

## EVANGELISM

### YEAR ONE - TERM ONE

#### QUIZ SIX

1. Where should we begin to share Christ and why?  
We begin at home. We first share the truth where we are and with those closest to us (our area of influence).  
"If a person's Christianity is not believable at home, then there is no sense taking it on the road" (Acts Commentary, Page 10).
2. Give two scriptures to prove that we should go everywhere to preach the Gospel.
  - a. "Therefore they that were scattered abroad went everywhere preaching the word" (Acts 8:4)
  - b. "And they went forth, and preached everywhere, the Lord working with them, and confirming the word with signs following. Amen" (Mark 16:20).
3. What was Paul's church planting strategy and what advice does Rev. Richardson give in line with this plan? Through out Paul's ministry, he planted churches in cities. He was looking beyond the city to the surrounding region. These cities were strategically located on major trade routes. Why? ① Cities are open to change, ② Cities have many resources including people, ③ Cities have potential for contact with the surrounding region and quickening the sharing of the gospel with the masses. According to Rev Richardson, we should train men to meet the challenge of a new day. He continued "Rural evangelism is needed in many areas. However more and more of the population are no longer in villages, but in large metropolitan cities (continue)".
4. Why is it good to plant churches in cities?
  - a. Cities are open to change
  - b. Have the necessary resources (including people).
  - c. Have potential for contact with the surrounding region and quickening the sharing of the gospel with the masses.
5. Explain what the 4/14 window is.  
Children between the ages of 4 and 14 constitutes the 4/14 window. They are called 4/14 window because 86% of people who become Christians do so between the ages of 4 and 14 and they are good resource in reaching the 10/40 window.

3 Continued- How will we meet the challenge? If we are going to reach the people, we will have to go to where they are.

6. What farming principles do farmers claim never change? 10

- a. Everyone can be involved in the harvest work.
- b. Different seeds grow at varying speeds. Some take longer than others
- c. There are seasons for planting and harvesting. If you don't reap in time the harvest will be lost.
- d. Plant when the soil is fertile
- e. The harvest varies according to the climate involved.

7. Who are the three (3) classes of people that Jesus identified when sending His 6 disciples?

- a. Jews
- b. Samaritans (They were harvested in Acts 8)
- c. Gentiles (their harvest began with ~~Cert~~ Cornelius in Acts 10)

8. A Biblical example of someone who was resistant to the Gospel becoming receptive is Saul. Several things can be learned from Saul's experience. Give three (3) of them. 6

- a. God draws people to Himself (John 6:44)
- b. People move from being resistance to receptive at different speed.
- c. One never knows the true heart of a person. It is difficult for the Christians to believe that Paul had been changed.

9. Who were the three (3) types of people Paul met in the synagogue? 6

- x a. God draws people to Himself (John 6:44).
- x b. People move from being resistant to receptive at different speed.
- x c. One never knows the true heart of a person. It was difficult for the Christians to believe that Paul had been changed.

10. As the farmer needs the seed, so the evangelist also needs the Word of God. Give three 6 (3) reasons why.

- a. It is the power needed to move the sinner (Hebrews 4:12).
- b. It is the seed that will reproduce (Isaiah 55:11)

- c. It is the only basic that can answer the excuses of sinners (Romans 1:20).
11. What is the difference between Principles and Methods? 18

a. Principles:

- i They do not change from age to age
- ii If they are of God, they are transcultural (for all cultures).
- iii They work in advanced society and in primitive cultures.
- iv They apply to all people, everywhere, in all situations, and throughout all time.
- v They lead to success in ministry.

b. Methods:

- i They work because principles are behind them.
- ii They are built on basic principles
- iii They change local applications to the unchanging universal principles.
- iv They change according to culture, location, circumstance and time.