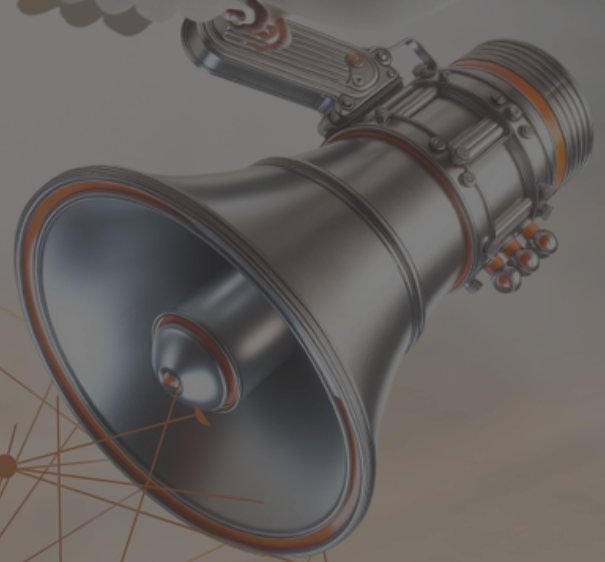


SHARED PATHWAYS

12 WEEK COURSE ON EVANGELISM

Based off the book "Speak Up: The
Evangelism Handbook."



BY: LUZ GUENTHER



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SHARED PATHWAYS

INSTRUCTOR



LUZ GUENTHER

My name is Luz Guenther, and I am passionate about equipping believers to share the Gospel with confidence, boldness, and love. God has placed a deep burden on my heart for the lost, and for years, I have been dedicated to teaching and discipling others in evangelism. I have spent years actively sharing the Gospel in different settings—whether one-on-one, in street evangelism, or in organized outreach events. This workbook is designed to guide you step by step in developing a lifestyle of evangelism. My prayer is that as you go through these lessons, you will not only gain knowledge but also grow in confidence, compassion, and boldness to share the Gospel in your everyday life. Evangelism isn't just for a select few; it's a calling for every believer. I am honored to walk this journey with you, and I pray that through this course, you will experience the joy of partnering with God in leading others to Him. Let's get started!

INSTRUCTOR'S INTRODUCTION

Welcome to the Evangelism Training Course Instructor Manual. This resource was prayerfully created to equip you with everything you need to confidently and effectively teach this 12-week evangelism course. Whether you're leading a group of seasoned believers or brand-new students of the Word, this guide provides you with a solid structure and the freedom to flow with the Holy Spirit.

Purpose & Design

Each weekly lesson includes a basic teaching outline, but it is intentionally kept minimal and flexible. This is not because the message is weak—but because you are invited to pray into each lesson and let the Holy Spirit highlight what your specific group needs to hear. The material serves as a framework—a launching point, not a limit.

What's Included

- **Weekly Teaching Breakdowns:** Key scriptures, main points, and themes for each session.
- **Printable Student Notes:** Fill-in-the-blank outlines that students can follow along with if you choose to use them.
- **Reflection Questions:** Prompts that students can complete independently, and a section for you to jot down your own thoughts to spark class discussion.
- **Quizzes:** Each week includes two versions—a blank student copy and an answer key for you. These are not meant to confuse or test memory for memory's sake. They're here to reinforce comprehension and make sure the heart of each lesson is sinking in.

SHARED PATHWAYS

Instructor Freedom

You are free to:

- **Require students to take their own notes instead of using the handouts.**
- **Use reflection prompts as group discussion starters or journaling tools.**
- **Customize quiz timing—give them at the end of a lesson or the start of the next for review.**
- **Print and duplicate any handouts, quizzes, or resources in this guide for your enrolled students.**

We believe God will not only use you to teach evangelism, but to raise up disciples who make disciples. This course is more than content—it's a catalyst for multiplication. As your students complete the training, encourage them to purchase their own instructor manual and start teaching others—whether in their home, a small group, or a Bible study setting. When those students graduate, challenge them to do the same. This is how we build strong, Spirit-empowered communities and fulfill the Great Commission. Discipleship that multiplies is how we become the kind of people who "turned the world upside down again" (Acts 17:6, paraphrased).

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Luz Guenther

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Apply everything you've learned by organizing and leading an outreach event to share the Gospel in a real-world setting.

UNDERSTANDING EVANGELISM

WEEK 1 : TEACHER'S OUTLINE

1. Introduction to Evangelism

- Definition: Evangelism is sharing the Good News of Jesus Christ with others. It is more than just telling people about Jesus—it is inviting them into a life-changing relationship with Him. (Mark 16:15, Romans 10:14-15)
 - Biblical Basis: The Great Commission (Matthew 28:19-20): Jesus commands His disciples to go into all the world and make disciples, baptizing them and teaching them to obey His commands.
 - The Great Commandment (Matthew 22:37-40): Love for God and love for people should be the motivation behind evangelism. We share the Gospel not out of obligation, but because we love God and want others to know Him.
 - Evangelism is not just a duty—it is a calling and a lifestyle: Every believer is called to be a witness (Acts 1:8).
 - Evangelism should be integrated into daily life, not treated as a separate activity.
 - Example: A believer does not need a microphone and stage to evangelize; they can share Christ with co-workers, family, and even strangers through everyday interactions.

Application for the Teacher: Ask students: “How would you define evangelism in your own words? Have you ever shared the Gospel before? What are some challenges you’ve faced?”

2. The Heart of Evangelism

- God desires to reconcile humanity to Himself (2 Corinthians 5:18-20). Sin separates people from God, but through Christ, God has provided the way to reconciliation.
- We are called to be "ambassadors for Christ," representing Him to the world.
- The foundation of evangelism is Jesus' life, death, and resurrection. Jesus' perfect life fulfilled the law we could never keep (Matthew 5:17).
- His death paid the penalty for sin (Romans 5:8, 1 Peter 3:18).
- His resurrection is proof of His victory over sin and death (1 Corinthians 15:3-4).
- Evangelism must be rooted in love, not obligation. John 3:16 – "For God so loved the world..." God's love is what sent Jesus to save us, and His love should be our motivation to share the Gospel.
- 1 John 4:9-10 – Love originates from God. We share our faith because we have experienced His love and want others to as well.
- Compassion fuels evangelism. Example: Jesus wept over Jerusalem because the people were lost (Luke 19:41). Do we feel that same compassion for the lost around us?
- If we don't care about people's eternity, we will never be effective evangelists.

Application for the Teacher: Ask students: "How does love play a role in evangelism? Have you ever hesitated to share the Gospel because of fear? How can love for others help us overcome fear?"

3. The Great Commission & The Great Commandment

- The Great Commission (Matthew 28:19-20): Jesus' final command before ascending into heaven was to make disciples of all nations.
- Evangelism isn't just about converting people; it includes teaching them to follow Christ.

- Discipleship is an ongoing journey, not a one-time event.
- The Great Commandment (Matthew 22:37-40): Loving God means obeying His commands—including the call to evangelize.
- Loving people means wanting the best for them, which includes eternal salvation.
- These two mandates work together: The Great Commission is the “what” (make disciples).
- The Great Commandment is the “why” (love).
- Example: If we truly love God, we will want to obey Him. If we truly love others, we will want to share the Gospel with them.
- Evangelism is not about numbers or personal success—it’s about obedience. We are called to share; God is responsible for the results (1 Corinthians 3:6-7).
- Not everyone will respond positively, and that’s okay. Our job is to be faithful.

- Application for the Teacher: Ask students: “What are some ways the Great Commission and Great Commandment apply to your daily life? How does love influence your willingness to evangelize?”

4. Evangelism as a Lifestyle

- Evangelism is not just about words—it’s about how we live (Matthew 5:16). Our actions should align with the Gospel message we preach.
- People watch how we live, and our testimony should reflect Christ’s love and character.
- Everyday evangelism happens in our workplaces, schools, communities, and families. At work: Being kind, honest, and serving others can open doors for Gospel conversations.
- At home: Teaching children about Jesus, praying with family members, and modeling faith in daily life.

- In the community: Engaging with neighbors, showing hospitality, and participating in outreach.
- Example: Jesus often evangelized in everyday settings—at wells, in homes, during meals.
- Practical ways to live out evangelism daily: Be intentional about building relationships with unbelievers.
- Look for opportunities to share personal testimonies.
- Use social media wisely to share the truth of the Gospel.
- Carry Gospel tracts or Bible verses to share when the opportunity arises.
- Relying on the Holy Spirit for guidance and boldness (Acts 1:8). We are not expected to evangelize in our strength.
- The Holy Spirit gives wisdom, discernment, and the right words when we need them.
- Prayer is essential—pray for opportunities, boldness, and open hearts.

- Application for the Teacher: Ask students: “How can we incorporate evangelism into our daily routines? What are some obstacles you face, and how can you rely on the Holy Spirit to overcome them?”

Conclusion & Call to Action

- Evangelism is an act of love, obedience, and partnership with God.
- The Gospel is the greatest news the world will ever hear—who will you share it with this week?
- Encourage students to write down the names of three people they can pray for and seek opportunities to share the Gospel with.

STUDENT NOTES – WEEK 1: UNDERSTANDING EVANGELISM

What is Evangelism?

- Evangelism is sharing the _____ of Jesus Christ.
- It is _____ by Jesus (Matthew 28:19-20) and should be motivated by _____ (Matthew 22:37-40).
- Our _____ and _____ should align to reflect Christ.

Why is Evangelism Important?

