

MISSIONARY MANUAL

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PREFACE

These outlines are to help potential missionaries get to the field and to help missionaries be fruitful while on the field. This is by no means an exhaustive study or manual on missions, but it will certainly point missionaries in the right direction. May God be glorified in and through your life.

**In His Service,
Bert Farias**

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Thanks also to Russ Tatro, director of Living Word Missions, and all their staff and missionaries. It was through our friendship and co-laboring on the mission fields of West Africa that I learned so many of these things. I know there are many good creditable missionary organizations out there, but having worked with Living Word Missions for so many years, I highly recommend them as one worthy of your support. For more information on Living Word Missions or Holy Fire Ministries please contact us.

CALL TO THE NATIONS

(PROPHETIC UTTERANCE)

A new breed of missionaries shall arise on the scene to take their place and run to the nations. These shall be those who have no faces and no identities and who only seek to do the will of the Father. They are as secret service men who have been given specific orders and special plans. Yes, they shall have the order and plan of God for the conquest of the dark nations.

This new breed of missionaries shall be as emissaries and ambassadors representing the heavenly government and the rule and reign of God. They will fight in some of the greatest spiritual battles that have ever been fought, and with “Spirit force” will regain the territories that the enemy has held for generations of time.

This ministry shall be one of many who will collaborate with these in the taking of these nations. You shall help to train them and equip them to go. Impartation shall be made to them of vision, strategies, boldness, fire, and strength. Impartation shall be made to them of the spirit of prayer. All of this shall be necessary for their success.

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MISSIONS DEFINED

I. WHAT IS MISSIONS?

1. Definition of the term:
 1. Mission is being under a command to complete a task.
 2. A combat operation or task.
 2. A group of persons sent to a foreign country to conduct negotiations, perform a special task or service, and establish relations.
1. The Great Commission:
 3. Mk 16:15 - Go into all the world and preach.
 2. Mt 28:18-20 - Go, make disciples, teach.
 4. Great means for an extended time of an activity; prolonged; of foremost importance.
 5. Commission - According to the American Heritage Desk Dictionary, com - is a prefix meaning with, together or jointly, mission - means under a command to complete a task. Commission means the act of granting authority to someone to carry out a certain job or task.
 6. Mandate given by the Commanding Officer of all believers.
2. Bible interpretation of missions:
 7. Missions is evangelizing/preaching Christ, and making disciples.
 8. Missions is an attitude - an attitude put into action by loving our neighbors as ourselves and sending those separated and anointed by the Holy Spirit to go out into the nations of the world. (Jn 20:21; Js 1:22)
 9. Missions is Christopher - Christ bearing, planting seeds of Christ in the hearts of mankind, producing the life of Christ in their lifestyle.
 10. Missions is aggressively advancing the Kingdom of God by preaching the gospel and making disciplined followers of Jesus Christ.
 11. Missions is storming the gates of hell. It is a powerful confrontation. Hand-to-hand combat with Satan and his demons.
 12. Missions is to take Jesus to the people, establish relationships with them in order for them to get to know Jesus.
3. Jesus' purpose for coming to the earth:
 13. 1 Timothy 1:15 - Christ came to save sinners.
 14. Luke 19:10 - to seek and save the lost.
4. God's number one priority:
 15. Doing the will of the Father is reaching the people that Jesus died for.
 2. Success is doing what God commanded. (Ja 1:22; Jn 15:16)

II. WHY MISSIONS?

5. Final words of Jesus.
 16. Acts 1:8-9.
 - a. Power - power in action as in miracles, ability, and mighty works.
 1. Witness - one who demonstrates his testimony with evidence.
 2. Uttermost - inner, hidden, remote, last part of the frontier.
1. And this gospel of the kingdom shall be preached in all the world for a witness unto all nations; and then shall the end come. (Mt 24:14)

III. THE IMPORTANCE OF MISSIONS.

2. The population of the world is reported to be five billion. Two billion people have never heard the name of Jesus.
3. About eighty thousand people die daily.
 1. Over three thousand two hundred die each hour.
 - 2. Many have never known Jesus.**
- C. More people on earth know of Coke than of Jesus.**
- 4. Only about eighty-five thousand workers on the mission field with over ninety percent of them working where a church has already been established.**
5. Christian leader Oswald Smith said "no one has the right to hear the gospel two, three or ten times while billions have never heard it once."

IV. WHO IS A MISSIONARY?

6. Non-Biblical belief.
 17. Missionary is one who comes from a rich country, advanced in education and technology.
 18. Because of the background he comes from, he comes to help those less fortunate by starting schools, hospitals, agricultural projects, and also preaching the gospel.
 19. The Great Commission is for a special group of Christians called to cross-cultural ministry.
1. Biblical meaning.
 20. Missionary comes from the Latin word "mitto" which means, "to send". The Greek word is "apostello". (The noun form of missionary is not in the Bible, but apostle)
 2. Missionary is someone sent with a commission from a higher authority. (Jn 20:2)
According to scripture, every Christian has a part in missions. Every Christian is to go or send. (Mt 28:18-20; Mk 16:15-16; Jn 15:16, 20:21; Ro 10:14-17)
 21. Missionary - people sent by God to bring His Word and power of salvation into the world.
Sending implies going. (Ro 10:15)
 22. Sent - the sender remains behind and the one who is sent goes to accomplish the same work that the sender would do if he went.

V. LOCAL CHURCH'S ROLE IN MISSIONS.

2. Supreme task of the church is evangelization and discipling of the nations.
- B. The missionary.
 23. Raised out of the local church.
 2. Sent out of the local church to the mission field.

VI. CHARACTERISTICS OF A MISSIONARY.

3. Someone who duplicates Jesus, not himself.
- B. Someone who brings spiritual life to another.
4. A catalyst.

VII. GOAL OF THE MISSIONARY ON THE FIELD.

5. To reach and then establish the people of a particular nation in the Word of God. Same goal as the local church itself. (Eph 4:12-16)
24. Equipping the saints.
2. Edifying the Body of Christ.
1. To establish a work which will ultimately be run by nationals.

VIII. THE "HOME" MISSION FIELD.

6. As well as doing our part in world missions, we have a responsibility to our home area. (Ac 1:8)
7. Reaching the local people. (Jerusalem)
 25. Through the spoken word.
 3. Publicly.
 2. House to house. (Ac 20:20)
 4. Radio and television.
 1. Through the written word.
 5. Tracts.
 2. Bibles.
 6. Local church.
2. Reaching the regional people. (Judea)

IX. MISSIONS TERMS.

3. World population - The reported number of people in the world. 5.5 billion as of 1993.
2. Unreached people - Over 2 billion people cut off from hearing the gospel by barriers of culture and language or because of political consideration.
4. 10/40 window - The geographical area of the unreached people. A rectangular shaped window. It is a belt that extends from West Africa across Asia between ten degrees north to forty degrees north of the equator.
4. People group - A significantly large grouping of individuals who perceive themselves to have a close relationship because of their shared language, religion, ethnicity, residence, occupation, class or caste, situation, etc. or the combination of these.
5. Culture - The way of life of a group of people including customs, language, and arts.

PRACTICAL MISSIONS

I. DIFFERENT KINDS OF MISSIONS EMPHASIS.

6. Church planting.
7. Bible schools.
8. Evangelism.
4. General schools. (Academic)
9. Medical.
6. Relief.
10. Orphanage.
8. Construction.
9. Development. (Economic, Social, etc)

II. KNOWING YOUR FLOW. (1Co 12:12, 27)

11. Which kind of missions (above) are you called to?
2. Are you called to pioneer or to support a vision?
12. What is your calling or function within that vision?
4. Location: Where are you called?
13. Are you called to minister to the church local or to the church universal?
14. If you had a choice and money was no object, what would you do? What area of ministry or activity would give you the most joy?

III. THE HEART OF A MISSIONARY. (Heb 11:36 (Mk 10:28-31)

15. As a missionary there is a greater price to pay.
 2. Jesus learned obedience through suffering. (Heb 5:8)
 3. Paul had a passion for the lost so strong that he was willing to die so they could know God. (2Ti 2:8-13)
 4. How much of a price are you willing to pay?
 7. Suffering prepares you for the battle.
 2. You've got to be willing to do the unpleasant things.
1. First missionaries who paid the ultimate price. (Original apostles of the Lamb)
 5. Andrew. (missionary to Russia, Scotland & Greece)
 8. Died in Petra; crucified on an "X" shaped cross because he didn't consider himself worthy.
 2. Crucified by an evil governor who was outraged because Andrew preached the gospel.
 1. Bartholomew. (missionary to Armenia & India)
 9. He was filet (skin peeled off) alive with knives in India.
 1. James. (missionary to Jerusalem & Judea)
 10. Beheaded by Herod.
 2. James. (missionary to Egypt & Palestine)
 11. Body was sawed into pieces.
 3. John. (missionary to Asia Minor)
 12. Banished to the Isle of Patmos.
 - b. The only original apostle to die a natural death.
 4. Jude. (missionary to Syria & Persia)
 13. Died in Persia by a firing squad with arrows.

