

What Christians Believe - Part 2

1. What is the Bible?

- its structure, timespan, different authors, different backgrounds, different types of literature
- its value for today; its authority as God's word
- how God speaks to us through it; how to read it.

2. Prayer

- Jesus' teaching, need for simplicity, honesty, trust, relationship with God as Father
- the pattern taught by Jesus
- need for persistence and faith in God's goodness. (Matthew 6:5-13, 7:7-11)

3. The Promise of the Holy Spirit

- another counsellor, the Spirit of truth, God's presence in the believer's life (John 14:15-25, 16:5-15)
- the promise of spiritual power (Acts 1:8)
- the coming of the Holy Spirit/ the birth of the Church (Acts 2:1-8, 14-24, 36-47)

4. Overcoming Temptation

- the temptation of Jesus, Jesus overcame temptation by God's word (Matthew 4:1-11)
- temptation is a common experience, but we have power in Christ to overcome it (Hebrews 2:18 & 4:15-16, I Corinthians 10:13)

5. What is the Church?

- one church (Ephesians 5:25) but many churches (Acts 15:41, 16:5, etc.)
- God's household, God's building, a holy temple (Ephesians 2:19-22)
- the body of Christ (1 Corinthians 12:12-30)
- who are the members of the church?

6. The Life of the Church

- worship and fellowship (Acts 2:38-47)
- joining the church: baptism (Matthew 28:18-20, Romans 6:3-7)
- the Lord's Supper/Holy Communion (1 Corinthians 11:23-29)
- the gospel is for everybody, does that mean anybody can take part in the activities of the local church?

7. The Second Coming of Jesus

- the signs of the end of the age; false Christs, natural disasters, persecutions (Matthew 24:1-14)
- the coming of the Son of Man, people will be taken by surprise, the need to be prepared (Matthew 24:30-31, 36-51)
- Jesus is coming back as king to judge the world (Matthew 25:31-46)

8. Witnessing and Mission

- Jesus expected His disciples to be witnesses (Acts 1:1-11)
- the great commission (Matthew 28:16-20)

WHAT CHRISTIANS BELIEVE - PART 2

1. What is the Bible?

Discuss

1. What advice would you give to a schoolchild who wants to join and use the public library?
2. What advice would you give to someone who wants to begin studying a new subject?

A. The Bible is a Library of Books of Different Kinds of Literature

'Bible' comes from the Greek word 'biblios' which means book. In fact, it is a collection of 66 books collected in one volume and written over a period of about 2,000 years. It contains many different kinds of literature, e.g. history, poetry, biography, letters, laws, songs of worship, meditations, doctrine, visions, etc.

Look at the following examples and say:

1. what kind of literature you think it is
2. who wrote it
3. what clues are there about when/where it was written

(If the group is big enough, divide into small groups or pairs and give each group a number of different examples to work on and then be prepared to report back to the whole group.)

- | | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. Luke | 2. Acts | 3. Psalms 23 |
| 4. Leviticus | 5. Jeremiah | 6. Proverbs |
| 7. Song of Songs | 8. Romans | 9. Philemon |
| 10. Esther | 11. Numbers | 12. 1 & 2 Chronicles |

- The Bible is divided into which two parts? How would you briefly explain the reason for the two parts?
- Many of the names aren't commonly used in English today. Where do they come from?

B. The Bible Has Authority Because It is God's Revelation (God's Word)

revelation = the unveiling/uncovering of something hidden. God, the creator of the universe, is so great that we need God to reveal himself to us if we are to have any hope of knowing anything about him.

- In what sense is the Bible the Word of God?
- How can a collection of books written so many years ago have relevance for people today?
- In what sense does the Bible have authority? (*authority* = power, right; to expect obedience/to settle questions) Look up **2 Timothy 3:15-17** and **2 Peter 1:20-21**
- Why did the authors write their books?
- Where did they get their message from?
- Why do their writings have authority?
- What is their value?

