

Name:

Level:  AMP  Intermediate  Career

508 Indigenous Church and Leadership Development

Chapter Review Questions

Lesson 1:

1. What is meant by the term “missionary”?
2. In the beginning and developing the national church, care must be taken to establish what four (4) things?
3. What is meant by the term “indigenous”?
4. What quote by Ghana’s former ambassador to the United States (The honorable Ekow Spio-Garbah explains the need in United States foreign aid policy and also applies to national churches everywhere?
5. List four (4) of the six vital principles of church growth and organization within the national indigenous church that this lesson gives.
6. Identify and describe the three (3) levels of maturity in the relationship between the missionary and a national church.
7. Explain the following statement: “At some point, the leadership style of the missionary shifts from ‘direct’ to ‘indirect’ leadership.”
8. List and define the four (4) stages of development in the national church as suggested by missionary Steve Shirley.
9. Identify and explain the ideal post-nationalization missionary role.
10. Describe two (2) possible scenarios for turning the work over to national leadership.

Lesson 2:

1. Using this source as a guide, what number should the population have reached by now?
2. Explain the difference between principles and methods.
3. Using the following Scripture passages to show the progressive order for the expansion of the church:  
   1.) Acts 2:7:        
   2.) Acts 8:1-4:        
   3.) Acts 8:5-25:        
   4.) Acts 8:26:
4. Support this statement with a Scriptural explanation: “If the Gospel seed is properly planted, it will produce an indigenous church in any village, town, city or nation upon the face of the earth.”
5. Why is training essential for every level of growing a church?
6. “The church must produce its own leaders.” Support this statement with both natural and spiritual reasons.
7. List and explain at least five (5) reasons we should work to establish self-supporting churches.
8. Explain by example, how the exercise of authority or privilege, with the neglect of responsibility, leads to false concepts of reality.

Lesson 3:

1. What is meant by the slogan, “The Whole Gospel to the Whole World, by the Whole Church”?
2. List and explain three (3) simple questions that bring out the importance of Revelation 7:9-10 in relation to world missions.
3. Name and explain each of the four (4) facets of the “full circle” missions program.
4. Which New Testament church is a model of the 360-degree church?         
   Give at least four (4) facts about this church that support your choice of a 360-degree church.
5. Which New Testament churches were supported and established from the missionary efforts of the Antioch Church?
6. What five (5) steps can be taken regularly on both a local and national level to accomplish the “full circle” of missions?

Lesson 4:

1. According to C. Peter Wagner, what is the crucial trend in training men and women for ministry?
2. What is the difference between the curriculum emphasis or purpose in a central Bible college and that of a local training center?
3. What did Jehoshaphat do to effectively train people on a local basis?
4. What impact did training have on the people in Judah?
5. Provide scriptural proof that teaching was important in the New Testament church?
6. What is the purpose of the ministry when it comes to training members?
7. According to Vision International Education Network, what are the components of a good adult education program?
8. According to Russell Kleis, what are five (5) factors that need to be in place with a local training program?
9. List five (5) places where training can be delivered locally.
10. What are five (5) benefits of implementing a local training program?
11. What are five (5) problem areas or pitfalls when it comes to implementing a local training program?
12. List five (5) things a systematic local training program should include.
13. Using Scripture references, describe (with at least three examples) how the New Testament church grew in depth, not just numbers.

Lesson 5:

1. Place each of the following Scripture references in the proper category of the continuous cycle of discipleship:  
   a.) 2 Timothy 3:14-17:        
   b.) Hebrews 5:12,14:        
   c.) Psalms 51:13:        
   d.) 2 Timothy 2:2:        
   e.) Colossians 1:23:        
   f.) Acts 18:26:        
   g.) 1 Peter 2:2:        
   h.) Ephesians 2:19-21:
2. Given the following portions of a curriculum design model, write the question to be answered in each category.  
   1.) Purpose:        
   2.) Learner:        
   3.) Methodology:        
   4.) Contexts:        
   5.) Scope:
3. Given the following Bible School scenarios, which instructional/administrative model would be best to use?  
   1.) Modern, technology savvy nation with few churches:        
   2.) Developing nation with churches scattered all over a large geographical area:        
   3.) New church in an area of scattered locations, maybe far distances apart:        
   4.) Large metropolis with many churches and a need to grow and send out to far regions:
4. During set-up of administration and delivery system models, what questions need to be asked in each category?  
   1.) Seasonal:        
   2.) Cultural:        
   3.) Educational:        
   4.) Religious:        
   5.) Economic:        
   6.) Geographical:
5. Give a brief explanation of the need for extension Bible school training overseas.
6. Give a brief definition of an oral learner. Where can we find these types of learners?
7. List at least five (5) things we can learn from the life of Jesus about using storytelling as a teaching method.
8. List four (4) ways that New Testament believers who were illiterate, were able to learn from Barnabas and Paul.