- Evangelism is part of _____'s plan to bring salvation to the world (Romans 10:14-15).
- It is an act of _____ to Jesus' command (Matthew 28:19-20).
- Evangelism expresses _____ and _____ for what Jesus has done for us.

How Should We Approach Evangelism?

- With a heart of _____ and _____ (John 3:16).
- By living a life that _____ Christ's character (Matthew 5:16).
- By _____ on the Holy Spirit for guidance (Acts 1:8).

REFLECTION WRITING PROMPTS

 Reflection Prompt: How would you explain evangelism to someone who has never heard of it before?

 Reflection Prompt: Why do you think Jesus commanded His followers to evangelize? How does this apply to your own life?

 Reflection Prompt: Think about a time when someone shared their faith with you. What stood out to you about their approach? What can you learn from it?

 Reflection Prompt: What is one step you can take this week to be more intentional about evangelism?

NOTES:

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WEEK 1 QUIZ

Question 1

What is evangelism?

- A) A religious debate
- B) Sharing the Good News of Jesus Christ
- C) Inviting people to church
- D) Memorizing Bible verses

Question 2

Where does the Great Commission appear in the Bible?

- A) Luke 10:25-37
- B) Acts 2:42-47
- C) Matthew 28:19-20
- D) Revelation 22:21

Question 3

According to Matthew 22:37-40, what are the two greatest commandments?

- A) Obey your leaders and give to the poor
- B) Love God and love others
- C) Attend church and read the Bible
- D) Pray daily and fast weekly

Question 4

What is the role of the Holy Spirit in evangelism?

- A) To make us feel guilty when we don't evangelize
- B) To give us power and guidance in sharing the Gospel
- C) To replace the need for evangelism
- D) To only work through pastors and missionaries

Question 5

What is the main motivation for evangelism?

- A) To earn favor with God
- B) To grow the church's attendance
- C) Love for God and people
- D) To show others that we are right

WEEK 1 QUIZ: ANSWER KEY

Question 1

What is evangelism?

- A) A religious debate
- B) Sharing the Good News of Jesus Christ ☒
- C) Inviting people to church
- D) Memorizing Bible verses

Question 2

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- B) To grow the church's attendance
- C) Love for God and people ☒
- D) To show others that we are right

THE MESSAGE OF THE GOSPEL

WEEK 2 : TEACHER'S OUTLINE

1. What is the Gospel?

- Definition: The word Gospel means "Good News."
 - It is the message of Jesus Christ's life, death, and resurrection, offering salvation to all who believe. (Mark 1:14-15, 1 Corinthians 15:3-4)
- Why is it Good News?
 - Because we are all sinners, separated from God, but Jesus provided the only way for us to be saved.
- Core Elements of the Gospel:
 - All Have Sinned – Romans 3:23
 - Sin is disobedience against God.
 - Everyone, no matter how "good" they appear, is a sinner.
 - Example: Ask students what sin is and if they have ever broken any of God's commands (lying, anger, jealousy).
 - The Wages of Sin is Death – Romans 6:23
 - Sin has consequences—spiritual death and separation from God.
 - No human effort, good deeds, or religious acts can remove sin.
 - Jesus Paid the Price – 1 Peter 3:18
 - Jesus, who was sinless, took our place.
 - His death on the cross was a substitution—He took the punishment we deserved.
 - Illustration: A judge declares someone guilty but then steps down and pays the fine himself.

- Salvation is a Free Gift – Ephesians 2:8-9
 - We can't earn salvation—it's a gift from God.
 - It's received through faith, not by works.
 - Analogy: If someone gives you a gift, you don't work for it; you simply receive it.
- The Resurrection – Romans 10:9
 - Jesus didn't stay dead; He rose from the grave!
 - His resurrection proves He defeated sin and death.
 - This is why Christianity is unique—our Savior is alive!

Application for the Teacher: Ask students, "How would you summarize the Gospel in one sentence?"

2. Why is the Gospel Important?

- It is the only way to salvation (Acts 4:12, John 14:6). Jesus is the only way to eternal life. No other religion, philosophy, or effort can bring salvation.
- Ask: Why do people think they can earn their way to heaven? What does the Bible say about that?
- It is the power of God for salvation to everyone who believes (Romans 1:16). The Gospel isn't just words—it has the power to transform lives.
- When shared, it brings conviction, healing, and restoration.
- It reconciles us to God (2 Corinthians 5:17-19). We were once enemies of God, but through Jesus, we become His children.
- Illustration: A broken relationship is restored when one person forgives the other.
- It fulfills Jesus' mission on earth. Jesus came to seek and save the lost (Luke 19:10).
- He passed that mission on to us (Matthew 28:19-20).

Application for the Teacher: Ask, "How has the Gospel changed your life personally?"

3. Key Scriptures Explaining the Gospel

- Each of these verses highlights a key truth:
 - John 3:16 – God's love and the promise of eternal life.
 - Romans 5:8 – Christ's sacrifice for sinners.
 - Romans 10:9-10 – Confessing and believing in Jesus for salvation.
 - 2 Corinthians 5:21 – Jesus took our sin, and we receive His righteousness.
 - 1 Corinthians 15:3-4 – The summary of the Gospel message.

Teaching Activity: Have students read each verse aloud and summarize it in their own words.

4. The Gospel in Our Own Words

- How to explain the Gospel simply and clearly:
 - Avoid overcomplicating the message.
 - Keep it focused on sin, Jesus' sacrifice, and salvation through faith.
 - Ask: If someone asked you, "What do I need to do to be saved?" how would you respond?
- Avoiding Christian jargon:
 - Some people may not understand words like "saved," "repentance," or "born again."
 - Explain these terms in everyday language.
- Using personal testimony to illustrate the power of the Gospel:
 - Share how Jesus changed your life.
 - Testimonies make the Gospel personal and relatable.
- The importance of accuracy—presenting the full truth of the Gospel:
 - Some people only share the "God loves you" part but leave out sin and repentance.
 - Others focus on judgment but forget to highlight God's grace.
 - We must share the whole truth of the Gospel.

Application for the Teacher: Ask, "How would you share the Gospel with a friend who doesn't know anything about Jesus?"

Conclusion & Call to Action

- The Gospel is the foundation of our faith.
- This week, practice explaining the Gospel in your own words.
- Challenge: Find one person to share the Gospel with and pray for an opportunity to do so.

STUDENT NOTES – WEEK 2: THE MESSAGE OF THE GOSPEL

What is the Gospel?

- The word Gospel means “_____” and is the message of _____.
- It includes:
- Humanity’s _____ problem (Romans 3:23).
- The _____ of sin (Romans 6:23).
- Jesus’ _____ and _____ (1 Peter 3:18, Romans 10:9).
- Salvation through _____ in _____ (Ephesians 2:8-9).

Why is the Gospel Important?

- The Gospel is the only way to eternal life (John 14:6).
- It is the _____ of God for salvation (Romans 1:16).
- It _____ lives (2 Corinthians 5:17).

How to Explain the Gospel to Others

- Keep it _____ and _____.
- Share personal experiences of how Jesus has changed your life.
- Use key Bible verses to support your message.
- Invite others to _____ by believing in _____.

REFLECTION WRITING PROMPTS

 Reflection Prompt: Think of a time when you shared (or could have shared) the Gospel. What went well? What was difficult?

 Reflection Prompt: If someone asked you, "What is the Gospel?" how would you explain it in one or two sentences?

 Reflection Prompt: How has the Gospel changed your life or the life of someone you know?

NOTES:

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WEEK 2 QUIZ

Question 1

What does the word 'Gospel' mean?

- A) Law
- B) Good News
- C) A set of rules
- D) A historical story

Question 2

Which verse states that 'all have sinned and fall short of the glory of God'?

- A) John 3:16
- B) Romans 3:23
- C) Matthew 28:19-20
- D) Galatians 5:22

Question 3

3. According to Romans 6:23, what is the consequence of sin?

- A) A better life
- B) Earthly suffering
- C) Death
- D) Wealth and prosperity

Question 4

How can someone receive salvation?

- A) By doing good works
- B) By believing in Jesus and confessing Him as Lord
- C) By attending church regularly
- D) By memorizing Bible verses

Question 5

Which verse states that salvation is a free gift of God?

- A) Romans 12:2
- B) John 10:10
- C) Ephesians 2:8-9
-) Proverbs 3:5-6

WEEK 2 QUIZ: ANSWER KEY

Question 1

What does the word 'Gospel' mean?

- A) Law
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Application for the Teacher: Ask students, "How would you summarize the Gospel in one sentence?"

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Teaching Activity: Have students read each verse aloud and summarize it in their own words.

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 - Others focus on judgment but forget to highlight God's grace.
 - We must share the whole truth of the Gospel.

Application for the Teacher: Ask, "How would you share the Gospel with a friend who doesn't know anything about Jesus?"

Conclusion & Call to Action

- The Gospel is the foundation of our faith.
- This week, practice explaining the Gospel in your own words.
- Challenge: Find one person to share the Gospel with and pray for an opportunity to do so.

STUDENT NOTES – WEEK 3: WHY DO WE EVANGELIZE?

What is the Gospel?

- The word Gospel means “_____” and is the message of _____.
- It includes:
- Humanity’s _____ problem (Romans 3:23).
- The _____ of sin (Romans 6:23).
- Jesus’ _____ and _____ (1 Peter 3:18, Romans 10:9).
- Salvation through _____ in _____ (Ephesians 2:8-9).

Why is the Gospel Important?

- The Gospel is the only way to eternal life (John 14:6).
- It is the _____ of God for salvation (Romans 1:16).
- It _____ lives (2 Corinthians 5:17).

