

Continuing Missionary Education
Answer Key to Study Questions for
Introduction to Global Missions
Primary Textbook:
World Missions
By Randy Adams

Lesson 1 – “What is Missions?”

(Give short answers to each of the following questions.)

1. What were the results of the preaching of the disciples as they went forth?
The word was confirmed with signs following.
2. What does the word *sent* most often mean in the New Testament?
*The word *sent* means to “set apart”, i.e., to send out (properly, on a mission), literally or figuratively.*
3. Describe the role of the church in sending out missionaries.
The church plays an important role in the sending forth of missionaries that God has called and set apart for this work. The church should evaluate, validate, and finance missionaries to the lands of their calling. This is all a part of “sending out.”
4. What did David tell Solomon after giving him the plans for the building of the Temple? *“Be strong and of good courage, and do it” (I Chronicles 28:20)*
5. Give one Bible verse that describes the missions of Jesus Christ.
Luke 19:10 – “For the Son of man is come to seek and to save that which was lost.”
6. What is the reason for the existence of the church? *Seeking and saving lost humanity is the reason for the existence of the church.*
7. What do we learn about the mission of Jesus Christ by studying Isaiah 53?
We learn that he went through a lot of pain and suffering to accomplish His mission. His mission was to die on the cross as the sacrifice for our sins and transgressions.
8. Why is the revelation of the church as the body of Christ powerful?
The revelation of the church as the body of Christ is powerful because we are the means by which He accomplishes his mission. Just like we would use our own hand to accomplish our mission, Jesus uses us to accomplish his will and plan.

9. Throughout history, what has been the fate of religious organizations that lost their zeal for missions? They are just a memory now, as they no longer exist or have lost their fire.
10. Name four actions that well describe the work of missions.
 - a. Missions involves “going forth”.
 - b. Missions involves being “sent forth”.
 - c. A Missions involves “doing.”
 - d. Missions is “reaching”.

Lesson 2 – “What is the Great Commission?”

1. Name the three occasions on which Jesus spoke of the Great Commission.
 - a. While at the table in Jerusalem (Mark 16:14-18; John 20:22-23)
 - b. On a mountain in Galilee (Matthew 28:18-20)
 - c. On the Mount of Olives just before His ascension (Luke 24:45-51; Acts 1:6-9)
2. To whom is the Great Commission addressed? To the church.
3. Identify the power promised to the disciples.

“Tarry ye in the city of Jerusalem, until ye be endued with power from on high” (Luke 24:49).

“But ye shall receive power, after that the Holy Ghost is come upon you” (Acts 1:8).

It was the power of the Holy Ghost.
4. Who is responsible for the fulfillment of the Great Commission?

The responsibility of the fulfillment of the Great Commission rests on every member of the church.
5. Why is it called the *Great* Commission?

It’s giver is the greatest of all.

His motivation was “His great love” (Ephesians 2:4).

The greatest price was paid to insure its effectiveness – the blood of the Lamb of God (I Peter 1:18-19).

Its vehicle is “great grace” (Acts 4:33; Titus 2:11).

Its results are the greatest – complete salvation (Romans 1:16).
6. What is meant by “Co-mission”?

Co-missions means we are not going or doing alone.
7. Give at least five actions words (verbs) associated with the Great Commission.
 - a. Go
 - b. Teach
 - c. Preach
 - d. Baptize
 - e. Believe
 - f. Observe

g. Obey

8. List the five accounts of the Great Commission studied in this lesson.

- a. Matthew 28:19-20
- b. Mark 16:15-20
- c. Luke 24:45-49
- d. John 20:20-23
- e. Acts 1:8

9. Write out in full the “*Pentecostal Commission*.”

Acts 1:8 – “But ye shall receive power, after that the Holy Ghost is come upon you: and ye shall be witnesses unto me both in Jerusalem, and in all Judaea, and in Samaria, and unto the uttermost part of the earth.”

10. Write a paragraph describing the contents of the Great Commission.

The Great Commission is a direct order to the church to go by faith into every nation of the world, teaching and preaching the gospel of Jesus Christ. We have been given the power, authority, and responsibility to do this. The salvation message includes the necessity of repentance, baptism in Jesus’ name for the remission of sins, and also the promise of the Holy Ghost. This is vital because we are the messenger bringing the only hope of being saved. If they obey and believe they will be saved. When we fulfill our part of going to accomplish the Great Commission God Confirms His Word with signs following.

Lesson 3 – “Mission Impossible?”

1. According to the Population Reference Bureau’s statistics, what was the population of the world in mid-2014? **7.238 billion**

2. What is the projected population of the world for the year 2050? **9.683 billion**

3. Write a paragraph and explain the concept of “each one reach one.”

This is the power of multiplication. If one Christian reached one person in a year and they both determined to win one other person the following year, in only thirty-three years, there would be over four billion Christians. Instead of getting discouraged trying to reach a whole bunch by yourself, reach one a year and train that one to win one every year and so forth.

4. According to the Bible, how many people became converts in Acts 2?

120 first plus 3,000 added = 3,120 members

5. What does the Bible say happened during the two-year period that Paul taught in the school of Tyrannus in Acts 19?

All they which dwelt in Asia heard the word of the Lord Jesus, both Jews and Greeks.

6. What seems to have been the key to success of the evangelism by the first-century church?

The daily activities of the New Testament church were the key to their success in evangelism of their generation. Daily they ceased not to evangelize.

7. In your own words, explain the prophecy of Isaiah 60:1-5 as it pertains to the New Testament church.

(Answers will vary but should include some combination of the following.)

This prophecy is in reference to the gross darkness of sin that is upon the people of the earth. However in the midst of that darkness the Lord's light shall be seen by the Gentiles of the many nations of the earth. We need to act in bringing the nations to the light of Jesus. Isaiah was speaking of the abundant harvest of souls that would come if the New Testament church will meet the challenge of the hour.

Lesson 4 – “Everyone Must Give or Go”

1. What was the responsibility of Israel concerning the blessing of Abraham and the revelation of the true God?

It was the responsibility of Israel to act as a conductor of this blessing and revelation to the Gentile world around them. They were to be a light in the world of darkness. For God had said to Abraham, “In thee shall all families of the earth be blessed” (Genesis 12:3).

2. What is the greatest responsibility of all?

The greatest responsibility of all is to communicate the saving gospel of Jesus Christ to a lost world.

3. Who must give to the cause of Global Missions?

Everyone must give to the cause of global missions. Giving oneself in prayer and fasting for the harvest or by giving his or her talents and abilities is a basic way of giving. Giving financially is another essential way to give. This may involve sacrifice, but should always be intentional to the cause of souls. Giving one's very life may also be required, as God calls and sees fit. Whatever the way, everyone should be giving.

