

LESSON 1
BIBLICAL AND PRACTICAL BASES FOR CHRISTIAN EDUCATION

Basic activities (Levels 1,2, 3). After reading the study guide text, answer the following questions.

1. List five Biblical teachings included in a definition of a church.
 - 1) *The church is composed of baptized believers.*
 - 2) *The believers are associated by a covenant in the faith and fellowship of gospel.*
 - 3) *The believers observe 2 ordinances of Christ.*
 - 4) *The believers are committed to Christ's teachings.*
 - 5) *The believers seek to extend the gospel*

2. What is the objective of the Church?

To be a redemptive body in Christ through the power of the Holy Spirit which grows toward Christian maturity through worship, witness, education and ministry.

3. List and briefly define five functions of the Church.
 - 1) *Worship; the encounter of individuals and the congregation with God.*
 - 2) *Proclamation and witness; spontaneous and planned proclamation of God's grace in Christ.*
 - 3) *Nurture and Education; guides people in developing toward Christian maturity.*
 - 4) *Ministry; meeting crucial human needs or "serving".*
 - 5) *Application; the practice of Christian principles.*

4. List three examples of education in the Old Testament.
 1. *The important places on the covenant relationship between God and the Israelites.*
 2. *The Shema and the use of the Mezuzah.*
 3. *In the home and in the synagogues.*

5. Give two indications of the importance Christ placed on teaching.
 1. *The commonest title given to Jesus by the crowds was "teacher."*
 2. *The Great Commission includes a specific commandment to teach.*

6. What was the condition of church education in the medieval period?

The medieval period represented an all-time low for education in the church.

7. Give the date and the purpose of the First Sunday School.

The first Sunday school began in England in 1780. The purpose of Robert Raikes' Sunday school was to teach reading, writing, arithmetic, Bible.

8. What popularized the Sunday School?

The Sunday school was well accepted in new churches growing out of revivals led by Weley and Whitefield.

9. Distinguish between teaching and preaching.

Preaching seeks more to move the emotions and includes a forceful proclamation of the Word of God to man in his unbelief. Teaching gives more emphasis to spiritual maturity and application of Christian principles, it depends on the active participation of the listener.

10. Give five reasons a church should have an educational ministry.

- 1. The Great Commission.*
- 2. The Gospel demands it.*
- 3. History proves its values.*
- 4. People need instruction.*
- 5. Condition in the world necessitate it.*

11. List ten basic principles of a church's educational ministry.

- 1. People have the capacity to learn.*
- 2. People have urgent needs which cannot be satisfied otherwise.*
- 3. Education is required to accomplish God's purpose in Christian growth.*
- 4. Effective education requires correct principles and methods.*
- 5. Effective organization is essential.*
- 6. An educational program enables every church member to prepare himself to serve..*
- 7. The educational program should be centered in the individual.*
- 8. The educational program should not be to promote, but to educate.*
- 9. The educational work must be evaluated periodically.*
- 10. The educational program must be carried out with divine guidance.*

12. List three traditions which may hinder a proper educational program.

- 1. The Bible teaching is only for children.*
- 2. A limited view of the function of Christian education leaders in the church.*
- 3. Limited involvement of the congregation in Christian education.*

13. Name three hindrances to Christian education.

- 1. Poor teaching quality.*
- 2. Failure to make education program more serious and more effective is prevalent in churches.*
- 3. Lack of training in Christian education, even pastors.*

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LESSON 2
THE CHURCH TEACHING ITS MEMBERS

Basic activities (Levels 1,2, 3). After reading the study guide text, answer the following questions.

1. Define church education.
The church function in which persons are guided in their progressive development toward Christian maturity.
2. What are three needs within the church which require a teaching program?
1) The Vacation Bible School 2) Bible study within the family 3) Special church Bible study occasions.
3. Name five specific characteristics which should be kept in mind in the Bible teaching.
 - 1. The Bible must be taught on the basis that Bible knowledge is normal and natural for every Christian.*
 - 2. The Bible must be taught by trained people.*
 - 3. The Bible must be taught in situations conducive to learning.*
 - 4. The Bible must be taught as God's Word.*
 - 5. The Bible must be taught regularly.*
4. What help do people need in learning to use the Bible for themselves?
People should be taught to use the tools for Bible study such as different Bible translations, Bible dictionary, concordances, study guides, and commentaries.
5. What works should be Bible teaching program do other than teach the Bible.
The teaching program of the church should reach people for Christ and church membership.
6. What does the biblical message include on stewardship?
The biblical message does include time, talents, and possessions on stewardship.
7. Give the meaning of curriculum.
Curriculum is the sum of all learning experiences planned and used under church guidance and directed toward attaining church objectives.
8. Name five parts of a comprehensive Bible teaching program.
Vacation Bible School, family Bible study, the weekly Bible study, Bible conferences, and Bible study course.