- 6. Matthew. (missionary to Ethiopia)
 - 14. Died a martyr.
- 7. Peter. (missionary to the Jews)
 - 15. Crucified upside down.
- 8. Philip. (missionary to Persia)
 - 16. Died in Hierapolis by hanging.
 - 17. Did not want to be wrapped in linen.
- 9. Simon.
 - 18. Crucified.
- 10. Thomas. (missionary to Persia & India)
 - 19. Died on Mt. St. Thomas in India by way of a firing squad.

IV. THE ATTITUDE OF A MISSIONARY. (Php 2:1-16)

- 2. Concerning your call. (1Ti 1:12)
 - 6. Be willing and obedient. (Isa 1:19)
 - 7. Make God your total source.
- 1. Toward others. (Mt 7:12)
 - 8. How you treat others is how God treats you.
- 2. Toward money.
 - 9. Have a giving mentality and not a receiving mentality.
 - 20. Missionaries sometimes can have a "poverty" mentality.
 - 21. Be thankful and not critical towards your support.
 - c. Focus on those who give instead of those who don't.
 - 1. Keep your heart and motives pure toward money.
 - 3. Stay out of debt, and be free and mobile to move if necessary.
- 3. Toward foreign culture. (1Co 9:19)
 - 2. Don't see yourself as a foreigner but as a servant.
 - 22. The people don't need you but Jesus in you.
 - b. Avoid racial/tribal/religious prejudices.
 - 1. Be teachable.
 - a. Be a student of the culture.
 - 1. Evaluate culture by the Word of God.
 - 2. Get out and experience the culture.
 - a. Learn the language.
 - 2. Clothing.
 - c. Transportation.
 - 3. Shopping.
 - 4. Housing.
 - 3. Go with the intent to train the nationals enough so they can operate on their own.
- 4. Toward mission lifestyle.
 - 4. Don't grumble and complain about lack of comforts or conveniences.
 - 2. Adapt and conform to your new environment.
 - 5. Live modestly and moderately.
 - 4. Stay sensitive and open toward the poor.
 - 6. Be willing to share your provision with others.
 - 6. Make friends and develop relationships with the nationals.

V. HEALTH AND HYGIENE.

5. Prevention.
 7. Vaccinations.
 8. Iron clothes. (it kills small bugs and parasites)
1. Cleanliness.
 9. Wash hands.
 2. Boil water.
 10. Properly handle, cook and store your food.
2. Health resources (books).
 11. "Where There Is No Doctor".
 2. "Available Pediatrician".

VI. FAMILY.

3. Keep marriage and family strong.
 1. Spend quality time with the family.
 1. Keep everyone involved in ministry.
 5. This will keep wife and kids happy and fulfilled.
 6. Many missionary wives are miserable and some marriages end in divorce because of it.
 2. Instill confidence and faith in God in your children.
 7. Don't let anyone talk negativism around them.
 8. Give them time to play.
 3. Take books and tapes on the family so you can be fed.
- B. Schooling for the children.
 4. Home schooling.
 2. Public schooling.
 5. Private schooling.
 4. International schooling.
 6. Boarding school.

VII. CORRESPONDENCE.

4. Three important aspects of correspondence.
 7. Quality material.
 8. Consistency. (monthly schedule, etc.)
 3. Continuity. (build on what you've already said)
1. Reasons to correspond.
 9. Report fruit you are bearing to supporter.
 10. Being responsible and accountable to supporters.
 3. Establishes and strengthens your credibility as a ministry.
 11. Serves as a reminder. (out of sight, out of mind)

3. Types of correspondence.
 12. Thank you's.
 9. At Christmas.
 2. Special occasions.
 1. Letters from the field.
 10. Include photos.
 2. Newsletters.
 11. With photos.
 12. With addresses. (U.S.A. & foreign field)
 3. With a finance reminder.
 13. Other important elements of a good N/L.
 1. Should be a good report.
 2. Good photos.
 3. Accurate information.
 4. Same format every time.
 4. Maybe a cultural section.
 1. Keep an up to date mailing list.
 5. Sending envelopes. (address change request)
 2. Return envelopes. (return address)
4. Materials to print.
 6. Logos representing you and the ministry.
 2. Letterheads.
 7. Offering envelopes.
 4. Business cards.
 8. Prayer cards.
 6. Mailing labels.
 9. Support cards.

VIII. OTHER MATERIALS.

2. Promotional.
 10. Brochures.
 11. Videos.
 3. Portfolio.
1. Displays.
3. Office supplies.

IX. TRAVEL.

2. Frequent flyers.
3. Airline credit cards. (gives you free rent-a-car insurance)
4. Calling card.
4. Diners club.
5. Lodging.
 12. Hotels -- look for discounts and special deals.
 13. Homes. (proper etiquette when staying with other families)
 2. Maintain a right heart attitude.
 3. Show appreciation in the small things.
 3. Respect people's privacy.
 4. Don't ask for special favors.
 5. Tip your host/chaperon.
 5. Don't use their telephone without a calling card.

6. RAISING FINANCIAL SUPPORT.

7. Emphasize relationships, not resources.
- B. Making contacts.
 14. Send out support letters to family, friends, churches, and potential supporters.
 2. Call them.
 15. Schedule time to meet with them and share your vision.
 4. Schedule services to minister so that the churches can hear your heart and partake of the anointing on your life.
 8. Your initial contact with pastors and churches.
 16. Have a good professional packet to send.
 17. Don't be pushy about booking meetings; be ethical and polite.
 3. If you experience little results in booking meetings, begin to make easy phone calls like calling a friend you've wanted to talk to.
 18. Initially, don't expect anyone to pay your travel expenses. (have a travel fund and look for discounts)
 5. Keep good records of your calls and follow-ups.
 19. Take time to grow in your relationships.
 6. Sometimes you can be too pushy and have a bad experience that can hurt you.
 7. It's better not to rush and not to peak too soon in your relationships.
 1. Partners and Finances.
 20. Usually, supporters come from your relationships with people who have gotten to know you.
 2. Keep close to your partners with current letters, postcards and publications.
 21. Keep good records of income, receipts and expenses, and work at keeping expenses down on the road.
 4. Always separate ministry money, receipts and credit cards from your personal money.
 22. If possible, have a person do your bookwork or run your base of operations.

2. Understanding pastor's pet peeves.
 23. Showing up at the last minute with extra people needing accommodations.
 2. Not letting the church know ahead of time of your eating habits.
 24. Putting pressure on them to have multiple meetings or extended meetings.
 4. Not communicating well. (be open and honest about your preferences)
 25. Not fellowshipping, being standoffish.
 6. Not being prepared, being slipshod.
 26. Putting extra charges on the hotel bills. (check bill before leaving)
 8. Taking up your own offering or requesting a certain amount.
 27. Advertising your own material extensively.
10. Asking for partners from the pulpit without prior permission.
11. Counseling **people in church. (always check with your pastor)**
12. Allowing needy people to dominate your time.

PREPARATION FOR THE MISSION FIELD

1. ANSWERING THE CALL.

3. Preparing to get there.
 28. Once you know your calling to the mission field begin to serve in a local church faithfully while you prepare to be sent.
 29. Visit the country you feel called to.
 8. Confirm your calling to go there by "spying" out the land.
 9. Assess both the spiritual and natural climate of the country.
 - 1) Find out the country's requirements for living and working in the country. (by contacting the country's embassy or talking to other foreigners who live there)
 - 2) Find out what you would need to live there and minister there. (what equipment, materials, household items, appliances, transformers, etc)
 - 3) Find out what it would cost to live there and develop some kind of budget.
 2. Develop key contacts with nationals that can help you get established once you move over.
 30. Purchase reading materials and find out all you can about the country.
 4. Begin learning the language.
 31. Begin preparing your family for the move.
 6. Settle all your business affairs and personal issues and clear your debts.
 32. Find a good missions service or sending agency, a church, or incorporate your own non-profit organization to handle your finances, correspondence, and other administrative requirements.
 33. Learn about the different missionary resource organizations stateside and find out what they have to offer.
 9. Talk to other experienced missionaries and get good counsel and advice.

