Chapter 1

The Evangelistic Nature Of Christianity

Fill in the blanks:

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<th>Answers</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>truth, sacrifice, hopelessness, seek, evangelistic, ethnic, others, bread, right, pearl, baptize, disciples, hungering, all, environment, responsibility, universal, lost, commission, seed, pay, lost, truth, good, nations, verb, message, understand, sown, go, Israel, aorist</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. The fact that Jesus had all authority at the time He made the statement of Matthew 28:19,20 gave Him the _____ to make a _____ commission to the disciples.
2. When Jesus gave the _____ of Matthew 28:19,20, He assumed that the disciples would _____ forth and preach.
3. The disciples had spent enough time with Jesus to _____ that He wanted them to go forth with His _____.
4. Those churches that recognize the _____ of the world in sin will be _____ to take the gospel to all nations.
5. One’s knowledge of the _____ does mean that he or she has the _____ of telling it to others.
6. The meaning of the parable of the Pearl of Great Price is that when the precious _____ was found, the one who found it was willing to _____ any price in order to acquire it.
7. Jesus said that His mission was to _____ and save that which was _____.
8. The extremities of the difference between the _____ of heaven and earth exemplifies the _____ Jesus made in coming from heaven to earth.
9. Jesus came first to the _____ sheep of the house of _____.
10. Jesus commissioned His disciples that they should make disciples of all _____, and then, _____ those whom they had discipled.
11. Because the word “go” in Matthew 28:19 is an _____ participle, the action of the verb is dependent on the action of the main _____.
12. The Greek word ta ethne in Matthew 28:19 emphasizes the fact that Jesus wanted His disciples to make _____ of every _____ group of people throughout the world.
13. The fact that the news the disciples knew was _____, emphasized the urgency by which they should preach it to _____ nations.
14. Since the word of God is the _____ of the kingdom, then it is natural that it should be _____ in the hearts of men.
15. Since the word of God is the _____ of life, then it is natural that those who are _____ and thirsting after truth should be fed God’s word.
16. One does not have the _____ of the gospel if his knowledge does not move him to tell it to _____.

Discussion:

17. In your own words, explain why it is the nature of the gospel to be preached to all the world.

Chapter 2

The Evangelistic Motivation Of Christianity
Fill in the blanks:

**Answers**

punished, synagogues, harvest, love, motivated, vain, terror, love, obeyed, lost, judgment, salvation, strangers, aliens, daily, preaching, debtor, labored, gospel, gospel, persuade, works, urgency, new, save, accepted, eyes, preach, work, afraid

1. The early Christians were highly ______ people because they knew that the world needed to know the truth of the _____ message.
2. Jesus taught _____ in the temple and went about all Galilee teaching in the _____.
3. The _____ commandment was that we _____ one another as Jesus has loved us.
4. When one recognizes the great love that has been poured out by God to _____ us, he or she is motivated by this love to share the _____ with others.
5. Paul said that since we know the _____ of the Lord, we _____ men.
6. When Paul spoke to Felix of the _____ to come, he was _____.
7. God motivated the early church by explaining the _____ of the matter of _____ the gospel to the lost.
8. Jesus asked the disciples to lift up their _____ and look on the fields, for they were white unto _____.
9. Paul said that now is the _____ time and the day of _____.
10. Jesus said to the disciples that we must work the _____ of Him who sent Him for the night was coming when no man can _____.
11. Paul said that he was a _____, and thus, as much as was in him, he would _____ the gospel.
12. God’s grace toward Paul was not in _____, for he _____ more abundantly.
13. Before Christ came into their lives through Paul’s preaching of the gospel, the Ephesians were _____ from the common-wealth of Israel and _____ from the covenant of promise.
14. Christians must realize that those who have not _____ the gospel shall be _____ with everlasting destruction.
15. Every Christian must search deeply within his heart to determine if there is a sincere _____ of God and the _____ in his heart.