9. Name three values of Vacation Bible School.
Evangelistic opportunities, outreach possibilities, and providing the church to follow up the new people.
10. What are three groups of personnel and their major responsibilities in a Bible school?
*1) Learning, planning and leading Bible study.
2) Outreach, visiting member and prospect.
3) Soul-winning, concern for Christian growth of the class member.*
11. List three requirements for the maintenance of the Bible teaching program.
*1) Church control.
2) Constant planning.
3) Evaluation.*
12. What areas of the Bible school should the congregation control?
The congregation should assume the responsibility of the Bible teaching program.
13. Why should reports of the Bible school be given to the congregation?
Because without this periodic reporting congregational control is not a reality.
14. What should be included in the planning?
*Some of the activities to be included in planning are: 1) Examination of reports.
2) Present and future plans. 3) Training and teaching improvement. 4) Consideration of specific problems.*
15. List four areas which should be evaluated to determine the effectiveness of the Bible school.
*1) The individual class and total attendance increased.
2) Every class had a teacher who was prepared every Sunday.
3) The records show that the members are bringing and using their Bibles.
4) The records and class participation show that members are preparing their lessons.*
16. List three activities required for the Bible school to carry out its evangelistic responsibilities.
*1) A census or some other means of discovering prospects been carried out within the past six months.
2) Every teacher has the name and address of every known prospect for his or her class.
3) Every prospect has been visited.*

LESSON 3
THE CHURCH TRAINING ITS MEMBERS IN CHRISTIAN LIVING

Basic activities (Levels 1,2, 3). After reading the study guide text, answer the following questions.

1. Define training.

Training is an education process. It is the process of acquiring understanding, attitude, knowledge, and skills. The purpose of training is to improve individual and group performance.

2. What must training include?

Training must include emphasis on being. The emphasis on being a true Christian includes the cultivation of attitude and skill

3. What are three tasks of the training program?

- 1) *Equip church members for discipleship.*
- 2) *Teach Christian theology, Baptist doctrine, Christian ethics, and Christian history, and church polity and organization.*
- 3) *Equip church leaders for service.*

4. Name three benefits of membership training.

- 1) *Church members are "rooted and built up in Him (Christ) and are established in faith" (Gal.2:7). They develop sound beliefs and Christian standards of conduct.*
- 2) *Church members are made aware of the contributions to Baptist life made by Christian heroes of the past. They gain an appreciation of their heritage.*
- 3) *Church members gain acquaintance with Baptist policy and procedure which moves church life along and provides the means for avoiding dissension.*

5. What are the needs of new members?

New church members need to be helped in understanding their commitment to Christ. New converts should be guided into fruitful service.

6. Briefly outline a program for training new members.

- 1) *An initial counseling session at the time of his profession of faith in Christ.*
- 2) *Teaching sessions covering doctrines.*
- 3) *A final summary conference to determine whether the new member needs further orientation.*
- 4) *Involvement of the new member in the fellowship, work, and worship of the church.*

7. List five steps in planning for new member orientation.
 - 1) *Review the church roll to discover the experience of member involvement and commitment in order to determine the need of a program of new member orientation.*
 - 2) *Review or adopt a church covenant, articles of faith, and the local church history. The pastor could create an awareness of the problems involved and stimulate thinking toward solutions by preaching and teaching on these subjects.*
 - 3) *Secure new member orientation materials.*
 - 4) *Orient the present membership if necessary. Sufficient time should be allowed for promotion in order to assure good attendance. The sessions could be held simultaneously for older children, youth and adults. The sessions may be scheduled during the regular church training or Bible teaching time.*
 - 5) *Select, elect, and train leaders or new member orientation.*

8. Give five suggestions for improving new member orientation.
 - 1) *Is the time satisfactory for all new members?*
 - 2) *Are the classes small?*
 - 3) *Does the training meet needs of transferred members?*
 - 4) *Is each participant using his conversion testimony?*
 - 5) *Are there evaluation session?*

9. Why are church members inactive?

Because some church members are lack of new member orientation at the time of their conversion.

10. What are some specific objectives for general membership training?
 - 1) *To train all church members to perform the function of the church.*
 - 2) *To teach Christian theology, Christian ethics, Christian history, church policy, and church organization.*

11. How can the training needs of a church be determined?

The training needs of a congregation can be discovered from 1) expressed needs of the members, 2) a study of church goal and programs, 3) surveys of the present membership.

12. Should training be on a continuing or short-term basis?

Membership training usually be done on a combination of both a continuing basis and a short-term basis.