How to Explain the Gospel to Others

- Keep it _____ and _____.
- Share personal experiences of how Jesus has changed your life.
- Use key Bible verses to support your message.
- Invite others to _____ by believing in _____.

REFLECTION WRITING PROMPTS

 Reflection Prompt: Think of a time when you shared (or could have shared) the Gospel. What went well? What was difficult?

 Reflection Prompt: If someone asked you, "What is the Gospel?" how would you explain it in one or two sentences?

 Reflection Prompt: How has the Gospel changed your life or the life of someone you know?

NOTES:

[illegible]

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WEEK 3 QUIZ

Question 1

What is the primary reason we evangelize?

- A) To grow our church
- B) Because Jesus commanded us
- C) To win arguments
- D) To prove we are right

Question 2

Which verse tells us that people cannot believe unless they hear the Gospel?

- A) John 14:6
- B) Acts 1:8
- C) Romans 10:14-15
- D) 1 Corinthians 13:4

Question 3

Who shared the Gospel with the Ethiopian eunuch?

- A) Peter
- B) Paul
- C) Philip
- D) Stephen

Question 4

What is one biblical example of evangelism in action?

- A) The fall of Jericho
- B) The woman at the well sharing her testimony
- C) The Ten Commandments being given
- D) David defeating Goliath

Question 5

According to 2 Corinthians 5:14-15, what compels us to share the Gospel?

- AA) Fear of punishment
- B) God's love
- C) Desire for recognition
- D) Obligation to the church

WEEK 3 QUIZ: ANSWER KEY

Question 1

What is the primary reason we evangelize?

- A) To grow our church
- B) Because Jesus commanded us ☒
- C) To win arguments
- D) To prove we are right

Question 2

Which verse tells us that people cannot believe unless they hear the Gospel?

- A) John 14:6
- B) Acts 1:8
- C) Romans 10:14-15 ☒
- D) 1 Corinthians 13:4

Question 3

Who shared the Gospel with the Ethiopian eunuch?

- A) Peter
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- C) Philip ☒
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Question 4

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WHEN & WHERE DO WE EVANGELIZE?

WEEK 4: TEACHER'S OUTLINE

1. Evangelism as a Lifestyle

- Evangelism is not limited to formal events but should be part of everyday life (Matthew 5:16).
 - Jesus said, "Let your light shine before others"—meaning our daily lives should point people to Christ.
 - Evangelism isn't just a ministry of pastors, missionaries, or evangelists—it's the calling of every believer.
- Every believer is called to be a witness wherever they are (Acts 1:8).
 - Jesus said, "You will be my witnesses" in Jerusalem, Judea, Samaria, and to the ends of the earth.
 - Ask: Where has God placed you right now to be His witness? Workplace? Family? Neighborhood?
- Jesus ministered in everyday settings.
 - He met the Samaritan woman at a well (John 4).
 - He healed in homes, taught in boats, walked the streets, and met people where they were.
 - Lesson: We don't have to wait for a church service or a mission trip. God wants to use us in the normal rhythms of life.

Teaching Activity: Have students brainstorm "everyday places" where evangelism could happen naturally (grocery store, gym, coffee shop, school).

2. Being Ready at All Times

- Evangelism is not always scheduled.
 - Some of the greatest Gospel conversations happen unexpectedly.
 - Example: Philip didn't plan to meet the Ethiopian eunuch (Acts 8:26-39), but he was ready and available.
- Be prepared to share the hope you have (1 Peter 3:15).
 - Peter says to "always be prepared" to explain your faith with gentleness and respect.
 - Prepare a simple way to share your testimony and the basic Gospel message.
- God creates divine appointments.
 - The Holy Spirit orchestrates moments when hearts are open.
 - Our role is to recognize and respond.
 - Ask: Have you ever felt a nudge from the Holy Spirit to talk to someone about your faith? How did you respond?

Teaching Activity: Have students practice a "one-minute testimony" they could share if an opportunity suddenly came up.

3. Where Do We Evangelize?

- Everywhere.
 - Evangelism is not restricted to "religious spaces." Jesus calls us to go into all the world (Mark 16:15).
- Workplace:
 - Witness through integrity, kindness, and excellence.
 - Be open to conversations about faith when God opens the door.
- Community:
 - Engage in outreach activities, acts of service, and community projects.
 - Build trust and relationships that allow Gospel conversations to happen.

- Online & Digital Evangelism:
 - Use social media, blogs, videos, or even text messages to share the Gospel.
 - Shine your light in the digital world—post Scripture, share testimonies, and be unashamed of your faith online (Matthew 5:14-16).
- Mission Fields:
 - God may call some into short-term or long-term missions, whether local or global.
 - Missions are not just overseas—your hometown is a mission field too!
 - Ask: Where do you think God has called you to be a witness right now?

Teaching Activity: Create a "Mission Map" – students draw or write down places in their lives where they could be intentional about evangelism.

4. Recognizing Divine Opportunities

- The Holy Spirit guides us to people ready to receive truth (John 16:13-14).
 - He knows who is searching, hurting, or questioning.
 - Pray daily: "Holy Spirit, lead me to someone today who needs to hear about Jesus."
- Pay attention to open doors.
 - Look for clues: conversations about purpose, pain, hope, or God.
 - Questions like, "What do you believe about...?" or "Why are you so hopeful?" are open doors!
- Listen and respond with wisdom and love.
 - Don't rush; be sensitive to what the person needs to hear.
 - Evangelism isn't about winning arguments; it's about winning hearts.
- Ask: What are some signs that a person might be open to hearing the Gospel?

Teaching Activity: Role-play recognizing an open door in a conversation and responding with gentleness.

Conclusion & Call to Action

- Evangelism happens anywhere, anytime, when we live ready, watchful, and sensitive to the Spirit.
- Challenge for the week: Ask God to open your eyes to at least one divine appointment and commit to stepping out in obedience when He does.

STUDENT NOTES – WEEK 4:

WHEN & WHERE DO WE EVANGELIZE?

When Should We Evangelize?

- Evangelism is a _____, not just an _____ (Matthew 5:16).
- Be ready to share your faith at _____ (1 Peter 3:15).
- Expect _____ and God-ordained opportunities (Acts 8:26-39).

Where Should We Evangelize?

- We are called to be witnesses _____ (Acts 1:8).
- Workplaces & Communities: By living as an example of _____.
- Online & Digital Spaces: Using _____, blogs, and videos to share the Gospel.
- Mission Fields: Supporting or participating in _____ and _____ missions.

Recognizing Evangelism Opportunities

- Trust the _____ to guide your interactions (John 16:13-14).
- Engage in everyday conversations with a heart for sharing _____.
- Look for ways to _____ and _____ others as open doors to Gospel conversations.

REFLECTION WRITING PROMPTS

 Reflection Prompt: Think of a time when you had an unexpected opportunity to talk about Jesus. How did you respond? What would you do differently next time?

 Reflection Prompt: List three places you go regularly where you could look for opportunities to share your faith. How can you be more intentional about being a witness there?

 Reflection Prompt: What are some signs that someone might be open to hearing about Jesus? Write down a few ways you can lovingly start a conversation about faith.

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WEEK 4 QUIZ

Question 1

A1. Where should we evangelize?

- A) Only at church
- B) Only in foreign countries
- C) Everywhere
- D) Only in religious events

Question 2

2. Which verse tells us to always be prepared to share the reason for our hope?

- A) Romans 5:8
- B) Matthew 28:19-20
- C) 1 Peter 3:15
- D) Genesis 1:1

Question 3

What does Acts 1:8 teach us about evangelism?

- A) We should only evangelize in our hometown
- B) The Holy Spirit gives us power to be witnesses
- C) Evangelism is only for pastors
- D) We must travel to evangelize

Question 4

What is an example of digital evangelism?

- AA) Posting Scripture and testimonies on social media
- B) Preaching only inside a church
- C) Avoiding online discussions
- D) Keeping faith private

Question 5

5. How does the Holy Spirit help in evangelism?

- A) By forcing people to listen
- B) By guiding and leading us to opportunities
- C) By making evangelism unnecessary
- D) By limiting evangelism to church leaders

WEEK 4 QUIZ: ANSWER KEY

Question 1

A1. Where should we evangelize?

- A) Only at church
- B) Only in foreign countries
- C) Everywhere ☒
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WHO DO WE EVANGELIZE TO?

WEEK 5 : TEACHER'S OUTLINE

1. The Call to Evangelize All People

- The Great Commission calls us to all nations (Matthew 28:19-20).
 - Jesus did not limit the Gospel to a specific group—His command is for every nation, every person.
 - Evangelism crosses cultural, racial, and social boundaries because God's love is universal.
- God desires everyone to be saved (1 Timothy 2:3-4).
 - God's heart is that none should perish but that all should come to repentance.
 - Ask: How does knowing God desires everyone to be saved change the way you view difficult or unlikely people?
- The Gospel is for all people regardless of background (Romans 1:16).
 - "It is the power of God for salvation to everyone who believes, to the Jew first and also to the Greek."
 - The Gospel is not restricted by ethnicity, status, education, or sin history.

Teaching Tip: Show a world map or globe and explain that there are still unreached people groups who have never heard the name of Jesus. How much more, then, should we also be reaching our own cities?