4. What are some of the blessings that a local church can expect from God because of its faithful giving to support “Global Missions”?

The members can rejoice with great joy as reports come in from the field because they are involved with the fulfillment of the Great Commission of the Lord. Not only will their burden become greater for the foreign fields, but their burden will increase for the local community as well.

5. Who should be the first to give to the cause of missions in the local church? Why?

The pastor should be the first to give to the cause of missions as he leads by example. As the shepherd of that local assembly he casts the vision and leads the sheep by his life.

6. From where did Paul base his missionary journeys? **The church of Antioch**

7. What one qualification is the most important for the person seeking to go into the field of “Global Missions”? Why?

The call of God is the most important qualification because when bad circumstances, discouragement, or attacks of the devil come, you will continue if you know you are called.

8. What happened to Paul (Saul) while on the road to Damascus that set the course for his life?

While on the road to Damascus, Paul was struck with a great light, and he fell to his knees. He heard a voice from heaven talking to him, and he was given the commandment to “go” and kept going for Jesus his whole life.

9. Who accompanied Paul on his first missionary journey? **Barnabas**

10. Describe the plan that the local church should have for the support of world missions. (*Answers will vary but should include some of the following.*)

- One very effective way for the local church to support world missions is through Faith Promise. This involves a yearly commitment service that reminds the saints that God is the supplier of all our finances, and He should be involved in the decision of what we give annually. These are pledged monthly funds given into the local church treasury for the purpose of missions and they sponsor missionaries and missions endeavors around the globe.
- There should also be a time and place for special projects as mentioned by the missionaries of our church. These special projects keep the needs of others in the forefront of their minds, hearts and prayers also.
- The local church should also be regularly involved in praying for those missionaries who they support.
- The church should also keep track of what is happening in the fields where their funds are sent, along with the needs and problems of all missions endeavors. This will include the unreached nations, territories, and unreached people groups of the world.

Lesson 5 – “What Is a Missionary?”

1. Name some of the wrong concepts about missionaries discussed in this lesson.

Some wrong concepts about missionaries are:

- A missionary is not necessarily North American or European.
- Missionaries are not a guaranteed source of foreign income.
- Missionaries are not the “Papa” and “Mama” of the nationals.
- Missionaries are not perfect.
- Missionaries are not God.

2. What is the role of the church in sending out missionaries?

The church plays a vital role in sending out missionaries. The church recognizes their calling and lays their hands on them before sending them out. They pass through the hands of the church and are a representative of the church that sent them.

3. Why is faithfulness in spiritual as well as material matters an important qualification of a missionary?

Faithfulness in spiritual as well as material matters is an important qualification of a missionary because as a missionary they will be overseeing spiritual as well as material matters like finances, properties, etc. They will need to lead by example as well as Biblical teaching.

4. In what three ways did Paul refer to the call of God?

Paul referred to the call of God as:

- a. "The high calling of God"
- b. "Holy calling"
- c. "Heavenly calling"

5. Why did Jesus say that many are called but few are chosen?

The answer could be found in people's willingness to say yes to the call. God will use what has been made available to Him.

6. Who was the "son of consolation" and why was he called this?

Barnabas was the "Son of Consolation". This companion of Paul lived up to his name. heh sold his land, brought the money, and laid it at the apostle's feet. He held back nothing, but gave his all to the work of God.

7. What three things did Jesus require of those who would be His disciples?

Jesus required these things of those who would be His disciples:

- a. Let him deny himself.
- b. Let him take up his cross daily.
- c. Let him follow me (Luke 9:23).

8. List some problems a missionary might face in adjusting to a different culture.

Some problems likely faced by a missionary adjusting to a different culture might include:

- a. They may be frustrated in dealing with bureaucracy and a new government.
- b. They may find it difficult learning a new language.
- c. It may take them a long time to adjust to a new way of church order.
- d. There may be frustrations understanding different cultural ways of thinking.
- e. The new climate may be very strange to the missionary.
- f. The dietary changes may take a while to get used to.

9. When is it permissible to change a principle of the Word of God in order to adapt to a culture?

It is NEVER permissible to change a principle of the Word of God in order to adapt to a culture. God's Word does not change, and will apply to any culture everywhere in the world.

10. In your own words, describe what you think a missionary should be. (*Answers will vary but should include some of the following.*)

A missionary should always seek to glorify God while fulfilling His mission and vision for reaching a lost world. A missionary should be spiritual, just, respectful of other people and other cultures. They should not be selfish or ambitious but humble and putting others above themselves. They should seek to learn the language and understand the culture and ways of the people they are trying to reach with the gospel. A missionary must learn to be flexible, as his life in another culture may be genuinely frustrating. He will have to learn to follow the ways of his new home, and not expect things to be as he has always known them. He is living in a new world now. But even with his understanding of his new culture, he should not try to become like the people he lives with, but should strive to emulate Jesus in everything he does daily.

Lesson 6 – “What Are the Missionary’s Objectives?”

1. Why must we have a well-defined goal to see success?

We need a well-defined goal to see success because if you aim at nothing, you are sure to hit nothing. Every journey begins with a step. However, for that journey to end at the right destination, every following step must be in the right direction. For this reason, missionaries must have a clear concept of their own work as a missionary and of their proper relationship with the nationals.

2. What did Jesus state as being His purpose?

Jesus said, “Upon this rock I will build my church.” He came to seek and to save the lost (Luke 19:10) and to give His life as a ransom for many (Matthew 20:28).

3. Describe the biblical purpose of missions.

Jesus’ death on the cross paid the ransom for our sins, and His glorious resurrection insured it. After giving the Great Commission to His disciples, he went away to heaven. Ten days later, the Spirit of God gave birth to the church on the Day of Pentecost (Acts 2:1-4). This church would be the instrument which Jesus would use to accomplish His divine purpose of transmitting the saving gospel to all flesh. So the purpose of Jesus was to establish His Church and then the church would act as His body and as an extension of His ministry. So, the primary goal of every missionary should be to establish a New Testament church, based on the teachings and principles of the Word of God, in the country to which God has sent them.

4. What is meant by the term “apostolic doctrine”?

The word “doctrine” implies instruction or learning, both of which are the result of teaching. The apostolic doctrine is the instruction and teaching of the apostles. The message they preached was Acts 2:38, and included repentance, baptism by immersion in the name of Jesus for the remission of sins, and the receiving of the gift of the Holy Spirit with the initial evidence of speaking in an unknown language.

It also included much instruction on the way to live a holy, godly life in day to day existence.

5. What are some benefits of attending a Bible school?

- You receive excellent training by God-called, Spirit-filled teachers. It helps to develop you into a spiritual, soulwinning individual.
- You are in a controlled environment, geared towards learning more of the Word of God and how to live daily following His life principles.

