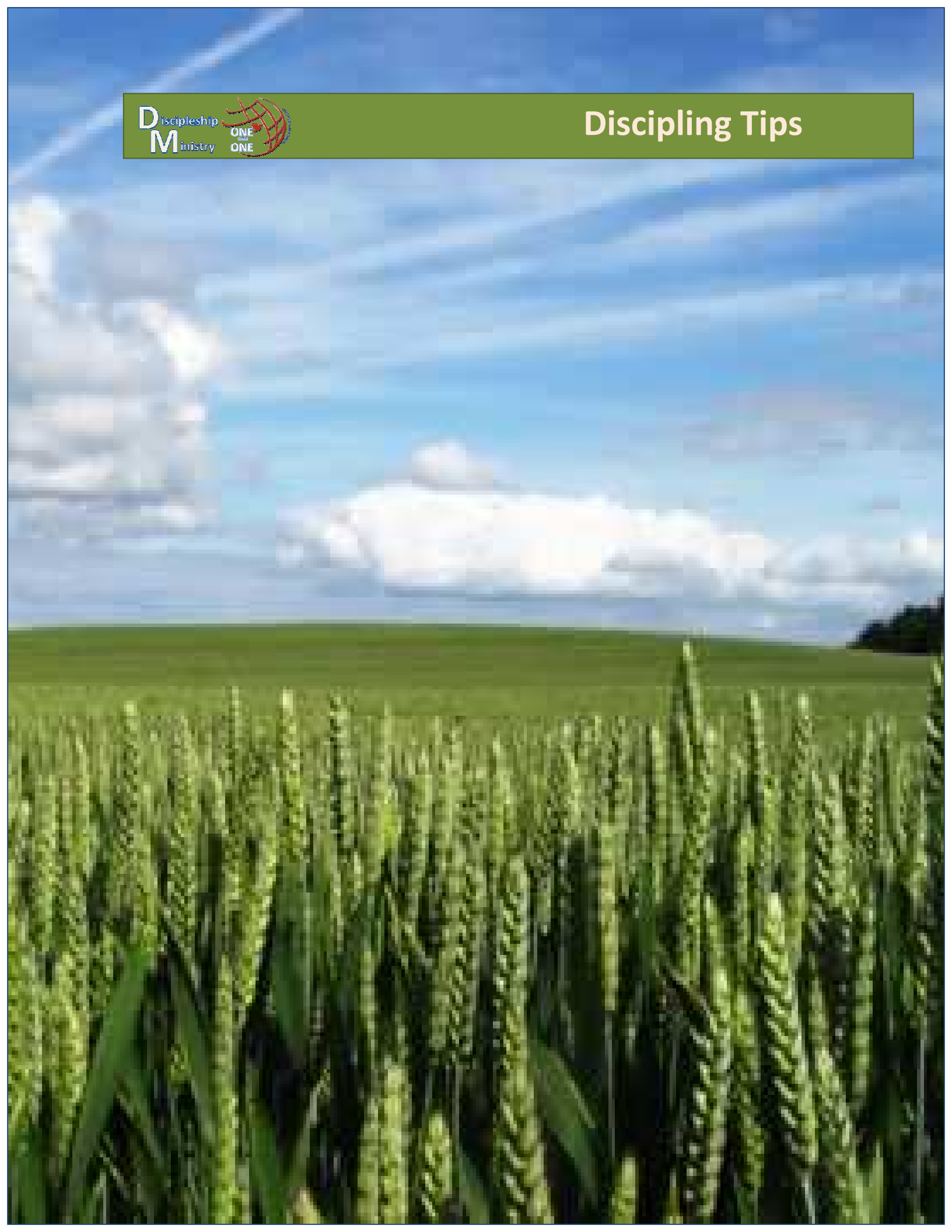


Discipleship
Ministry



Discipling Tips



6 TIPS TO GET THE MOST OUT OF DISCIPLESHIP

1. BE PROACTIVE

Do you want to be disciple? It is not just going to happen to you.

The right person isn't going to find you. It's your responsibility to do some research, to find a person who is a good fit, and to pursue a relationship with them. Throughout the entirety of your discipleship relationship, you need to be the one taking the initiative.

2. KNOW WHAT YOU WANT

Figure out what you expect out of the relationship. What areas do you want to grow in? What do you hope to gain?