Lesson 6:

1. Explain the three (3) steps we should use to expand the global work force.
2. List two (2) main goals of the Global Council of the United Pentecostal Church International.
3. Explain what is meant by the Global commission for missions, and include who should be involved.
4. Give statistics for at least two (2) countries (besides the United States) that send missionaries globally.
5. There are six things needed to effectively facilitate a paradigm shift from missionary fields to missionary forces. Choose four (4) of these and explain how they should be implemented. Use Scripture to support your explanation where possible.
6. What two (2) things make the Christian mission different from other attempts to improve man’s condition? Include Scripture reference in your explanation.
7. List seven (7) mistakes mission partnerships should avoid.
8. “Biblical partnership means sending and supporting your own flesh and blood.” Explain this statement and the caution it includes.
9. With the training of non-western missionaries, what four (4) things are needed, and what are five (5) ways to begin and accomplish these four things?

Lesson 7:

1. List six (6) possible ways to find “the bridges of God” in our church growth efforts.
2. What does it mean to have “church growth eyes”?
3. There are at least three (3) different types of church growth. Name and give a brief explanation of each.
4. Who was Donald McGavran? What was his profound discovery about God’s great plan for the church?
5. What was Dr. Melvin Hodge’s quote about the organizational structure of the church?

Lesson 8:

1. What did the young man (in the Joyful Way Inc. Concert) repeatedly say?
2. What were the concluding remarks that Peter used in his Acts 2 message?
3. What was the response from those listening to Peter’s message?
4. What did the believers continue doing in Acts 2:42-47?
5. How many men were in the church according to Acts 4:4?
6. This number dd not include whom?
7. What estimate did C. Peter Wagner give concerning the church population at this point?
8. What decision did the Apostles make when faced with the problem over feeding the widows?
9. What impact did this have on the size of the church?
10. C. Peter Wagner estimated the church increased to what size (Acts 6:7)?
11. What effect did persecution have on the early church?
12. “But the word of God grew and multiplied” (Acts 12:24). How did the word of God grow?
13. What are four (4) stages of church growth (as compared to Mark 4:28)?
14. What is the “seed” and “soil” that caused the young church to grow?
15. According to Isaiah 55:11, what does God’s Word always produce?

Lesson 9:

1. Locate the Scripture that says, “Blessed is the man that endureth temptation.”
2. What is meant by “ecclesia”?
3. What is the natural response when the Word of God is preached and obeyed?
4. In order to produce spiritual babies our emphasis is the church must be on what?
5. The term “Pentecostal” does not only refer to a denomination but what?
6. A praying church is a       church (Fill in the blank).
7. List the ten (10) “Signs of a Healthy Church.”

Lesson 10:

1. Who causes the church to grow?
2. How should we pray when it comes to church growth?
3. How do we know that God wants His church to grow?
4. What are the differences between methods and principles?
5. What was the purpose of Jesus Christ on the earth?
6. What book of the Bible gives the best study of church growth? Why?
7. Following the New Testament pattern and principles will produce what?
8. How can we measure church growth and the progress of the church?

Lesson 11:

1. We are living in the most tremendous day in church history. What must we do to take advantage of this?
2. What did C. Peter Wagner say about the Pentecostal movement?
3. What is the leadership principle regarding “effort” used in this lesson?
4. Doctrine is not a reason for a lack of church growth? Explain.
5. Some say that conservative (strong) standards of holiness is a reason for lack of church growth. Is this true in the case of the UPC of Columbia? Explain.