6. Why is *on the job training* important?

Nothing takes the place of hands-on experience. Young or new ministers will benefit greatly by working closely with other, more mature ministers, who are wiser and more experienced. They can put their teaching into practice (2 Timothy 2:2).

7. Describe New Testament evangelism.

New Testament evangelism was practiced daily, from house to house, and was mainly one-on-one. There were larger gatherings, but the daily evangelism work was mostly individuals sharing the good news of what God had done in their lives and how to receive His precious gift of salvation from sin.

8. Give examples of personal evangelism in the Book of Acts.

- In Acts 20:20, Paul mentioned that while at Ephesus he taught them, “publicly and from house to house.”
- The Holy Ghost sent Peter to the house of Cornelius, and God poured out His Spirit (Acts 10).
- In Acts 16:13-15, a prayer meeting was taking place on a riverbank and Lydia of Thyatira was converted.
- After his miraculous release, Paul went to the house of the Philippian jailer where the jailer and his household were converted (Acts 16:25-34).
- After going to the house of one named Justus, Paul saw the conversion of many of the Corinthians, including, Crispus, the chief ruler of the synagogue (Acts 18:7-8).
- After being shipwrecked on the island of Melita (Malta), Paul entered the house where the father of the chief lay sick and healed him, and as a result, many others were blessed by the ministry of Paul (Acts 28:7-8).
- Philip was sent to the desert of Gaza on a venture of one-on-one personal evangelism. There he met the Ethiopian eunuch and a miraculous conversion took place (Acts 8:26-40).

9. Give examples of mass evangelism from the book of Acts.

- In Acts 2:38-41 three thousand people gladly received the preaching of Peter and were baptized in Jesus’ name.
- Acts 4:4 tells us that five thousand men believed and were converted.
- Acts 5:14 says multitudes were added to the Lord.

10. Name and briefly explain the three characteristics of an indigenous church.

The three characteristics of an indigenous church include:

- a. It is self-propagating – This means the church is expanding itself by the preaching of the gospel and evangelism of the lost.
- b. It is self-supporting – This means the necessary funds do not come from an outside source, but the people are practicing the stewardship principles laid down by God for His church. He is blessing their obedience, and even though poor, He is providing for all their needs according to His riches in glory.
- c. It is self-governing – This means the church produces and trains the needed leadership from among its own membership to lead the church in their nation.

Lesson 7 – “Indigenous Church Principles of the New Testament Church

1. What seemed to be Paul’s favorite analogy in describing the church?

Paul’s favorite analogy in describing the church was that of the body of Christ.

2. What two things must be kept in focus while working towards the establishment of an indigenous church?

While working towards an indigenous church it is vital to keep these two things in focus:

- a. The importance of a local church
- b. Every member has a responsibility

3. Give a clear, concise definition of the local church.

The local church is a living cell of the body of Christ working in unity, as an expression of the body of Christ to its community, and the present manifestation of the kingdom of God with power. It is a local assembly of believers.

4. What is the most convincing reason for the church to be self-propagating?

The most convincing reason for the church to be self-propagating is that NO ONE knows how to reach a nation like the people of that nation.

5. Why must self-government begin on the local level?

Self-government must begin on the local level because local churches form the base from which the national church will be organized. The establishment of strong local churches will in turn create the need for national church government and will also furnish the qualified personnel to staff this government. The local church will be the seedbed that produces workers and national leaders.

6. When should a new convert be introduced to responsibility in the church?

A new convert should be introduced to responsibility in the church almost immediately, shortly after conversion. This begins with an understanding of his personal responsibilities to the church and to God, and grows into a knowledge of ways he can work to help his local church become healthy and thriving.

7. Why is trust an important factor in self-government?

Trust is an important factor in the self-government of a church because trust is the oil that lubricates the wheels of relationships and organizations and keeps them working smoothly with a minimum amount of friction.

8. What is the plan of God for the support of the church?

Both the Old and New Testaments reveal that God's plan for the support of the ministry and the house of God is that of tithes and offerings. The tithe is for the support of the ministry and the offerings are for the building and upkeep of the house of God.

9. Name two necessary elements in spiritual development.

Two necessary elements in spiritual development are:

- a. Faith
- b. Sacrifice

10. If the pastor is supported by the missionary, what problems are likely to arise?

If the missionary supports the pastor, these problems are likely to arise:

- a. The pastor will feel responsible to the missionary and not his congregation.
- b. The congregation will not feel responsible to support and care properly for their pastor and his family.
- c. His congregation will look on him as being an employee of a foreign organization.
- d. He will lack the respect due him as a man of God and be seen as an agent of a foreign religion, preaching a strange doctrine because he receives a salary to do so.

Lesson 8 – “The Burden and the Vision for the Harvest”

1. What was the “meat” spoken of by Jesus in John 4:34?

His “meat” was to do the will of Him that sent Him and to finish His work.

2. What was the purpose of the incarnation?

The purpose of the incarnation of Jesus was that He came to preach the gospel to the poor, to heal the brokenhearted, to preach deliverance to the captives, and recovering of sight to the blind, to set at liberty them that are bruised. He came to seek and to save that which was lost. He came to give His life a ransom for many.

3. Why is a good understanding of the incarnation necessary?

A good understanding of the incarnation is necessary because until we understand this purpose, we cannot:

- Feel the burden for a lost world for which He died
- Sense the urgent need to go into the fields
- See the vision of a ripened harvest that waits

4. Explain what is meant by a “burden for the harvest”.

A burden for the harvest is a heavy weight on your heart to see lost souls saved.

This is both a general and a specific harvest we are expected to see – both home and far away in distant lands. It involves our own family members and closest friends

and neighbors, as well as people we have never seen in other cities in our nation and world.

5. Name four things that will help someone receive a burden.

Here are four things that will help someone receive a burden:

- a. Giving
- b. Praying
- c. Taking a new look at the crucifixion
- d. Looking on the fields – taking short trips overseas or doing research about other lands and peoples

6. Name some things that Jesus saw when He looked at people?

Four things that Jesus saw when He looked at people might include:

- a. Jesus saw their sufferings
- b. He saw their tears
- c. He saw their fears
- d. He saw their need for forgiveness
- e. He saw a desire for the Word of God
- f. He saw faith
- g. He saw them through eyes of compassion
- h. He saw people as sheep having no shepherd.
- i. He saw their need for repentance.

7. What is significant about Joel 2:28?

Joel 2:28 is significant because it is the greatest promise in the Bible pertaining to end-time harvest.

8. Define *vision* as it pertains to the church.

Vision as it pertains to the church is a clear and preferably mental image of the future of the church as its leadership believes it can and must be.

9. Explain the difference between *mission* and *vision*.

Missions describes why the church exists, while vision describes where the church is going in the future with the mission.