10. Raise a comfortable level of support before actually moving your family overseas.
11. Get passports, visas, immunizations, and plane reservations.
1. Preparing to be there.
 34. Choose a location for your home and ministry base overseas.
 3. Let the Lord lead you.
 4. Location should be in line with your vision and calling.
 - 2) Some missionaries are called to locate in primitive areas.
 - 3) Others are called to base in the larger cities where there is accessibility to everything you need.
 2. If possible, the husband should prepare the way for his family by leaving 4-6 weeks earlier to arrange for housing, residency status, etc. for the family.
 35. Three options for establishing your ministry overseas.
 3. Join another international ministry in the work they are already doing.
 2. Join a national work or church.
 4. Pioneer your own work.
 4. Your vision and calling will determine which option you choose.
 5. Joining another work initially will help you mature and develop, gain experience and get established.
4. Establishing a ministry base.
 5. Must be accessible to the people you want to evangelize, disciple, and train.
 6. Accessible to vehicle and equipment purchase and maintenance.
 3. Accessible to good communications.
 7. Accessible to an airport for travel and receiving visitors.
 8. Accessible to a port of entry for importing good and supplies.
5. Vision and strategies for operation.
 9. Vision and strategies come from God.
 2. Different strategies work in different nations.
 10. Strategies used in some countries may not work in another where people may be less responsive to the gospel.
 11. All countries and even cities within the same country have different degrees of opposition from established churches or religions, different situations, and different seasons of harvest.
 - 4) In some countries, missionaries are reaping where others have plowed, sown, and prepared the way for years.
 - 5) In other countries, missionaries must plow and plant before there will be a harvest
 2. Set short-term goals and long-term goals if possible.
 3. Vision and strategies usually unfold over a process of time as you obey God.

6. Establishing a home base.
 4. Suitable housing and accommodations for your family.
 5. Agree with your family on a standard.
 - 6) You can live comfortably within the nation's upper class.
 - 7) You can live moderately within the nation's middle class.
 - 3) Or you can live below your home country's standards and adjust to live on the same level as the people you minister to.
 - 8) This is an individual choice based on your own convictions and those of your family and on how God is leading you.
 - 5) What works and is best for one missionary family may not be what is best for another.
 2. Key considerations in setting a standard for your home.
 - 1) We have seen missionaries who lived very well on the mission field but due to their luxury and wealth created a barrier between them and those they were called to reach.
 - 2) We have seen others who lived in near poverty but whose family especially the wife and children became frustrated, resentful and defeated.
 - 3) What worked best for our family was to live comfortably but to share our love and blessings with the nationals.
 - 1) This showed them that we genuinely cared about them.
 - 1) This built bridges instead of barriers for good relationships.
 - 9) Our home became a haven and a refuge for our family and the nationals.
 3. Location of home should be suitable to the functional needs of your family
 - 10) Schooling for children.
 - 2) Hospitals and clinics.
 - 11) Transportation.
 - 4) Communications.
 1. When finding housing, get a national to negotiate for you so you won't have to pay "foreigner" prices.
7. After you establish your home and ministry base, begin to establish and nurture relationship with other ministers, both national and international.
 2. Do not criticize or judge other missionaries or churches on the field.
 - 12) You will reap what you sow.
 - 13) Many times your initial opposers will later become your friends and vice versa.
 - 14) Don't believe everything others say about them. (the devil uses lies, gossip and slander to sow discord)
 1. Be a friend to the nationals.
 3. Do not develop a superiority complex either on the field and even when you return home.
 4. Do not compare yourself with the vision, calling, fruit and results of other missionaries or national ministries.
 2. Focus on what God has called you to do.
8. Continue to establish trust with national and local authorities.

9. Develop a relationship with a good bank.
 3. You will always need to exchange money and have favor with banks.
 - b. The best way to handle your finances is to have it deposited in a "home" country bank and draw on it in your overseas country bank.
 4. Develop a good relationship with a good honest lawyer.
 5. You will need him for registering the mission and other legal issues.
10. Continue to learn the language and the culture.
11. The beginning stages are also a very fragile time for your family, so it is important to strengthen and encourage them often.
12. If problems arise within your missions organization or agency, don't react and be so quick to leave.
 6. Try to work things out.
 2. Check your own heart and attitude and make the necessary adjustments.

II. RAISING SUPPORT.

2. Presentation.
 36. Clearly communicate who you are (calling) and where you are going. (vision and destination) and what you want to do (strategy)
 37. Communicate through words, brochures and newsletters, display tables and/or video and photo presentations.
 3. Churches and individuals will usually make a decision on whether they want to invest in your mission work based on first impressions and on how they perceive you.
 38. In your calling as a missionary, always share the vision and fruit of your work.
 5. Let churches, pastors, and individuals know that you are out raising monthly support.
 7. Overcome pride and fear of sharing your need of finances with churches and people.
 - b. Don't let the question of finances be the deciding factor as to whether you answer your missions call.
2. Anointing and calling.
 39. You can share vision and fruit, but it is the calling on you that will convince people to invest in you.
 2. Evidence of the calling is the anointing on your life.
 40. Impart the anointing as you preach and minister to people and churches wherever you go.
 8. When the anointing is released through you, God will grant favor and release finances through the people who are called to invest in you.
 9. Through the anointing, God will raise up churches and people to pray for you also.
 3. Your part is to share the vision and to minister -- God's part is the finances.
3. Finances.
 41. Keep a good positive attitude about your finances.
 10. See raising your support as a part of the call and of developing worthwhile relationships.
 2. See it as something you get to do, not something you have to do.
 11. See it as a ministry to the Body of Christ to increase believers' vision for missions.
 4. Remind yourself that ultimately the responsibility for raising support rests with God and not you.

5. Don't put pressure on yourself to raise money or on churches and people to give.
 6. Just share your vision and calling and give people an opportunity to be involved.
 7. It takes time to develop relationships and support and to develop a track record and credibility.
 12. The important thing is for churches and people to see that you are making progress.
4. Types of givers.
13. Monthly.
 - b. Occasional.
 14. One time.
 - d. Stay open to people who may not commit to support you at first but who will later on.
15. Finances do not just have to come from churches or people who are of the same doctrinal persuasion as you are.
- 15) Be open to make contact with any church or people who have a heart to support the gospel overseas.
 - 16) Some of the so-called denominational churches have great resources to sow overseas but they are never contacted by missionaries.
 - 17) Businesses could support you if they knew it would increase their own profit.
(challenge them and tell them to prove it out for a year)
5. Three ways to handle your finances and administrative affairs and their advantages and disadvantages.
16. Through missions service or sending agencies. (these two type of agencies are similar except that sending agencies are usually formed with a specific ministry mission in mind and they retain more control over the missionary)
- 18) Pros.
- 2) Proven track record.
 - 3) Strong in administration.
 - 3) Understand the needs of a missionary better than most churches.
 - 4) Can offer good preparation, support and training.

- 1) Cons.
 - 5) May be confining and limiting as to what you can do.
 - 6) May have heavy administrative costs.
 - 7) There may be a lack of personal contact between missionary and his supporters if an agency is responsible for his correspondence.
 - 4) Leaves a perception of anonymity.
- 17. Through a church.
 - 19) Pros.
 - 8) Church plays a hands-on role in missionary's life.
 - 9) If it's your home church there may be a personal support group available to serve you.
 - 10) Can work especially well if church has its own missions department and staff to only handle missions work.
 - 4) Can also work well if pastor and key staff personnel have visited you on the mission field to better know your needs.
 - 1) Cons.
 - 11) May result in neglect due to the church's involvement in so many other areas.
 - 12) Change in personnel can cause problems for the missionary.
 - c) Usually not able to keep up with your needs that come from growth and change.
- 1. Through missionary's own non-profit corporation.
 - 2) Pros.
 - 13) You have full authority, liberty, control and oversight of it.
 - b) Better service from those you train yourself.
 - 14) It will better help people identify with your ministry.
 - 4) Gives you certain tax advantages such as health coverage and other benefits.
 - 2) Cons.
 - 15) More responsibility, time, and work required on your part.
 - 16) Your attention may be divided between the mission field and your native home base.
 - 3) More expensive.
 - 17) Much greater administrative burden.
- 4. Remember no missions agency, church, or corporation is perfect. (all have their challenges)

III. SHIPMENT OF GOODS.

- 4. Contact several different shippers and get all the possible options before making a decision to ship.
- 42. There are varied options and sizeable differences in prices.
- 2. Options.
 - 2. Coastal city-to-coastal city delivery.
 - 3) If you live in the continental part of the U.S. this means you would be responsible to pack the goods yourself and transport them to a coastal city and from there it would be shipped to your country.
 - 4) Cheaper but more hassles.
 - 2. Door-to-door delivery.