What change do you want to see in your life and in your character?

Ask the Lord what He has for you in this relationship and discuss these hopes up front with the person discipling you.

Without a vision and goals for the relationship, you won't get the most out of your time together.

3. SET EXPECTATIONS

Discuss how frequently you want to meet, where and for how long you want to meet, and what you want the initial time commitment to be. Set a date and time for your meetings and be the one to confirm the meeting 24 hours prior to the scheduled time.

4. FULLY COMMIT

When you enter into a discipling relationship, make the decision to be "all-in". You're asking someone to give of themselves and of their time. One way to give back to them is by being committed, *even when it gets messy*. Commit to growth and **to being uncomfortable!**

If you're being real with the person discipling you, they're going to see the parts of your character you'd just assume stay hidden. Along with encouraging you, a good discipler is going to rebuke and correct you as well. They're going to point out the areas of your life that don't resemble Christ. Recognize this is out of love for you and press into revealing and dealing with the parts of yourself that need refining. Don't retreat from the hard stuff, because it usually ends up being the most life changing.

5. FOLLOW THROUGH

Take notes on the advice your discipler provides and then follow through! Show them you are receiving what they are pouring into you and that you are putting it into practice. Doing this is a great way to show honor to your discipler.

6. SHOW YOUR GRATITUDE

This person is making the choice to invest in you. They are giving you perhaps the greatest gift someone can give another human being – the gift of their time and of themselves. Let them know how much you value them and their investment in your life, whether that is verbally, through a hand-written letter, via email or over the phone.

Perhaps the best "thank you" you can give your discipler is becoming a good steward of his or her investment in you.

Following these six tips will help you do this.

EXCERPT FROM www.Kingdom

THE SEVEN STAGES OF DISCIPLESHIP

STEP ONE: Repentance & Faith John 1; Luke 3	A change in one's life after he trusts Jesus Christ as Savior and Lord
STEP TWO: Enlightenment & Guidance John 2-5	Once that changes becomes a reality, the disciple begins learning how his new life in Christ is different
STEP THREE: Ministry Training Luke 4-6	As he learns more about what Christ requires of him, the disciple begins getting involved in the mission
STEP FOUR: Leadership Development Luke 6-9	As the disciple learns and participates in ministry he begins to lead others into the same process
STEP FIVE: Separation & Reevaluation John 6-8	Leadership draws opposition and demands a time of testing to prove the true commitment and motives of the disciple
STEP SIX: Participation in Leadership Luke 10-19; John 9-12	Those potential learners who endure the testing step up and assume leadership roles in the eyes of others as they put into practice decisions they made during the testing times
STEP SEVEN: Consecration & World Vision Luke 20-22; Acts 2, 10	Leadership becomes a lifestyle where the individual is consecrated and equipped to carry out the mission

PROCEDURE AND STRUCTURE FOR MEETING

1. Try to establish consistency – same time, same place, same channel
2. Take up to a couple of hours to cover the lesson
3. Fellowship together, but make sure you cover the material when you meet and do not allow “talk time” to squeeze-out your time in the Bible
4. Teach them about building a structure – the lessons build on one another
5. Look up any used verses directly in the Bible so they will rely on the Word of God and not on you. Have them do some of the reading; they become more comfortable with their Bible that way.
6. Tell them what to expect (memory verses, workbook homework, finally dealing with questions, false teaching, etc.)

PREPARATION TO TEACH

Here is a checklist to help you set a structure for each time you meet with your disciple. This will help your disciple be accountable for the lesson. When you went through discipleship, you may not have done these things. Remember that whatever you give them to be accountable for, you should also keep. Show them your work so they can see proof that you care about what you teach and that it is not just idle words.

- **PRAY.** Always open your time together by asking God to be a part. Be specific but brief in your prayers. Start things off on a joyous note of praise. Use prayer to focus both your emotions and your thoughts on God and His word.
- **VERSES.** Before you meet with your disciple go over the verses in the lesson. Make sure you have a full understanding of them before you use them. Hide them in your heart. This process will also help you determine what additional verses you may want to use.
- **FOCUS.** Do you have a “big picture” understanding of the lesson yourself?

- ANY PROBLEMS with the lesson? Go over briefly any problems or questions your disciple had with the lesson.