10. How do you receive a vision for the harvest?

You receive a vision for the harvest by:

- a. Looking within yourself: What do you feel?
- b. Looking behind you: What have you learned?
- c. Looking around you: What is happening to others?
- d. Looking ahead of you: What is the big picture?
- e. Looking above you: What does God expect of you?
- f. Looking beside you: What resources are available?

Lesson 9 – “What is the Missionary Call?”

1. What is the difference between the universal call of God to salvation and the call to service?

The difference between the universal call of God to salvation and the call to service is the call to salvation is for all. There is, however, a definite call to Christian service on a full-time basis, which would include apostles, prophets, evangelists, pastors, and teachers. This call is beyond salvation and not for all. All are called to witness, but not all are called to these specific Christian service needs.

2. What one characteristic seemed to dominate the life and calling of

- A. Abraham – Faith in God
- B. Moses – Obedience to God
- C. Gideon – Courage
- D. Elisha – Hard work
- E. Jeremiah – Burden/passion for his people
- F. Isaiah – Willingness/Availability
- G. Paul – Self-Denial/Personal sacrifice

3. List five prerequisites for receiving a call.

The five prerequisites for receiving a call are:

- a. And open mind
- b. An attentive ear
- c. A pure heart
- d. Busy hands
- e. Ready feet

4. Explain in your own words, how to recognize the call of God. (*Answers will vary, but should include some of the following.*)

You recognize the call of God on your life when you see:

- Curiosity – A curiosity about ministry
- Interest – a repeated interest in ministry and all it entails
- Understanding – an understanding of what the mission is and how you can accomplish your part
- Assurance – an assurance that you are walking in the right direction
- Conviction – a conviction that this is what you need to do
- Commitment – a commitment so great you are willing to leave all for the call
- Action - a willingness to take action and beginning to plan how to get to the place God has called you, actually going where God has called, even when it involves a major move

5. Write a paragraph and explain the calling of a missionary. (*Answers will vary but should include some of the following.*)

II Peter 1:5-10 speak of making our calling and election sure, and include some sound advice for all believers, but especially those who have a certain calling. These

verses include seven spiritual building blocks that will help with a sure foundation.

They include:

- a. Virtue
- b. Knowledge
- c. Temperance
- d. Patience
- e. Godliness
- f. Brotherly kindness
- g. Charity

These building blocks, added to the Spirit of God living in your heart and life will give a missionary a strong foundation for the difficulties and challenges he will face in a new world. The calling of a missionary is a special one, although the missionary is as human as the next saint of God. They need to be absolutely sure that God has spoken, and that they are following HIS voice, not anyone else's. They should be so convinced and sold out that they are willing to leave all for the cause of Christ. They should be committed to doing God's express will for their lives, and consecrated to the work God has called them to do. It requires consistency to follow a missions call – the consistency of trusting God daily for direction, grace and strength. They will require a teachable spirit, and a willingness to work and submit to authority in the land of their calling. A missionary call is not usually a quick work, but takes over the heart and mind of those who answer the call, usually for a lifetime. At least that is a distinct possibility, and should be considered strongly before beginning. A missionary needs to be flexible in all his dealings, and patient in every area of life. These are all admirable qualities in anyone, but vital to the life of a missionary and his work.

Lesson 10 – “What Are the Prerequisites of Being a Missionary and Doing Missionary Work?”

1. What does the *UPCI Global Missions Manual* state concerning the candidate for Global Missions service and the new birth experience?

The *UPCI Global Missions Manual* states: “The candidate shall have the personal experience of full New Testament salvation according to our fundamental doctrine (Acts 2:38), namely, repentance of sins, baptism in water in the name of Jesus Christ for the remission of sins and the receiving of the gift of the Holy Ghost, evidenced by speaking with other tongues as the Spirit gives utterance. Said candidates must believe this to be essential to salvation.”

2. Name some wrong motives for entering Global Missions service.
 - a. The desire to travel
 - b. Seeking personal glory
 - c. Seeking freedom from authority
 - d. Ineffectiveness at home

3. Describe the correct motive for entering Global Missions service.
The proper motivation is the call of God with a sincere desire to fulfill the will of God by reaching a lost world.
4. Explain why a burden is a prerequisite to Global Missions service.
A burden is a prerequisite to Global Missions service because a burden is needed to leave behind familiar comforts, and search for those precious lost souls for which Christ died. This burden will not leave them at peace until they have brought that which was lost within reach of the compassionate Savior.
5. Name five areas of faithfulness in the church that are important prerequisites to Global Missions service.
 - a. Faithfulness to the local church and pastor
 - b. Faithfulness to the organization with which he works
 - c. Faithfulness to live a consistent, consecrated life of service to God
 - d. Faithful in stewardship of time, talents, treasure, temple, testimony and tongue
 - e. Faithfulness in a personal prayer life
6. Why is soundness in doctrine important?
Soundness in doctrine is essential in global missions service as a missionary must be well settled in what he believes. It is certain that he will encounter strange doctrines on the field. Before he can effectively preach and teach the apostolic doctrine, he must first believe it himself.
7. What should be the primary objective of every missionary?
The primary objective of every missionary should be to establish in the country of his labor, the New Testament church based on the practice of New Testament church principles.
8. What is the two-fold responsibility of every Christian including the missionary?
The two-fold responsibility of every Christian, and especially the missionary is:
 - a. Responsibility to the Lord to preach His gospel, bringing the message to the world for which He died
 - b. The responsibility to properly use the authority given him by God to share the gospel to a lost world
9. What is the usual result of the abuse of authority in the church?
The usual result of the abuse of authority in the church will bring spiritual injury and death to those involved, and especially to those abused, sometimes to the abuser also.
10. What is the key word to working in harmony with others?
The key word to working in harmony with others is **TEAMWORK**.
11. Name some changes that can be difficult for the missionary on the foreign field.
Some of the changes that can be difficult for the missionary on the foreign field are:
 - a. Having a lower standard of living than his own or that he is used to, can be difficult. Even if this lower standard is for the cause of Christ, it can take a toll.

- b. It is likely that the food and eating habits of the people of the land to which he is called will be different, and can cause difficulty as well as possible health issues.
 - c. Many times the climate will be different from at home, and can also cause difficulty,, and sometimes health issues.
 - d. The missionary can expect language barriers, social differences, and traditions other than his own.
12. Why is it important for the person who feels the call of God to develop leadership skills?
- It is important for the person who feels the call of God to develop leadership skills because he must have the ability to lead people to accomplish his task. His ability to lead people in the right direction will determine the success or failure of his mission.

Lesson 11 – “What are the Objectives of Global Missions, UPCI?”