- 5) Company does all the packing and unpacking and delivers from your home in the U.S. or your native country to your new home overseas.
- 2) Most expensive option.
3. Container shipping.
 - 1) You can decrease costs substantially by sharing a container with a company or another family going to the same destination.
 - 2) You can also send a wooden crate for about one third the cost of a 20' container.
2. Find out about customs regulations in your overseas country (preferably from another American missionary or a family who lives there).
 43. If you can get your goods shipped to an established church or organization in the country, you would avoid customs charges.
 3. Again, it would favor you greatly to get an intelligent national to help you clear your goods.
 2. Also, it would be wise to get a good, honest shipping agent to do all the paperwork and represent you at port.
 3. If you don't know anyone in the country, you may have to try to do it alone at first with the help of an interpreter.
 1. Find out which types of goods are taxable and non-taxable.
 4. You can be hit with very high customs charges if you don't do your homework and research properly.
 2. Many countries charge high costs for bringing in vehicles, technical equipment, luxury items, appliances, and certain kinds of furniture and household goods.
 2. Don't ship anything that you can obtain at a reasonable price and quality within the country.
 5. Save your valuable shipping space for things that cannot be obtained within the country such as supplies for your ministry and personal items.

IV. VISITING HOME.

5. Make time to come home to your native country to rest, relax and visit family and friends.
 3. Treat the family, especially the children, to some fun and recreation.
 6. Take a vacation with the family.
 2. Take a vacation with just your spouse and leave the kids at grandma's.
 7. Very often new direction and fresh inspiration will spring forth from a new environment.
 1. Attend meetings and services where you are ministered to and refreshed.
1. Visit and minister in your supporting churches before returning to the field.
 2. This is the best way to nurture the relationship between you and your supporting churches.
 2. Don't expect special treatment for your great sacrifices and don't be too proud to receive it when it is given.

2.DON'T QUIT.

3. More missionaries fail than succeed.
 3. The mission field requires hard work, sacrifice, courage, patience and persistence to overcome the many obstacles.
 4. Boldness, confidence, trust in God and determination are needed.
 3. Focus on the harvest and not the hardships.
1. You can succeed!

MISSIONARY LEADERSHIP

2. WHAT IS REAL MISSIONS?

2. What real missions is not:
 5. It's not relief work: feeding the poor/clothing the naked.
 6. It's not social, agricultural, or medical work.
 3. Unless you preach/teach the Word of God, you are not fulfilling God's mandate.
1. Real missions are saving the lost and making disciples. (Mt 28:19-20; Mk 16:15-20)
 7. Priority is to make disciples.
 8. The wealth of a nation is the hearts of the people. To change a nation, you must change the hearts of the people.
 9. The vehicle by which you make disciples may be different: a church, a Bible school, a discipleship center, etc.
 10. Relief work is not wrong or bad, but teaching and preaching the Word of God must be first.
 11. The speed at which you evangelize and make disciples, determines the speed at which a ministry will grow.
2. The national people must be trained and discipled.
 12. Link the nationals into everything you do.
 13. Give them the opportunity to learn by application.
 14. The missionary's objective in training the nationals should be three-fold:
 - a. To make the work self-supportive.
 - b. To make the work self-governing.
 8. To make the work self-propagating.

II. WHAT IS A REAL MISSIONARY?

3. Not merely one who goes, but one who is sent by God. (Jn 20:21; Ac 13:4)
4. A missionary is a sent one, called to a specific area, to a specific people, for a specific purpose, with a specific message, to have a specific effect on the Body of Christ. (Mt 10:6-7; Ac 26:16-18; 9:15)

III. SPIRITUAL QUALIFICATIONS OF A MISSIONARY:

5. Called and equipped with the Word and the Spirit.
2. Must be skillful at teaching the Word of God. (Mt 10:6-7; 2Ti 2:15)
 15. Preaching results in evangelization.
 2. Teaching results in spiritual growth and maturity.
3. Must have vision from God.
 16. You are either to pioneer or to support a vision.
 2. Vision is simply what God has put in your heart to do.
6. Miracles. (2Co 12:12)
 17. To change a nation one must have God working with him in signs and wonders and mighty deeds.
1. Probably the most important qualification for a missionary to have is the ability to hear from God.
 18. Direction and strategies must be Divine.
 2. Must be able to operate from an unction and not emotion.

19. Must know the difference between an Isaac (a God idea), and an Ishmael.
(an emotional idea or even a good intention)

IV. OTHER CONSIDERATIONS.

2. Personal - Be watchful and prayerful for the devil's attacks.
 20. Family
 21. Health
 3. Finances
1. Legal - Be not ignorant nor slothful.
 22. Make sure you have a proper understanding of the laws of the land and that you abide by them.
 23. Be sure you have all your documents in order and up to date.
2. Cultural - Adapting to the new culture may be the missionary's greatest challenge.
 24. Identification with the people/culture/customs. (1Co 9:19-22)
 25. Whether you are ever accepted and your ministry received by the people depends highly on your identification with them.
 3. Don't try to conform them to your own culture.

V. DEALING WITH OPPOSITION.

3. Understand that the devil always opposes God's sent ones. The devil commissions his own against those God commissions.
 26. Jesus Himself was opposed. (Mt 12:1-14; Lk 23:10, 18)
 2. When you are sent with an assignment from God you are invading the devil's territory.
1. Understand that people are opposing the Word of God, not you personally.
 27. The Word is always under attack. (Ac 17:17-19; 18:11-13; 21:27-36)
 28. The devil never opposed Jesus or the disciples until they were anointed.
 29. There's fire in the book. (Jer 20:9; 23:29)
 4. Tradition and religion are contrary to the fire of God.
2. Characteristics of opposition: (Mt 12:1-14)
 30. Extremely envious.
 31. Have a superiority complex.
 3. In bondage to a system of rules/regulations. (Legalistic)
 32. Much more concerned about technicalities than people.
3. The Pharisees (or the Pharisee spirit) wants you crippled, dumb and blind. (Mt 12:1-14; 9:32-34; Jn 9)
4. How to handle opposition:
 33. Beware of them. (Mt 10:17)
 34. Pray for them. (Mt 5:44)
 3. Leave them alone. (Mt 15:14)
 35. Expose them - root out their lies and deceptions with the Word of God and by doing so you will protect the people from them. (Mt 7:15-20; 10:17; 16:5-6)
 36. Do not be distracted by them. Deal with them in the Spirit.
5. Remember Jesus promised persecutions. (Mt 10:18-23)

VI. SELECTING THE RIGHT PEOPLE.

6. It's important that you invest in the right people. (Ac 6:3-5; Dt 1:13)
 37. A wrong selection or relationship can ruin an entire ministry.
 2. The wrong people will unhook when the going gets tough.
 38. Don't offer people incentives or make them any promises, or you will get opportunists and religious cons who have their own personal agenda.
 39. Don't be moved by a need to fill a position, but wait for the one who is called and anointed to step forth.
 40. Make sure they have the character and ability you want to invest in.
2. How to select the right people.
 41. Pray for laborers. (Mt 9:37-38)
 2. Demonstrate God to them. (Jos 1:16-17)
 9. The people must see that God is with you.
 - b. Your love and your ability to hear from God will draw people to you.
 10. The call of God on you is your drawing card for demonstrating God.
 11. Jesus and many of God's leaders in the Bible began their ministries with demonstrations of God. (Mt 4:18-19; Lk 5:10-11)
 42. Share the vision.
 12. Select the people that are moving into the vision that God has given you.
 13. Find out who is serving as unto God and not unto men. (Col 3:23) People will be selected and promoted because of the vision, and not for what they can get.
 1. Prove them. (1Ti 3:6, 10)
 14. They must give evidence of the call of God on their lives.
 - b. When the going gets tough those who are called will not quit.
 15. Remember, staff personnel come from faithful volunteers.
 2. Ask the Holy Spirit and make sure you have a witness before you make any selections.

VII. STAFF RELATIONSHIPS.

7. Making spiritual impartation to others, especially your staff is your number one priority. (Ro 1:11)
 3. Cultivate trust with them.
 2. Promote togetherness with them.
 4. Impart and convey a right spirit to them.
 16. Don't be overbearing.
 17. Don't be controlling.
 3. Deal with them in grace and liberty.
 18. Be careful of critical/judgmental and racial tones in your teaching and preaching. (Col 3:11)
 1. Pour your expectations into them.
 5. Maintain a high level of excellence.
 2. Control your temper, tongue, and emotions.
 7. Don't entrust a great level of responsibility in teaching or in finances until they are ready.
 3. Protect the call and the anointing on you.
2. Dealing with problems.
 4. Discipline problems - not fulfilling responsibilities.