13. List three additional ways of supplementing church training.
 - 1) *Guided reading programs.*
 - 2) *Camps, retreats, and conferences.*
 - 3) *Special projects in advance training.*

14. List the steps to follow in providing membership training.
 - 1) *Lead the congregation to recognize the need for training.*
 - 2) *Discover the training needs of the members.*
 - 3) *lead the congregation to select a continuing or short-term training approach.*
 - 4) *Select leaders for the program.*
 - 5) *Create a desire for training and motivate people to seek training.*
 - 6) *Secure adequate curriculum materials and equipment.*

15. Give three sources for measuring the results of a training program.

Results of the training program can be measured 1) from the records, 2) from conversations with leaders, 3) and evaluations by participants.

16. Why is it important to keep records in a training program?

Records are important because they show what age groups have been trained, what courses have been offered, how many persons have completed each course, and how many members, have been involved in individual training.

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LESSON 4
THE CHURCH TRAINING ITS LEADERS

Basic activities (Levels 1,2, 3). After reading the study guide text, answer the following questions.

1. What church leaders need training?

Training should be provided for deacons, secretaries, treasurers, librarians, counselors, outreach leaders, and evangelism leaders.

2. List five problems in a church which indicate the need for leadership training.

- 1) *Vacant leadership positions.*
- 2) *Overworked leaders.*
- 3) *Rapid turn-over of leaders.*
- 4) *persons having to serve in leadership positions without proper training.*
- 5) *A large proportion of the church membership as spectators.*

3. How can the leadership training needs be determined?

Determining the needs for leadership training involves:

- 1) *Consultation with present church leaderships.*
- 2) *An analysis of existing leadership vacancies.*
- 3) *A study of the anticipated turn-over in leaders.*
- 4) *A consideration of new places of leadership involved in organizational growth.*

4. Who is responsible for church leadership training?

The church training program is responsible for training all church leaders.

5. Describe the approach of the nominating committee in recruitment.

The church nominating committee performs an important task in training as it discovers and recruits these potential leaders.

6. Suggest three channels for in-service training.

- 1) *Apprenticeship.*
- 2) *Workers conference.*
- 3) *Curricular planning.*

7. Name three areas of training and two examples under each.

- 1) *Background knowledge; Systematic theology, Bible knowledge and understanding.*
- 2) *General leadership training; Developing general leadership skills, Skills in visitation and personal witnessing.*
- 3) *Specific Leadership Training; Nurture of the Bible teaching and membership training tasks, Specific skills required in the church programs.*

8. Give what you consider to be the most important question to ask in evaluating leadership training.

- 1) *What training was offered to leaders?*
- 2) *How many courses have been involved?*
- 3) *How many leaders have been involved?*
- 4) *How many completed each course?*
- 5) *How many leaders have participated in individual study plans?*
- 6) *How many potential leaders have been enlisted in some type of preparation for service?*
- 7) *What were the strengths and weaknesses of the courses offers?*
- 8) *What evidence is there of improvement in the quality of work being done by leaders?*

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LESSON 5

THE CHURCH DEVELOPING ITS MEMBERS IN MISSIONS

Basic activities (Levels 1,2, 3). After reading the study guide text, answer the following questions.

1. What is the mandate of Christ for the church?

"Therefore go and make disciples of all nations, baptizing them in the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Spirit, and teaching them to obey everything I have commanded you" (Mat. 28:19-20 NIV).

2. Distinguish between missionary activity and missionary education.

Missionary activity is a sharing one's faith through time, money, talent, and influence. Missionary education is a training in interpretation and application of the missionary message of the Bible.

3. Name four early Baptist missionaries and give the origin of the modern mission movement.

1) Roger Williams, 2) Frank Spence, 3) George Lyle, 4) William Carey. William Carey gave the origin to the modern mission movement.

4. What circumstances led to the first American Baptist missionaries?

Missionaries who were sent to India by a Congregational board and changed their views regarding baptism during the ocean voyage were Adoniram Judson, his wife, and Luther Rice.

5. Evaluate Baptist work in the Caribbean today.

Although thirteen Baptist-related groups have not coordinated their work in the Caribbean, very few places are without a Baptist witness.

6. What question regarding the church has brought debate among leaders?

One long-debated question in the church is whether the emphasis should be on being or doing.

7. What are the two circles of which the church is the center?

The first circle includes the people within its immediate reach. The second circle, much larger, takes in those people with special needs and circumstances that place them beyond the immediate reach of the church.

8. What is meant by teaching mission?

Teaching missions means to lead people in a twofold activity; 1) to explore the nature and implications of God's missionary purpose; 2) to respond to that purpose in personal commitment and obedience.