2. Evangelizing Different Groups

- All Nations & People (Revelation 7:9).
 - Heaven will be filled with people from “every tribe and language and people and nation.”
 - Evangelism now is preparing for the celebration of heaven later!
- Geographical & Social Boundaries (Acts 1:8).
 - Jerusalem (local), Judea (regional), Samaria (cross-cultural), and to the ends of the earth (global).
 - Evangelism starts where you are and expands outward.
- The Marginalized & Overlooked (Luke 19:1-10 – Zacchaeus).
 - Jesus intentionally ministered to those rejected by society: tax collectors, prostitutes, the poor, and the sick.
 - Ask: Who are the "overlooked" people in your community today?
- Personal Sphere of Influence (Philippians 1:27).
 - Family, friends, coworkers, neighbors—these are people you already have relational access to.
 - Evangelism often starts with building trust and demonstrating Christ's love daily.
- Opponents & Persecutors (Acts 7:60; Matthew 5:44).
 - Stephen prayed for his persecutors as he was being killed.
 - Jesus commands us to love and pray for our enemies—not avoid them.
- Those Who Seem 'Too Far Gone' (1 Timothy 2:3-4).
 - No one is beyond God's grace.
 - Saul of Tarsus became Paul, one of the greatest evangelists after persecuting the Church!

Teaching Tip: Share testimonies of people who were radically saved after living lives of rebellion or darkness.

3. Overcoming Barriers to Evangelism

- Addressing cultural and language differences.
 - We may have to adapt how we communicate the Gospel, without changing its truth.
 - Example: Paul spoke differently to the Greeks in Athens than to the Jews in Jerusalem.
- Recognizing and challenging personal biases.
 - Be honest: are there people you hesitate to evangelize to because of assumptions?
 - Jesus showed no favoritism (James 2:1). Neither should we.
- Trusting God to open hearts and doors (Colossians 4:3-4).
 - We share, but God opens hearts.
 - Pray for God to prepare people's hearts before you even speak.

Teaching Tip: Discuss how humility and dependence on prayer help overcome fear and prejudice in evangelism.

4. God's Love for the Lost

- God's heart is for redemption, not judgment (Luke 15:1-7).
 - Heaven rejoices over one sinner who repents.
 - God pursues the lost with relentless love.
- Our role is to plant seeds and trust God for the growth (1 Corinthians 3:6-7).
 - Some plant, some water—but only God makes things grow.
 - Ask: How does this truth relieve the pressure we sometimes feel when evangelizing?
- Faithfulness over results (Matthew 10:14).
 - If people reject the message, we are not failures.
 - Our success is measured by faithfulness, not by how many respond.

Teaching Tip: Remind students: we are seed scatterers, not heart changers. Only God can save!

STUDENT NOTES – WEEK 5: WHO DO WE EVANGELIZE TO?

Who Do We Evangelize To?

- Everyone: The Gospel is for _____ (Matthew 28:19-20, Romans 1:16).
- Our Sphere of Influence: Family, friends, coworkers, and neighbors (Philippians 1:27).
- The Marginalized: The poor, rejected, and _____ (Luke 19:1-10).
- Opponents & Persecutors: Loving and witnessing to those who _____ the Gospel (Acts 7:60, Matthew 5:44).
- Those Who Feel Hopeless: No one is beyond _____ saving power (1 Timothy 2:3-4).

Overcoming Barriers in Evangelism

- Understanding _____ and _____ barriers that can make communication difficult.
- Loving people as _____ did, without _____.
- Trusting the _____ to guide conversations and open hearts (Colossians 4:3-4).

REFLECTION WRITING PROMPTS

 Reflection Prompt: Write down one person you know who might feel "too far gone" and pray this week for God to soften their heart.

 Reflection Prompt: What personal bias or fear might be holding you back from sharing the Gospel with someone? What Scripture can you lean on to overcome it?

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WEEK 5 QUIZ

Question 1

1. Who does the Great Commission command us to evangelize?

- A) Only our family
- B) Only church members
- C) All nations and people
- D) Just those we feel comfortable with

Question 2

What does 1 Timothy 2:3-4 say about God's desire?

- AA) That only some people can be saved
- B) That He desires all to be saved
- C) That salvation is only for Israel
- D) That only perfect people can be saved

Question 3

What group of people did Jesus reach out to that others rejected?

- A) Only the religious leaders
- B) The wealthy and powerful
- C) Tax collectors, sinners, and the poor
- D) Only those who already believed in Him

Question 4

4. What should we do if someone rejects the Gospel?

- A) Force them to listen
- B) Trust God and move on, continuing to pray for them
- C) Argue with them until they believe
- D) Stop evangelizing altogether

Question 5

5. What is one key takeaway from Acts 1:8?

- A) Evangelism should only be done in our hometown
- B) We are called to be witnesses locally and globally
- C) Evangelism is optional
- D) Only missionaries need to evangelize

WEEK 5 QUIZ: ANSWER KEY

Question 1

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HOW TO EVANGELIZE – SHARING THE GOSPEL

WEEK 6 : TEACHER'S OUTLINE

1. Understanding the Basics of Evangelism

- Evangelism is about sharing the Good News of Jesus Christ (Mark 16:15).
 - We are not trying to sell a religion; we are offering the greatest news the world will ever hear—that reconciliation with God is available through Jesus!
- The importance of clarity and simplicity in sharing the Gospel (1 Corinthians 15:3-4).
 - Keep the focus clear: Jesus lived, died for our sins, was buried, and rose again.
 - Ask: Why do you think clarity matters so much when sharing the Gospel?
- Trusting the Holy Spirit to guide our words and interactions (John 16:13).
 - You do not have to have perfect words.
 - The Holy Spirit will give you the right words and guide the conversation.

Teaching Tip: Share a short story of a time when you felt nervous sharing your faith but trusted the Holy Spirit—and He moved!

2. Preparing to Share the Gospel

- Knowing the Gospel well (Romans 10:9-10).
 - Before we can share the Gospel, we must fully understand it ourselves.
 - Know the basic truths: sin, separation, salvation through Jesus, and new life.
- Being ready to give an answer with gentleness and respect (1 Peter 3:15).
 - Always be ready—opportunities may come when you least expect them.
 - Share truth in love, not in pride or argument.
- Using personal testimony to illustrate the power of the Gospel (Revelation 12:11).
 - People can argue theology but not your personal story.
 - Example: "I was lost, but Jesus changed my life."

Teaching Tip: Encourage students to start writing out a 1-minute version of their personal testimony.

3. Steps for Sharing the Gospel

- Start with Relationship:
 - Genuine connection opens hearts.
 - Evangelism is not about winning arguments, but winning hearts.
- Use Open-ended Questions:
 - Good conversations start with questions, not lectures.
 - Example: "What do you believe happens after we die?"
- Explain Sin and Salvation:
 - Romans 3:23 – All have sinned.
 - Romans 6:23 – The penalty of sin is death.
- Introduce Jesus as Savior:
 - John 3:16 – God's love through Christ's sacrifice.
 - 1 Peter 3:18 – Jesus died for our sins to bring us to God.

- Call for a Response:
 - Romans 10:9-10 – Confess with your mouth, believe in your heart.
 - Encourage them to make a personal decision.

Teaching Tip: Role-play a simple Gospel conversation to show how it flows naturally.

4. Overcoming Fear and Rejection

- God works in people's hearts (John 6:44).
 - We don't convince people—God draws them.
 - Your job is to plant the seed; God brings the growth.
- Don't take rejection personally (Matthew 10:14).
 - Some will receive the message, some won't—and that's okay.
- Pray for boldness (Acts 4:29).
 - The early Church prayed for boldness, and so should we!

Teaching Tip: Lead the class in a prayer asking God for boldness right during the session.

5. Practical Methods of Evangelism

- Relational Evangelism:
 - Build friendships and trust.
 - Share Jesus naturally in your conversations.
- Testimonial Evangelism:
 - Share how Jesus changed your life—keep it personal and relatable.
- Service Evangelism:
 - Serve others with kindness and humility.
 - James 2:14-17 shows that faith is demonstrated through action.
- Digital Evangelism:
 - Post Scriptures, testimonies, and encouraging truths online.
 - Share livestreams, blogs, videos, or your own faith journey.
- Street & Public Evangelism:
 - Go where people are—parks, malls, events—and engage in conversation.

Teaching Tip: Ask students: Which evangelism method are you most comfortable with? Which one challenges you the most?

STUDENT NOTES – WEEK 6:

HOW TO EVANGELIZE – SHARING THE GOSPEL

How to Evangelize – Sharing the Gospel

- Evangelism is about sharing the _____ of Jesus Christ (Mark 16:15).

The Gospel message includes:

1. All have _____ (Romans 3:23).
2. Sin leads to _____ from God (Romans 6:23).
3. Jesus paid for our sins through His _____ and _____ (1 Peter 3:18).
4. Salvation is by _____ through _____ (Ephesians 2:8-9).
5. Those who believe in Jesus will have _____ (John 3:16, Romans 10:9-10).

Steps for Sharing the Gospel

1. Start a _____: Build trust and engage in real conversation.
2. Explain the Problem of _____: Help others see their need for a Savior (Romans 3:23).
3. Share Jesus' _____: How He took our place (1 Peter 3:18).
4. Invite a _____: Encourage them to respond to the Gospel (Romans 10:9-10).
5. Offer _____: Suggest next steps like Bible reading, prayer, and church connection.

Overcoming Fear of Evangelism

- Trust _____ to open hearts (John 6:44).
- Pray for _____ (Acts 4:29).
- Don't fear _____; it's God who saves (Matthew 10:14).

Methods of Evangelism

- Relational Evangelism: Sharing within _____.
- Testimonial Evangelism: Using personal stories to show _____.
- Service Evangelism: Showing Christ's love through _____ (James 2:14-17).
- Digital Evangelism: Using _____ platforms to spread the Gospel.
- Street & Public Evangelism: Engaging in _____ opportunities.