C. God Speaks to Us Through the Bible

Look up the following verses to discover why it is important that we should read the Bible:

- **John 20:30-31** (*the Christ* = the Saviour sent by God)
- **1 Peter 1:22-2** (v.23 *perishable* = can die/be destroyed; *imperishable* = cannot die/be destroyed; enduring = lasting/continuing; v.24 *withers* = dries up and dies)
- **Hebrews 4:12** (*penetrate* = go through/see into; *marrow* = soft, fatty substance inside bones, it often represents the very innermost part, e.g. the saying '*I was chilled to the marrow*')
- **Psalms 119:9-11** (v.10 *stray* = wander away from/go the wrong way/move away from the right way)
- **Psalms 119:105**
- **Psalms 1:1-3** (v.1 *wicked* = bad/immoral/evil; *walk in the counsel of the wicked* = take the advice of wicked people; *sinners* = people who break God's law; *stand in the way of sinners* = join in the activities of sinners; *mockers* = people who laugh at/make fun of what is good; *sit in the seat of mockers* = have the same attitudes as mockers)

Discuss

- How does God speak to us through the Bible? Is there more than one way?
- If God speaks to us through the Bible, then how often should we read it? How should we read it?

WHAT CHRISTIANS BELIEVE - PART 2

2. Prayer

Matthew 6:5-13 & 7:7-11

Discuss

How can you maintain good relationships with your family and friends? What are the special difficulties for people living and working away from home or in another country? What advice would you give someone struggling with this problem?

Introduction

Imagine what it was like living away from home before the telephone was invented. In those days letters took a long time to reach their destination because transport was slow. Letters overseas took weeks by ship. Today with the mobile phone, we can instantly speak to our family or friends no matter where they are in the world. Parents can enquire about the health, needs and safety of their children. Young people can contact home asking for help and news of the family. For Christians, prayer is like a 'spiritual telephone' keeping them in touch with 'home' and none can manage to live the Christian life without it. This study looks at some of Jesus' teaching about prayer.

A. Preparation for Prayer - Matthew 6:5-8

1. v.5 Whose example should we *not* follow when we pray? How do those people pray? What is their motive? (*hypocrites* = people who are acting/pretending to be holy or close to God, *synagogues* = places where Jews meet to pray and read the Old Testament)
2. v.5 Does God answer the prayers of the hypocrites? (*reward* = return/payment)
3. v.6 How should we prepare to pray? How should we think of God when we pray? Will God hear us?
4. v.7 Jesus mentioned another group of people whose example we should *not* follow; who are they? How did Jesus describe their prayers? Why do they pray such long prayers? (*pagans* = people who worship idols, people who do not really know God; *babbling* = continuous talking without much meaning, non-stop chatter)
5. v.8 Why do we *not* need to pray long prayers?

Discuss

From the teaching of Jesus in Matthew 6: 5-8, what do you think is the best way to prepare ourselves if we want to pray to God?

B. A Pattern for Prayer – Matthew 6:9-13

Note: This prayer is known by Christians all over the world as 'the Lord's Prayer' and is often said in worship services.

1. v.9 How should we think of God when we speak to Him? What should be our first prayer? (*hallowed* = honoured / respected as holy) (*Note: In the Bible names often represent the person's character.*)
2. v.10 What should be our second concern when we pray?
3. v.11-12 What should we pray for next? (*bread* = food; *debts* = sins; *debtors* = people who sin against us)

4. v.13 What can we ask God to do for us? (*temptation* = testing; *the evil one* = the Devil, Satan)

(Note: See the ending in the footnote at the bottom of the page - *for yours is the kingdom and the power and the glory, forever. Amen.*)

Discuss

1. In the Lord's Prayer, what can we learn
 - from the order of the petitions (requests), and
 - from the kind of subjects which are particularly mentioned?
2. What should be our relationship to God and to others if we are to pray as Jesus taught us?

C. Persistent Prayer – Matthew 7:7-11

(*persistent* = keeping on, continuing)

1. v.7-8 What promise does Jesus make to those who keep on asking, seeking and knocking?
2. v.9-10 What example of an 'asking and giving relationship' does Jesus use to encourage us to pray?
3. v.11 What was the main point of the example?

Discuss

Do you think that God always answers his children's prayers? In what circumstances might he say 'no'? (Compare John 15:7)

WHAT CHRISTIANS BELIEVE - Part 2**3. The Holy Spirit****Introduction**

Have you ever had to say goodbye to someone who was going far away and you wondered how you would ever manage without them? The disciples of Jesus felt like that when he told them he was going to leave them and return to heaven. But Jesus promised to send the Holy Spirit to be with them forever. At his last supper with the disciples before his death, Jesus explained many things (John 13-16) and we are going to look at some of the things he said then about the Holy Spirit.

