing well cannot rightly conclude that they are having growth in their congregation.
 - b. Saints in a growing assembly may not be using the gifts and talents that God gave them as others are using their talents to grow the Church.
4. The second reality tells us that to understand revival biblically; we must desire to understand without compromising. Discuss where failure may occur with the understanding of revival biblically.

The Church has to be careful with what is heard and what to do with these precious truths that we have been given.

 - a. Jesus’ principle is this: to get more, we must use what we have already. The desire to understand is not always easy though.
 - b. The temptation to compromise is always present in us.
 - c. It seems that the Lord Himself offers us opportunities to hear and go home without a real understanding.
 - d. It seems that in some ways He is still communicating in parables.
5. How do you express your desire to fully understand the biblical perspective of spiritual harvest and revival? (Question comes from page 16.)
 - a. This is an insightful question that would be helpful for students to hear other students’ answers.
 - b. Students must provide answers specific to spiritual harvest and revival.
6. Explain why in Nehemiah 6:3, he said, “I cannot come down.”

Nehemiah rightly judged the danger in ceasing to complete the task that God had given him to do. Doing more than someone else, or doing more than ever before in our own experience does not qualify the task as complete. God’s revival is an ever-growing one. We need the same depth of commitment that Nehemiah felt because for him the work was not finished.

7. The third reality concerning God's revival is that ___the time for seeing it is now___.

8. Explain the "open door experience" at Philadelphia.

For the faithful of the church in Philadelphia, the key to their reward lay in working and living their faith by an open-door experience. Their door was open, the time was right, and no man could shut the opportunities that were in front of them. They simply were obedient to the call and the time.

9. Explain the "door is not opened from the inside" at Laodicea.

This is a door that has been closed by men, and the Lord is unable to open it! Rather, He stands at the door and gently knocks, hoping that someone inside will open so that He can enter and true fellowship with him. If the door is not opened *from the inside*, the Laodiceans will forever be left in their pitiful and carnal condition. Yet the promise of overcoming is still there for them, too.

10. The last reality of revival in Mark 4 falls on leadership. Discuss leadership's role in revival concerning Mark 4.

- a. The focus of this question should be producing healthy saints in every local church.
- b. The goal simply needs to be bringing saints to the place of being knowledgeable concerning the seed and the soil.

Chapter Three Review: The Realities of the Church

1. Briefly distinguish between the Church and the church.
The Church is called the body of Christ in Paul's writing in Ephesians 1:22-23. The church is the church building and not the body of the believers. (The difference may need to be explained, because the meaning may be clouded.)
2. From the first reality, what role will the Church play that God will want to bring?
It is clear, therefore, that the first reality of the Church is that it will be instrumental in the revival that God wants to bring.
3. From Ephesians 5:25-27, what will the Church look like?
It will be a perfect Church, constructed by a perfect Builder.
4. Explain from the second reality, the Lord's controversy.
There is yet another reality concerning the Church: it consists of people, and people often fail. And this explains why, even though Jesus is the Head of this body, there is not always great revival in every nation, every province, or every city or village. In some ways, this appears paradoxical. Here is the Almighty in His Church, building that same Church, without any limitations at all within Him, yet somehow constrained by the frailties of our flesh. In other words, He can do anything, but He is working through us, and therefore the revival and the building of His Church is subject to our willingness to be part of what God is willing and desirous to do.
5. We do what we do because we are __ changed __, not to prove that we are _ acceptable _.
6. Examine the third reality. Compare how you would feel about Jesus' response (Luke 8:21) if you were Jesus' mother or brothers.
 - a. This is an insightful question that would be helpful for students to hear other students' answers. Discussion may take on the role of a leader who struggles with personal rejection, self-importance with a position, or taking the position for granted.
 - b. Students must provide answers about personal rejection with whatever position Jesus has allowed.
7. According to the fourth reality, what does it mean that "we can and must-see what others choose to ignore?"
We must learn to look at things the way that Jesus does. We are "held fast" by Jesus' love for others through a ministry of reconciliation.
8. According to the fifth reality, what does it mean that "we must choose to be part of this revival that God has ordained?"
Whatever is destined to be in your life, there is a new priority. Trials or difficulties may confront someone, but there must have a firm resolve of no compromising on revival.