REFLECTION WRITING PROMPTS

 Reflection Prompt: In your own words, summarize the Gospel as if explaining it to a 10-year-old. Keep it simple!

 Reflection Prompt: Think about someone you know who doesn't know Jesus. How could you start a conversation that leads naturally into sharing your faith?

 Reflection Prompt: What is your biggest fear about evangelizing? Write a prayer asking God to help you overcome it.

 Reflection Prompt: Which method of evangelism feels the most natural to you? Which one would you like to grow in?

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WEEK 6 QUIZ

Question 1

What is evangelism?

- A) A religious debate
- B) Sharing the Good News of Jesus Christ
- C) Inviting people to a church service
- D) Memorizing Bible verses

Question 2

What verse tells us to be ready to give an answer with gentleness and respect?

- A) Romans 10:9
- B) John 3:16
- C) 1 Peter 3:15
- D) Matthew 28:19

Question 3

What is the correct order when sharing the Gospel?

- A) Explain sin, introduce Jesus as Savior, call for a response
- B) Talk about church activities, invite them to an event, wait for questions
- C) Ask about their religious background, tell them to change, discuss theology
- D) Talk about Jesus first, then explain why sin is not a big deal

Question 4

How should we handle rejection when sharing the Gospel?

- A) Argue until they listen
- B) Trust God with the results
- C) Stop evangelizing
- D) Take it personally

Question 5

What is one way to evangelize in today's digital world?

- A) Using social media, blogs, and videos
- B) Avoiding discussions of faith online
- C) Only sharing with people in person
- D) Keeping faith private

WEEK 6 QUIZ: ANSWER KEY

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DIFFERENT METHODS OF EVANGELISM

WEEK 7 : TEACHER'S OUTLINE

1. Understanding the Diversity of Evangelism

- People respond to the Gospel in different ways.
 - Not everyone responds to the same style of sharing.
 - Some respond to compassion, others to reason, others to personal connection.
- Jesus used various methods to reach different audiences.
 - With Nicodemus, He taught deep spiritual truths (John 3).
 - With the woman at the well, He offered relational conversation (John 4).
- Paul adapted his approach depending on the audience (1 Corinthians 9:22).
 - "I have become all things to all people, that by all means I might save some."
 - Paul tailored his words for Jews, Greeks, scholars, and commoners.

Teaching Tip:

Ask students: Why is it important to know your audience when sharing the Gospel?

Follow-up: What are some ways you might share differently with a child vs. an adult?

2. Types of Evangelism

- Relational Evangelism (John 4:7-26).
 - Building trust and friendship creates open hearts.
 - Jesus connected with the woman at the well before revealing Himself as Messiah.
- Testimonial Evangelism (Mark 5:19-20).
 - Sharing personal stories of transformation makes the Gospel relatable.
 - Jesus told the healed man to "go home to your friends and tell them how much the Lord has done for you."
- Service Evangelism (Matthew 25:35-40).
 - Meeting physical needs opens spiritual doors.
 - Acts of kindness show the love of Christ tangibly—"whatever you did for one of the least of these... you did for Me."
- Apologetics Evangelism (1 Peter 3:15, Acts 17:22-31).
 - Reasoned defense of the faith, answering questions respectfully.
 - Paul reasoned with the philosophers in Athens using their own cultural language.
- Digital Evangelism (Matthew 5:14-16 applied today).
 - The internet is a modern mission field.
 - Blogs, social media posts, videos, and podcasts can reach thousands.
- Street & Public Evangelism (Acts 17:17).
 - Paul reasoned in public spaces—marketplaces, synagogues, town centers.
 - Sometimes simply handing a Gospel tract or starting a sidewalk conversation can plant a seed.

Teaching Tip:

Have students break into small groups and come up with a quick example of what evangelism might look like for each method.

3. Finding Your Evangelism Style

- Not everyone is called to evangelize in the same way.
 - We are uniquely gifted and wired (Romans 12:6-8).
 - Some are bold street evangelists; others prefer quiet one-on-one conversations.
- Identify your strengths and opportunities.
 - Are you a good listener? Relational evangelism may be a strength.
 - Are you analytical? Apologetics might fit you well.
- The Holy Spirit leads each believer differently.
 - There's no "one-size-fits-all" method.
 - Be sensitive to how God wants to use you.

Teaching Tip:

Prompt students to reflect: What are three ways you naturally connect with people? Could any of these be used in evangelism?

4. Adapting to Different Audiences

- Understand the cultural and religious background of your audience.
 - Learn about their worldview to make the Gospel relatable.
- Use relatable language and examples.
 - Avoid Christian jargon; speak plainly and lovingly.
- Recognize when to listen and when to speak.
 - Evangelism is as much about listening as it is about sharing.

Teaching Tip:

Role-play a Gospel conversation where students practice adapting their language depending on the situation (i.e., someone atheist, someone religious but unsaved).

5. The Importance of Follow-Up

- Evangelism doesn't end at the moment of decision.
 - New believers need nurturing to grow spiritually.
- Encourage Bible reading and prayer.
 - God's Word strengthens new believers against spiritual attacks.
- Help them find a church community (Matthew 28:19-20).
 - Discipleship is part of the Great Commission, not optional.

Teaching Tip:

Ask students: Why do you think follow-up is just as important as initial evangelism?

STUDENT NOTES – WEEK 7: DIFFERENT METHODS OF EVANGELISM

Different Methods of Evangelism

- Relational Evangelism: Sharing Jesus naturally through _____ (John 4:7-26).
- Testimonial Evangelism: Using your _____ to point people to Christ (Mark 5:19-20).
- Service Evangelism: Loving people through _____ of _____ (Matthew 25:35-40).
- Apologetics Evangelism: Answering questions about faith using _____ and _____ (1 Peter 3:15).
- Digital Evangelism: Using _____ platforms to share the Gospel (Matthew 5:14-16).
- Street & Public Evangelism: Engaging in _____ outreach efforts (Acts 17:17).

How to Choose Your Evangelism Style

- Ask _____ to guide you in the method best suited for you.
- Recognize the _____ in your daily life.
- Be flexible and _____ to different approaches (1 Corinthians 9:22).

Why Follow-Up Matters

- New believers need _____ to grow in faith (Matthew 28:19-20).
- Encourage them to _____ the Bible and _____ daily.
- Help them connect with a _____ community for discipleship.

REFLECTION WRITING PROMPTS

 Reflection Prompt: Which evangelism method do you feel most comfortable using? Which one challenges you the most?

 Reflection Prompt: List two daily settings (work, school, online, family) where you could naturally share your faith.

 Reflection Prompt: What are two things you could do to help a new believer grow after they accept Christ?

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WEEK 7 QUIZ

Question 1

What is relational evangelism?

- A) Only talking to people at church
- B) Building relationships to share the Gospel naturally
- C) Preaching to strangers
- D) Posting Bible verses online

Question 2

Which method of evangelism involves sharing your personal testimony?

- A) Apologetics Evangelism
- B) Testimonial Evangelism
- C) Service Evangelism
- D) Street Evangelism

Question 3

What does 1 Peter 3:15 teach about apologetics evangelism?

- A) We should be ready to defend our faith with gentleness and respect
- B) We should debate aggressively
- C) Only pastors should answer faith questions
- D) Avoid discussing faith with skeptics

Question 4

Why is follow-up important in evangelism?

- A) To ensure people continue growing in their faith
- B) To convince them to attend church events
- C) To avoid rejection
- D) To memorize more Bible verses

Question 5

Which is an example of digital evangelism?

- A) Handing out tracts on the street
- B) Writing a faith-based blog post
- C) Only sharing faith in person
- D) Keeping religious beliefs private

WEEK 7 QUIZ: ANSWER KEY

Question 1

What is relational evangelism?

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LEADING OTHERS TO CHRIST & DISCIPLESHIP

WEEK 8 : TEACHER'S OUTLINE

1. The Goal of Evangelism: Making Disciples

- Evangelism doesn't stop at conversion; it includes discipleship (Matthew 28:19-20).
 - Jesus didn't just say "make converts"—He said "make disciples."
 - Discipleship involves ongoing teaching, mentoring, and growth.
- Jesus' model: He called disciples to follow Him and grow (Luke 9:23).
 - "If anyone would come after me, let him deny himself, take up his cross daily, and follow me."
 - Jesus invested time, relationship, correction, and teaching into His disciples.
- Mature believers have a responsibility to mentor new believers (2 Timothy 2:2).
 - Paul instructed Timothy to pass on what he learned to others who could teach also.
 - Ask: Why do you think it's important to continue walking with someone after they accept Christ?

Teaching Tip:

Share about a mentor who helped you grow in faith after you got saved.

2. How to Lead Someone to Christ

- Explain the Gospel Clearly:
 - Romans 3:23 – All have sinned.
 - Romans 6:23 – Sin leads to death but God offers eternal life.
 - Keep it simple: Sin separates us from God; Jesus restores us to Him.
- Ask if They Are Ready to Respond:
 - Evangelism is not just presenting information—it's inviting a response.
 - Romans 10:9-10 – Belief in the heart and confession with the mouth lead to salvation.
- Guide Them in a Prayer of Faith:
 - Acts 16:31 – "Believe in the Lord Jesus, and you will be saved."
 - Lead them in a simple prayer confessing Jesus as Lord and trusting in His sacrifice.
- Reassure Them of Their Salvation:
 - John 10:28 – Jesus says no one will snatch believers from His hand.
 - Ephesians 2:8-9 – Salvation is by grace through faith, not by works.