REMINDERS

- Construct a reasonable structure for yourself and stick to it
- Be accountable to your disciple
- Watch for tests God is giving your disciple that reveals his or her heart. Patience is completing a task over time. Faithfulness is doing it against opposition. God seeks opportunities to develop both – and do it in us as well as in our disciple.
- Monitor their Bible reading
- Call them to build a relationship with them, not to check up on them
- Sit by them in church
- Always encourage them (this is discipleship, not counseling)
- After they are through with the study, stay in touch. You should be close pals.
- Discipleship is not really finished until they are established in ministry like you. Help them along in that.

WHAT MAKES A BAD LESSON

- When you let your disciple run the lesson by monopolizing the time with their issues/problems
- When you are boring and speak in a monotone with no rapport or emotion
- When you are tied to the material, or only read the lessons to them
- When you look up every single verse in a tedious fashion
- When you don't add your own stuff to spice-up the material

DEVELOPING YOUR OWN TEACHING STYLE

FOSTERING EXCELLENCE IN DISCIPLESHIP

In the time allotted, you as the disciple should have four things in mind. You must be constantly evaluating internally how you are presenting these four areas.

1. INFORMATION: Your job is to be so thoroughly familiar with the scriptures that you can put some meat on the material. This gets hold of their **MIND**.
2. PRESENTATION: The surest way to turn someone off is with a poorly planned session. The main aspects of presentation are: presence, personality and illustration. Do not just read the lesson to them. Make sure they are involved with their **EMOTION**.
3. IDENTIFICATION: The best lesson taught is the one that you have personally learned from God. Personal testimony of how and what God has shown you through the lesson will make it believable. This is perhaps the only true test that we are sharing life with life. This comes from the **HEART**.
4. APPLICATION: Preaching the lesson and allowing God the opportunity to work will assure that your disciple has been exposed personally to the conviction of the Holy Spirit. The needed application to their own life will follow naturally. Make an appeal to their **WILL**.

RESOURCES

Begin to use, and show them how to use, common reference works

- *The Treasury of Scripture and Knowledge* – contains Ussher's chronology and over 600,000 cross-references (an average of 20 per verse) as well as solid historical notes and chapter summaries. The method of this book allows the Holy Spirit to be the interpreter and the Bible to comment on itself.
- *Strong's Exhaustive Concordance* – has every word used in the Bible listed alphabetically with every reference in which it appears. Also has a numbering system tied to basic Hebrew and Greek dictionaries in the back for simple definitions and a listing of all other ways a Greek or Hebrew word was translated by the "James gang" into English. *Cruden's Concordance* is more of a phrase concordance (helpful in looking up groups of words like "day of the Lord"). *Young's* is an analytical concordance further subdividing each English word under the Greek and Hebrew word it came from.
- *Unger's Bible Handbook (or Halley's)* – good historical background
- *Unger's Bible Dictionary* – a handy one-volume reference
- *Manners and Customs of Bible Times* – sheds light on some of the obscure customs
- *New Englishman's Greek (or Hebrew) Concordance* – keyed to Strong's numbering system, these books allow you to have an English listing of the usage of every Greek or Hebrew word.
- Some excellent one-volume surveys of the Bible: *Explore the Book* by Baxter, *Willmington's Guide to the Bible*, *What the Bible is all About* by Mears, *World's Bible Handbook* by Boyd

CHOOSING & USING ILLUSTRATIONS

In our hectic lives, discipleship teaching time is at a premium. So is clarity of communication. That is why we have the goal of getting you to develop your own teaching style and putting your personality into what you are communicating. We have to find ways to impart life and not just transmit information.

That means that methods of clarifying concepts have to be chosen very carefully for clarity, time-worthiness, ease of communication, and impact. There are three methods you can use with any concept to get it across to people:

- RESTATE IT
- EXPLAIN OR DEFINE IT
- ILLUSTRATE IT

RESTATE IT

Restatement puts the same idea in different words. This is very important for someone coming from the background of the world. Try to become fluent in synonyms. Restatement has to take place with almost every concept if a person is new to Christianity and the Bible.

Restatement is different from repetition. Repetition says the same things in the same words. But the creative discipler learns the art of restatement by saying the same thing again in different words. Restatement gains clarity. This is because listeners are not like readers. Readers can go back and read over material. However, listeners cannot go back and hear you over again if they don't understand. Therefore, we have to restate things for them in our presentation to make ourselves clear.