9. Reread the five realities of the Church. Choose one that you feel is a challenge for the Church. Explain thoroughly why this is a challenge for the Church.
 - a. This is a question that could be insightful as a discussion question. It would be helpful for students to hear other students' answers.
 - b. Students must provide one of the five realities and give evidence, either scriptural-based or personal understanding, about the challenge for the Church.

10. Reread the five realities of the Church. Choose one that you feel that the Church does well. Explain thoroughly the victory for the Church in this reality.
 - a. This is the opposite reflection of the above question. This is a question that could be insightful as a discussion question. It would be helpful for students to hear other students' answers.
 - b. Students must provide one of the five realities and give evidence, either scriptural-based or personal understanding, about the victory for the Church.

Chapter Four Review: The Key Players in Revival

1. Paul wrote in Romans 12:2 about “*renewing of your mind.*” How does renewing affect the life of a believer?

When we begin to understand our position in Christ, we begin to have a new perspective on what real life is all about. This brings us to new priorities for our individual lives and personal ministries. This is what renewing the mind means—a new way of thinking.

2. Who are the key players in revival and what does that mean in the end-time harvest?

We are the key players in the revival. As much as we give ourselves to His cause, that is how much we will be useful in the end-time harvest. If we shirk the call and the responsibility of responding to the call, we will be excluded from participating in the greatest movement the world has ever known. Our response or lack thereof does not change the calling.

3. Each member of this great Church has his own _ talents _ and _ gifts _.

4. Explain what Jesus meant in Mark 2:22.

When God fills us with His Spirit, Paul said, old things are passed away and all things become new. As the change becomes more pronounced and as we yield more and more to God, the things that we do result from the new wine inside. We pray, we sing, we give, and we worship because we love Him and are loved by Him, not in to be acceptable to Him. It is the same with our ministries. We minister to others because of the new wine experience, not to prove that we are worthy in God’s sight. The motive is a pure and simple one: we are filled with the Holy Ghost! He has already made His Church worthy.

5. In Luke 6:8 and 10, the author relates these verses to leadership. Explain how they are related.

Jesus first asked the crippled man in verse 8, “*Rise up, and stand forth in the midst.*” Then in verse 10, He commanded him, “*Stretch forth thy hand.*” The crippled man would receive this wonderful miracle, but he would first have to stand amid the crowd and reveal his handicap before the rest. Those in leadership have to be willing to stand forth and take an honest look at the present state of the believers, whether at a national level or in the local assembly. Someone in leadership must be willing to confess that where we are may not be where we should be.

6. List and explain the five sins that Israel committed.

The five sins of Israel are:

1. Lusted after evil things – discontent with food such as leeks and manna; We must be careful to realize that what God gives is sufficient.
2. Idolaters – Israel tried to create their own god; We must concede that the Lord knows best because He has perfect vision. There is no other god than Him.

3. Committed fornication – mixed and married from other tribes and faiths; Looking outside of God’s chosen brings compromise to our stand on holiness.
4. Tempted God – Israel challenged God with their complaints; We should submit to His direction.
5. Murmured – Israel spoke openly about their doubt of God’s decisions and designated leadership; His will, after all, is good, and acceptable, and perfect.