1. Why must we as a church have a clearly defined objective?
We as a church must always have a clearly defined objective because motion and activity are not always evidence of true progress but rather at times only show our busyness. It all depends upon the direction in which we are actually moving. We must have and follow a set of clearly defined objectives that will help us to maintain movement in the right direction.
2. This lesson gives five questions that help to determine our objectives as an organization. List these five questions and give the answers to each.
 - 1) What does God want us to do? He wants us to preach the gospel to every soul.
 - 2) Whom are we trying to reach? All humanity, including every nation, tribe, and group.
 - 3) How are we going to accomplish this? By starting churches of truth both at home and abroad, and by sending laborers into the harvest field. We will carry the gospel to the whole world, and help establish, self-supporting, self-governing, and self-propagating churches.
 - 4) Where is our geographical target? The whole of North America and every nation of the world.
 - 5) What results do we anticipate? We anticipate worldwide revival, God confirming His Word around the globe with signs following his believers. To create, by the power of the Word of God, the working of His Spirit, a love for TRUTH and HOLINESS. This love will bind the church to the heart of God and produce the bride of Christ from among every nation, tribe, and tongue in the whole world.
3. State the purpose of the formation of the United Pentecostal Church International according to the *Manual*.
The purpose is “to preach the gospel of Christ Jesus; to publish and distribute religious literature; to establish new churches; to send forth missionaries; to

perform any other duties connected with religious work, and to help in any way possible to meet the needs of local churches.

4. State the objective of the United Pentecostal Church International in organizing Global Missions.

The objective of the UPCI in organizing Global Missions is:

To proclaim the whole gospel to the whole world by sending forth God-called men and women in obedience to the Great Commission, so seek out and to carry the gospel to the whole world, and to help establish self-supporting, self-governing, and self-propagating national churches.

5. What is the message of Mark 16:15?

“Go ye into all the world and preach the gospel to every creature” (Mark 16:15).

6. What are the three basic characteristics of an indigenous church?

The three basic characteristics of an indigenous church are that the church is:

- a. Self-supporting
- b. Self-governing
- c. Self-propagating

7. What is the ultimate goal and aim of the United Pentecostal Church International?

The ultimate goal of Global Missions is to prepare the church for the coming of Jesus Christ for His bride.

8. What is the fundamental doctrine that must be taught by every missionary of the United Pentecostal Church International? Why?

- The fundamental doctrine that must be taught by every missionary of UPCI is:
- The oneness of the Godhead in Jesus Christ
- The repentance of all sin
- Baptism by immersion in the name of Jesus Christ for the remission of sin
- The receiving of the Holy Ghost with the initial sign of speaking in other tongues as the Spirit gives utterance
- After initial salvation one must follow peace with all men and holiness, without which no man shall see God.

This must be taught because it is the real message of salvation that needs to be shared and lived globally.

9. In your own words, state the five objectives of Global Missions.

- a. To send God-called missionaries into the whole world to preach the gospel of the kingdom to every nation and creature.
- b. To train national workers and ministers that they might, in fulfillment of the Great Commission, be able to evangelize and give leadership to the churches among their own people and in missionary outreach to other nations.
- c. To produce under God, self-governing, self-propagating, and self-supporting national churches in every country according to the apostolic pattern.
- d. To establish an international fellowship of the United Pentecostal Church. National churches shall be encouraged to maintain the closest fraternal

fellowship with the UPCI in the United States and Canada and with the United Pentecostal Churches worldwide.

- e. To create, by the power of the Word of God and the working of the Holy Spirit, a love for truth and holiness. This love will bind the church to the heart of God and produce the bride of Christ from among every nation, tribe and tongue in the whole world (Revelation 5:9).

10. Explain the following statement: “The whole gospel to the whole world by the whole church.”

The whole gospel is the whole Acts 2:38 message of Repentance, Jesus name baptism, and the receiving of the Holy Ghost plus a holy life after conversion. The whole world is every nation, tribe, language, and people group in existence. The whole church is every local assembly worldwide and every missionary and national worker.

Lesson 12 – “What is the Structure of Global Missions?”

1. Why are the gifts of helps and governments necessary in the church?

God established these gifts in the church to fill a need. They are necessary for the daily operation and continuation of the work of the church on earth. They are for the purpose of administration.

2. List the members that comprise the Global Missions Board, UPCI.

- a. The General Director of Global Missions
- b. The Secretary of Global Missions
- c. The Director of Promotions
- d. The Director of Education and Short-Term Missions
- e. Five (or 6) Regional Directors
- f. Nine Pastoral Members
- g. Two District Directors

3. Describe briefly the duties of the Global Missions Board.

The Global Missions Board is responsible for all world missionary activities of the UPCI, both in North America and on the various missions fields, in accordance with the Global Missions Policy under supervision of the General Conference and General Board of the UPCI.

4. List the four members of the Global Missions Board that make up the Global Missions Administrative Committee.

- a. General Director of Global Missions
- b. Secretary of Global Missions
- c. Director of Promotion
- d. Director of Education/Short-Term Missions

5. What is the difference in the operation of the Global Missions Administrative Committee and the Global Missions Board?

The difference in the operation of the GMAC and the GMB is that the GMAC has authority to act in all matters that do not specifically require action by the GMB. As all committee members are at World Headquarters in (Weldon Spring, MO, USA), the committee counsel is readily available for such decisions. This relieves much of the detail work of day-to-day operations of missionaries from the GMB.

6. Who chairs the meetings of the GMAC and the GMB?

The General Director of Global Missions

7. What are the basic duties of the secretary of Global Missions?

The Secretary of Global Missions serves as secretary to the Global Missions Board. He also keeps proper financial records of Global Missions and oversees all financial aspects of the PIM program. He supervises the disbursement of funds as authorized; the preparation of necessary documents as required; the processing of missionary applications; and fulfills such other duties as may be deemed necessary, especially by the General Director of Global Missions.

8. What are the basic duties of the Director of Promotions?

The Director of Promotions is responsible for keeping the church in North America informed, challenged, and involved in fulfilling the Great Commission. He coordinates the missionary's deputation and missionary conferences as well as various other tasks.

9. Who has the responsibility and oversight of the Bible school training programs for all foreign fields?

Director of Education/Short-Term Missions

10. Name the six regions of the world as divided by Global Missions.

- a. Asia
- b. Pacific
- c. Central America/Caribbean
- d. South America
- e. Africa (south of the Sahara Desert)
- f. Europe and the Middle East (including the countries of Africa bordering the Mediterranean Sea)

Lesson 13 – “What is the Missionary’s Role in the National Church in Its Beginning?”

1. Identify the original point of reference for this study of Global Missions.

The Book of Acts in the New Testament of the Bible is the original point of reference for this study of Global Missions.

2. Describe the message, which must be at the foundation of the church.

The message which must be at the foundation of the church: the death, burial, and resurrection of Jesus Christ, as found in Acts 2:38, is the only plan of salvation. The belief in the full deity of Jesus Christ, and knowing there is one Lord, one Faith,

and one Baptism, in one body of Christ – the church – must be deeply implanted into the hearts of the people with a Faith in God and the love of God and our fellow man as the message we share with the whole world.