If you say something only once it is generally ignored. However, if you say it twice, in a slightly different way, it will be mentally underlined. Advertisers invest millions of dollars to do nothing but restate their ideas. Ask Coke; it is a key to marketing.

EXPLAIN IT OR DEFINE IT

A definition establishes limits. It sets down exactly what is to be included, and what is to be excluded, in the meaning of the word. Explanation also sets boundaries. However, it does so, not by strict definition, but by amplifying how ideas relate to each other. Explanations involve contrast or comparison, and not just definition.

I can define grace as God's unmerited favor. I can restate that as God's blessing apart from man's working. But I can explain it by contrasting it with mercy. Mercy is God preventing something negative that you deserve (like punishment). But grace is God giving you something positive you don't deserve (like approval).

There are at least five methods you can use to define or explain. Consider these things as ways to add your own personality and teaching style into your lessons.

1. Sometimes you can define or explain through synonyms. Synonyms are alternate words with the same meaning.
2. Sometimes you can define or explain through examples.
3. Sometimes you can define or explain through facts (observations, statistics). Remember that every person has a right to his own opinion, but no teacher has a right to be wrong in his facts. If you are going to define, do it in language the disciple will understand.
4. Sometimes you can define or explain through quotations. Quotes, poems, or hymns can anchor a point with wording that digs into your mind. However, you have to use them sparingly. A little goes a long way.
5. Sometimes you can define or explain through narration (telling a story). The Bible is filled with narration. To use this successfully you try to make your words paint pictures. You have to communicate to the imagination of people.

In all of these five methods, you have to put yourself in the disciple's world during your preparation time. We train you to be familiar with the subject of discipleship, and familiar with these lessons. The pitfall is that the more familiar you are with your subject, the less aware you are of the listener's ignorance of it, and the more you rush through it or take the truths for granted. Therefore, you have to always keep the level of your disciple in mind. Remember back to when you first heard these same truths and communicate the impact it made.

ILLUSTRATE IT

Illustrations are able to restate, explain, and define all at once. They do this by relating a concept to real life. Illustrations in your discipleship teaching are like the pictures in your television set. Don't make someone watching you teach as if they were sitting in front of a TV with only the sound going.

Illustrations make truths believable by example. Examples are not proof, but psychologically they allow you to gain acceptance for your ideas. Choose your examples with wisdom. All truth is equally valid, but not all truths are equally valuable. Some truth is dime truth and some truth is dollar truth. Dollars and dimes are both coins, but one is worth ten times more than the other.

Your disciples need to not only understand the concepts of discipleship; they need to know what difference it makes in life. Illustrations and experiences show that. Illustrations have other advantages as well.

- They show what difference truth makes in life
- They aid the memory
- They stir the emotions
- They create a sense of need
- They hold the attention
- They establish rapport

- They allow you to personalize the lesson material
- They allow you to develop your own teaching style

How do you we illustrate something?

Illustrations must illustrate

The word, illustrate, means to throw light on something. To illumine. Illustrations are like the rows of footlights that light-up the stage for an actor. But, if the light shines in the eyes of the audience too brightly, it may blind them to the truth being conveyed. So, a story told for its own sake may be funny, but it also gets in the way and blinds the hearers to what they ought to see. An illustration has to be chosen for how it centers the attention on the idea you want it to display.

Illustrations must be understandable

In general, you want to clarify the unknown by using the known. If you have to explain the illustration itself, it's probably a bad illustration. Your audience has to be able to put themselves in the place of the story in order to feel its force.

Illustrations must be convincing

They have to be accurate. They should not offend. Truth may be stranger than fiction sometimes, but your stories shouldn't leave people doubting if you told the truth.

Illustrations should fit the theme

God is omnipresent. But just because he's everywhere at once, you don't illustrate this by saying that he's even in the toilet. (There goes God! How was that ride, hey?) The illustration must relate to the topic being discussed.

Illustrations should fit the audience

You don't use the same illustrations for a football team in the locker room that you would in a child's Sunday school class. The illustration will work best when it ties into the disciple's career or interests.