Chapter Five Review: Introduction to Revival Principles

1. Explain what Paul was saying in Romans 8:8 when he wrote, *“So then they that are in the flesh cannot please God.”*
To ignore, or be willingly ignorant of spiritual health eliminates the necessary function of church leadership. Ignoring spiritual health will only contribute to a poorly equipped membership trapped in spiritual lethargy. Even worse, it might lead us to substitute the efforts of the flesh for the fruit of the Spirit to appear genuinely Christian, when in fact, we are simply descending further and further into hypocrisy.
2. List the four unchanging laws of leadership.
 - a. Leaders produce leaders
 - b. Spiritual leadership is not automatic
 - c. Real leadership is based upon spiritual qualification and training, not on position
 - d. Leadership in action= revival
3. Church growth is not just qualitative or quantitative. Explain what the author means that they work in perfect harmony.
Qualitative is defined as measuring or measured quality. Quantitative is defined as a number or amount. These two terms are not synonymous. These two are so intimately entwined in the Church environment that they can surely be considered together. The fact that the word “revival” has been used for so long to describe not only the stirring up of the Church membership but also in describing the result of such stirring: more growth.
4. “The ministry of the Church has always been and will continue to be two-fold: evangelism and edification. These two march together in perfect harmony.”
 - a. In your own words, define evangelism and edification?
 - a. Evangelism – the spreading of the gospel
 - b. Edification – the instruction, mentoring, and improvement of a person to fulfill the goal of evangelism
 - b. How do they march together in harmony?
A built-up assembly becomes evangelistic. And an evangelistic church will follow up by edifying the new converts to become evangelists as well. It is an ongoing cycle that cannot be ignored.
5. Distinguish between a principle and the application. Give an example.
The application can change while the principle remains the same. The application clearly is outlined in steps of obedience to the principle. Example: Abraham was very particular about expressing his faith. *“By faith Abraham, when he was called to go out into a place which he should after receive for an inheritance, obeyed; and he went out, not knowing whither he went.”* That’s the application: by faith, he went out and looked for a God-built city. The application today of the Church’s faith is a bit different; at least it has a

different look. The city we look for is a heavenly one. To get there, we must take clearly outlined steps of obedience and repentance.

6. Someone once said that ____**wisdom**____ means knowing what to do with **_knowledge_**.

Chapter Six Review: Principle 1: Casting and Communicating the Vision

1. Who is the source of the church's vision and why?

The Lord is the source of the vision that we as church leaders must have to carry out the will of God for our local churches and our regional and national works.

2. Is it possible to have the wrong vision? Why?

- a. Yes. When everything looks impossible, we may not act according to God's vision.
- b. Another potential danger lies in not using what we have already received from the Lord, and instead, substituting our vision for His.

3. Real vision can be defined by scriptures. 2 Corinthians 4:1-7 tells us the source of vision and what it is not. Explain.

He tells us that it starts with the revelation that we have a true ministry. Knowing this, we do not faint at adversity, but we persevere. It comes by way of commitment to the revelation of the truth to others, not by the hidden things of dishonesty, walking in craftiness, or in handling the Word of God deceitfully.

4. Paul knew he would be afflicted if he went to Jerusalem. Explain Paul's relationship with Jesus even though he would be bound and afflicted.

It would not be enough that someone might go in Paul's place to Jerusalem. Going to Jerusalem was Paul's vision and the will of God for his life no matter the cost.

5. Why is it important that leadership casts the vision often?

- a. It is the direction in which the Lord wants to take His Church.
- b. It is about who the Church is, what it is going to do, and how it is going to see it done.
- c. It is a clear delineation of how the Church is going to arrive at the destination along with a constant reminder that despite all of the difficulties and seemingly impossible impediments, the Church is indeed going to arrive by the will of God.
- d. It is a statement of why the Church is doing what it does and the scriptural reasons behind it.
- e. It is a source of identity for the body, whether a local church or a national organization.

6. What two possible reasons are there that a vision does not take place?

- a. The vision should be His direction and His way of seeing things.
- b. Another potential danger lies in not using what we have already received from the Lord, and instead, substituting our vision for His.

7. It is important to do an honest assessment of a vision's success and failure. What two areas should be considered essential?

God inspired and based on scripture.

8. Name the three possible steps that ensure a vision is being received.

- a. Cast the vision often
- b. Cast the vision to all members. The people who will build the vision will be the nucleus. Mine to ours.
- c. Make regular assessments of the vision. Where we are now and where we should be.

9. What is the ultimate goal of vision?

Ultimately, the goal of a vision is that it is being properly communicated, and received and being passed on to others.