**Discussion:**

16. Explain what you think was Paul’s primary motivation for preaching the gospel to the lost.

**Chapter 3**  
**The Evangelistic Commitment Of Christianity**

Fill in the blanks:

**Answers**

tribulations, willing, persecution, commitment, crucified, suffering, risked, indifference, deny, peace, Timothy, cross, mind, steps, Christ, heart, disciple, kingdom, ministry, sword, life, forsake, Paul, follow

1. In societies of _____, lethargy and pessimism, it is easy to lose the _____ to Christianity which Jesus demands.
2. Jesus said that if any want to come after Him, they must _____ themselves and take up their cross and _____ Him.
3. In order to serve Jesus according to the commitment which is demanded of a true disciple, one must love the Lord with all his _____, soul, _____ and strength.
4. Jesus said that if one does not bear his _____ and come after Him, he cannot be His _____.
5. Jesus said that one must be _____ to _____ all that he has in order to become a disciple.
6. Because of the preaching of the gospel in a world of darkness, Jesus said that He did not come to bring _____ on earth, but to bring a _____.
7. The foundation upon which Paul’s commitment rested was the fact that he had been _____ with Christ, for it was no longer he who lived, but _____ lived in him.
8. Paul did not count his _____ as dear unto himself, for he sought to finish his race and the _____ which he received from the Lord.
9. Jesus left us an example of _____ that we should follow in His _____.
10. The evangelists, _____ and Barnabas, _____ their lives for the name of the Lord Jesus.
11. Paul told _____ that all those who desire to live a godly life in Christ would _____.
12. The principle that through many _____ we shall enter the _____ of God was taught to newly established churches in the first century.

**Discussion:**

13. Explain the extent to which God expects us to commit ourselves to evangelism.
Fill in the blanks:

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Answers</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>rock, Christians, together, content, Silas, another, lands, commitment, Lord, conquerors, Day, send, selling, blood, believed, evangelist, common, fellowship, bound, experience, love, houses, responsibilities, loved, stand, moved, Metropolitan, cultural, confess, son, movements, spiritual, Gaius, Lydia, mothers, peace, finances, die</td>
</tr>
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Chapter 4

1. Because of their close relationship with one another, the early disciples were _____ as a group and had all things in _____.
2. The close fellowship of the early church moved them to willingly _____ their trespasses to one _____ and to pray for one another.
3. The _____ impact of the community greatly influences the nature of the church as members consider one another concerning their Christian _____.
4. _____ churches struggle to maintain close _____ among members because the members are often caught up in the struggle for economic survival in the cities.
5. The extent to which the early Christians were willing to go in their fellowship with one another is indicated by their _____ of their lands and _____ in order that no one lacked.
6. Christians must learn to enjoy fellowship with one another in order to _____ an atmosphere of _____.

Discussion:

7. Explain the nature of the fellowship that the early Christians maintained with one another.

Chapter 5

1. It was a common practice in the first century for the _____ to lodge in the homes of the _____.
2. When _____ was baptized, she begged that Paul and _____ should stay with her in her house.
3. It was the custom of _____ to regularly keep traveling evangelists, and also to _____ them on their way.
4. When Jesus sent out the seventy disciples during His ministry, He exhorted them to say “_____” to the homes in which they stayed in order to determine if a “_____ of peace” was in the home.
5. Those evangelists who have forsaken their homes and friends for the sake of the preaching of the gospel, have received a hundredfold in houses, brothers, sisters, _____, children and _____ in this life.
6. The evangelist who has left _____ family in this life receives a great _____ family throughout the world.

Discussion:

7. Explain how one receives in this life all that he forsakes in order to preach the gospel.

Chapter 6

1. Paul’s faith promoted him to say even in imprisonment that he knew whom he believed and that the One in whom he _____ was able to keep what he had committed to Him until that _____.
2. David said that God was his _____ and salvation, and thus, he would not be _____.
3. Paul affirmed that he was not ready to be _____ only, but also to _____ in Jerusalem for the name of the Lord Jesus.
4. The early Christians trusted in no man for their _____ for they learned to be _____ with what things they had.
5. The early Christians did not trust in men to _____ beside them in times of trouble for they knew that the _____ would always be with them.
6. Those who are truly committed to God start _____ because their _____ to the cross inspires others to follow their commitment.
7. Christians must understand that they are more than _____ through the One who _____ them.