Illustrations should be told with emotion

If you can't make them dramatic, then they won't have the force that an illustration should have. How do you do that? Kind of the same way you carve the statue of a person: by cutting away everything that doesn't look like a person. You dramatize a story by cutting away all the details that don't add to the punch line, and then delivering it with some animation. That's what builds rapport with your disciple and keeps you from being boring.

Illustrations are best when they come from personal experiences

Life is a circus. Some people can gather more material in a walk around the block than I can in a trip around the world. And the difference is not in what we experience, but what we see in what we experience. Your life in this world is meant to be God's picture book. All you have to do is look at ordinary events in terms of spiritual application. Begin to use your entire personal history with God as a platform to build windows into your teaching.

DEVELOPING PRACTICAL DISCIPLING SKILLS

WHO, WHAT, WHEN, WHERE, WHY, and HOW

Try to find out what they want to talk about. These six words give you the basis to start a conversation with anyone. Regardless of the topic you automatically have six questions you can ask. That keeps them talking and you listening for the keys in their life which will open the door for communication.

Realize that in terms of building rapport, ignorance can be an advantage. Be curious and look for any area where they know more than you. Everyone is ignorant in something (nuclear physics, calculus, religion, etc.). Asking someone to explain something you do not know makes him or her feel important. In turn, they won't be afraid to share with you when they are ignorant concerning the Bible. Never let someone's intelligence intimidate you. You have the most important information on earth and everyone needs it.

ACTIONS

We want to make sure we model a confidence in the Bible, develop in them a love for Jesus, a commitment to prayer and a desire to learn and grow. People don't just change through information, they change through information and involvement.

- Involve your disciple in your life by inviting him or her into common activities you would normally do alone or with your other good friends
- Get directly involved in your disciple's life by doing some things on her or her turf
- Show concern by listening – to testimony, to life struggle, to daily challenges, to body language. This allows you to earn the right to present Biblical solutions and be heard.
- Pray for your disciple and with your disciple
- Be willing to apologize if a mistake is made. Be willing to ask forgiveness if something is done wrong.
- Don't push or be offensive. If your disciple doesn't understand, exercise patience and wait until another time for God to bring it up again. Consider that God providentially uses imperfect situations as a stepping-stone to growth

Ministry runs on the rails of relationships. Build a relationship as you disciple, and use the relationship to help them grow in Christ, not for what you can get out of it (I Thess. 2:7-12)

- Build a relationship, not a regime
- Use the relationship to teach them of Christ, not to convince them of your own convictions
- Build the relationship through prayer. You will love who you pray for. (I Sam. 12:23)
- Help them in the areas of struggle without dictating to them.
- Help them set goals that are realistic and can be seen.
- Teach, Train, Task
Teach them Biblical directives – Train by your example – Task them to do the same thing in your presence
- Let them see you serve. Are you on time? Do you make them work around your schedule or do you work around them? Are you distracted while discipling them or do they have your complete focus? Do they see you at work in other ministries? Supporting your class in its activities? Reaching out to others and drawing them in?
- Water the seed after it is planted. After the lesson is finished continue nurturing the relationship.
- Celebrate. Celebrate with your disciple the completion of the lessons, the accomplishment of goals, the fruit they/you produce, their spiritual birthday, the relationship God has blessed you with (each other).

TEACHING EVALUATION

PRESENTATION – Goal: Clear & Understandable

*****	Excellent	Good	Getting There	Not Yet
COMPOSURE	Good Posture No distracting movements	No distractions (saying “uh...”, tapping fingers, etc.)	Some nervous movements distract	Need to work on unconscious actions which focus attention on your instead of the lesson

INTERACTION – Goal: Good eye contact & rapport, conversational tone, good facial expressions

*****	Excellent	Good	Getting There	Not Yet
ENUNCIATION	Voice clear Enough volume	Mostly clear and easy to hear	Sometimes hard to hear	Need to work on enunciating clearly
EYE CONTACT	Established all the time	Established most of the time	Established some of the time	Need to look at who you are speaking to

PREPARATION – Goal: Well organized; know the lesson

*****	Excellent	Good	Getting There	Not Yet
INTRODUCTION	Creates interest	Holds attention	Basic information	Need to include important information
CONCLUSION	Summarizes all important ideas	Summarizes most important ideas	Left out something	Need to work on reiterating the focus and function at the end