10. What is your local church or organization's vision?

- a. This is a question that could be insightful as a discussion question. It would be helpful for students to hear other students' answers.
- b. The students should seek out the vision for their local church or organization.
- c. At this point, the country's vision could be introduced.

Chapter Seven Review: Principle 2: Equipping the Saints

1. Why was Paul a debtor to the Greeks and the barbarians?
God had reached down and saved him, and now the apostle felt the intense desire to share the experience with others. He must have felt that, if he could be saved, anyone could be reached.
2. We are mandated by scripture to witness. Discuss why it is difficult for believers to witness.
Members of the body of Christ that are not given the tools to evangelize, neither are taught in the use of those tools, will only become frustrated when they hear preaching about reaching the lost but don't know how to do it.
3. "To deny this power is to deny the presence of the Holy Ghost, thereby blaspheming everything that should be held sacred." In relationship to motive, explain this statement.
Jesus told His disciples in John 13:34, *"A new commandment I give unto you, that ye love one another; as I have loved you, that ye also love one another."* Jesus, God in the flesh, the author of all of the commandments of the Old Testament, tells His disciples about a "new commandment." His love should be active in us and through us to reach out to others. It speaks about a real surrender to the will of God! That is the source of our ministry and the motive behind it.
4. Who should be equipped for personal ministry/evangelism? Why?
The Church would be endued with divine power—Jesus' power—the power of His Spirit in us and working through us and the works that we do will be His works as He acts through His Church, His body on the earth.
5. Briefly explain your experiences (or methods) of personal ministry/evangelism.
 - a. Testimony: Tell of a time you gave your testimony.
 - b. Bible study: If you have given or sit in on a Bible study, explain what you thought went well.

Answers will vary: This chapter should assist each Spirit filled person to reflect upon their role in the Church.

 - a. These questions could be insightful as discussion questions. It would be helpful for students to hear other student answers.
 - c. It may be helpful for the student to complete the questions before discussion.

6. All believers have a personal ministry. Briefly explain your ministry or strength that you add to your assembly.

Answers will vary: This chapter should assist each Spirit-filled person to reflect upon their role in the Church.

- b. This question could be insightful as a discussion question. It allows the student to reflect. It would be helpful for students to hear other students' answers.
- a. It may be helpful for the student to complete the question before the discussion.

7. Why is equipping a two-edged sword?

Christians must first of all receive by the grace of God, and then by faith put that which we have received into action. Every Christian should realize that he is one link in a long chain of saving grace toward the lost world.

8. Consider the section on mentality. What would the personality of a positive church mentality look like?

Personal evangelism should and will become a mentality of a growing and vibrant local assembly. It becomes part of who we are, what we think, what we do, and it defines our active participation with the Lord in His harvest. The local assembly, when filled by "personal evangelists," adopts and maintains an attitude of personal responsibility in the Great Commission. It becomes a happy place where believers are fulfilled, where they are part of something that makes a difference in the community around them.

9. Choose one of the seven aspects of equipping. How can you assist in "Equipping the Saints?"

Answers will vary: This chapter should assist each Spirit-filled person to reflect upon their role in the Church.

- a. This question could be insightful as a discussion question. It allows the student to reflect. It would be helpful for students to hear other students' answers.
- b. It may be helpful for the student to complete the question before the discussion.