9. List ten groups of persons who are usually outside the immediate social range of the church.
1) Aging, 2) Illness, 3) Prisoners, 4) Drug addicts, 5) Non-evangelicals, 6) Sick, 7) Juvenile delinquents, 8) Alcoholics, 9) Economically disadvantaged, 10) Migrants.
10. What are the intentions of missions actions?
1) Social physical, 2) Spiritual needs.
11. Why should church leaders provide information regarding the work of the church and the denomination?
Church leaders should provide information regarding the work of the church and the denomination because informed people are helped in their motivation and understanding.
12. Why are prayer and giving important means of supporting missions?
Because God's power is brought to bear on the world-wide outreach of the church.
13. Name three important missions actions of a church.
*1) Discover world mission needs which call for church support.
2) Provide opportunities for persons to become involved in supporting world missions.
3) Elist persons to support world missions.*
14. Name three areas of missionary information that ought to be taught.
The missionary message of the Bible, the progress of Christian mission, and the contemporary missions.
15. What teaching structure for missions should a small church develop?
The Bible school.

LESSON 6
THE CURRICULUM FOR CHRISTIAN EDUCATION

Basic activities (Levels 1,2, 3). After reading the study guide text, answer the following questions.

1. What is meant by curriculum?
Curriculum includes the printed materials in a training program.
2. How is a tree an analogy of curriculum?
Besides printed materials, curriculum includes, activities, projects, discussion, and other elements of the educational process.
3. What is the objective of a church?
The church's objective should be to be a redemptive body in Christ.
4. What is the educational objective of a church?
 - 1) *To help persons become aware of God in Christ.*
 - 2) *To respond in a personal commitment of faith.*
 - 3) *To follow Christ in discipleship.*
 - 4) *To grow toward Christian maturity.*
5. Name three relationships to be considered in the scope of curriculum?
 - 1) *Man's relation to God.*
 - 2) *Man's relation to his fellow-man.*
 - 3) *Man's relation to the world.*
6. What are groups should be considered in the scope of curriculum.
 - 1) *Pre-school*
 - 2) *Children*
 - 3) *Youth*
 - 4) *Adult*
7. Illustrate the difference in depth of instruction regarding God's redeeming love for children and adults.
To children, God create us, loves us, and intends that we should love and obey Him. To adults, God's love and forgiveness enable man to redirect his life in spite of sin and evil.
8. Briefly state the difference in needs between preschool children and young people.
Pre-school children needs to be wanted, approved, and accepted. Youth frequently have a sense of inadequacy, failure, and insecurity, they are looking for the meaning and

purpose of life.

9. With regard to the theme of God's redeeming love, what should be the goals for each age group?

Pre-school: The young child may achieve a beginning awareness that God loves every one, and may achieve a beginning awareness that Jesus shows us what God is like.

Children: The elementary child may achieve an awareness of the significance of Jesus' life, death, resurrection, and ascension., and may achieve a desire for a personal relationship with God who expressed His love for him in Christ.

Youth: Youth may achieve an understanding of forgiving love making possible the forgiveness of sin. Youth may achieve a confidence that God's redemptive love can make life whole and an acceptance of the fact that God's love brings true meaning and purpose to life.

Adult: The adult may achieve realization of the meaning of redemption and a deeper loyalty to God in gratitude for His redemption in Christ. The adult may achieve a realization that God's love enables persons to maintain a proper balance between the facts and struggles of daily life in the demands of Christian commitment.

10. Give three statements concerning the nature of the Bible.

The Bible is a record of God's self-revelation, the repository of God's redemptive message, and the authoritative guide for Christian living and work.

11. Why is the Bible relevant?

The Bible is relevant because God who speaks through His Word is eternal. The readers of the Bible are aided in their search for truth by the same Holy Spirit as were those who wrote it. The Bible deals with men's persistent life needs.

12. Why is the Bible authoritative?

Because the Bible comes from God. Persons who respond to the Bible's message become changed individuals. God's power, revealed in the Bible, is adequate when applied to effect social change.

13. What personal responsibility do teachers as interpreters have?

Bible teachers have the responsibility of exploring the Bible under the Holy Spirit's leadership in order to discover its meaning and apply that meaning to their own lives and the lives of their pupils.

14. What does each age group need to know in understanding the Bible as a whole?

Each group needs to learn the history, geography, and people of the Bible.

15. Name three indispensable books for studying the Bible.

1) Other translation, 2) a Bible dictionary, 3) and basic commentaries.

16. List five things a new Christian needs to know.

1) The meaning of new life in Christ.

2) How to grow as a Christian.

3) How to use the Bible.

4) The nature of the church and its covenant.

5) How to share his faith.

