

Area Ministry, Part 1

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I. Introduction.

II. Key areas for practical ministry.

A. Evangelism.

1. This is the first thing that a person needs to think about in developing a ministry.

2. Essentials.

a. The object is to grow a small group of people that builds leaders. (Acts 20:28, Ephesians 4, John 21)

b. One has to think bigger than one person does--he must think in terms of a group or community of people. This is why one starts with evangelism.

B. Establishing.

C. Equipping.

III. Developing a flock. (Acts 20:28, John 21:15-17)

A. The pattern of ministry is always to form groups, out of which leaders come. (Acts 1:8)

B. There are certain things that should characterize evangelism.

1. It should be Word-gospel centered. (Hebrews 4:12, Romans 1:16)

2. It should be prayer based. (Colossians 4:2-3, John 17).

3. Evangelism should be contextual.

4. It should be done with a sense of excellence. (Acts 1:8)

5. One must be persistent in evangelism. (I Timothy 1:2)

6. Evangelism must be pursuit oriented. (Acts 14:19)

IV. Establishing.

A. Paul was only continuing with the process that he started in evangelism.

- B. He started with the gospel and then continued to explain it for the life of the believer.
- C. Paul assured believers of their standing in Christ. (Romans 3:21-8:17, 8:18-25)
- D. Paul taught the Lordship of Christ from the beginning.
- E. Paul taught the people to feed on Christ. (Acts 20)
- F. Paul taught them to obey Christ.
- G. Paul taught them to express love in the body. (Romans 12:10)
- H. Paul taught them to be witnesses primarily by example.

V. Conclusion.

Application questions:

1. What should effective evangelism look like?

2. Which aspect of establishing do you think is most important? Why?

3. Where are you at in this process of ministry? What is your plan for contributing to the development of a community? Explain.