2. must be a system of policy, procedure, and order in everything you do. The second man (or associate/administrator) should minister the discipline most of the time.
3. The leader ministers the healing salve.
4. If one of the staff is having discipline problems in a certain area then pull some responsibility off them.
3. Sin problems:
 19. Restore them and give them another opportunity to prove themselves. (Gal 6:1)
 20. If there is no repentance then deal with them according to scripture. (2Th 3:6-12; 1Ti 1:20; 5:20; Tit 3:10-11)
4. Strife problems:
 21. If it's due to a lack of knowledge, then bring revelation by teaching them.
 2. If it's an attitude problem, then dismiss them. A bad attitude is hard to change.
5. Keeping things clean.
 1. Keep sharing the vision God has given. This will keep the staff purposeful.
 2. Place them in their gift or calling in the vision.
 3. Bring revelation concerning love, submission and authority, etc.
 4. Make sure there is regular communication.
 5. Always deal with them in love.
 6. Have regular prayer meetings and keep the presence of God around them.

VIII. FINANCES.

8. God's intended purpose is for the nationals to develop their own internal funding network.
 5. Reverse their mentality from dependence on you to dependence on God.
 6. Help them develop ways of generating funds and becoming self-sufficient.
1. Teach them to give.
 7. Giving into missions will bring them out of economic poverty.
 8. The best soil to plant financial seeds is in those who have left houses, lands, etc. (Mk 10:29-30)
 22. Invest in those who are called.
 23. Invest in those who you have relationship with.
 3. Invest in those who are bearing fruit.
2. Draw people, not money, because money comes from the people.
4. The support of men and money comes not from what you do, but from who you are.

IX. ADMINISTRATION.

3. Administration in the early church. (Ac 6:1-7)
 9. Without the gift of administration, any organization will end up in serious difficulty.
 10. Without administration you will create fiscal or organizational chaos and numerical growth will reach a certain plateau and stop.
 11. In administration there must be implementation and constant evaluation in order to make improvements.
 24. The director is the decision maker especially on policies.
 - b. The administrator implements.
1. Systematic organization is vital to the growth of any missions work.
 12. There

1. Make sure the staff keeps you informed on the progress of the projects and responsibilities you've delegated to them, or else there will be areas of unfruitfulness and lack of productivity.

X. PIONEERING NEW WORKS.

2. The church is built on revelation. (Mt 16:18)
 2. Jesus builds the church, not you.
 3. Waiting on God brings revelation, power, and wisdom.
 3. The church began as a result of their waiting on God in prayer, thus establishing a pattern for all time.
 4. Note the first instructions Jesus gave to His disciples and their obedience to them. (Ac 2:38-42)
 25. Wait at Jerusalem for the promise of the Father.
 2. Go and preach.
 26. Preach remission and repentance of sins.
 4. Baptize them.
 27. Teach them to observe whatever I've commanded you.
1. Building and strengthening the base. (Jerusalem) (Ac 1:8)
 5. The first seven chapters of Acts is an activity and a progress report of the church at Jerusalem only.
 28. Again, a pattern is established by Jesus Himself to build a strong base of operations that would serve the nations.
 29. The base acts as a supply and sending agency for outreach.
 1. Throughout the book of Acts the church of Jerusalem served as a place of refuge, a center for evangelism, counsel, and accountability. (Ac 15)
 2. The devil will do his best to weaken your base.
 30. From without there will be opposition. (Ac 4, 5, 7)
 31. From within there will be challenges. (Ac 5:15; 6:1)
 3. The overflow of the revival in Jerusalem brought a multitude from other surrounding cities. (Ac 5:16)
 5. The Lord added to the church. (Ac 2:47)
 32. Evangelism seemed so effortless.
 2. Jesus was being lifted up. (Jn 12:32)
 3. Believers were added to the Lord. (Ac 5:14) The emphasis was on Jesus. The motive was to glorify Him and meet people's needs.
2. The witness in Judea and Samaria. (Ac 8-12)
 4. Samaria receives the gospel and the church at Jerusalem sends reinforcements. (Ac 8:14)
 33. Philip was a product of the church at Jerusalem and maintained a relationship with them. (Ac 6:5)
 34. The gospel witnessed with evidence. (Ac 8:6-7)
 1. From Jerusalem the believers and ministers began to advance the gospel. (Ac 8:1;4,25,40)
 2. Key miracles and key people being saved serve as a catalyst for the gospel to spread.
 35. The Ethiopian eunuch. (Ac 8:27)
 36. Saul. (Acts 9:1-6)

2. Cornelius. (Ac 10)
 3. All of the above were supernatural conversions under the direction and manifestation of the Holy Spirit.
 4. The result of these salvations was absolutely phenomenal.
- A. The church at Antioch is established. (Ac 11:19-26)
3. Again, as in Samaria, the church at Jerusalem sends reinforcements to help strengthen the young church.
 5. Barnabas came from Jerusalem, and then he met with Saul, and both of them spent one year teaching the church.
 6. Prophets also came from Jerusalem and brought Divine direction to the church.
 3. John Mark also was sent from Jerusalem to assist Barnabas and Saul.
 7. Ministry gifts were developing and working together.
2. The church at Antioch grows and also becomes a base and a sending agency for further outreach.
1. It is also interesting to note that sometimes God Himself deals with enemies of His church. (remembers it's His church)
 8. Saul was converted. (Ac 9) Results vs 31.
 - b. Herod was smitten by the angel of the Lord and died. (Ac 12) Results vs 24.
3. The witness to the uttermost part of the earth. (Ac 13:28)
2. Antioch is actually where foreign missions was born. (Ac 13:1-13)
 9. At this point in the early church, all of the five-fold ministries are operating so there is development and maturity of the saints and qualified ministries being birthed.
 10. The separation and sending forth of Barnabas and Saul again comes after a time of waiting on the Lord. (Ac 13:1-5)
 11. The authority of a God sent missionary is seen in the judgment of a sorcerer. (Ac 13:6-12)
 12. Paul traveled with a group of others. (Ac 13:13)
 1. The impact of Paul and Barnabas' ministry was immediately felt. (Ac 13:49)
4. The planting and establishing of other churches/works. (Paul and Barnabas, Paul and Silas)
2. After preaching, evangelizing, and teaching in certain cities, Paul and Barnabas would return again to the same places to minister to the new believers. (Ac 14:21-23)
 13. They confirmed the souls of the disciples.
 - b. They exhorted them to continue in the faith.
 14. They ordained elders in every church.
 - d. They prayed and fasted and commended them to the Lord.
 1. Their relationship to Antioch: Paul and Barnabas return to the base at Antioch and rehearsed all that God did with them. (Ac 14:26-28)
 2. Their relationship to Jerusalem: Paul and Barnabas are sent to the Jerusalem church to settle a dispute between the apostles and the elders. (Ac 15)
 15. The critical issue of circumcision threatening to divide and subvert the churches is discussed.
 16. Major decision made at Jerusalem and letters were sent with Paul and Barnabas and others to deliver to the other churches beginning at Antioch. (Ac 15:30-41; 16; 4-5)

3. Paul returned again a second time to the churches he and Barnabas had established. (Ac 15:36)
4. Notice the results or fruit of the meeting at Jerusalem. (Ac 16:5) Divine order was established.
5. Organization and supervision of churches. (Tit 1:5)
 3. Setting things in order. (1Co 11:34; 14:40; Col 2:5)
 4. Ordaining elders. (Tit 1:5)
 3. Preserving true doctrine. (1Ti 1:3; Ac 5:36-37; 15:1; 20:29-30)

PROFILE ON PAUL “ A MODEL MISSIONARY”

3.THE PRE-CHRIST SAUL.

1. Saul was a radical persecutor of the Church.
(Ac 7:58, 8:1-3, 9:1-2) (1Ti 1:12-13) (Ac 26:9-11) (Ac 22:4-5, 19:20)
6. Saul was a Pharisee, a Hebrew of Hebrews, blameless according to the Law.
(Php 3:6) (Gal 1:13-14) (Ac 22:3)
 5. He was exceedingly zealous.
 6. He profited in the Jews’ religion above his peers.
 3. He was educated, wealthy, and of prominent social and religious standing.