Lesson 12:

1. What are the five (5) elements of church growth contained in this lesson?
2. What is the real test of the vitality of a religion?
3. What was the result of the Early Church practicing “discipleship”?
4. What is the end result of incorporating the five elements of church growth into the church?
5. Of these five elements which one is the most important? Why?
6. What does ministry in our churched need to be like?
7. The church is a “reaching body.” As we reach those outside of the church what should our desire be?

Lesson 13:

1. What is the result of lack of vision?
2. What is meant by “vision”?
3. What is the law of sowing and reaping?
4. Who can best give direction for revival and church growth?
5. How many times was preaching mentioned in Jesus’ purpose statement (Luke 4:18-19)?
6. What was promised concerning the end times in Acts 2:17?
7. List three things mentioned in this lesson that never change about Jesus.
8. In Isaiah 6:1 what happened when Uzziah died?
9. Prayer bring the       of God.
10. What happens when churches put emphasis on prayer?
11. According to Psalms 2:8, how can we evangelize (receive) the uttermost parts of the earth?
12. Worship brings the       of God.
13. Holiness allows others to see       in us.
14. What/where is the biblical reference point for revival?

Lesson 14:

1. What is the secret to successful church growth?
2. How are churches strengthened?
3. As a result of the churches being strengthened, what happened?
4. How did the early church measure growth?
5. What is the purpose of the five-fold ministry (Ephesians 4:11-12)?
6. What three (3) different foundation doctrines of the church (Hebrews 6:1-2)?
7. What do immature Christians continue to feed on since they cannot handle the meat of the Word?

Lesson 15:

1. Explain what is meant by the statement, “There is no success without a successor.”
2. What is the key to successful leadership transition? Support your answer with Scripture.
3. List five (5) of the seven reasons why leaders are afraid to transfer the office to a successor as suggested in Hans Finzel’s book, “The Top Ten Mistakes Leaders Make.”
4. Explain the principle “You have to give up to go up.”
5. What Scriptural statement did Paul make concerning training successors?
6. How did Jesus know that His work would not fail? How did He do this?
7. What is the challenge of today’s worldwide church?
8. Define the following terms:  
   a.) Timothy Principle:        
   b.) Key Man Strategy:
9. What four (4) lessons from Paul’s example can be applied to leadership today?
10. Choose and list ten (10) of the thirty-one tips that leaders use to develop well-equipped, capable successors for the next generation.

Lesson 16:

1. Explain how disciples are formed. Support your answer with Scripture.
2. What is the bare minimum needed to insure those who have the truth will faithfully teach it to those who follow?
3. Explain what is meant by the term, “growth in depth, not just in numbers.”
4. What are four (4) basic laws given to use by Tom Julien in his *Evangelical Missions Quarterly* article that show us how to instruct not just by information, but by involvement?
5. How does David Sills, author of the book “Reaching and Teaching” encourage us to teach the Bible?
6. Globally, where are the largest Christian communities found today?
7. Define the “oral learner.” Why is it vital to develop teaching methods that reach oral learners?
8. When does theological education begin and end?
9. When should missionaries stop training and leave the field?

Lesson 17:

1. Give an answer and defense to the question, “Are leaders born or made?”
2. As proven by Jesus, the future success of the church is dependent on what?
3. Look over the 31 functions of leadership responsibility outlined in TABLE 1. Choose and list at least 15 of these that are your strongest points and part of your ministry “style.”
4. Look at the remaining sixteen leadership functions. How can you work to include each of these into your own ministry style?

Lesson 18:

1. Where do most leadership models come from?
2. Where does “transformational leadership” come from?
3. Who is considered the father of modern servant leadership theory? Explain his views and where do they come from?
4. Given the consensus of Bible college instructors from five developing nations, list thirteen (13) of the twenty-six qualities they are looking for in a leader.
5. As a potential leader, look around you at those who have influenced your life choices. Choose one such example, and explain how and why they have influenced your life.
6. What setting is best for maximum leadership influence? List two (2) other methods of leadership development that can be used effectively.
7. In global missions context, in class five leadership training, list the eight (8) ideas to utilize for effective leadership growth.
8. What three (3) things are needed for full potential to be reached in effective leadership training?