Teaching Tip:

Practice leading a sample prayer of salvation with the group.

3. The Next Steps After Salvation

- Encourage Bible Reading (2 Timothy 3:16-17):
 - God's Word is how we grow, understand God's will, and stand against deception.
- Teach Them to Pray (Philippians 4:6-7):
 - Prayer is essential for building relationship with God, not just asking for things.

- Encourage Church Involvement (Hebrews 10:24-25):
 - Christian community strengthens, corrects, and encourages us.
 - Lone Christians are vulnerable Christians.
- Help Them Share Their Faith (Acts 1:8):
 - New believers are powerful witnesses because their transformation is fresh.
 - Encourage them to immediately start sharing what God has done.

Teaching Tip:

Challenge students to think: What small next step would you suggest to a brand-new believer?

4. Walking Alongside a New Believer

- Mentoring and encouraging spiritual growth (Titus 2:1-2):
 - Older and more mature believers are to teach the younger.
- Answering questions and providing biblical guidance (Colossians 3:16):
 - Let Scripture be the foundation, not just opinions.
- Being patient as they grow in faith (1 Corinthians 3:6-7):
 - Growth takes time; be patient with mistakes and immaturity.

Teaching Tip:

Give an example of how mentoring someone required patience but bore fruit over time.

5. The Importance of Long-Term Discipleship

- Christianity is a lifelong journey (Philippians 1:6):
 - "He who began a good work in you will bring it to completion at the day of Jesus Christ."
- Helping believers build a strong foundation in Christ (Ephesians 4:14-15):
 - Discipleship stabilizes new believers so they're not "tossed to and fro by waves" of false teaching.
- Encouraging them to disciple others in the future (2 Timothy 2:2):
 - The Great Commission becomes a multiplying mission when we teach others to teach.

Teaching Tip:

Ask students: Who can you begin mentoring as you grow yourself? (even if you're still learning).

STUDENT NOTES – WEEK 8: LEADING OTHERS TO CHRIST & DISCIPLESHIP

What is the Goal of Evangelism?

- Evangelism is not just about _____ but making _____ (Matthew 28:19-20).
- Jesus' example: Calling and _____ disciples (Luke 9:23).
- Every believer is responsible for _____ new Christians (2 Timothy 2:2).

Steps to Leading Someone to Christ

1. Explain the _____: Help them understand salvation (Romans 3:23, 6:23).
2. Ask for a _____: Invite them to respond in faith (Romans 10:9-10).
3. Guide Them in _____: Lead them in accepting Jesus (Acts 16:31).
4. Reassure Their _____: Emphasize God's promise of salvation (John 10:28, Ephesians 2:8-9).

What Happens After Someone Accepts Christ?

- Encourage regular _____ (2 Timothy 3:16-17).
- Teach them to _____ (Philippians 4:6-7).
- Help them find and attend a _____ (Hebrews 10:24-25).
- Encourage them to _____ their faith (Acts 1:8).
-

Why Discipleship Matters

- Christianity is a lifelong _____ (Philippians 1:6).
- We are called to grow and _____ in faith (Ephesians 4:14-15).
- Every disciple should eventually _____ others (2 Timothy 2:2).

REFLECTION WRITING PROMPTS

 Reflection Prompt: Why do you think discipleship is just as important as sharing the Gospel?

 Reflection Prompt: How would you briefly explain to someone why they need a Savior?

 Reflection Prompt: Write down three ways you could help a new believer take their first steps with Jesus.

 Reflection Prompt: Are you currently being discipled or discipling someone? If not, what step could you take toward that this month?

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WEEK 8 QUIZ

Question 1

What is the goal of evangelism?

- A) Just getting people to say a prayer
- B) Making disciples who grow in faith
- C) Arguing people into Christianity
- D) Filling up church seats

Question 2

What does Romans 10:9-10 say about salvation?

- A) It happens through faith and confession of Christ
- B) It is based on our good works
- C) It is only for perfect people
- D) It is not something we can be sure of

Question 3

Why is discipleship important?

- A) So new believers don't have questions
- B) To help believers grow and mature in Christ
- C) To control how people grow in faith
- D) Because it makes churches look successful

Question 4

What is a key step in discipling a new believer?

- A) Encouraging Bible reading and prayer
- B) Keeping them from sharing their faith
- C) Avoiding difficult questions
- D) Only focusing on church attendance

Question 5

What is the long-term goal of discipleship?

- AA) Helping believers become mature and disciple others
- B) Ensuring church members follow all traditions
- C) Limiting access to difficult Bible topics
- D) Keeping faith private

WEEK 8 QUIZ: ANSWER KEY

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THE IMPORTANCE OF FOLLOW-UP

WEEK 9 : TEACHER'S OUTLINE

1. Evangelism Doesn't End at Conversion

- Salvation is more than a one-time prayer; it's a transformation (Romans 10:9).
 - True conversion includes an ongoing relationship with Jesus.
 - Just as physical birth begins a life, spiritual rebirth begins a lifelong walk with God.
- Jesus calls us to make disciples, not just converts (Matthew 28:19-20).
 - Evangelism isn't complete until people are taught to obey all that Jesus commanded.
 - The Great Commission includes baptizing and teaching, not just believing.
- New believers need guidance, encouragement, and teaching (Acts 2:42).
 - The early church modeled this: they devoted themselves to the apostles' teaching, fellowship, and prayer.

 Teaching Tip: Ask your class, "What would happen to a newborn baby who was left without care?" Apply that imagery to a new believer.

2. The Role of Follow-Up in Spiritual Growth

- Helping new believers understand their commitment to Christ (2 Corinthians 5:17).
 - They are a new creation, but may not feel transformed yet.
 - Discipleship helps them walk out their new identity in Christ.
- Teaching spiritual disciplines (1 Thessalonians 5:16–18; Romans 12:1–2):
 - Prayer: Talk to God daily with gratitude and honesty.
 - Bible Study: Let Scripture renew their thinking and guide decisions.
 - Worship: Offer their life as worship, not just songs.
 - Obedience: Teach them to walk in God's will, even when it's hard.
- Connecting them to community (Hebrews 10:24-25):
 - Isolation weakens faith; fellowship strengthens it.
 - Encourage them to build relationships with other believers.

 Teaching Tip: Have your students name a spiritual habit that helped them grow. Ask how they might teach that habit to someone new in the faith.

3. How to Follow Up with a New Believer

- Provide helpful tools and resources:
 - New believers often don't know where to start.
 - Give them a Bible, a reading plan, a prayer journal, or a beginner devotional.
- Offer mentorship or connect them with someone who will.
 - One-on-one relationships foster trust and accountability.
 - Even a few check-ins each week can make a big difference.
- Encourage involvement in church life:
 - Plug them into small groups, youth groups, service teams—wherever they can grow.
- Help them build a routine of prayer and Scripture:
 - Daily habits shape spiritual growth. Encourage 15 minutes a day to start.

Teaching Tip: Encourage your students to prepare a “welcome pack” they could give to someone who just got saved. What would they include?

4. Jesus' Example of Discipleship

- Jesus walked with His disciples daily (Luke 9:23):
 - He taught them in everyday life—not just sermons.
 - Discipleship is about doing life together with Christ at the center.
- He commissioned them to continue His mission (John 21:15–17):
 - “Feed My sheep.” Jesus entrusted the care of others to His followers.
- Discipleship is more than information—it’s imitation:
 - New believers need someone to model what it looks like to walk with Christ.
 - We are not just teachers—we are examples (1 Corinthians 11:1).

Teaching Tip: Ask students to reflect: Who discipled you when you first got saved? What did they do that helped you most?

STUDENT NOTES – WEEK 9: THE IMPORTANCE OF FOLLOW UP

Why is Follow-Up Important?

- Evangelism is about making _____, not just _____ (Matthew 28:19-20).
- New believers need _____ to build a strong foundation (2 Corinthians 5:17).
- Spiritual disciplines like _____ and _____ are key to growth (1 Thessalonians 5:16-18).
- Connecting with a _____ community strengthens faith (Hebrews 10:24-25).

How to Help a New Believer Grow

1. Encourage _____ and _____ (Romans 12:1-2).
2. Provide _____ and support (John 21:15-17).
3. Help them get involved in _____ and _____.
4. Be patient and available to _____.

Jesus' Model of Discipleship

- Jesus walked daily with His _____ (Luke 9:23).
- He told them to continue His _____ (John 21:15-17).
- Discipleship is not just about giving information—it's about _____ life in Christ.

REFLECTION WRITING PROMPTS

 Reflection Prompt: Think of someone who helped you grow spiritually. What did they do that helped you most?

 Reflection Prompt: What's one thing you wish someone had taught you right after you got saved?

 Reflection Prompt: Who is someone you could begin walking with in faith? How can you start this week?

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WEEK 9 QUIZ

Question 1

Why is follow-up important after someone accepts Christ?

- AA) To ensure they come to church every Sunday
- B) To help them grow into mature disciples
- C) To make sure they read the entire Bible in a month
- D) To keep track of attendance

Question 2

What does Hebrews 10:24-25 emphasize?

- A) The importance of church fellowship
- B) The need to memorize scripture
- C) That prayer is optional
- D) That evangelism is only for pastors

Question 3

What is one way to help a new believer grow?

- A) Provide them with Bible study resources
- B) Let them figure out faith on their own
- C) Wait until they ask for help
- D) Avoid discussing hard topics

Question 4

What was Jesus' model of discipleship?