Discussion:

8. Explain how one’s faith will affect the success of the work he is seeking to accomplish.
Chapter 7
Making Plans

Fill in the blanks:

### Answers

| Fill in the blanks: | 
|---------------------|---|
| ask, all, Asia, good, himself, work, Mark, flexible, Achaia, preach, Satan, specific, synagogue, tower, evangelists, general, omniscient, above, blame, fail, direction, forbidden, purposed, destroy, cost, save, love, first |
| 1. If we fail to plan our _____, we are at the same time often planning to _____ in our work. |
| 2. Jesus stated that when one plans to build a _____, he first sits down and counts the _____ for his building. |
| 3. Paul _____ in his spirit on one of his journeys to pass through Macedonia and ____. |
| 4. On his journeys, it was Paul's established plan to enter the _____ of the Jews in order to _____ the gospel. |
| 5. _____ plans should be made in order to propose one's work and the general _____ of one's focus. |
| 6. When Paul planned to go into _____, and then Bithynia, on one of his journeys, he was _____ by the Holy Spirit to go. |
| 7. Though plans are to be made in order to have a successful effort, churches and _____ must always be _____ in order to meet the immediate needs of the hour. |
| 8. It was Paul's principle to become _____ things to all men in order that he might by all means _____ some. |
| 9. Though _____ went with Paul and Barnabas on the _____ missionary journey, he eventually turned back from the work. |
| 10. If one makes a plan to accomplish a _____ work, and then because of certain circumstances fails in the work, then he cannot _____ the Holy Spirit for his failure. |
| 11. We must remember that _____ works against our plans in order to _____ our work. |
| 12. When we make our plans we must remember that God is able to work exceedingly _____ all that we _____ or think. |
| 13. Even when our plans go wrong, or we do not accomplish our work, we must remember that God is working all things together for _____ to those who _____ the Lord. |
| 14. Satan is not _____, and thus, God does not allow him to know that his work against us is actually work against ____. |

### Discussion:

15. Explain the advantages of making plans for one's mission into a particular region of work.

Chapter 8
Sent Out By Churches

Fill in the blanks:

### Answers

| Fill in the blanks: | 
|---------------------|---|
| sponsoring, confidence, Antioch, Corinth, nations, preach, opinion, finances, single, Barnabas, Philippian, Apollos, ability, advice, Gentiles, financially, biblical, personal, fellowship, Jews, evangelist, funds |
| 1. A _____ church is the concept of a single congregation accepting the responsibility of sending out a particular evangelist or team on a specific mission effort with the _____ of other congregations. |
| 2. In Acts 13 the Holy Spirit said to the church in _____ that Paul and _____ should be separated from the church in order to go out on a specific mission journey. |
| 3. We would assume that the Antioch church made it _____ possible for the evangelists to go forth to _____ the gospel. |
| 4. We must realize that there is much room for personal _____ in the area of sponsorship of missions simply because there is no _____ teaching concerning the sponsorship of churches in relation to missions. |
| 5. The _____ church was concerned about the preaching of the gospel to other areas to the extent that they sent _____ once and again unto Paul, Silas and Timothy who went from Philippi to Thessalonica. |
| 6. A sponsoring church should not send an evangelist out if the members do not have _____ in the _____ of the evangelist to establish the church in a particular area. |
| 7. Though sponsoring elders do not have responsibility over the flock of God outside their _____ contact, this does not mean that they cannot be consulted for _____ by churches in other areas. |
| 8. When _____ left Ephesus for _____, the church in Ephesus sent a letter of recommendation to the church of Corinth with Apollos. |
| 9. Peter was given a mission to the _____, whereas Paul was given a mission to the ____. |
| 10. It is the responsibility of the _____ to motivate churches to rise up and send the gospel to all ______. |
| 11. The concept of the _____ church helps guard the evangelist from slanderous accusations concerning the misuse of church _____ that have been entrusted to the hands of the evangelists. |

### Discussion:

12. Explain the advantages of having a sponsoring church to send one out as an evangelist.
Chapter 9
Accepted Responsibility To Support

Fill in the blanks:

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Answers</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>double, laborer, forward, giving, financial, responsibility, support, Judea, preaching, outside, contributions, financially, give, fellowship, dependent, Corinth, Philippian, preach, muzzle, live</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

1. It is difficult to restore a church to assume its _____ responsibility to support evangelistic outreach when it has been supported itself for several years by sources _____ the local church.
2. When foreign support continues over a period of years, the local church members become so _____ on the foreign support that they fail to grow in their _____ to support their own work.
3. Since _____ to evangelism are an important part of God’s plan to evangelize the world, then it is necessary for churches to understand their responsibility to _____ evangelism outside their locality.
4. The elders who work in the area of teaching and _____ were to be given _____ pay for their work in order that they might share with others.
5. It is a principle of church support that the _____ is worthy of his hire and we must not _____ the ox who treads out the grain.
6. God has commanded that those who _____ the gospel should _____ from the gospel.
7. The Greek work *propempo* means to set one _____ on his journey by making it _____ possible for him to make it to his next destination.
8. Paul wrote to the church in _____, expecting that they would help him on his journey to _____.
9. The _____ church had _____ with Paul in his evangelistic work because they financially supported him in his preaching in Thessalonica.
10. It is the nature of God to _____, and thus, if one would be a Christian he must learn the spirit of _____ in order to support the work of God to evangelize the world.