EXPOSITION – Goal: Cover all the points plus add your personality

*****	Excellent	Good	Getting There	Not Yet
DETAIL	Gave some additional examples, illustrations	Covered all points and made it their own	Mechanical approach to material	Left some out
APPLICATION	Was challenging and direct	Was engaging and well organized	Was boring and adequate	My ears bled after I fell asleep

PAGES 2-8 TAKEN FROM

“Tactical Keys for Discipleship”

www.mbtkc.org

DISCIPLING SELF EVALUATION

I. RELATIONSHIP TO GOD

- a. How many days this past week did you have quiet time with God?
 - 1. What scriptures did you read?
 - 2. What passage was outstanding to you? Why?
 - 3. What main thing did you learn about God?
- b. Concerning prayer
 - 1. Who were some people you prayed for?
 - 2. What was your best prayer time?
 - 3. What was your weakest prayer time? Why do you think it was?
- c. Concerning sin
 - 1. What sin in your life did you deal most effectively with?
 - 2. In what area of your life are you pursuing holiness?

II. RELATIONSHIP TO YOUR FAMILY

- a. Husband to wife
 - 1. Did you have private time with your wife at least one day?
 - 2. According to 1 Peter 3:7 and Ephesians 5:22-33, how did you obey God by learning more how to understand her and/or demonstrate love to her?
 - 3. Except for your relationship to God, did she really have first priority in your life?
- b. Wife to husband
 - 1. Did you really try to have some private time at least one day?
 - 2. Did you have a submissive attitude in your heart toward him?
 - 3. Did you really try on a day-to-day basis to create a sanctuary for him so that he looked forward to coming home?
- c. Children
 - 1. There is only one command for children in God's Word. They are told to obey their parents. (Eph. 6:1-4; Col. 3:20,21; I Cor. 13:7-9) Did you hold them accountable for this? How did you?
 - 2. Understanding what the above scriptures mean, did you obey this?
 - 3. From your child's perspective, did you express love as much as you exercised discipline?
- d. Parents – Did you honor your father and mother? (Eph. 6:1-4)

III. RELATIONSHIP TO THE BODY OF CHRIST (the church)

- a. The Church in general

1. Concerning the one-another passages, how did you strengthen or encourage the body or an individual member?
2. Did you practice good stewardship of your time, talent, and treasure? (2 Cor. 9:6)

b. Concerning your disciple

1. Are you being open with him/her? Do you have a problem being open?
2. Is he/she holding you accountable in areas of your life that will help you become like Christ? (1 Cor. 11:1)
3. Is there some specific help or need you have from him/her?
4. In what areas do you think you are growing best in? Least in?

IV. RELATIONSHIP TO THE LOST

- a. At your initiative – have you spoken to one new person this week about Christ?
- b. Have you personally invited on new person to a Bible study or Sunday service?
- c. Have you seriously prayed to God for someone who is lost, that God would use you in their conversion?
- d. According to Col. 4:5,6 are you making the most of every opportunity? Give an example.

V. OVERALL, WHAT KIND OF A WEEK HAVE YOU HAD?

- a. On the job?
- b. In your relationship to others? Any problems with anyone? Have you dealt with any past problems toward reconciliation?

REMEMBER: Discipleship of Jesus Christ is more than learning about Jesus.
It is learning a new life style as we follow Jesus and his words. (1 Tim. 4:16; James 1:22)

SETTING SPIRITUAL GOALS

Directions: It is important to be continually progressing in every area of our lives. We need to set new goals. Based on your "Spiritual Evaluation," find the next highest level from the one you marked in each relationship and make that your next goal. Write it out in the appropriate space below, and then list some SPECIFIC steps of action you will begin to take, in dependence upon the Holy Spirit to reach that goal.

1. My relationship to God

A. My goal is building my faith is...

My specific steps of action will be...

- i.
- ii.
- iii.

B. My goal in God's Word is...

My specific steps of action will be...

- i.
- ii.
- iii.

B. My goal in prayer is...

My specific steps of action will be...

- i.
- ii.
- iii.

2. My relationship to my spouse

My goal is...

My specific steps of action will be...

- i.
- ii.
- iii.

3. My relationship to my children

My goal is...

My specific steps of action will be...

i.

ii.

iii.

4. My relationship to other believers

My goal is...

My specific steps of action will be...

i.

ii.

iii.