- A) Teaching and guiding His disciples daily
- B) Only preaching to large crowds
- C) Leaving people to grow on their own
- D) Keeping discipleship limited to church leaders

Question 5

5. What is an important first step for a new believer?

- A) Learning to pray and read the Bible
- B) Understanding deep theology immediately
- C) Becoming a pastor right away
- D) Memorizing church traditions

WEEK 9 QUIZ: ANSWER KEY

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OVERCOMING OBSTACLES & CONCERNS

WEEK 10: TEACHER'S OUTLINE

1. Addressing Common Fears in Evangelism

- Fear of rejection (John 15:18-20):
 - Jesus reminds us that if the world hated Him, it will also hate us.
 - Rejection is not personal—it's spiritual. They're rejecting the truth, not you.
- Feeling unqualified (Exodus 4:10-12, 1 Corinthians 1:26-27):
 - Moses felt insecure about his ability to speak—God reminded him that He created his mouth!
 - God uses the weak to shame the strong, so no one can boast.
- Not knowing how to answer questions (1 Peter 3:15):
 - Be prepared to give a reason for the hope you have, with gentleness and respect.
 - You don't have to know everything. It's okay to say, "I don't know, but I'll find out."

 Teaching Tip: Ask students, "What is your biggest fear about sharing your faith? Let's write a Bible verse beside each fear to replace it with truth."

2. Responding to Opposition and Objections

- Show love even when the Gospel is rejected (Matthew 5:44):
 - Jesus told us to love our enemies and pray for those who persecute us.
 - Kindness and patience can soften hard hearts over time.
- Answer tough questions with grace (Colossians 4:6):
 - Let your words be gracious, seasoned with salt—not argumentative or defensive.
 - Don't respond with pride, respond with compassion.
- Results belong to God (1 Corinthians 3:6-7):
 - We are planters and waterers. Only God makes the seed grow.
 - Your role is to obey, not to force a result.

 Teaching Tip: Role-play a situation where someone asks a hard question or responds rudely, and practice answering with truth and kindness.

3. Spiritual Warfare in Evangelism

- Recognize the enemy's tactics (Ephesians 6:10–18):
 - The battle is not against flesh and blood but against spiritual forces.
 - The armor of God protects us: truth, righteousness, readiness, faith, salvation, the Word, and prayer.
- Rely on prayer and the Word (2 Corinthians 10:3–5):
 - Our weapons are not physical—they are powerful for tearing down lies and arguments against God.
 - Stay grounded in Scripture and intercession.
- Trust that God gives you strength (Philippians 4:13):
 - You are not alone. Christ strengthens you for this task.
 - Don't wait until you feel bold—step forward in faith and boldness will follow.

 Teaching Tip: Lead a short prayer for boldness and protection at the end of class. Encourage students to pray Ephesians 6 aloud this week.

STUDENT NOTES – WEEK 10: OVERCOMING OBSTACLES & CONCERNS

Overcoming Obstacles in Evangelism

- Fear is normal, but God equips us to speak and act in faith
- (Exodus 4:10–12, 1 Corinthians 1:26–27).
- We are not responsible for _____, only for _____ the Gospel (1 Corinthians 3:6–7).
- God tells us to share the Gospel with gentleness and _____ (1 Peter 3:15, Colossians 4:6).

Responding to Opposition and Questions

- We are to love our enemies and pray for those who reject the Gospel (Matthew 5:44).
- Our conversations should be full of _____, not pride (Colossians 4:6).
- Remember: We only plant and water, but _____ gives the growth (1 Corinthians 3:6–7).

Spiritual Warfare in Evangelism

- The battle is spiritual, not physical (Ephesians 6:10–18). Put on the full _____ of _____.
- We tear down lies using _____ and _____ (2 Corinthians 10:3–5).
- You can do all things through _____, who gives you strength (Philippians 4:13).

REFLECTION WRITING PROMPTS

 Reflection Prompt: What fear has stopped you from sharing your faith before? What truth from Scripture can help you overcome it?

 Reflection Prompt: Have you ever faced rejection or a hard question when sharing the Gospel? How did you respond, and what could you do differently next time?

 Reflection Prompt: What part of the armor of God do you need to strengthen in your life right now?

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WEEK 10 QUIZ

Question 1

What does John 15:18-20 say about rejection?

- A) Jesus promised we wouldn't be rejected
- B) The world will hate us because it hated Him
- C) Only some Christians will face opposition
- D) Evangelism should never be difficult

Question 2

What should we do when facing objections to the Gospel?

- A) Argue aggressively
- B) Respond with love and grace
- C) Give up immediately
- D) Change the topic

Question 3

What does 1 Corinthians 3:6-7 teach us about sharing the Gospel?

- A) We are responsible for saving people
- B) Only pastors should evangelize
- C) We plant and water, but God gives the growth
- D) Results depend on how persuasive we are

Question 4

If someone feels unqualified to share the Gospel, what does Exodus 4:10-12 remind us?

- A) Only trained speakers should evangelize
- B) God equips those He calls
- C) Moses refused to evangelize
- D) You should wait until you feel perfect

WEEK 10 QUIZ: ANSWER KEY

Question 1

What does John 15:18-20 say about rejection?

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SAFETY & WISDOM IN EVANGELISM

WEEK 11 : TEACHER'S OUTLINE

1. Evangelizing with Wisdom

- Be aware of cultural sensitivity (1 Corinthians 9:22):
 - Paul said, "I have become all things to all people..." This doesn't mean changing the message—it means speaking it in a way people can receive.
 - Example: Use different approaches when speaking with an atheist, a Muslim, or someone raised in church.
- Know when and where to share (Ecclesiastes 3:7):
 - There's "a time to speak, and a time to remain silent."
 - Wisdom tells us when to press in and when to pause.
- Use discernment in different situations (Proverbs 2:6–11):
 - Not every moment is the right moment to share.
 - Ask the Holy Spirit for wisdom: "Lord, is this the right time?"

Teaching Tip: Share a real example of a time when waiting or adjusting your tone helped someone receive the message better.

2. Safety in Evangelism

- Go out in pairs (Mark 6:7):
 - Jesus sent His disciples out two by two—for encouragement, accountability, and safety.
- Avoid unsafe areas when alone:
 - We're called to be bold, not reckless. Avoid high-risk locations unless the Holy Spirit specifically leads and you're properly supported.
- Use wisdom in street or door-to-door evangelism:
 - Be respectful. Don't enter homes alone, especially of the opposite sex.
 - Be polite if someone declines; leave peacefully and with love.
- Practice online safety in digital evangelism:
 - Don't share personal addresses, phone numbers, or engage in private chats with inappropriate boundaries.
 - Keep things public or in well-moderated spaces.

Teaching Tip: Ask your class to list some practical safety tips they've used when witnessing. Then write down a "Top 5 Safe Evangelism Habits" list together.

STUDENT NOTES – WEEK 11: SAFETY & WISDOM IN EVANGELISM

Evangelizing with Wisdom

- Be aware of _____ differences to avoid unnecessary offense (1 Corinthians 9:22).
- There is a time to speak and a time to be _____ (Ecclesiastes 3:7).
- Ask God for _____ in every evangelism situation (Proverbs 2:6–11).

Practicing Safety in Evangelism

- Go out in _____ when possible (Mark 6:7).
- Avoid unsafe areas, especially when you are _____.
- Use caution and wisdom when doing _____ or _____ evangelism.
- Stay safe online: Don't overshare or have private discussions that cross boundaries.

REFLECTION WRITING PROMPTS

 Reflection Prompt: Have you ever shared your faith at the wrong time or in the wrong way? What did you learn from it?

 Reflection Prompt: List two things you will do to stay safe and wise the next time you evangelize.

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WEEK 11 QUIZ

Question 1

Why should we be aware of cultural differences in evangelism?

- A) To avoid unnecessary offense ☒
- B) To water down the Gospel
- C) To only reach similar people
- D) To follow social trends

Question 2

According to Ecclesiastes 3:7, what does Scripture say about speaking?

- A) Always speak boldly
- B) Be quiet unless invited
- C) There's a time to speak and a time to be silent ☒
- D) Let others speak first always

Question 3

Why did Jesus send out His disciples in pairs (Mark 6:7)?

- A) So they wouldn't get bored
- B) To compete for more conversions
- C) For safety and encouragement ☒
- D) Because there weren't enough resources

Question 4

Which is a wise digital evangelism practice?

- A) Send your phone number to new contacts
- B) Engage in private debates with strangers
- C) Share your location for follow-up
- D) Keep conversations public and respectful ☒

Question 5

What should we do if someone rejects the Gospel on the street or at their door?

- A) Keep insisting
- B) Walk away angry
- C) Leave peacefully and pray for them ☒
- D) Tell them they're making a mistake loudly

WEEK 11 QUIZ: ANSWER KEY

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PUTTING EVANGELISM INTO ACTION

WEEK 12 : TEACHER'S OUTLINE

1. Evangelism is More Than Theory

- Knowledge must lead to action (James 2:17):
 - “Faith by itself, if it does not have works, is dead.”
 - It’s not enough to know the Gospel—we must live and share it.
- Jesus sent out His disciples (Luke 10:1–2):
 - He didn’t train them just to sit; He sent them.
 - He sent them two by two and told them the harvest was ready.
- The early church grew through action (Acts 2:42–47):
 - Evangelism happened house-to-house, in the temple courts, and through community.
 - They were devoted, prayerful, and bold—and the Lord added to their number daily.

Teaching Tip: Ask your students, “What’s one way you’ve seen faith come alive through action?”