A. The Promise of the Holy Spirit - John 14:15-17

1. v.15 What did Jesus expect his followers who loved him to do?
2. v.16 What would Jesus ask the Father to send to them? (Note: In the Greek original *another* means *another of the same kind*)
3. v.16-17 How did Jesus describe this counsellor?
4. v.17 What would be the Holy Spirit's relationship with the followers of Jesus?

B. Who is the Holy Spirit? - John 14:18-23

1. v.18 What did Jesus promise *not* to do? How would he keep his promise?
2. v.19 Soon the world would not see Jesus any more because he was going back to heaven. What would happen to the disciples then?
3. v.20 What new understanding would they have then about their relationship with God?
4. v.21 What did Jesus promise to those who would love and obey him?
5. v.22-23 How do we know if a person really loves Jesus?
6. v.18 cf v.23 Who will come to those who love Jesus and obey his teaching? How do they come?

Discuss

From the verses we have just read together, what is your understanding of who the Holy Spirit is?

C. What Does the Holy Spirit Do?

Look up the following verses to find out what he does:

1. John 14:26
2. John 15:26
3. John 16:7-8
4. John 16:13
5. John 16:14

Discuss

Many people say they would like to believe in Jesus and follow him but they think they would not be able to live the Christian life. What encouragement do these promises of Jesus have for them?

D. The Coming of the Holy Spirit - Acts 1:8, 2:1-21 & 38-41

After Jesus suffered, died and rose from the dead, he appeared to his disciples over a period of forty days and told them to wait in Jerusalem for the gift of the Holy Spirit.

1. 1:8 What would they receive when the Holy Spirit came? What would they then do?
2. 2:1-3 What were the outward signs of the coming of the Holy Spirit?
3. 2:4 What did the disciples do when they were filled with the Holy Spirit?
4. 2:5-8 Why were the people surprised?
5. 2:11 What were the disciples talking about?
6. 2:12-13 What did the people say?
7. 2:14-16 How did Peter explain what was happening?
8. 2:17 What else can we expect when people are filled with the Holy Spirit?
9. 2:38-41 What was the result of Peter's preaching after he had been filled with the Holy Spirit?

Discuss

1. What do you think the outwards signs of the coming of the Holy Spirit symbolized? (Acts 2:2-3)
2. What difference did the coming of the Holy Spirit make in the lives of the disciples?
3. How do people receive the Holy Spirit today? How would you expect the Holy Spirit to change people's lives? (Compare Galatians 5:22-23)

WHAT CHRISTIANS BELIEVE - PART 2

4. Overcoming Temptation

Discuss

What is temptation? Where does it come from? When does temptation become sin? (*temptation* = the thought/urge/wish/suggestion to do wrong/to sin)

A. Jesus Experienced Temptation - Matthew 4:1-11

Observation Questions

1. v.1-2 Describe the circumstances and condition of Jesus at this time. (*fasting* = going without food)
2. v.3 What was the first temptation?
3. v.4 How did Jesus respond to the temptation? (compare *Deuteronomy 8:3*)
4. v.5-6 What was the second temptation? What did the devil use to tempt Jesus? (compare *Psalms 91:11-12*)
5. v.7 How did Jesus deal with the temptation? (compare *Deuteronomy 6:16*)
6. v.8-9 What was the third temptation? (*splendour* = glory/power/wealth/magnificence)
7. v.10 How did Jesus respond to the temptation? (compare *Deuteronomy 6:13*)
8. v.11 What happened next? (*attended him* = helped him)

Discuss

1. Remembering the reason why God sent Jesus into the world, what was the special point of each temptation?
2. What may we learn from this passage about the nature of temptation? (e.g. when temptations may come, what sort of circumstances the devil might use etc.)
3. Do you think the temptations experienced by Jesus were anything like the temptations which we experience today?
4. What do we learn about how to overcome temptation in our own lives?

B. Jesus Is Able to Help Us When We Are Tempted - Hebrews 2:18 & 4:14-16

Observation Questions

1. 2:18 What happened when Jesus was tempted? What does that make him able to do?
2. 4:14 How is Jesus described in this verse? (*priest* = someone who has special access/entry into God's presence and can lead others there.)
3. 4:15 What is our high priest able to do? Why is he so sympathetic (so understanding)? How is he different from us?
4. 4:15-16 What should we do when we are tempted? (*the throne of grace* = God's throne)

Discuss

What are the particular temptations of international students and scholars? What can you do to avoid giving in to temptation?