17. What are four areas of curriculum content for general church membership?
1) Christian theology. 2) Christian ethic. 3) Christian history. 4) Church policy and organization
18. Name six basic doctrines Christians need to study.
1) God, 2) man, 3) sin, 4) Satan, 5) salvation, 6) Bible.
19. What is Christian ethics?
It is God's ideals for living; personal conduct, inter-personal relationship, family living, Christian citizenship, and daily work.
20. Why is history important?
Because it gives insight into current problems.
21. What should be included in the curriculum for developing missions?
God's work in His creation and his seeking out of sinful man.
22. Name three problems which arise in maintaining adequate curriculum.
*1) Get members to interest.
2) Time to prepare curriculum.
3) Date and time to setup training.*
23. Name seven characteristics of good curriculum.
1) Biblical and theological soundness, 2) Relevancy (suited to the nature and needs of the learners), 3) Comprehensives, 4) Balance, 5) Sequence, 6) Flexibility, 7) Correlation (proper relationship between its parts).
24. Who is responsible for maintaining adequate curriculum?
Group leaders and teachers are to determine and maintain adequate curriculum.

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LESSON 7
ORGANIZING THE CHURCH FOR CHRISTIAN EDUCATION

Basic activities (Levels 1,2, 3). After reading the study guide text, answer the following questions.

1. List five tasks of the church which require decisions.
 - 1) *Governing the life and work of the church under the Lordship of Christ;*
 - 2) *Determining the church's program and services;*
 - 3) *Establishing the organization to coordinate programs and services;*
 - 4) *Determining the church's relationship to other churches;*
 - 5) *Selecting the pastor and other leaders and assigning responsibilities.*

2. Name five things the educational program should do.
 - 1) *Reflect the theology of the church,*
 - 2) *Keep congregational authority clear,*
 - 3) *Lead towards achievement of accepted goals,*
 - 4) *Pinpoint responsibility,*
 - 5) *Establish clear guideline.*

3. How are personnel for the educational program selected?

Normal procedure in selection of personnel for the educational program is naming of nominating committee which will recommend qualified persons to the church for election.

4. Name five qualities desired in church leaders.
 - 1) *Christians,* 2) *church members,* 3) *active in church life,* 4) *good stewardship,*
 - 5) *active witness.*

5. What is a church council?

A church council a the representative body composed of church leaders who serve the church in planning coordinating, and evaluating the Christian education program.

6. Name five tasks of the church.
 - 1) *Discovering and winning the lost.*
 - 2) *Enlisting them.*
 - 3) *Preparing them for membership.*
 - 4) *Teaching them the Bible.*
 - 5) *Instructing them in evangelism, mission, and stewardship.*

7. Who normally makes up the church council?
The pastor, the minister of education, the superintendent or director of the Bible teaching program, the superintendent or director of the church membership training program, the directors of the missions program, the director of the church music program, and the chairman of deacons.

8. List five duties of the council.
 - 1) *Study the needs and problems related to the Christian education program of the church.*
 - 2) *Prepare an adequate program of Christian education for approval of the church and oversee its being carried out by those responsible for each aspect of this program and by the standing committees of the church.*
 - 3) *Define clearly the purposes and duties of each organization and committee of the church for approval by the congregation.*
 - 4) *Form goals for the Christian education program of the church.*
 - 5) *Study best methods of Christian education for achieving those goals.*

9. Name three relationships of the church council and its responsibility to each.
 - 1) *Congregation; advises recommends, and informs.*
 - 2) *Pastor; assists in the total program of the church.*
 - 3) *Program organizations; suggests and recommends actions to be taken after approval by the congregation.*

10. What is the first step a church council should take?
To lead the congregation to state its long-range purposes and objectives and its immediate goals.

11. What details will organizational plans include?
Organizational plans will include activities and curriculum content.

12. How does the council evaluate church work?
Evaluation by the church council of Christian education in each organization is done through 1) an objective study of statistics, 2) a subjective study of the quality of work done.

13. Name five primary programs of the church to which the church council gives coordination.
Teaching, training, Mission program, Music program, and Library service.

14. Name three values of a church calendar.
 - 1) *It presents a definite program to follow.*
 - 2) *It helps avoid conflicts of dates.*
 - 3) *It helps to avoid half-made plan and half-done work.*

15. Why are the major church activities scheduled on Sunday and on one night of the week?
Because of the belief that these are the times that the churches are the most likely to be enlisted in church activities. This schedule tries to provide in some way for basic areas of program activities such as Bible teaching, training, development in missions, worship, and music.

16. What activities should be included in a church calendar?

1) Visitation days, 2) Denominational activities, 3) Evangelism campaigns, 4) Camps and retreats, 5) Special youth activities, 6) Christian home week.