3. What should the foundation look like?

The foundation should look like the original plan of salvation as found in the book of Acts and portrayed in the lives of the early church recorded there.

4. What is the deciding factor for the future growth and development of the church?

The deciding factor for the future growth and development of the church is the strength of the foundation of God's church.

5. What should be the natural result of the preaching of the gospel in a new area? Why?

The natural result of the preaching of the gospel in a new area should be the establishment of a New Testament church because it is the plowing and planting of the Word in hope of a harvest. That will be the natural result because New Testament evangelism must have as its goal the establishment of the New Testament church.

6. Name two important areas of the work of a missionary church planter.

Two important areas of the work of a missionary church planter are:

- a. Evangelizing the unconverted
- b. Teaching the converts and training national workers and leaders.

7. Explain why the work of a missionary can be compared to the scaffolding of a building.

The scaffolding is not to be considered a permanent part of the building. The scaffolding is part of a transitory aspect of building. Its purpose is to give the support needed to hold the permanent materials in place and in form until they have gained the strength to stand alone. Once this has happened, it will be removed and moved to the next building. The missionary is there to provide support until the Work can stand on its own.

8. Name some things that the missionary must know about support of the national church.

Some of the major things a missionary must know about support of the national church are:

- a. Know when support is needed.
- b. Know what kind of support is needed.
- c. Know how much support is needed.
- d. Know when support can be removed.
- e. Know what support can be removed.
- f. Know how to remove the support.

9. Describe the threefold relationship that the missionary must maintain.

The missionary must maintain a relationship with

- a. The Lord

- b. The people
 - c. The mission that he was sent to accomplish
10. If the founding missionary has not built on indigenous church principles, what are some problems that the succeeding missionary may face?
- Some of the problems faced by a missionary who follow a founding missionary who did not build on indigenous church principles are:
- a. The nationals may be overly dependent on foreign finances.
 - b. There may not be proper national leadership.
 - c. The Work and the Nationals may not know how to stand on their own.
 - d. Evangelism may not be a priority with the national church, but survival is.
 - e. The dependence on outside support of whatever type weakens the spiritual and moral fiber of the church.
 - f. The dependence on outside support kills the initiative of the members and dulls their senses of responsibility.
 - g. People must be trained in independence rather than dependence.

Lesson 14 – “What is the Missionary’s Role in the Indigenous Church?”

1. Why should a missionary not hold a position that a national is able to fill?
A missionary should not hold a position that a national is able to fill because his role should be that of a counselor and advisor. He should allow others to grow in leadership. From the beginning, the missionary will need to pay close attention to those nationals who show leadership abilities. The missionary should not hesitate to delegate responsibilities to them. Then they must be given the authority and the opportunity to carry out those responsibilities.
2. Should national leaders be required to measure up to the personal desires of the missionary? Explain.
God will always raise up capable men to match the needs of His church in any generation. This is true regardless of location, culture, or tradition. God will always have a certain man for a certain task at a certain time in His kingdom. These national leaders should NOT be required to measure up to the personal desires of the missionary. The missionary is not there to change the culture but rather to establish the New Testament church, so he should give leadership training top priority in order to equip these men to do the work efficiently. Mistakes will be made, but valuable experience will be gained also.
3. Is it possible to benefit from mistakes that have been made? Explain.
People learn from mistakes. At times, the missionary may even find it necessary to allow the maturing leaders to make some mistakes in order to avoid the risk of greater errors in the future.
4. Describe the atmosphere that must exist between the missionary and the nationals.

At all times and in all things, the Spirit of God must direct every decision and action. A spiritual atmosphere of love, hope, patience, faith, and trust must be cultivated between the missionary and the nationals. This is the breeding ground of success in the national church.

5. Why will the missionary's role have changed very little in the self-propagating church as compared to his early days of involvement with the work?

In the self-propagating church, the role of the missionary will change very little from that of his early days of involvement in the national church. He is still called of God, and he is responsible to preach the gospel to all men. He is still to practice, teach, and promote evangelism in a self-propagating church.

6. What are some important things to remember about the promotion of evangelism?
- Evangelism should continue to occupy a position of top priority for the missionary personally.
 - He must maintain a desire to see the lost saved and show this by his personal involvement in evangelism.
 - He may not be as involved as in early days, but his present and his voice will be very encouraging and motivating whenever his involvement is possible.
 - The promotion of evangelism should be made at every level of the work, starting with the new convert.
 - Every individual must be taught that he or she has a responsibility to reach lost souls.

7. Explain in your own words II Timothy 2:2.

(Explanations will vary but should be a paraphrase of this verse.)

“And the things that thou hast heard of me among many witnesses, the same commit thou to faithful men, who shall be able to teach others also.”

Here is one example:

“The things that I have taught you and poured into you, teach and pour those things into faithful men, who can then teach those things to others.”

8. Name the two necessary elements for achieving the goal of self-support in the national church.

The two necessary elements for achieving the goal of self-support in the national and local church are:

- a. The biblical plan of tithes and offerings must be taught and practiced from the beginning of every local church.
 - b. Faithful stewardship must be required on every level of the church.
9. Explain how the use of foreign funds in the national church by the missionary can weaken the church rather than strengthen it.

The use of foreign funds in the national church by the missionary can weaken the church because:

- This teaches dependence on someone other than God for the growth and flourishing of the church, locally and nationally. The people need to take ownership and responsibility for their church from the very beginning, no matter how small those beginnings are.
 - The use of foreign funds by a national church can cause bad stewardship on their part because the money is not theirs. People all over the world tend to be more careful with the spending of their own money, than when handling other's money.
10. Describe the role of the missionary in the self-supporting church.
- Missionary should still be involved with the Bible school and foreign funds would still be appropriate to help when needed.
 - He should maintain the oversight of mission funds coming from mission sources.
 - He may also continue helping in the tasks of evangelizing new territories, the training of workers, and literature publication until the national church can bear these responsibilities

Lesson 15 – “Keep the Main Thing the Main Thing”

1. Define the mission of the church in one statement.
“Go ye into all the world and preach the gospel to every creature” (Mark 16:15). This one statement defines the mission of the whole church. It is a mission of going into the entire world in order to preach the gospel to all people everywhere.
2. State the four deceptions that Satan attempts to spread into missions work.
 - a. How can we preach the gospel to someone with an empty stomach?
 - b. Humanitarian work is the main work and mission of the church.
 - c. Social work in missions is equal to the preaching of the gospel.
 - d. They will not listen to the gospel until we offer them something else first.
3. What is the ultimate purpose of these deceptions?
These deceptions bring confusion and change the focus of the church away from its true purpose.
4. Should missions work be involved with the feeding of the hungry? When and how?
Preaching, teaching, and reaching should be the top priority in missions work. There is a place to help with physical needs if you can, but that should not be the top priority.
5. Can the needs of people be met through the preaching of the gospel? How?
The needs of people are met through the preaching of the gospel because the preaching of the gospel deals with the physical and spiritual needs of humanity. This is possible because the gospel releases the power to transform broken lives, heals the hurt of people, brings healing and deliverance, and sets people free from misery and pain.