5. My relationship to nonbelievers

My goal is...

My specific steps of action will be...

i.

ii.

iii.

Sharing Your Faith

Discipleship is a Relationship

1. With God
2. With Family
3. With the Church
4. With the Lost

Suggested Memory Verses

- 2 Timothy 2:2
Hebrews 4:12-13
James 1:5

Purpose: To encourage you to share your faith with others and disciples them in Christ

Read 2 Timothy 2:2 --"And the things you have heard **me** say in the presence of **many witnesses** entrust to **reliable men** who will also be qualified to teach **others**."

I. Who are the important people in your life who need Christ?

A. Identify your extended family. Consider the names of your six closest friends, relatives, or associates who are not Biblically in Christ. These people could become the focus of your disciple-making efforts. Write their names in the boxes below:

1.	4.
2.	5.
3.	6.

Question: Using the principle of 2 Corinthians 9:6, how much should we share our faith? How will our faith be impacted when we share it with others?

B. Share your faith

1. Church life
2. Small groups
3. One with one discipling

C. Focus your efforts. List the names in the order according to who you feel is most receptive to the gospel at this time. We must be wise in the use of our time. See Colossians 4:5.

Question: How could focusing your efforts in sharing your faith help you be a more effective disciple of Christ?

(Sharing Your Faith Continued)

D. Pray regularly and specifically for each extended family member.

E. Visualize the progress of the Kingdom of God if you are able to involve those you disciple in the task of discipling others!

REMEMBER: 2 Timothy 2:2

II. Steps to sharing your faith with others

*To make disciples we must **effectively** communicate the gospel and not simply teach it. Communication is where two people both send and receive messages and give feedback to each other about the message. The purpose for asking the non-Christian questions about the material you have covered is to test their level of comprehension, to stimulate their thinking, and ultimately to bring them to a decision based on their knowledge of the Word of God.*

Question: Other than non-Christians, who else should we seek to share our faith with in this way?

Remember, a decision to follow Christ is built on many smaller decisions along the way. We must not underestimate the positive and negative effect we can have on the person we are studying with, simply by our attitudes and dispositions toward them, and our response to their questions.

Question: What kind of attitude should we work to maintain as we share our faith? (Philippians 2:2-5)

Here are several keys that will help us to ask questions and communicate as Christ would. We are teaching people --not lessons.

A. We must love them from the heart and ask them questions. We must not make statements to prove them wrong, but to help them see Christ. Think about how Jesus responded to the rich young man. (Matthew 19:16-30; Mark 10:17-31; Luke 18:18-30)

Why is it so important to *ask* instead of *tell* when it comes to teaching?

B. Hebrews 4:12-13 and Ephesians 4:15

In the same way that the Word is a sword and not a chainsaw, our questions and statements must be spoken with sensitivity, wisdom, and tact. We cannot soften, pad, or cloud God's Word, and yet, we could unnecessarily damage our disciples due to our insensitivity.

C. Mark 12:13-17

After a passage is read from the scriptures, ask what the Word of God is saying to them. Ask, "What does this mean to you?" If they are off-base rephrase it by saying, "What does the passage say?" and

point to the passage. It is always better to have them convict themselves and see the point clearly than for you to interpret the passage for them. This way they cannot say, "That is just your interpretation." Does this mean we should not correct a wrong understanding of a text? Why? Remember to choose the best moment to do this.

D. James 1:5-8 and 1 Corinthians 2:13-16

We must continually pray for wisdom and insight from God and not rely on our human knowledge or insight. Every person is different. Do not simply respond with pat answers or solutions. We need to think like Christ, and the only way that will happen is for God to give us wisdom through His Spirit. Do not assume people understand just because we teach. Ask the questions so they can apply the lessons to themselves. This will tell you how well you have taught and how well they have listened.

E. 2 Timothy 2:14-16, 22-26

Do not argue!! This is of no value and only ruins those who listen.

In conclusion, when we share our faith with whomever it may be, why is it important to remember that we are not just teaching lessons but also people?

PAGES 9-15 TAKEN FROM THE "RESOURCES" TAB ON THE DISCIPLESHIP MINISTRY WEBSITE
FOR MORE INFORMATION ON THE DISCIPLESHIP MINISTRY VISIT THE WEBSITE AT
www.beonemakeone.org