2. Planning an Effective Outreach Event

- Set a Goal (Matthew 28:19–20):
 - Why are you doing this outreach? Souls? Seeds? Community connection?
 - Everything should align with the goal to make disciples.
- Know Your Audience (1 Corinthians 9:22):
 - Are you reaching teens? Seniors? Families? Urban or rural?
 - The message doesn't change, but your method might.
- Choose a Method:
 - Options: street witnessing, door-to-door, food or clothing drives, family events, youth nights, school giveaways, social media campaigns.
 - The method should serve your mission.
- Prepare Your Team (Ephesians 6:10–12):
 - Train your volunteers spiritually and practically.
 - Pray together before you go. Make sure they know what to say and how to respond.
- Follow Up (Acts 2:46–47):
 - Outreach is only the first step.
 - Discipleship is where lives are truly transformed.
 - Use contact cards, invite to Bible study, offer resources.

Teaching Tip: Have your students form outreach teams and create a mock plan for a small outreach event.

3. Overcoming Challenges in Outreach

- Fear of rejection (Isaiah 41:10):
 - God says, “Fear not, for I am with you.”
 - Rejection is not the end—it’s part of sowing seeds.
- Logistical issues (Proverbs 16:3):
 - “Commit your work to the Lord, and your plans will be established.”
 - Pray over every detail—scheduling, supplies, weather, transportation.
- Different worldviews (1 Peter 3:15):
 - Be ready to respond, not react.
 - Always answer with gentleness and respect—even when they disagree.

Teaching Tip: Let students role-play opposition or tough questions with one another to build confidence.

4. Trusting the Holy Spirit in Evangelism

- Evangelism is partnership with God (Acts 1:8):
 - We are filled with the Spirit to be His witnesses.
 - The Spirit leads, empowers, and gives us words to say.
- Look for divine appointments (Colossians 4:3–4):
 - Pray for “open doors” and boldness to walk through them.
 - Sometimes God sets up surprise conversations that change lives.
- Leave the results to God (1 Corinthians 3:6–7):
 - We plant and water—but God brings the growth.
 - Don’t get discouraged if you don’t see immediate fruit.

Teaching Tip: End by praying over each student, asking God to use them in future outreach efforts.

STUDENT NOTES – WEEK 12: PUTTING EVANGELISM INTO ACTION

Why Does Evangelism Require Action?

- Faith without action is _____ (James 2:17).
- Jesus commanded us to _____ and make disciples (Matthew 28:19–20).
- The early church grew because they actively _____ their faith (Acts 2:42–47).

Steps to Organizing an Outreach Event

1. Set a _____: What is the purpose of the outreach?
2. Know Your _____: Who are you trying to reach?
3. Choose a _____: What method fits best for your audience?
4. Prepare a _____: Train, pray, and equip your volunteers.
5. Plan for _____ - _____: Help new believers keep growing.

Overcoming Challenges

- Don't let _____ stop you—God is with you (Isaiah 41:10).
- Pray for _____ in planning and preparation (Proverbs 16:3).
- Be prepared to answer with _____ and _____ (1 Peter 3:15).

Trusting the Holy Spirit

- We are never _____ in evangelism (Acts 1:8).
- Look for divine _____ (Colossians 4:3–4).
- Trust God with the _____ (1 Corinthians 3:6–7).

REFLECTION WRITING PROMPTS

 Reflection Prompt: What is one way you can put your faith into action this month?

 Reflection Prompt: Which step do you feel most confident in? Which step do you need help developing?

 Reflection Prompt: What has been your biggest challenge in outreach so far? What Scripture helps you push through?

 Reflection Prompt: Has God ever surprised you with an unexpected opportunity to share the Gospel?

NOTES:

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

WEEK 12 QUIZ

Question 1

What does Proverbs 16:3 teach about planning?

- A) We should commit our plans to the Lord
- B) Planning is unnecessary because God will take care of everything
- C) It's best to make spontaneous decisions
- D) Evangelism doesn't require preparation

Question 2

What should always follow an evangelism event?

- A) A plan for discipleship and follow-up
- B) Only counting attendance numbers
- C) Moving on to the next event without concern
- D) Avoiding follow-up to respect privacy

Question 3

What should you consider when planning an outreach event?

- A) Who you are reaching and how to best connect
- B) Making the event entertaining but not evangelistic
- C) Keeping it limited to church members
- D) Avoiding community engagement

Question 4

Who brings the spiritual growth after we evangelize? (1 Corinthians 3:6-7)

- A) The outreach leader
- B) The person who follows up
- C) God alone
- D) The person who plants the seed

Question 5

Which is the first step in planning an outreach event?

- A) Choose a location
- B) Set a goal
- C) Hand out flyers
- D) Preach immediately

WEEK 12 QUIZ: ANSWER KEY

Question 1

What does Proverbs 16:3 teach about planning?

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PRACTICUM ASSIGNMENT: ORGANIZING AND LEADING AN OUTREACH EVENT

INSTRUCTOR GUIDELINES FOR PRACTICUM:

- Encourage students to form outreach groups, ideally 3-5 people per team.
- Recommend students schedule their event within 1-2 weeks after the course ends.
- Provide a list of potential outreach types to inspire creativity.
- Offer mentorship, coaching, or prayer support during their planning phase.
- Emphasize the importance of doing both a group report and a personal reflection.
- Collect and review reports to give feedback, encouragement, and celebrate wins.
- Consider scheduling a class debrief session where students can share testimonies.

This practicum is not about perfection—it's about obedience, boldness, and real-life Gospel impact.

"Go into all the world and proclaim the gospel to the whole creation."
(Mark 16:15, ESV)

Instructor Use Permission

Instructors are granted full permission to print, duplicate, and distribute this certificate for students who have successfully completed the evangelism training course. Certificates may be personalized with student names and dates. This permission applies to all current and future classes using the course curriculum.

Purpose: To honor and commission believers who are trained and equipped to boldly share the Gospel of Jesus Christ in accordance with Romans 10:15.

EVANGELISM ASSIGNMENT

ASSIGNMENT INSTRUCTIONS

Each student or group must plan, execute, and evaluate their own evangelism event.

You are encouraged to submit both a group report and an individual reflection to capture both team dynamics and personal growth.

Step 1: Planning Your Event

- Choose the type of outreach: community service, door-to-door, street evangelism, digital outreach, etc.
- Set a clear goal: What do you want to accomplish? (e.g., share the Gospel, invite people to church, meet a community need)
- Determine your audience: Who are you trying to reach and how?
- Gather materials: tracts, Bibles, flyers, supplies, etc.
- Form your team (if applicable) and assign roles: prayer leader, greeter, Gospel presenter, follow-up coordinator, etc.

Step 2: Executing the Event

- Begin with prayer and unity.
- Engage people respectfully, intentionally, and led by the Holy Spirit.
- Present the Gospel clearly. Offer resources or next steps to those who are interested.
- Track responses and note any meaningful conversations or divine appointments.

Step 3: Reflection & Report

Write a 1–2 page summary of your outreach event. Be honest and thoughtful.

Address the following questions:

- What was your plan, and how did you prepare?
- How did the event go? What worked well?
- What challenges did you face, and how did you handle them?
- What would you do differently next time?
- How did this experience impact your view of evangelism?

Submission Requirements

- Individual Report: Each student must submit their personal reflection.
- Group Report: Each team should submit a collaborative report with comments from all members.
- Due Date: (To be determined by your instructor or ministry leader)

Let this be more than an assignment—let it be a launching point into a lifestyle of evangelism. Go out boldly, prayerfully, and in the power of the Holy Spirit!

Suggested Roles for Evangelism Teams

When going out in groups, consider assigning specific roles to ensure clarity, organization, and flow. Each member plays a vital part in the overall impact.

1. Prayer Leader

- Leads pre-outreach prayer and intercession.
- Prays silently or discreetly during conversations.
- Covers the team spiritually during outreach.

2. Greeter / Connector

- Initiates conversations with warmth and friendliness.
- Breaks the ice with strangers and opens the door for deeper discussion.
- Offers invitations (to church, Bible study, etc.).

3. Gospel Presenter

- Shares the actual message of the Gospel when the opportunity opens.
- Answers questions and presents next steps (salvation, prayer, etc.).

4. Testimony Giver

- Shares a short, personal story of how Jesus has transformed their life.
- Makes the Gospel relatable and real through their own experience.

5. Resource Handler

- Carries and hands out Bibles, tracts, invitation cards, etc.
- Helps manage supplies or items being distributed.

6. Follow-Up Coordinator

- Collects contact info when appropriate.
- Provides next steps: church service times, discipleship opportunities, contact cards.
- Follows up with individuals after the outreach.

Note: Team members may fill multiple roles as needed, but aim to assign clearly so everyone knows their part.

CERTIFICATE OF ACHIEVEMENT

This certificate is proudly presented to :

in recognition of completing Shared Pathways 12
week evangelism course.

Evangelist Training Completed

“And how are they to preach unless they are sent? As
it is written, ‘How beautiful are the feet of those who
preach the good news!’”

— Romans 10:15 (ESV)

Shared Pathways Ministries



Course Instructor

Luz Guenther

Evangelist

Luz Guenther

CERTIFICATE OF ACHIEVEMENT

This certificate is proudly presented to :

in recognition of teaching Shared Pathways 12 week
evangelism course.

Disciple Who Made Disciples

“and what you have heard from me in the presence
of many witnesses entrust to faithful men, who will
be able to teach others also.”

— 2 Timothy 2:2 (ESV)

Shared Pathways Ministries



Student Witness

Luz Guenther

Evangelist

Luz Guenther