C. A Promise to Remember When Facing Temptation - 1 Corinthians 10:13

- Are your particular temptations unusual?
- Will God allow you to be tempted more than you are able to bear?
- What does God provide for us when we are tempted?

To Think About

'We can't stop the birds flying over our heads, but we can stop them from making nests in our hair.'

WHAT CHRISTIANS BELIEVE - PART 2**5. What is the Church?****Discuss**

What are the commonest questions which people have about the church? What questions do you have?

Introduction

The New Testament was first written in Greek and the word church *ekklesia* comes from two Greek words *ek kaleo* which means 'to call out'. It has the idea of God calling people out from among others to be His own chosen people. We have read how God called the people of Israel after He saved them from Egypt, and they promised to obey Him and He promised to be their God. In the New Testament we read of Jesus calling people to follow him and then after the Holy Spirit came the believers became a community which is called the church.

A. There is Only One Church**Read Matthew 16:18**

1. What can we learn from this verse about the origin of the church?
2. What does it tell us about the power of the church?

Read Ephesians 5:25-27

1. v.25 What does this verse teach us about Christ's relationship with the church?
2. v.26-27 What does Christ plan to do for the church?

Discuss

Who are the members of this church? Where can we find them?

B. There Are Many Churches**Read Acts 14:26-28, Acts 15:1-4, 41 & 1 Corinthians 1:1-2****Discuss**

From these few verses, how would you describe the earliest churches and their relationships with one another?

C. Some New Testament Descriptions of the Church**Read Ephesians 2:19-22**

1. v.19 What were these people before they believed in Jesus? What did they become after they believed in Him?
2. v.20 What was the foundation of God's household? Where does Jesus fit into the plan?
3. v.21 What kind of building was being constructed? What are temples used for?
4. v.22 What materials are used in the building of the church? What is God's purpose for it?

Read 1 Corinthians 12:12-31

1. v.12 What picture does Paul use here to help us understand the nature of the church?
2. v.13 Who are the members of the church? What word is used to describe the body?
3. v.14-17 Although the body is a united whole, what is it made up of? Why is each part important?
4. v.18-20 Who designed and created the body?
5. v.21-23 Why do we take care of the different parts of our body? (*indispensable parts* = parts we cannot do without, parts which are needed; *presentable* = fit to be introduced, fit to be seen; *modesty* = polite/decent/suitable behaviour)
6. v.24-26 What happens if one part of the body suffers?
7. v.27 How should believers understand their relationship to the church?
8. v.28-31 What has God provided for the church?

God's Household A Holy Temple The Body of Christ**Discuss**

1. What is the relationship between *the church* and the many churches?
2. Is every believer a member of the church?
3. Some people say they want to believe in Jesus, but they don't want to join a church. What do you think is the Bible's answer to them?
4. If a person wants to join a church, how can they decide which church to join?

WHAT CHRISTIANS BELIEVE - PART 2

6. The Life of the Church

Introduction

In our last study we were asking 'What *is* the church?'. Now we want to ask what is the church for? In other words, what does it *do*? What do you think the church does and what do you think the church *ought* to do?

A. Worship and Fellowship - Acts 2:38-47

After the Holy Spirit came the apostles received power and boldness to preach about Jesus so that many were convinced of the truth and asked what they should do. (Acts 2:37)

1. 2:38-39 What did Peter tell them to do? What would happen if they did what he said? (*repent* = to be sorry for their sins and wrongdoing and be willing to turn from them to live a new life; *be baptised* = to go through a Christian ceremony of being dipped in water, or sprinkled with water)
2. 2:40-41 What was the result of Peter's preaching? How many people joined the church on the day it was founded?
3. 2:42 What did these first Christians do? (*they devoted themselves to* = they spent their time in, *fellowship* = sharing together in a spiritual community; *the breaking of bread* = eating together and sharing in *The Lord's Supper* together)
4. 2:43 What else happened when they met together? How did everybody feel? (*awe* = a sense of fear and wonder)
5. 2:44-45 How did the Christians behave amongst themselves?
6. 2:46-47 Describe in your own words what this first church was like.