Chapter Eight Review: Principle 3: The Nucleus Concept

1. According to Webster's New World Dictionary, define the nucleus.
Dictionary definition: The central and most important part of an object, movement, or group, forming the basis for its activity and growth.
2. According to the local or national church, define the nucleus.
A thing or part forming the center around which other things or parts are grouped or collected; core; 2) anything serving as a center of growth or development.
3. What does the acronym R-I-B mean?
 - a. Realize there is a nucleus
 - b. Identify this nucleus
 - c. Build on this nucleus
4. A person in the nucleus has a character that is devoted to "Kingdom principles." Explain. This means that he/she is led by the Spirit and is sensitive to the Spirit. He/she seeks to understand these kingdom principles and apply them to his life. He/she is devoted to finding the will of God for his/her life, and then seeing that it becomes a reality. This is someone who will search the scriptures.
5. What two elements are important to be courageous in the cause?
Scripturally, two things that defeat fear: faith and love.
6. Define integrity. Why is it so difficult for people to be honest at all times with themselves?
 - a. Both of these definitions should be discussed. The second definition leads to the difficulty of some people staying honest at all times. Dictionary definitions:
 1. the quality of being honest and having strong moral principles; moral uprightness.
 2. the state of being whole and undivided.
 - b. Answers should include: insidious temptation, look good to others. It would be beneficial to discuss how, to be honest at all times.
7. Why does a person in the nucleus need to be compassionate?
 - a. The Holy Spirit is compassionate. The greatest attribute of God is love. Love others as God loves us.
 - b. Every member of the body is important.
 - c. There is a need to help carry other's burdens.
 - d. Be understanding towards others to build trust.

8. A person in the nucleus is dynamic. Why is it important to recognize your abilities?
Explain one of your abilities.
 - a. Knowing where we are most gifted and talented is a great help in personal ministry.
 - b. This question could be insightful as a discussion question. It allows the student to reflect. It would be helpful for students to hear other students' answers.
9. A person in the nucleus is dynamic. Why is it important to recognize your inabilities?
Explain one of your inabilities.
 - a. It is practical for effective ministry to also understand your limitations.
 - b. This question could be insightful as a discussion question. It allows the student to reflect. It would be helpful for students to hear other students' answers.
10. What are the four characteristics of those in the nucleus according to 2 Timothy 2:21?
 - a. A spiritual man is a vessel unto honor
 - b. A man of integrity is sanctified
 - c. A compassionate man is worthy of the Master's use
 - d. A dynamic man is prepared for every good work.

Chapter Nine Review: Principle 4: The Best Use of Gifts and Talents

1. Explain the importance of Paul's biblical placement of Ephesians 4:7 on the equipping of the saints.

It is important to note the placement of this verse and see how it is sandwiched between Paul's treatise on the unity of the Kingdom of God (one body, one Spirit, one hope of our calling, one Lord, one faith, one baptism, one God) and the passage concerning the church's leaders being mindful to equip the saints for the work of the ministry. In other words, verse 7 becomes a pivotal passage of a pivotal letter written by the great apostle.

2. What is the biblical use of grace?

Grace - some gift of God for an intended goal; in a certain amount - according to a measure; without limits.

3. Who and what controls our godly ministry?

God is the One that decides on the grace bestowed on us leading us into ministry, but our desire to be used by the Lord in that ministry controls much of our destiny.

4. Explain and give an example of biblical wants and needs.

- a. The first thing we should understand is that God will provide what we need, not necessarily what we want.
- b. Revival, position, talents, gifts

5. Consider this example for a new convert. A new convert is transformed by Acts 2:38. Within four weeks, the new convert approaches the Pastor and states that he/she would like to be involved in church activities. The Pastor's general rule-of-thumb usually suggests that the new convert wait six months until he/she gets involved. The purpose of waiting is to biblically ground the new convert. Is this a good approach for new converts? Why?

- a. This question brings into discussion varying churches' approaches to new converts.
- b. This question could be insightful as a discussion question. It allows the student to reflect. It would be helpful for students to hear other students' answers.

6. At what point, should leadership allow greater responsibility and authority for a member?

Giving someone an opportunity to minister can make all the difference concerning his or her future ministry. This may sound confusing at first, but the point is that senior leaders must give members the chance to prove themselves long before knowing the exact ministry in which they might excel. In other words, the "best" use will come after they start being used in the ministry of the Church.