17. What similarities are there between small and large churches?

The similarity between small and large churches is that the needs of each member are the same and should be met through similar program activities.

LESSON 8
THE ROLE OF THE PASTOR IN CHRISTIAN EDUCATION

Basic activities (Levels 1,2, 3). After reading the study guide text, answer the following questions.

1. On what ministry does the word "pastor" focus?
The word 'pastor' includes feeding, guiding, leading, protecting, and sheltering the flock.
2. How does a pastor work through church officers in leading a church?
The pastor ought to lead in the discovery of available leaders. he should help develop proper motivation and concern.
3. What biblical precedent indicates that the pastor is responsible for Christian education?
The pastor should relate to the education aspect of the church to help produce disciples rather than spectator members.
4. Give five reasons the pastor should relate to the Christian education program.
 - 1) *To help members to become disciples.*
 - 2) *He can help enlist more leaders and teachers.*
 - 3) *Parents are likely to be more encouraged and responsible for Christian education of their families, if the pastor is involved.*
 - 4) *Church leaders will probably be more responsible, if the pastor is involved.*
 - 5) *The church ministry will be more effective.*
5. What is the pastor's role in the program of Christian education?
In the majority of churches, the pastor is the director of the educational program.
6. How is the total ministry of the pastor benefited by the educational program?
His own efforts are multiplied and God bless them. His relationship to the people is established on a firm and permanent basis. His preaching becomes more effective and reaches more people. His ministry is strengthened by the large group of co-workers that surround him, sharing his vision and joy in serving the church. His evangelistic opportunities are multiplied and extended. His members are better prepared to serve.
7. As president of the church council, what are the pastor's responsibilities?
The pastor should:
 - 1) *Lead in planning and coordination of the church's education program.*
 - 2) *Lead in improving the program.*
 - 3) *Maintain a balanced view of the entire Christian education program.*
 - 4) *Develop the initiative of other church leaders on the council.*

8. List five responsibilities of the pastor in church training activities.
 - 1) *providing capable leadership. The pastor should work closely with the church nominating committee in consultation and public support of its task.*
 - 2) *Expanding and strengthening the organization of the church training program.*
 - 3) *Enlisting the church members in training.*
 - 4) *Providing the necessary space for meeting training needs.*
 - 5) *helping through personal counseling to train leaders as they develop.*

9. What are the pastor's responsibilities in curriculum development?
The pastor will probably need to orient the church council in providing adequate curriculum, materials, and activities.

10. List four activities of the pastor which will help develop an evangelistic church.
 - 1) *The pastor will set the example by personal soul-winning,*
 - 2) *The pastor should preach evangelistic sermons concluded with definite invitation.*
 - 3) *The pastor should lead teachers in the Bible school in evangelism training.*
 - 4) *The pastor should spend the most important hours with church members outside the worship service.*

11. What does it mean to supervise the Christian education program?
Supervision deals with the quality of the process.

12. Where can the pastor receive help in improving his Christian education program?
A pastor can usually receive help from denominational leaders trained in Christian education.

LESSON 9
OUTREACH THROUGH CHRISTIAN EDUCATION IN THE CHURCH

Basic activities (Levels 1,2, 3). After reading the study guide text, answer the following questions.

1. Give three biblical examples which give evidence that Christians are to reach others for Christ.
 - 1) *God is "not willing that any should perish, but that all should come to repentance." (2 Peter 3:9)*
 - 2) *Jesus' instructions in Matthew 28:19-20 have come to be called the Great Commission.*
 - 3) *Accounts in Acts of the early churches indicate that their growth was rapid and continuous.*

2. Give three benefits of enlargement.
 - 1) *Numerical growth in church.*
 - 2) *As emphasis is placed on reaching other, the quality of work in church almost inevitably improves.*
 - 3) *Enlargement makes possible the meeting of specific needs more adequately.*

3. Give three reasons the Bible teaching program is suited for outreach.
 - 1) *(staff) a larger staff of elected church workers than any other church organization.*
 - 2) *(age group) It is organized on the basis of age groups.*
 - 3) *(Bible) The Bible which commends to the church an attitude and disposition toward outreach is the school text of the Bible teaching program.*

4. What does outreach through the Bible teaching program imply?

Outreach through the Bible teaching program implies enlisting and involving in Bible study unsaved persons, unchurched Christians, inactive church members, and children of each of these persons.