Lesson 19:

1. Cite two (2) Scripture references that give a clear picture of what the church would be like without leadership.
2. Leighton Ford, in his book Transforming Leadership, equates “stewards” with what two (2) modern day terms, in regard to who?
3. A pastor is virtually identical to a shepherd in what eleven (11) ways?
4. Explain the basic difference between a shepherd and hireling. Include what each term implies.
5. What characteristic is at the heart of all Christian leadership? Explain with Biblical examples.
6. Culture is not the authority of the church. What is?        
   Support your answer with Scripture.
7. Explain this statement, using statistics: “Christian population and converts have shifted to the majority world.”

Lesson 20:

1. Robert J. Clinton, author of “Leadership Series,” defined a Christian leader as who? Support your answer with Scripture.
2. There are at least seven things God does for and to those He calls. Choose four (4) of these and explain them.
3. Explain the following statement, using Scripture: “A calling by God implies a specified purpose or vision.”
4. There are twenty-six points given about the core values of spiritual leaders. List at least thirteen (13) of these. Then name the one value that is a test of every other value.
5. Given the four essential personal and organizational values listed here, choose two (2) and explain them.
6. According to at least one social scientist, what is required to change the quality of a whole culture?

Lesson 21:

1. Given the following Scripture references, which actions of the Spirit are at work in each, changing our lives as He empowers us to be Christian leaders?  
   a.) 2 Corinthians 3:18:        
   b.) Jeremiah 18:4-7:        
   c.) Galatians 5:22-23:        
   d.) Acts 20:22:        
   e.) John 6:44:        
   f.) Romans 12:2:        
   g.) Mark 16:20:        
   h.) John 16:13:        
   i.) Acts 15:28:        
   j.) Acts 2:37:        
   k.) Galatians 5:16-17:        
   l.) John 14:26:        
   m.) Galatians 5:25:        
   n.) Isaiah 64:8:
2. The Spirit speaks in what five (5) ways?
3. List the five (5) ways in which the Holy Spirit accomplishes our spiritual growth and spiritual formation. Briefly explain and support with Scripture if possible.

Lesson 22:

1. Why should leaders study leadership styles? List at least ten (10) ways this study and understanding of leadership styles will help any leader become more effective.
2. It is not enough to have leadership aptitude or skills. We need the Holy Spirit to plant His mind in us. Support this statement by quoting two (2) Scriptures.
3. Self-awareness is defined as what seven (7) things?
4. List eight (8) things that effective self-awareness shows us to understand about ourselves.
5. What is a potential problem with self-awareness that we must guard against? Support your answer with Scripture.
6. Explain Isaiah’s three-dimensional vision using Scripture.
7. List four (4) pillars in growing leaders that is based on principles of God’s Word.
8. How do each of the following Scriptures help me see in the mirror clearly as I develop spiritually?  
   a.) 1 Timothy 3:7:        
   b.) Jeremiah 17:10:         
   c.) Jeremiah 17:9:        
   d.) Acts 6:3:

Lesson 23:

1. How does the poem by John Godfrey Saxe relate to the different leadership styles and theories?
2. Which leadership style is the basic foundation of all leadership?        
   Support your answer with Scripture.
3. With all the different leadership styles and theories available to use, which one is best?
4. List the ten (10) leadership trends found in the developing world.
5. Define each of the following leadership terms:  
   a.) Communalism:        
   b.): Organism:        
   c.) Organization:
6. List the four (4) structural needs of the New Testament church and briefly define each, with Scriptural reference where possible.
7. What is the key to organic leadership? What must be avoided to produce this type of leadership?

Lesson 24:

1. How do you compare a banyan tree and a banana plant to church growth?
2. List and explain the three (3) types of growing leaders.
3. Of the fifteen types of power, authority, and influence mentioned, which one best fits each characteristic listed?  
   a.) Based on influence one has because of his expertise:        
   b.) Based on success one has:        
   c.) Often utilized for manipulation and control in poverty-based cultures:        
   d.) Based on relationship with God:        
   e.) Based on unusual dedication and loyalty that creates value:        
   f.) Based on relationship to the organization reflected in status gained yet not necessarily earned:        
   g.) Based on people having fabulous verbal or writing skills:        
   h.) Based on ability to gain influence through control of rewards:
4. What are the three (3) greatest temptations to ministers?
5. According to John Maxwell, what is the one word that wraps up the meaning of leadership?