6. From Luke 4:18-19, list the six areas of ministry mentioned by Jesus.
The six areas of ministry mentioned by Jesus in Luke 4:18-19 are:
 - a. To preach the gospel to the poor
 - b. To heal the brokenhearted
 - c. To preach deliverance to the captives
 - d. To preach recovering of sight to the blind
 - e. To set at liberty them that are bruised
 - f. To preach the acceptable year of the Lord
7. What is meant by “preach the acceptable year of the Lord”?
“To preach the acceptable year of the Lord” is referring to the year of jubilee. This was the year of release or *jubilee*. This was to be an acceptable year to servants who were then set at liberty, to debtors against whom all actions were dropped, and to those who had mortgaged their lands, for in this year the lands were returned to them. This jubilee trumpet was and is to be sounded by the preaching of the gospel.
8. What is at the very root of this world’s misery and suffering and how must it be dealt with?
At the root of this world’s problems is sin and the gospel of Jesus Christ is the remedy for all sin.
9. Why did the multitudes follow Jesus during His ministry on earth?
The multitudes followed Jesus during His ministry not just for the miracles, but also for the loaves and fishes.
10. Explain the value of a soul.
In Mark 8:36, Jesus spoke of the value of “a man”. He said that if a man were to gain all the wealth, land, houses, cars, or clothes in the whole world and then lose his soul, all would be in vain. It is impossible to estimate the value of a soul by measures of this world’s goods. The true value of one soul can be seen in the fact that Jesus shed His precious blood to redeem that soul from eternal destruction (I Peter 1:18-19).

Lesson 16 – “Tactics Satan Uses to Keep Missions Off Balance

1. Explain the mother-daughter concept of the New Testament Church.
The mother-daughter concept of the New Testament church is more in line with the model of the Book of Acts church. For example, the church at Jerusalem could easily be considered as the mother church from which other daughter churches were established. When problems arose, they were brought to Jerusalem for a final judgment (Acts 15:1-31).
2. How does depending on foreign support hinder the work of missions?
Depending on foreign support hinders the work of missions because foreign funds are always limited, but God’s funds are unlimited. If the national church depends too much on foreign funds, its growth and development will be limited. It also

hinders financial independence. The Bible clearly speaks of the promised blessings of God to those who give to and support the work of His church in the earth. Malachi 3:10; Luke 6:38; Acts 20:35; II Corinthians 9:7; and Matthew 6:33 are all passages that speak of these promises of blessing. The promise is to whoever believes and obeys the principles mentioned, no matter where they come from. Failure to act upon these scriptural principles can be viewed as an act of doubt or rebellion, both of which are sin. God's plan for His church is such that if the people will obey the principles of His Word in giving, he will bless them in ways that will surpass their imagination. When His principles are practiced, His promises will be accomplished!

3. Why has God blessed the North American church?

God blesses the one that gives. God has abundantly blessed the North American church because she has consistently given through the years for the advancement of the kingdom of God in the earth. This is not a special favor that God has granted, but rather in keeping with the promise of His Word. He will do the same thing in any nation and among any ethnic group.

4. What happened in Acts 6:1-7? Why?

Acts 6:1-7 tells the story of how the early church began to grow, and the ministering to the needs of the people became a larger task. This moved the apostles to appoint deacons to fulfill the needed ministry of service so that they wouldn't have to leave the Word of God and so that they could give themselves continually to prayer, and to the ministry of the Word.

5. Why is time one of the missionary's most valuable assets?

Time is one of the missionary's most valuable assets because wise use of time in missions means "souls saved or souls lost." The missionary must set and follow priorities because his work of preaching, teaching, and training is of such eternal importance that he cannot afford to be sidetracked. He must use his time in the most efficient way possible to accomplish his mission.

6. Why should the missionary leave the tasks of baptisms, weddings, funerals, and so forth to the national pastors?

- The missionary should leave the normal, everyday tasks of a pastor to the national pastors because he wants to encourage the people to look to their pastors for spiritual guidance and to allow the pastors to feel their responsibilities toward their own people.
- Spiritual relationships are established between a convert and the person who baptizes them or is praying with them when the Holy Ghost falls.
- Weddings, funerals, and baby dedications are a special opportunity for a pastor to make a lasting impression on individuals, families and entire communities.

7. What is a good rule for the missionary to follow concerning leadership positions in the national church?

The missionary should not fill any position in the national church that a national can fill themselves. Rarely should the missionary accept the responsibility to pastor a local church and that only briefly until a national pastor can be trained and installed. Teaching in the Bible school is one of the most influential activities for the missionary. This may be one of the areas of longest involvement on the mission field. However, this task should also be turned over to a national as soon as the proper training is received.

8. What are some common results of the preaching of the gospel regardless of the culture?

Some common results of the preaching of the gospel, no matter the culture are:

- a. The preaching of repentance will produce repentance among those who hear.
- b. Preaching baptism will result in people being baptized.
- c. The preaching of the promise of the Holy Ghost will result in people receiving the Holy Ghost.

9. In what ways may cultural differences affect the church?

Cultural differences may affect the way the church worships, or the length of services. These differences are not wrong, just because they are not what the missionary is accustomed to. Presenting the gospel in a familiar vehicle may be the means of getting the attention of the people you are trying to reach.

10. What are the “unsearchable riches of Christ”?

The “unsearchable riches of Christ” refers to the message of the gospel that brings eternal salvation and deliverance to an otherwise lost soul.

Lesson 17 – “The Missionary as a Steward”

1. What is the indispensable word in the practice of stewardship?

The indispensable word in the practice of stewardship is *faithful*, in the sense of being trustworthy.

2. Name at least three essential characteristics of a good steward.

The three vital characteristics of a good steward are:

- a. Faithfulness
- b. Blamelessness
- c. Honesty

3. What are the two aspects of the missionary’s accountability?

- a. He is accountable to his sending churches and organization.
- b. He is also accountable to God who called him.

4. What is the best way to maintain an equitable form of accountability?

The best way to maintain an equitable form of accountability is through clear, precise, and regular reports (communication).

5. What is the best way to remove all fear of accountability?

The best way to remove all fear of accountability is by being honest.