5. Briefly explain the six principles of growth.
 - 1) *Principle of leadership; The usual ratio of the size of Bible school in relation to its number of workers is 10 to 1.*
 - 2) *The principle of grouping; It makes reaching prospects easier by grading individuals of compatible ages and interests.*
 - 3) *The principle of organization; Beginning new classes when old classes reach maximum growth and other organizational expansion.*
 - 4) *principle of space and facilities; It is recurring expansion of space and facilities.*
 - 5) *Principle of involvement of learners; Reaching prospects is more successful when individuals are involved in personal reach for truth.*

6) *Principle of visitation; in visitation the number of prospects reached is in proportion to the quantity and quality of visits made.*

6. List five practical steps which are essential for applying the principles of growth.

- 1) *Know your possibilities.*
- 2) *Enlarge your organization.*
- 3) *provide needed spaces.*
- 4) *Enlist and train the workers.*
- 5) *Go after the people.*

7. Name five sources of information concerning unreached people.

- 1) *The names and addresses of persons who visit the church service.*
- 2) *The names of friends turned in by church members.*
- 3) *New people in the community.*
- 4) *Inside census.*
- 5) *Community census.*

8. How should the need of enlargement of the organization be determined?

The need for enlargement of the Bible school should be determined by the leadership.

9. How is potential growth determined?

One should compare the present organization and its potential with the results of the first step in applying growth principles, which is know your possibilities.

10. Which step in the application of the principles of church growth is most often neglected?

The step in applying principles of church growth which is most often neglected in going after the people.

11. Give four requirements of an active visitation program.

- 1) *Door-to-door,*
- 2) *constant,*
- 3) *frequent,*
- 4) *continuous.*

LESSON 10
EVANGELISM THROUGH CHRISTIAN EDUCATION IN THE CHURCH

Basic activities (Levels 1,2, 3). After reading the study guide text, answer the following questions.

1. What inevitably happens to a church that does not witness?
A church that does not witness will not be survived.
2. List five inadequate concepts of evangelism.
 - 1) *Evangelism implies simply telling, witnessing, proclaiming, but with no element of persuasion.*
 - 2) *Evangelism is an annual "revival meeting".*
 - 3) *Evangelism is "decision day" in the Bible school.*
 - 4) *Evangelism is "a soul winning drive at Easter".*
 - 5) *Evangelism is the halfhearted effort by "faithful few".*
3. Give four characteristics of an effective program of evangelism.
 - 1) *A continuous program.*
 - 2) *In various means and activities, worship service, Bible teaching, evangelistic campaigns, mission Bible study, tracts, Bible distribution, and mass communication.*
 - 3) *It seeks to reach all age group.*
 - 4) *Evangelism will be led by the pastor.*
4. List eight activities of an evangelistic church.
 - 1) *Personal visitation for evangelism.*
 - 2) *Constant use of evangelistic opportunities presented in the Sunday service.*
 - 3) *Special evangelistic services in the assembly programs of the Bible school.*
 - 4) *Periodic evangelistic campaigns.*
 - 5) *Periods of study and special efforts in soul-winning.*
 - 6) *Special days of evangelistic effort.*
 - 7) *Use of Vacation Bible School in evangelizing children and youth.*
 - 8) *Personal witness programs such as WIN (Witness Involvement Now).*
5. Give four reasons the Bible school is an effective evangelism agency.
 - 1) *The Bible is its textbook.*
 - 2) *Its workers are usually the most effective soul-winning in the church.*
 - 3) *It enrolls lost people.*
 - 4) *The workers can be organized for evangelism.*

6. How does evangelism vitalize the work of the Bible school?
Evangelism gives a deeper purpose to the Bible school.
7. How can the Bible school director implement evangelism?
He will make maximum use of the periodic teachers and officers to pray for the lost, make assignment for personal work, and receive reports on evangelistic visitation.
8. At what age is it safe to work with children in an effort to seek a personal decision?
Most children from nine years old and up.
9. What activities should the pastor and the Bible school director engage in for effective evangelism?
They must lead in providing correct lists of lost people, encourage the workers as well as train them, and always remember to pray for the lost.
10. How does the Bible school relate to the Sunday worship service in evangelism?
The Bible school's Sunday morning activities should prepare all who go to the worship service for decision that should be made.
11. How can the Bible school help prepare for evangelistic campaigns?
The Bible school takes a very active role in discovering prospects through the census, leading a program of visitation, promoting planned prayer meetings, encouraging attendance, and planning an effective follow-up program.
12. Other than the Bible school, what are two other evangelistic opportunities in the Bible teaching program?
1) Mission Bible school. 2) Cottage Bible teaching program.

BRE202 The Church Teaching &
Training

LESSON 11
PLANNING CHURCH BUILDING AND EQUIPMENT
FOR CHRISTIAN EDUCATION

Basic activities (Levels 1,2, 3). After reading the study guide text, answer the following questions.