Discussion:

11. Explain the responsibility of Christians to support the work of world evangelism.

Chapter 10
Church Supported Missions

Fill in the blanks:

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<tr>
<th>Answers</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>robbed, well, Philippi, Diotrephes, Gaius, material, aroma, Thessalonica, Thyatira, Corinthians, commanded, livelihood, Luke, small, gift, Name, poverty, poor, days, Gentiles, freely, evangelists, workers, grace, purple, sacrifice, John, Macedonia, freely, live, spirit, spiritual, joy, jailor, Silas, widow, Lydia, fruit</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Many churches give the excuses for not supporting evangelism by saying that they as a congregation are too _____, too young or too _____.
2. _____ and her household and the _____ and his household were the first members of the church in Philippi.
3. Lydia was a traveling saleswoman from the city of _____ who had come to Philippi to trade in the sale of _____.
4. The evangelists, Paul, Silas and Timothy stayed in Philippi only a few _____ before they went on to the city of _____.
5. When the churches of Macedonia gave to the famine victims of Judea, out of their deep _____ they gave with a spirit of _____.
6. When the _____ gave her two coins, she gave out of her poverty her whole _____.
7. Those who do not give do not appreciate the _____ of God that was _____ given to them through Jesus.
8. When Paul, _____ and Timothy left Philippi for Thessalonica, _____ stayed in Philippi.
9. Paul later wrote to the church in Philippi that when he departed _____, no church had fellowship with him in the matter of giving and receiving except the church in _____.
10. The contribution that the Philippian church sent to Paul while he was in prison was a sweet-smelling _____, an acceptable _____ that was well pleasing to God.
11. The early evangelists went forth to preach the _____ of Jesus and took nothing of the _____ for their support.
12. _____ stated that in order for us to be fellow _____ for the truth we must support those who go forth to preach the gospel.
13. Paul said that he did not seek the _____, but the _____ that abounded unto those who supported him.
14. _____ was one who willingly gave to traveling evangelists, and thus, John wrote that in doing such he did _____.
15. _____ was one who sought to control the church, and thus, sought to stop the support of _____ who had gone forth to preach the gospel.
16. Paul said that if he and other evangelists sowed _____ things among the churches, then it was right for them to reap _____ things.
17. God has _____ that those who preach the gospel should _____ from the gospel.
18. When Paul preached to the _____ while receiving support from other churches, he said that he _____ other churches in order to minister to the Corinthians.
19. Those churches who capture the _____ of Christianity are those churches who _____ give as they have freely received their salvation by the grace of God.

Discussion:

20. Explain why it is the responsibility of Christians to support those who go forth to preach the gospel.

Chapters 11 & 12
Individually Supported Missions
Self-supported Evangelists

Fill in the blanks:

Answers
free, apostleship, stewardship, Macedonia, account, wages, accusations, authority, abuse, tentmaker, Priscilla, desires, Ephesus, motives, preach, himself, necessities, Titus, Corinth, covetousness, hireling, truth, boasted, custom, Thessalonica, Gaius, support, burden, Apollos, free, Paul, Diotrephes, laborer, fruit, save, synagogue

Chapter 11
1. Jesus told His disciples that when they went out that they should go into a house, remain in that house eating and drinking, for the _____ is worthy of his _____.
2. _____ was generous toward the support of evangelists, though _____ tried to stop him from doing this work.
3. As an evangelist, _____ had the responsibility to support Zenas and _____ on their way to Paul.
4. Aquila and _____ were refugees in Corinth where they met _____ who was also a tentmaker.
5. When Paul was in _____ he supported himself through the making of tents while he reasoned in the _____ every sabbath.
6. When Paul was in _____, he supported himself, and thus, provided for his own _____ and the necessities of those who traveled with him.

Discussion:

7. What instructions and example did Paul give concerning the responsibility of evangelists to work together in the matter of support?