6. How should the missionary handle all designated offerings?

The missionary should be sure that all designated offerings are handled with care and respect for the wishes of the person who donated. Once received, the funds must be guarded in security until the day of their use and then a clear, precise, and complete report made as to the disbursement of these funds. If there are funds remaining after the completion of the project, there should be some communication between the missionary and his overseers as to what will be done with the excess funds.

7. Why is teaching in property management needed?

- Teaching in property management is needed to make sure the funds invested in property is not wasted. Whether the funds come from foreign or national sources, this is of utmost importance for the continued development and security of the future of the national church.
- How sad it is, after people have given sacrificially, and a good parcel of land and/or buildings purchased, only to lose all because proper measures were not taken to obtain a clear set of documents showing ownership.
- Or, after having built a nice, attractive building, only to let it deteriorate after a few years because of the lack of simple maintenance practices such as painting and making needed repairs.
- These and many other costly mistakes can be completely avoided by properly training national how to manage and maintain properties and facilities.
- This is practical Christian stewardship that must not be neglected.

8. Explain the importance of time as it relates to the harvest.

It takes time to make disciples out of sinners. It takes time to establish a church. It takes time to teach and train pastors and ministers of the gospel. Therefore, souls saved or lost depend upon how wisely time is used. Wasted time equals wasted harvest.

9. What is meant by “redeeming the time”?

“Redeeming the time” basically means to make the most of your time and don’t waste it.

10. Name some helpful guidelines for efficient time management .

- a. Identify the primary objective.
- b. Analyze how time is spent.
- c. Eliminate activities that waste time.
- d. Identify proper priorities
- e. Delegate whenever possible.
- f. Practice self-discipline.
- g. Plan work schedules and calendars.

11. What are some things that will help the missionary exercise good stewardship as pertains to his ministry of the Word of God?

Some important things that will help the missionary exercise good stewardship as pertains to his ministry of the Word of God are:

- a. Prayer – Prayer always precedes ministry. I Thessalonians 5:17 states, “Pray without ceasing.” This simply means regularly, faithfully, and daily, because prayer helps to strengthen your faith. “Building up yourselves on your most holy faith, praying in the Holy Ghost” (Jude 20).
- b. Study – Paul told Timothy, “Study to shew thyself approved unto God, a workman that needeth not to be ashamed, rightly dividing the word of truth” (II Timothy 2:15). It matters very much how the Word of God is presented. The missionary must be well educated in the Word of God in order to preach or teach to the people what is needed in a timely and appropriate way. That is “rightly dividing the word of truth.” Studying is an essential part of preparation and preparation always precedes blessing. The time one spends in preparation by studying the Word of God is not wasted.
- c. Preaching/Teaching – A good rule for a minister of the gospel to follow throughout his ministry is: “Never be satisfied to give anything less than your very best.” Whether it is to few or many, kings or beggars, educated or illiterate, to members of parliament or to villagers, as a steward of God he should give his best without respect of persons (James 2:1-9). It will require the very best possible to share the great mysteries of God with lost souls, and missionaries must be blameless.

12. What is a good rule for a minister of the gospel to follow throughout his ministry?

A good rule for a minister of the gospel to follow throughout his ministry is: “Never be satisfied to give anything less than your very best.”

Lesson 18 – “A Full Circle of Missions”

1. Explain the basic principle of reproduction as it relates to the church and missions. A basic fact of life is that a healthy body has a God-given potential to reproduce itself. The church has this same God-given ability. Life begets life. The goal of every local assembly and every national church organization should be to reproduce itself in another area or nation where the gospel has not been preached.
2. What does the vision of John, found in Revelation 7:9-10, have to do with missions? These people are the raptured church praising God in heaven. They came from every nation, every race, every tribe, and every language in the earth. They are there because the gospel was preached to them by those called and sent by God unto every nation, race, tribe, and language.
3. In your own words, explain what is meant by a “full circle” of missions work. A “full circle” of missions work is accomplished when the national church, which was originally started as a missions church, gives birth to a mission of its own. This church not only maintains itself, but also generates other churches in other

cultures. This simply means that the national church is sending or helping to send missionaries from their nation into other nations to preach the gospel and establish the New Testament church.

4. Describe the following:

- A. The “90-degree” missions program – the 90-degree program is that of sending out missionaries to a certain group of people to preach the gospel, convert them to Christianity, and train them to plant churches.
- B. The “180-degree” missions program – the 180 degree missions program sees the seed of the Word bearing fruit. Nationals are trained, and in turn are reaching and pastoring their own people. An evangelism program using the nationals and a training program has been incorporated. Although the national church is beginning to govern itself somewhat, it is still under the supervision and care of the mission.
- C. The “270-degree” missions program – The church has now become nationalized and is taking care of its own needs. It is self-supporting. It is reproducing itself and has trained national leaders who are governing its own affairs. The missionary may be involved with the Bible school and training program. The national church is growing and reaching into new regions but only within the borders of its own nation.
- D. The “360-degree” missions program – This is the “full circle” church that is accomplished when the national church, which was originally started as a missions church, gives birth to a mission of its own. It is generating other churches in other nations and cultures.

5. What is meant by the term “missions-minded church”?

It is a church that is heavily involved in missions, both in giving and sending laborers. It is sending or helping to send missionaries from their nation into other nations to preach the gospel and establish the New Testament church in a new place.

6. Give some important facts about the church at Antioch.

- Antioch was the first church founded among the Gentiles.
- It was a multi-cultural church.
- The disciples were first called Christians at Antioch.
- Antioch was a church that gave generously.
- Antioch was the place of departure of the first, second, and third missionary journeys of Paul.
- It was a spiritual church where the Holy Ghost could and did speak.
- It was from Antioch that the first missionaries were sent out (Paul and Barnabas). It was a missions-minded church.

7. Why do we say that Antioch represented a “full circle” of missions?

We say that Antioch represented a “full circle” of missions because Antioch was founded as a missions work but in time became involved in the sending of missionaries to preach the gospel and establish the church in the regions beyond.

8. Why do you think Paul based his missionary journeys from Antioch?

Paul probably based his missionary journeys from Antioch because they were one of his biggest supporters and he knew he could have a safe base there and that the people at Antioch loved, supported and prayed for him.

9. What is the responsibility of the pastor of every local church to the congregation regarding world missions?

- Every pastor has the responsibility to penetrate his congregation with a vision for missions. This can be done by:
- Sharing with the saints, information from mission fields such as reports from missionaries which can be received from Global Missions.
- People informed will be people concerned. Every church should establish the practice of receiving regular missions offerings.
- Praying for missionaries and unevangelized nations should be given an important place in the local church.
- Looking at the conditions and needs of the foreign fields will help to create the needed burden and concern for the lost in distant lands.

10. What instructions did Jesus give in John 4:35?

Jesus instructed His disciples in John 4:35 to “Life up your eyes, and look on the fields; for they are white already to harvest.”