II. THE CONVERSION OF SAUL.

7. The spiritual implications of Saul’s conversion resulted in far-reaching effects.
 7. A man’s conversion very often sets the pace for the way the rest of his life is lived.
 8. Although every man’s salvation experience differs, the reality of Christ is what will break his spirit and cause true surrender.
 9. Until our life of religiosity is invaded by the powers of the world to come, we will not be changed permanently or eternally.
1. Spiritual surgery in Saul’s life. (Ac 9:9)
 10. Immediately he conferred not with flesh and blood. (Gal 1:6)
 17. He saw a shining light.
 2. He heard a voice from another world.
 18. He was blinded for three days.
 4. He did not eat or drink for three days.
 19. He prayed.
 6. He had a vision.
 1. Saul discovered the excellency of the knowledge of Christ Jesus and counted all things loss.
(Php 3:8)
 20. He received new instructions. (direction)
 2. He received new sight.
 21. He received new life.
 4. He received a new spirit.
 22. He received new purpose.

2. Saul had truly died and his conversion experience serves as a living example of what it truly means to be born again.
23. Starving your carnal appetites so you can feed your spiritual life gives evidence to the new birth and to your sonship. (Ro 8:13-14)
24. The pattern was set for Saul's ministry to always seek his thoughts and words from God.
3. Saul's conversion led to his life long tremendous commitment to God.

III. PREPARATION YEARS AFTER SAUL'S CONVERSION.

2. After his conversion Saul worked with the Christians in Damascus, the desert regions of Arabia (Gal 1:17), and Jerusalem. (approximately three years)
 3. He began to preach immediately.
 4. He was bold because of what he had seen and heard.
 5. He was part of the local assembly.
 4. After three years, he went to Jerusalem and spent 15 days with Peter.
2. Opposition from Jewish leaders then drove him to Tarsus where he apparently worked for the next few years. (Ac 9:29-30) (Gal 1:21) (Ac 11:25)
3. Saul then worked with Barnabas at the church of Antioch in Syria. (Ac 11:19-26)
 6. He taught young believers for one year at the same church.
 7. He was sent to Jerusalem with Barnabas on a relief assignment. (Ac 11:29-30; 12:25)
4. The years of Saul's preparation before his separation to missionary work were critical years.

IV. WHY HELL FEARED AND CRIED OUT AGAINST THIS MAN PAUL. (Ac 19:11-20)

3. He was a man of conviction. (Ac 20:22) (AMP)
4. He was a man of consecration. (Ac 20:24)
- C. He was a man of courage. (Ac 21:13)
 8. He was ready to preach. (Rom 1:15-16)
 9. He was ready to be bound. (Ac 21:13; Eph 4:1)
 10. He was ready to die. (Ac 21:13)

5.HIS COMPULSION (A STRONG IRRESISTIBLE IMPULSE TO ACT) TO PREACH THE GOSPEL. (1Co 9:16-17) (Wuest Expanded Translation)

6. The spirit of Paul
 11. He was stirred in his spirit. (Ac 17:16-17)
 25. His spirit was grieved and roused to anger. (AMP)
 1. He was pressed in the spirit. (Ac 18:5)
 1. Paul was completely engrossed with preaching. (AMP)
 2. He purposed in the spirit. (Ac 19:21)
 3. He was bound in the spirit. (Ac 20:22)
 26. Bound by the Holy Spirit, and obligated and compelled by the convictions of my own spirit. (AMP)
1. Every one of these scriptures has to do with the Jews hearing the gospel first in Athens, then in Corinth, and in Jerusalem.

2. Paul had a great compulsion to preach from the start. (Ac 9:20-22; 28-29)
3. Others had this strong compulsion. (Jer 20:9; Lk 4:43; Ac 4:8)
5. Paul's preaching and ministry was Christ-centered and based on the demonstration of the Spirit and of power. (1Co 2:2-5)

VI. PAUL'S CHARACTER.

4. His love/his tears. (2Co 2:4; Php 1:8; 1Th 2:7-8)
 4. The obedience of the churches was of great importance to him. (1Co 11:2; 2Co 2:9; 7:15; 10:6)
 5. The holiness of the churches was of great importance to him. (2Co 6:14-18, 7:1, 10-11, 12:21, 13:2)
 6. The unity of the churches was of great importance to him. (1Co 1:10; Php 1:27; 2:2; Eph 4:3)
2. His humility
 7. He called himself the least of the apostles. (1Co 15: 9)
 8. He referred to himself as less than the least of all saints. (Eph 3:8)
 3. He referred to himself as the chief of sinners. (1Ti 1:15)
3. His integrity
 9. Toward God and man. (Ac 24:16; 2Co 7:2)
 2. In handling the word of God. (2Co 2:17; 4:2)
 10. In finances. (2Co 8:21)

VII. OTHER ASPECTS OF PAUL'S LIFE.

5. His prayer life.
 1. He prayed continually. (Eph 1:16; Col 1:9)
 11. He traveled for people to be saved and to grow spiritually. (Gal 4:19)
 12. He went without sleep and without food in order to pray. (2Co 6:5)
1. His quest and determined purpose.
 1. To know God. (Php 3:8-10)
 13. To preach (Ro 15:20) and fulfill his ministry. (Ac 20:24)
 14. To please God. (2Co 5:9-10)
2. His trials. (2Co 6:4-5; 11:23-27)

ACCOUNTS OF PAUL'S MISSIONARY JOURNEYS

I. PAUL'S FIRST MISSIONARY JOURNEY. (Ac 13; Ac 14)

3. Cyprus.
 15. At Salamis they preached the Word of God in the synagogues.
 16. At Paphos the deputy of the country is saved as a result of a miracle of judgment.
 3. After leaving Cyprus John Mark departs back to Jerusalem.

1. Antioch of Pisidia.
 17. Preached in the synagogue on the Sabbath.
 18. Results.
 27. Believers were persuaded to continue in the grace of God.
 28. Believers were glad and rejoiced and glorified the word of the Lord.
 3. Unbelieving Jews opposed, blasphemed, and stirred up trouble for Paul and his company.
2. Iconium.
 19. A great multitude believed.
 20. Unbelieving Jews stirred up more trouble.
 3. They spoke boldly for a long time.
 21. Signs and wonders were done by their hands.
3. Lystra.
 22. Paul preached the gospel and a crippled man was healed.
 - 2. The people wanted to worship Paul and Barnabas.**
 23. Unbelieving Jews from Antioch and Iconium followed and stirred up more trouble.
4. Derbe.
 24. Preached the gospel and taught many.
 2. Follow up trip to churches.
5. The Jerusalem Council. (Ac 15)
 25. Church at Antioch financed trip of Paul and Barnabas and others to Jerusalem.
 26. On their way they passed through other churches and declared the conversion of the Gentiles causing great joy to the brethren.
 27. Debate over Gentiles keeping the law.
 4. The council sends an official letter to be delivered to the other churches.
6. Paul returns to the home base at Antioch to teach and preach with others.

II. PAUL'S SECOND MISSIONARY JOURNEY: DIVINE DIRECTION.

1. Philip through a vision brought Paul and his company to Macedonia. (Ac 16-18)
 28. On the Sabbath went to a river side prayer meeting and spoke unto the women there.
 29. Lydia and her household were saved and baptized.
 1. Demon deliverance results in persecution from the masters of the soothsayer, rulers of the marketplace, the magistrates, and the multitude.
 30. Paul and Silas cast into prison and delivered by the Lord.
 2. Prison deliverance results in prison keeper and household being saved and baptized.
 31. Paul challenges magistrates to come and fetch them out of prison.
 2. Paul comforts the brethren and departs.
7. Thessalonica.
 3. Preached in the synagogue three Sabbath days and many believe.
 4. Unbelieving Jews stir up trouble.
- B. Berea.
 5. Preached in the synagogue and many believed and searched the scriptures daily to see if what Paul preached was so.
 6. Unbelieving Jews from Thessalonica followed Paul and stirred up trouble.
 3. Paul sent on ahead to Athens.

1. Athens.
 7. Paul disputes in the synagogue with the Jews, and daily at the market.
 8. Paul preached at Mars Hill to the city at the request of certain philosophers. (for all the Athenians and strangers spent all their time to either tell or hear some new thing)
 9. Some people mocked and certain ones believed.
2. Corinth.
 10. Paul preached in the synagogue on the Sabbath.
 11. The Jews opposed him, but Crispus, the chief ruler of the synagogue and his entire house believed and were baptized.
 12. Paul receives more Divine direction through a vision to remain in Corinth, and he did so for 18 months teaching the Word of God.
 13. Unbelieving Jews stirred up more trouble and requested the deputy of Achaia, Gallio, to try Paul, but he refused.
 14. Paul departs with Priscilla and Aquila and leaves them at Ephesus as he sails to Syria.
 32. He goes to Antioch and salutes the home base.
 33. He then retrieves and returns to the country of Galatia and Phrygia to strengthen the disciples of the churches he planted.
 34. Apollos, a man from Alexandria in Egypt, goes to Ephesus and is instructed in his ministry by Priscilla and Aquila, and then he goes to Corinth to teach.
 - 6) The brethren from Ephesus recommended him to Corinth.
 - 2) Apollos' teaching ministry helps them much.