1. What is the importance of the building in growth?
The church building is one of the important factors in determining the quality and results of Christian education.
2. How does the building affect the teaching and training programs?
Inadequate space will limit attendance.
3. What are the functions of the planning committee?
1) Considers future church growth, 2) Considers educational program of the church, 3) Make recommendation to the church concerning needs.
4. What is the work of the building committee?
Secures building plans, take care of legal aspects of construction and maintains close touch with the congregation for all major decisions.
5. What are three suggestions for achieving more effective use of space or securing additional space without constructing additional buildings?
*1) Scheduling more than one worship service and more than one Bible School.
2) Using dividers such as folding doors, curtains, or screens.
3) using temporary space for classes such as homes, garages, or church yards.*
6. What should be considered in securing land?
*1) Accessibility to the largest number of people to be served.
2) Sufficient land for future growth.
3) Sufficient property for parking and recreation facilities.*
7. Who should hold the title to the property of a church?
The title to the property of a church should normally be held by the congregation when the property is debt free.
8. List three approaches churches use in raising funds.
1) Regular church budget. 2) Special offerings. 3) Pledges.

9. What costs are involved in construction of a building and should be included in the planning or

finances?

1) Loa., 2) Cost, including architect's fee, survey, insurance, legal fee. 3) Cost of financing. 4) Furnishing. 5) Contingent fund.

10. If a church secures a loan, what part of the cost of the building should be raised in cash and what part may be financed?

One-third of the cost of the building should be raised, and another third may be financed.

11. What limitations does the average architect face in planning a church building?

It is likely that a local architect would be limited in understanding how to plan classroom, baptistry, balcony, and auditorium platform.

12. What is meant by functional, cultural, and spiritual values in a church design?

Functional value is floor plan to meet the needs of programs of preaching and teaching. Culture value is the beauty and aesthetic characteristics. Spiritual value is the conduciveness to worship and witness.

13. Approximately what division of space should be allotted for each age group?

Preschoolers 15%; Children 30%; Youth 20%; Adults (18 and up) 35%.

14. If funds are limited, how may a church proceed with meeting its building needs?

If a church decides to build one unit at a time due to limited funds or other reason, it should be on the basis of a carefully prepared and approved plan for total project.

15. What should be remembered in selecting equipment and furniture?

Equipment and furniture for educational space should be selected according to needs of each age group.

16. What does the congregation need to remember as new buildings are constructed?

The usefulness of a new building will be increased with provision of adequate equipment.

17. How can the dedication of a building contribute to evangelistic outreach?

The dedication service of a new building is a wonderful opportunity to invite unsaved and unchurched people and seek to enlist them in Bible study.

18. Is it advisable for a church to decrease mission involvement while in a building program? explain:

During the time of payments on a building project, the church should never decrease its contributions to the denomination and world missions.

LESSON 11
DENOMINATIONAL AGENCIES AND THE CHURCH
CHRISTIAN EDUCATION PROGRAM

Basic activities (Levels 1,2, 3). After reading the study guide text, answer the following questions.

1. Name four advantages of Baptist churches' cooperating in Christian education.
 - 1) *Baptist churches as a group tend to promote a trained ministry.*
 - 2) *Better training for specific needs is a benefit derived through cooperation among churches.*
 - 3) *Another outgrowth of association among the churches is a broadened world missionary vision.*
 - 4) *Cooperation and contacts among churches also help to enlarge the vision of a church's own local ministry (or work).*

2. What is the purpose of an association?
The purpose of the organization called the association is that churches help one another to develop the work in each church by sharing the best that any church has with others.

3. Why do churches in associations need information about one another?
Because sharing information helps churches make plans for improvement on the basis of definite knowledge of the present situation.

4. List five training opportunities which may be offered by an association.
 - 1) *Conferences planned by the association for the training of individual church members and church leaders.*
 - 2) *The availability to the local church of capable personnel for training within the local church program.*
 - 3) *Encouragement by the association to the local church in the training of their Christian education leadership.*
 - 4) *Guidance in setting up the organization for training within the local church.*
 - 5) *Camps and retreats yield excellent results for fellowship and training.*

5. How can an association help with curriculum materials?
An association or national entity can aid churches greatly in making available curriculum materials.

6. How does an association assist in missions?
The association has a definite role in undergirding churches in missions by 1) serving as a source of missionary information, 2) promoting missionary education in the churches, 3) serving to coordinate mission activities.

7. What areas of planning can associations make available to young churches?

*The association can assist churches, especially new and young ones, in planning-
1) Christian education, 2) buildings, 3) budget.*

8. What is the purpose of the Baptist World Alliance?

*The purpose of the Baptist World Alliance is to share information provide the basis for
world-wide communion, and serve as a means of expressing concerted opinion.*