Discuss

- How much of what the first church did was worship and how much was fellowship?
- What is worship? Why is it important to worship God? How much of our life should be spent in worship?
- Why is it important for believers to have fellowship together?

B. Joining the Church – Baptism

Peter told people to repent and to show their repentance publicly by being baptised. 3,000 people accepted his message and were baptised that day and they became the first church. Believers join the church by being baptised. Baptism is a *sacrament* of the church. A sacrament is a religious ceremony which is regarded as *an outward, visible sign of an inward, spiritual grace*.

Jesus commanded his disciples to baptise new believers - Matthew 28:18-20

1. v.18 What has been given to Jesus?
2. v.19 What did Jesus tell his disciples to do? What other people should become his disciples?
3. v.19 What should the disciples do when other people believed in Jesus?
4. v.20 What should they teach the new believers? What did Jesus promise them?

The meaning of baptism - Romans 6:3-7

1. v.3-4 What is baptism closely linked with? In verse 4, what is baptism compared with?
2. v.4 When a person is baptised and then comes up out of the water, what does that mean spiritually?
3. v.5 When someone is united with Jesus in his death, what can they be certain will happen?
4. v.6 What has happened to the *old self* of a believer? What is the result?
5. v.7 How can someone be freed from sin?

Discuss

When does a person become a Christian? Can a person be a Christian without being baptised? Sometimes a believer wants to postpone baptism 'until they are good enough.' Do you think they are right?

C. The Lord's Supper (Holy Communion) - 1 Corinthians 11:23-29

The church has *two* sacraments. The second is the Lord's supper/Holy communion.

1. v.23-24 What is the origin of the Lord's Supper?
2. v.24-25 What did Jesus use as symbols of his body and blood? What did Jesus tell his disciples to do?
3. v.25-26 Whenever Christians obey Jesus by taking bread and wine together, what special meaning does it have?
4. v.27-28 What should a person do before taking part in the Lord's Supper? Why? (*in an unworthy manner* = carelessly, without proper understanding or faith)
5. v.29 What warning is given about taking part in the Lord's supper?

Discuss

The good news of Jesus, the gospel, is for everybody. The church is open to everybody. Does that mean that anybody can take part in the Lord's supper/Holy communion?

WHAT CHRISTIANS BELIEVE - PART 2

Jesus is Coming Back

Matthew 24 & 25:31-46

Introduction

- * In 1999, many people got more and more worried as the year 2000 drew nearer and nearer. What did they think was going to happen?
- * Even many Christians got worried - and some got excited. Do you know why?

Background

Once when Jesus was walking with his disciples in the Temple courtyard, he predicted that one day the Temple would be destroyed. His prediction came true in A.D.70 when the Romans invaded Jerusalem and destroyed the Temple.

A. Signs of the End of the Age - Matthew 24:1-14

1. v.3 What did the disciples ask Jesus to tell them?
2. v.4-5 What did Jesus warn them about? (*watch out = be careful*)
3. v.6 What might alarm people? Why should the disciples *not* be alarmed? (*alarmed = afraid, frightened*)
4. v.7-8 What things did Jesus describe as 'the beginning of birth pains'? (*Note - When birth pains begin it is the sign that the baby is about to be born. Jesus called these events birth pains because they were a sign that something special was going to happen very soon.*)
5. v.9 What would happen to the disciples? Why would it happen?
6. v.10 What effect would the persecution have on some believers?
7. v.11 What else would happen to deceive people?
8. v.12 What would happen to some Christians as evil gets even worse?
9. v.13 Who would be saved when all these things happen?
10. v.14 What must happen before the end comes?

Discuss

1. Many people think that the world will get better and better. Are they right to believe this?
2. Jesus told the disciples that many believers would be persecuted and lose their faith before he comes back. Why did he teach such discouraging things?

B. The Second Coming of Jesus into the World - Matthew 24:30-31, 36-51

1. v.30-31 How will Jesus come back? What will happen? (*his elect = his chosen people/those who believe in him*)
2. v.36 Who knows when Jesus is coming back?
3. v.37 What time in history is used as an example of how things will be when Jesus comes back?

4. v.38-39 What was happening up to the time when people were destroyed by the flood?
5. v.40-41 What will be happening when Jesus comes back?
6. v.42-44 Why did Jesus compare his return with the coming of a thief to break into the house?