III. PAUL'S THIRD MISSIONARY JOURNEY. (Ac 19-20)

3. Ephesus.
 15. Paul preached to twelve disciples of John the Baptist and got them saved, baptized, and filled with Holy Ghost.
 16. Then he went into the synagogue and preached boldly for three months.
 17. When some unbelievers opposed him, Paul separated the disciples and disputed daily for two years in the school of Tyrannus.
 18. All of Asia heard the Word of God.
 5. God wrought special miracles by the hands of Paul.
 19. Another judgment miracle caused the fear of God to fall on many and the name of Jesus was magnified.
 35. Many confessed their evil deeds and brought their occultic literature and burned it before all men.
 36. The Word of God grew mightily and prevailed.
 1. Paul sends Timothy and Erastus back to Macedonia to help strengthen the other churches Paul had established.
 2. Paul remains at Ephesus and another uproar occurs as Demetrius, a silversmith, is upset because the gospel is hurting his idol-making business.
 3. Paul then calls unto him the disciples, embraces them, and then departs to Macedonia.
10. In all, Paul spent three years in Ephesus.

1. More follow up.
 4. Paul goes through Macedonia giving churches encouragement.
 5. Paul then goes to Greece and stays there for three months.
 6. He then returns through Macedonia again to come back to Asia because the Jews laid in wait in Greece for him.
 37. He sends seven of his men on ahead of him to Troas.
- C. Troas.
 7. Paul preaches to the saints there.
 38. During his preaching one young man, after falling asleep, falls out of a window from the third loft of a building and is raised up by Paul.
 39. Paul spent seven days there with his team.
 1. Apparently there was already a church here.
 2. Miletum.
 2. Paul calls for the elders from Ephesus and ministers to them a farewell message.
 3. Tyre and Ptolemais.
 3. Paul is warned about going to Jerusalem at Tyre.
 40. Paul and his company spent seven days at Tyre.
 2. No time of ministry is mentioned here.
 4. Caesarea.
 4. Agabus the prophet foretells of the persecution that awaits Paul at Jerusalem.
 5. Paul and his company were many days there lodging in Philip's house.

IV. PAUL TESTIFIES. (Ac 21-28)

ANTIOCH, A NEW TESTAMENT MODEL OF A MISSIONS MINDED CHURCH. (Ac 11:19-26)

4.THE CONCEPT/CHARACTER/MIND SET OF THIS ANTIOCH CHURCH SERVES AS AN IDEAL.

5. It contains the concept of having great numbers.
2. It possessed a sending mind set and not a receiving one.

II. SEVEN CHARACTERISTICS OF THE ANTIOCH CHURCH.

6. Men were prepared to leave home.
 6. They decided they were not going to live in comfort. (many people at Antioch came from the beautiful island of Cyprus with its beautiful beaches and marvelous climate)They had a pioneer spirit and a certain level of commitment.
1. They were prepared to break new ground.
 7. They crossed a great cultural/social barrier by ministering to the Gentile world.
 2. When was the last time you did something for the first time?
2. They were prepared to be considered "fanatics".
 8. We try to market our gospel and our Savior to somehow make Him anemic enough to appeal to modern man.
 9. We need a touch of fanaticism, not weirdness, but joy and enthusiasm.
3. There was something remarkably different about them. (Christian means Christianos; "ianos" means "a fanatic for")

3. They were men prepared to trust the Holy Spirit. (Ac 13:1-3)
 10. We waste time trying to work where God is not working.
4. They were men prepared to trust each other.
 11. Send them forth and trust them.
 12. If we don't have relationship in missions, then we are probably wasting our time.
 3. Don't give your money to people you don't trust, or you don't know what its going for.
5. They were prepared to fast and pray.
7. They were men prepared to give their best away.
 13. Give your money to the best people, and you will get the most out of it.
 2. The church does not exist for the people in it, but for those who are not in it yet.

THE ESTABLISHMENT AND OPERATION OF INTERDENOMINATIONAL BIBLE TRAINING CENTERS

I. PURPOSE OF BIBLE TRAINING CENTERS.

6. To meet the spiritual need in a nation.
 14. To evangelize.
 15. To make disciples.
 3. To equip ministry gifts.
1. To accelerate driving action, training, and the move of God in a nation.
3. To bring about doctrinal order and unity in the Body of Christ.

II. EMPHASIS OF BIBLE TRAINING CENTERS.

2. To teach the Word.
 16. Two-year basic curriculum with a third year school of ministry.
 17. Classes are held once a week, all day.
 3. Curriculum is foundational and is basically the same every year.
 41. However, sometimes new subjects are added to adapt to the needs of the students.
 2. Fresh vision and excitement are also needed for each new set of students.
1. To make disciples.
 18. Discipleship programs and outreaches are conducted during the week.
 42. They are optional for students, but participation is greatly encouraged.
 2. Impartation is made through closer association and demonstration in these programs or outreaches that cannot be made in a classroom setting.
 - 7) Evangelism.
 - 18) House-to-house.
 - 19) Street meetings.
 - 3) Crusades. (cities, towns and villages)
 - 20) Healing centers.
 - 5) Medical clinics.

- 1) Religious education. (Bible)
 - 21) Teaching youth and children in the public schools and churches.
 - 22) Children's Bible Training Center.
 - 3) Youth/children's programs/outreaches.
 - 23) Training of youth/children's workers.
 - 2) Administrative/Helps.
 - 3) Praise and worship.
 - 5) Missionary training to establish other Bible training centers.
 - 4) Leadership training.
 - 7) Seminars.
 - 5) Economic development. (helping the nationals generate their own funds)
 - 6) Radio and television.
19. Ministry gifts are born from disciples.
 2. To train leaders.
 20. The third year school of ministry suits this emphasis.

III. HOW TO START A BIBLE TRAINING CENTER (BTC).

3. Direction comes from the Lord.
 21. Pattern after principles, but develop your own strategy as God leads and directs you.
1. General strategies in promoting a BTC.
 22. Conduct seminars, Holy Ghost meetings, or crusades to teach and demonstrate the Word of God.
 23. Have a breakfast or luncheon for pastors, ministers, and/or church members.
 3. Visit pastors and ministry leaders individually and spend time with them, sharing the vision and nurturing relationships.
 43. Take gifts such as good faith-building books with you to give to pastors and ministry leaders.
 2. Ask them if they or you can promote the BTC in their churches.
 24. Print handbills and/or brochures for BTC promotion.
 5. Promote the BTC through the churches and/or media.
 25. Introduce the BTC as interdenominational.
 44. Let pastors know that you don't start churches; you work with the existing churches.
 1. Embrace all other pastors, ministers, and churches; invite them to the meetings.
 45. Do not be discouraged by opposition or criticism.
 46. Walk in love and refuse to return evil for evil.
 3. As you develop relationships and trust with local pastors and ministers, let them teach in the BTC.
 - 7) This builds a greater foundation for unity.
 8. Name the BTC after the city or town so that the people can identify with it; they will then see it as their own school. (not a foreign entity)
2. The time and place of the BTC is at the direction of the Lord.
 2. Generally, a neutral building is best (a non-church building) which is centrally located. (easy access for everyone)

- 47. Public school buildings/auditoriums.
 - 2. Theaters.
- 48. Halls or multi-purpose buildings.
 - 1. Saturday is generally the best day for the people to attend the BTC.
- 49. Most people are free and do not work on Saturday.
 - 2. Week nights can also work fine.
- 2. Food is served to help build an image for the student of a full-time school.
 - 50. Other things that give the BTC a full-time image.
 - 8) Keeping attendance.
 - 2) Giving exams and grades.
 - 9) Giving students ID badges.
 - 4) Putting up banners.
 - 10) Charging tuition fees.
 - 6) Giving out books and outlines.
 - 11) Awarding graduates with certificates and diplomas in a ceremony.
- 3. Acceptance and registration of students.
 - 3. Acceptance letters are sent to those who have submitted their applications.
 - 2. To register, prospective students must bring a passport size photo with their registration fee.
 - 51. In poorer countries tuition fees are kept very low.
 - 12) This gives everyone an opportunity to attend.
 - 13) It also shows people you care about them.
 - 1. Upon payment of registration fee, ID badges and a receipt are given to each student.
 - 1. Have at least two weeks of registration prior to the opening day of orientation.
- 4. What to do to increase student enrollment.
 - 2. Keep registration open for two or three weeks after the opening of school.
 - 3. Offer other incentives to encourage students to bring others.
 - 2. Do more promotion, encouraging every student to bring their friends.
 - 3. Offer scholarships by waiving registration fees.
- 6. What to do to get perspective students to register early.
 - 4. Add penalty and late fees for opening day registration and late registration.
 - 2. Tell them that seating is limited.
- 7. Orientation of students.
 - 5. Opening day serves as a special and exciting time to welcome and to acquaint students with the BTC.
 - 4. Familiarize students with tenets of faith.
 - 2. Give calendar of events and schedule of classes.
 - 5. Give rules and regulations.
 - 4. Explain discipleship programs.
 - 1. Opening day also serves to introduce all the teachers and staff of the BTC and to minister an inspirational message to the students.
 - 1. Introduce special guests.
 - 2. Have a time of praise and worship.
 - 6. Serve communion.
 - 2. Course outlines and books should be given out on opening day.