7. Continual analysis of the church's success falls within the preview of leadership. What watchwords fall under this prayerful analysis?
Start, supervise, correct, modify, and expand should be watchwords for senior leaders when promoting people into new positions of spiritual ministry and authority.
8. What are the two parts of the partnership between church leaders and other members?
Part 1: being aware of the needs that are present; Part 2: Knowing the potential for ministry.
9. Ministry training does not always come in the same form. List as many forms of training that can be used in the local or national assembly. Choose one and explain why this is your greatest source of learning.
 - a. Ministry training may include classroom, district training for a specific ministry, partnership or one-on-one training, hands-on training, etc.
 - b. The student should reflect upon the type of learning that has been the greatest source for promoting his/her ministry.
 - c. This question could be insightful as a discussion question. It allows the student to reflect. It would be helpful for students to hear other students' answers.
10. List Paul's remarks/desires for saints outlined in Colossians 1:9-12.
 - a. filled with the knowledge of God's will in wisdom and spiritual understanding
 - b. walk worthy of the Lord, being fruitful in every good work
 - c. increasing in the knowledge of God
 - d. strengthened with all might according to God's power
 - e. and giving thanks to the Father Who made them worthy of such an inheritance.

Chapter Ten Review: Principle 5: A Balanced Ministry

1. “Manna” might simply be translated as What is this?
2. Explain the biblical parallel between manna and balance.

There was always exactly enough for the needs of the people. If someone gathered too little, there would be a neighbor somewhere that had gathered more than enough. The manna given was in perfect proportion to the needs of Israel during their travels. It’s the same for the Church today.
3. According to 2 Corinthians 8:11-12, what are the two important elements of giving?
 - a. It starts with a willing mind to give
 - b. One’s gift is acceptable, based upon what one has, not what one does not have.
4. Explain a pastor’s responsibility for developing a “balanced ministry.”

One of the keys to having a “balanced ministry” in a church, therefore, is in recognizing and encouraging the participation of all the true membership in fulfilling their individual and corporate responsibilities, using the gifts with which they have been blessed.
5. Name a neglected but necessary ministry. How can leadership pull this neglected ministry into church-wide balance?
 - a. This question brings into discussion varying possible ministries.
 - b. From the text: A pastor, for example, should understand that God will bless his congregation with people who will be instrumental in the further development of the church and the expansion of ministries. National leaders should know that they will not be left “under-manned” for the task that they must pursue.
 - c. This question could be insightful as a discussion question. It allows the student to reflect. It would be helpful for students to hear other students’ answers.
6. I Corinthians 12:17-18 speaks of a perfectly functioning body. What does Paul mean by spiritual symmetry?

Each of the members operating in balance and harmony with the rest. The result of unanswered calls to special service would simply mean unbalance and compromised effectiveness. Each has his or her special gifts and spiritual strength areas, and these should be exploited for the common good of the body.
7. What is the ultimate goal of ministry?

The ultimate goal of all we might call ministry: producing caring and compassionate saints that will be fruitful in the harvest.

8. Read the list of eight points of a balanced ministry. Assess your ministry for balance. Determine where you could become more effective if your ministry would be more balanced.
 - a. Discussion of “A Just Weight and Balance” might assist in student consideration of this question.
 - b. This question could be insightful as a discussion question. It allows the student to reflect. It would be helpful for students to hear other students’ answers.

Chapter Eleven Review: Principle 6: A Growing Organizational Structure

1. Two needs of the growing church: organization and administration.
2. What destructive potential was addressed by almost every New Testament writer? How did the early church guard against this threat?
False teachers and false apostles were very early on making known their destructive potential in the apostolic church.
3. In your own words, rewrite this principle and give an example. “To make a cultural application of a scriptural principle is a valid one. To base a so-called doctrinal “truth” on culture or tradition is, however, invalid.”
 - a. *This question could be insightful as a discussion question on culture. It allows the student to reflect. It would be helpful for students to hear other students’ answers.*
 - b. *Rewriting these two statements into the student’s own words will allow the student to reflect upon “truth” and the society they live in.*
 - c. *From the text concerning holiness: A growing and expanding church will constantly face the temptation to change what is truly sacred. Promises of easier gospels or compromised definitions of **biblical holiness** will have to be soundly dealt with by the leadership of a revival church, whether at the local or national level. Leaders at each of these levels should understand that the rest of the body is standing with them on truth. There is one Head and one body only.*
4. How do transmission, maintenance, and enlargement of the vision correlate to spiraling church growth?
 - a. *Instead of simply returning to the first principle and restarting the list arriving at the first step in a more mature and experienced position of church growth - spiral growth.*
 - b. *Continuing to constantly cast the vision*
 - c. *Constantly equipping new and existing members for effectiveness in the ministry, always identifying who rises to the place of being included in the nucleus, searching for and making the best use of the gifts and talents given*
 - d. *Constantly ensuring that church ministry is balanced according to needs and resources*
 - e. *Organizing the church with a view to proper and spiritual administration to contain the revival within the vision.*