Discuss

Read verses 45-51. What is the best way to prepare for the return of Jesus?

C. Jesus is Coming Back as King to Judge the World - Matthew 25:31-46

Read this passage dramatically by assigning people to read the parts of narrator (storyteller), King, the righteous (v.37) and 'those on his left' (v.44).

1. v.31-32 What will Jesus (the Son of Man) do when he returns? How will he judge?
2. v.33-34 Who do the sheep represent? What does the King invite them to do?
3. v.35-36 How does the King describe these people?
4. v.37-39 Why were they so surprised?
5. v.40 How did the King explain things to them? (*least = of the least importance*)
6. v.41-43 What did Jesus tell the goats to do? Why were they punished?
7. v.44-45 Why were they surprised by the King's words? How did the King explain things to them?
8. v.46 What is the result of the King's judgment?

Discuss

When Jesus comes back to judge the world, how can we be sure we will be among those invited into God's kingdom and eternal life and not among those sent into eternal punishment?

WHAT CHRISTIANS BELIEVE- PART 2

8. Witnessing and Mission**Acts 1: 1-11 & Matthew 28:16-20****Introduction**

Have you ever been in a law court or watched a trial in a TV programme? In a British court the witness is asked: Do you promise to tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth? If you were the person accused and on trial but you were innocent, it would be very important to you that the witnesses tell the truth. Why is it important that the witness tell a) *the whole truth* and b) *nothing but the truth*?

We should keep the witness' responsibility clearly in our minds as we think about what Jesus meant when he said that his followers should be his witnesses.

A. You Shall Be My Witnesses - Acts 1:1-11

In the period after Jesus rose from death and before he went back to heaven, Jesus reminded his followers that he expected them to be his witnesses.

1. v.1-2 The writer of the book of Acts mentions to Theophilus that he had already written a book. What was his first book about? (*former = first, earlier*)
2. v.2-3 What did Jesus do during the period after he rose from death and before he went back to heaven? How long was that period?
3. v.4-5 What did Jesus tell his disciples to do? What did he promise would happen?
4. v.6-7 What did the disciples think would happen? What did they ask Jesus? How did he reply?
5. v.8 What change would the Holy Spirit make in the lives of the disciples? How far did Jesus expect them to go?
6. v.9-10 What happened next?
7. v.11 What did the angels say to them?

Discuss

1. If you were one of the disciples living in the same city where Jesus had been arrested and killed, how do you think you would feel when you heard Jesus telling you to be his witness?
2. Why was it important that they stay in Jerusalem and wait for the gift of the Holy Spirit? What difference did the Holy Spirit make to their lives? Can you give any *before and after* examples of how they were changed? (You might like to start with Peter.)
3. Why do you think Jesus said their witness was to start in Jerusalem? (*Look at a map and see how their witness would progress.*) Where do you think Jesus would tell us to start?
4. What do you think Jesus expected them to say about him? How is it possible for us to be his witnesses?
5. Do you think it is necessary for believers to spend a lot of time studying the Bible first before they start to witness? (*Think about the responsibility of a witness in a law court as you answer this.*)

B. The Great Commission to Take the Gospel to All Nations - Matthew 28:16-20

(commission = the giving of authority and responsibility to others to carry out a special task)

Discuss

If you lived in a country where people were starving and one day you found some crates of food which had been dropped from a helicopter, would you keep the good news secret or would you go and tell other starving people where to find food? Taking the gospel (good news) about Jesus to other nations is just like that. What kind of people would we be if we kept the good news secret and only for ourselves?

Jesus spoke the words in Matthew 28:16-20 immediately before he returned to heaven.

Observation questions

1. v.16-17 What did the eleven disciples do when they met Jesus in Galilee? Why do you think some doubted?
2. v.18 How much authority does Jesus have? Where did he get his authority from?
3. v.19-20 What three things did Jesus tell his disciples to do? What did he promise them?

Discuss

1. Do you think this commission was only for the first disciples? Would it have been possible for them at that time to make disciples of all nations?
2. What do you know about how Christians today are trying to obey the command of Jesus? Besides preaching and teaching can you suggest other methods of sharing the good news with people and helping them to become disciples?
3. Do you think this command is only for *professional Christians* or do you think it is the responsibility of everybody who believes in Jesus?