IV. FIRST YEAR CURRICULUM.

5. TERM 1.
 3. Blood Covenant.
 2. Character of God.
 3. Obedience.
 4. Foundations of Faith I.
2. TERM 2.
 1. Holy Spirit I.
 2. Divine Healing.
 3. Bible Doctrine.
 4. Evangelism.
3. TERM 3.
 1. Introduction to Ministry.
 2. Discipleship I.
 3. Prayer I.
 4. Righteousness.
4. TERM 4.
 1. Practical Ministries.
 2. Submission and Authority.
 3. Demonology.
 4. Christian Stewardship.

6. SECOND YEAR CURRICULUM.

1. TERM 1.
 1. Praise and Worship.
 2. Faith II.
 3. Leadership I.
 4. Minister's Family.
2. TERM 2.
 1. Holy Spirit II.
 2. Discipleship II.
 3. Teaching Techniques.
 4. Labs.
 1. Pastors.
 7. Evangelists.
 3. Teachers.
 4. Missions.
 5. Helps.
3. TERM 3.
 1. Life in the Spirit.
 2. Old Testament Survey.
 3. Leadership II.
 4. Spiritual Impartation.

4. TERM 4.
 1. Old Testament Men of Faith.
 2. Ministerial Excellence.
 3. Prayer II.
 4. Preaching/Teaching labs.
 5. How to Minister to Others. (bonus class)

VI. THIRD YEAR CURRICULUM.

1. TERM 1.
 1. Spiritology.
 2. Hermeneutics.
 3. Leadership III.
2. TERM 2.
 1. New Testament Survey.
 2. Homiletic.
 3. Leadership IV.
3. TERM 3.
 1. New Testament Church Government and Ordinances.
 2. Counseling.
 3. Leadership V.
4. TERM 4.
 1. Eschatology.
 2. The Prophets.
 3. Leadership VI.

VII. GENERAL GUIDELINES ON CURRICULUM.

7. Subject to change.
 4. Deletions and/or additions may be made to adapt to the needs of the students.
 8. With growth comes change.
 2. In every nation, the body of Christ is at a different level of spiritual growth and maturity, so we must adapt.
 9. As the body of Christ matures, more pastoral instruction and ministry must be given.
1. Standards and requirements.
 5. With each new year, requirements should be stricter.
 1. More is required from a third year student than from a first or second year student.
 10. Higher tuition fees and stricter attendance policy.
 3. Stricter dress code.
 2. Requirements for third year level.
 1. For those who are in full time ministry or moving in that direction.
 11. Emphasis on the practical, not on just gaining more knowledge.
 - 14) Field assignments to be given.
 - 15) Encouraged to participate in ministerial and discipleship apprentice training.

VII. THE OPERATION OF A BTC.

2. BTC staff and their various functions/purpose.

1. The director.

1. Operation of BTC will only work if the director is praying, studying, and hearing from God.
 - 1) Director must keep vision and BTC alive and in spiritual shape.
 - 2) Director must keep himself full and sharp spiritually and growing personally because he ministers out of his overflow.
12. Director's priority in ministry is to make impartation to staff.
 - 1) Supply the mechanism for them to fulfill the heavenly vision.
 - 2) Delegate responsibility to staff.
 - 3) Encourage them to hear from God and develop plans and strategies for effective outreach/ministry.
 - 4) Encourage them to make disciples.
 - 5) Set up means of regular communication so that staff can communicate to you any direction they feel that they are receiving from God.
 - 1) Have individual meetings with heads.
 - 24) Have daily prayer and weekly staff meetings.
 - 6) Stay motivated so you can motivate others.
 - 7) Put requirements on staff for their success and protection.
 - 1) Require the same high standards of excellence from them as you require of yourself.
 - 2) Do not allow others to pull down the standard you set.
 - 3) Keep them stirred up and disciplined.
 - 25) Have them submit monthly activity reports.
 - 8) What the director puts into the leadership is what they will put into others.
 - 9) Protect your call. Know how much you can open yourself up to the staff.
 - 1) Some people cannot handle how you do things.
 - 26) You should feel comfortable with those you work with.
 - 3) If people on staff have to leave, make sure they do not leave in strife so that good relationships may be maintained with them.
2. Director and BTC/ministry/student relationships.
 - 1) Director will portray the image of the BTC.
 - 27) You are the standard bearer.
 - 2) What people think of you is what they will think of the school.
 - 2) Director to be a father to the students.
 - 28) Do not minister much discipline from the pulpit.
 - 2) Tell the students not to go back to their churches with a wrong spirit. Stress to them that if they have to leave, to do so with a right spirit.
 - 3) Stamp out lies and poison they are hearing with the truth of the Word of God.
 - 29) Minister much on law versus grace.
 - 5) Don't focus on the negative, but be positive.
 - 6) Major on the majors, not minors.
 - 3) Remember, everything that happens or doesn't happen in the BTC and ministry is the fault of the leader.

2. Administration.
 1. The spiritual aspect. (1Co 12:28)
 - 1) A gift set in the church to implement the heavenly vision.
 - 1) Must have an ability to train and disciple others in the area of helps and administration.
 - 2) Administration is the ministry behind the ministry.
 - 30) Referred to as the brain of the ministry from which all other parts flow.
 - 2) Communicates and delegates to office staff and volunteers.
 - 3) Follows up and evaluates all jobs done.
 - 31) Looks to always make improvements and lessen mistakes.
 2. The theoretical aspect. (planning)
 - 1) Planning is the blueprint for implementation.
 - 1) Define goals and objectives. Ask, "What do we want to accomplish?"
 - 32) Success depends on action steps. Ask, "How are we going to accomplish it?"
 - 3) Plan a schedule. Ask, "When are we going to accomplish it?"
 - 33) Set personnel requirements. Ask, "With whom are we going to accomplish it?"
 - 5) Set a budget. Ask, "How much is it going to cost?"
 - 2) Administration responsible for taking vision and goals and translating it into orderly, logically-sequenced action steps to cause it to happen.
 - 1) Responsible to prioritize time, money, and resources, and to mobilize men to accomplish goals.
 - 2) The practical aspect.
 - 1) Administration exists to meet the practical needs of the BTC and its discipleship programs/outreaches.
 - 2) Ability to manage office and day to day tasks.
 - 3) Ability to recruit volunteers and utilize man power.
 - 4) Must have foresight and ability to anticipate trouble spots and problem areas.
 - 5) Needs to have control and organization.
 - 6) Must be given to specifics and details.
 - 7) Must be good at taking notes, making lists, and keeping records.
 - 8) Must be a person of principle.
 - 34) Able to say "no".
 - 2) Not a respecter of persons.
 - 35) Enforces rules and discipline.
 - 4) Has good judgment.
 1. Areas accountable to administration.
 - 1) Technical.
 - 2) Financial.
 - 3) Kitchen.
 - 4) Clerical - office functions.
 - 5) Student records and discipline.
 - 36) Tuition.
 - 2) Attendance.
 - 37) Exams.
 - 4) Grades.

5. Other BTC administrative responsibilities.
 - 1) Understand government requirements for ministry.
 - 38) Immigration requirements.
 - 2) Tax requirements.
 - 1) Knowledgeable in making hotel bookings, getting visas, purchasing airline tickets, and receiving guests at the airport.
1. Ministry Staff.
 1. Spiritual focus.
 - 1) Responsible for teaching and discipling.
 - 2) Responsible for outreach.
 - 39) Outreach is very important.
 - 2) Must maintain an accuracy, intensity, and aggressiveness in outreach.
 - 40) Outreaches are what bring an excitement to the students and keep the ministry on the cutting edge of effectiveness.
 - 4) Outreaches are what bring a fresh supply of new students to attend the BTC.
 2. Must have ability to make spiritual impartation.
 3. Must have ability to give direction and motivation to disciples.