5. Discuss the risks of a haphazard approach and “reinvention of the wheel” when discussing church growth.
 - a. If **modeling** the principles have become part of his experiential qualification, the new leader will already know how to apply them.
 - b. If modeling has not become a part: Removes the haphazard approach to church growth and elimination to the reinvention of the wheel; standard of acceptance with criteria for sustainable church growth.
 - c. This question could be insightful as a discussion question on church growth. It allows the student to reflect. It would be helpful for students to hear other students’ answers.
6. Each church member of a growing _ **revival** _ church should feel that they can make a difference.
7. Explain how accountability is not automatic but is systematic.
 - a. All members and leadership are accountable to other members or leadership.
 - b. Leaders are accountable for each other. Pastors are accountable in leading the congregation, and members are accountable to pastors.
 - c. All are equally important, though they share different authorities in their respective responsibilities.
8. Ephesians 4:7 offers insight into the most important role of senior leaders. What is that?
One of the most important roles that senior leaders can provide is that of making known the value of individual ministry in the body. This means communicating the importance of each member as he puts his hand to the plow and does the work that God has shown him to do.
9. Discuss the importance of flexibility in leadership.
 - a. Be ready to make changes as they become necessary.
 - b. Ministry is based on need, and therefore as needs change, ministries will change with them. Never become so locked into a certain way of doing things that a new and better way cannot be discovered to accomplish the task. Find *the right application for the principles involved*.
10. What is the goal of structuring the organization?
The goal of structuring the organization is there to ensure that every member has the opportunity to grow into the place of spiritual responsibility and authority that God wants to give him or her. It is there to help them see that they are truly part of God’s house, so fitly framed together that each part is perfectly joined to its neighbor.

Chapter Twelve Review: Reviving the Stones

1. Having Nehemiah as an example, what characteristics of leadership should leaders have?
 - a. Spiritual insight
 - b. Prayer and fasting
 - c. No compromise
 - d. Visionary
 - e. Perseverance
 - f. Faith
 - g. Church leadership must be careful in building God's spiritual house.

2. What actions will be displayed by a called revival-minded leader?

The leader will hear the call and obey. It must become a personal experience, springing from a personal burden for change.

3. Nehemiah had a plan that was custom-made for "reviving the stones." What does this mean?

Revival and renewal – answering the call, precise assessment, call to action

4. "- real revival in the Church begins with a real revival in the saints."

5. Give an example and results when you have seen resistance to a God-given vision.

- a. There are compromisers and who are accustomed to "maintaining" rather than growing to challenge rising leaders that are looking for more. Nehemiah found resistance from Sanballat and Tobiah.
- b. Use possible personal observations. This question could be insightful as a discussion question. It allows the student to reflect. It would be helpful for students to hear other students' answers.

6. Reflect on your gifts and talents. Choose one. What do you envision that God would like to do with that gift or talent?

- a. This question could be insightful as a discussion question. It allows the student to reflect. It would be helpful for students to hear other students' answers.
- b. The student should select one gift or talent and then set the vision for their ministry.

7. What do you need to do to allow your gift or talent to come to fruition?

- a. This question could be insightful as a discussion question. It allows the student to reflect. It would be helpful for students to hear other students' answers.
- b. The student should look closely at the roadblocks in their own life. These roadblocks can be compared to Nehemiah.

8. What is holding back the Church from pursuing the clear goal of going into all the world and preaching the gospel to every creature?
 - a. This question could be insightful as a discussion question. It allows the student to reflect. It would be helpful for students to hear other students' answers.
 - b. The student should look at the roadblocks encountered by the church