Lesson 25:

1. Briefly explain Richard D. Allen’s “Genesis Principle.”
2. List seven (7) things we should accomplish in the Spirit. Support each with Scripture.
3. This lesson lists fourteen ways the Spirit is at work in growing leaders. List ten (10) and give Scripture references for each.

Lesson 26:

1. How can one move from GOOD to GREAT? Support with Scripture.
2. What did Ken Blanchard and Mark Miller write about serving leaders?
3. What did two United States presidents and Martin Luther King Jr. say about servant leadership?
4. There are at least twenty-six motivations of servant leadership mentioned in this lesson. List thirteen (13) of these and use Scripture to support each.
5. Who was Mark Ingus? What was his greatest accomplishment? What was his worst failure?
6. List eight (8) characteristics of servant leadership.
7. Why do most Bible translators in all languages begin with the gospel of Mark?
8. Explain Oswald Chamber’s “Master’s master principle.” Use Scripture to support.

Lesson 27:

1. Cite three (3) Biblical standards (with Scripture reference), for growing leaders in the Old Testament.
2. Cite four (4) Biblical standards (with Scripture reference), for growing leaders as found in the Gospels.
3. Cite four (4) Biblical standards (with Scripture reference) for growing leaders as found in the Epistles.
4. Where is the clearest pattern of servant leadership found in the Bible?
5. List three (3) ways to check if someone is functioning as a servant leader.

Lesson 28:

1. List (with Scripture reference) at least five (5) other types of leaders, mentioned in the Bible, besides servant leaders.
2. Given the following comments about leadership, what leadership image is represented with each?  
   a.) A leader should be flexible:        
   b.) A leader provides direction:        
   c.) Leaders are grounded yet visionary:        
   d.) Leaders and followers are working together to accomplish vision:        
   e. Leaders work independently and interdependently:
3. What Scripture reference, and also what analogy of a tree support this statement, “Relationships are paramount in leadership”?
4. Using the analogy of a tree, what is the down side to close relationships?
5. List six (6) ways the analogy of tree roots refer to the “why” of leadership.
6. How does the analogy of the tree trunk refer to the “what” of leadership development?
7. In the analogy of a leadership tree, the branches and leaves serve as what five (5) things in the “how” of leadership?
8. What is the trademark of capable leadership?
9. Explain why this statement is true: “Leaders should not fear giving power away.”
10. Define this statement, “Leaders must be able to lead themselves.”
11. In a widespread survey concerning leadership, the No. 1 characteristic followers look for in leaders is what? Support your answer with statistics.
12. What are the five (5) phases of growing leaders? Briefly define each.

Lesson 29:

1. Briefly explain each of the following leadership theories:  
   a.) The Great Man Theory:        
   b.) The Trait Theory:        
   c.) The Contingency Theory:        
   d.) Transactional Leadership Theories:
2. When focus shifted from the qualities a leader possesses to what a leader does, what question was asked?        
   Along with the shift in focus, what realization occurred?
3. How is Situational Leadership different from other styles?
4. Transformational Leadership believes that followers can be transformed in what three (3) ways? What Scripture supports this leadership style.
5. What is the best leadership style to use?
6. What is the superglue that holds the organization or group together? Briefly explain.
7. What is “spiritual authority”? Briefly explain.
8. What does Romans 13:1 have to do with leadership?
9. What is the difference between “power” and “authority”? Support your answer with Scripture.
10. What is one of the best ways to influence others?

Lesson 30:

1. Explain delegation.
2. List five (5) things that delegation increases while enabling the leader to achieve goals.
3. Why is PRAYER such an important component of leadership?
4. Who do effective leaders lead in the following directions:  
   a.) Downward to who?        
   b.) Vertical or upward?        
   c.) Lateral/horizontal to whom?        
   d.) Inward?
5. What is the hub of leadership?        
   What four (questions does this hub answer?
6. According to Max Dupree, what is the first, last, and middle responsibility of a leader?  
   First:        
   Last:        
   Middle:
7. Leaders provide what two (2) things through mission and vision? What questions do each of these answer?
8. What do visionary leaders provide those they are leading?
9. Define “vision” in relation to leadership.
10. List at least eight (8) characteristics of value as regards to leadership.
11. What is the difference between proclaimed and practiced values?