Chapter 12
1. When Paul preached in Corinth, he worked as a _____ to supply his own needs, however, the brethren from _____ made up that which he lacked.
2. Paul boasted in the fact that he preached the gospel in Corinth without taking support from the Corinthians in order that he not _____ his _____.
3. When Paul stayed any period of time in a particular location, it seems that it was his _____ to always support _____ while he preached.
4. The _____ of the fully supported evangelist goes to the _____ of those who support him.
5. Though Paul robbed other churches in order to preach in Corinth, he said that when he came again to them he would continue to support himself through tentmaking in order to cut off _____ from those who might attack his _____ for preaching.
6. When Paul preached in _____ he said that he did not use flattering words or a cloak of _____.
7. Paul worked night and day in Thessalonica in order that he might not be a financial _____ to the brethren, and thus, he did not eat any man’s bread _____ of charge.
8. The Corinthians were supporting some who were _____ preachers who were also attacking the _____ of Paul.
9. Since Paul _____ of his preaching the gospel without receiving support, then those preachers who preach without receiv- ing _____ from the church are those whose sincerity cannot be questioned.
10. If one has to be supported by the church in order to _____, then he has not accepted his _____ of the gospel.
11. Because Paul supported himself, he was _____ from the support of the church in order that he might be able to _____ more.
12. Paul knew that the time would come when brethren would turn away from the _____ and turn unto their own _____.

Discussion:

13. Explain the advantages of one’s supporting himself as he goes forth to preach the word of God.
Chapters 13, 14 & 15
Recommending One Another
Traveling Together
Preaching To All People

Fill in the blanks:

![Answers]

Caesar's, poverty, Timothy, recommendation, Judea, discouragement, social, religious, Macedonia, Luke, fullest, hastily, brethren, doctrine, Messiah, economic, Samaria, preacher, encouraging, Apollos, ground, Athens, Berea, Jews, talents, Silas, Peter, Paul, guard, Barnabas, Agrippa, synagogue, provinces, letter, Achaia, Epicurean, prominent, Jerusalem, towns, message, lives, everywhere

Chapter 13
1. Paul exhorted Timothy not to lay hands _____ on any man, and thus, it is not right to give a _____ to one who is a new convert.
2. When _____ desired to cross to Achaia, the brethren wrote a _____ in order to exhort the brethren in Achaia to receive him.
3. When _____ arrived in Rome on his first imprisonment, the Jews had not received letters from _____ concerning him.
4. Apollos first made his plans to go to Achaia and the _____ then decided to write a letter that would recommend him as a faithful _____.
5. The early church often wrote letters of recommendation in order to _____ against those who would bring a _____ that was contrary to that which they had received.

Discussion:
6. What is the advantage or purpose for writing a letter of recommendation?

Chapter 14
1. As a team, _____ and John were sent to _____ after the news of many conversions as a result of Philip's preaching.
2. Paul and _____ went on Paul's first missionary journey, while he and _____ went on the second.
3. Some of the brethren who traveled with Paul on his missionary journeys were Silas, John Mark, _____, and _____.
4. In a team effort, the individual _____ of each member of the group can be used to the _____ extent.
5. When teams of evangelists go out, they have the advantage of _____ one another in times of great _____.

Discussion:
6. What are the advantages of evangelists going as a team into the mission field?

Chapter 15
1. When the early Christians were scattered out of _____, they went forth preaching _____.
2. It was both the nature of the _____ they had and the nature of their _____ that moved the early Christians to preach the gospel to all the world.
3. The early evangelists established churches in principal _____ and _____ from which to reach out to other areas.
4. When the church was started in Thessalonica, the gospel quickly went forth from there to not only _____, but also into all _____.
5. By the time Paul wrote the 2 Corinthian letter, the churches in Macedonia were suffering from a depressed _____ condition, which condition did not hinder them from giving out of their _____.
6. When Paul and Silas preached in _____, they preached to some _____ women who were Greeks.
7. While he was in _____, Paul preached to _____ and Stoic philosophers on Mars Hill.
8. Paul preached before kings as _____ and Festus, as well as to _____ household while he was in prison in Rome.
9. It was Paul's evangelistic practice to enter into the _____ of the Jews when he entered a city because this was where the _____ people of the community met on the Sabbath.
10. Because the gospel was to be preached first to the _____, and then to the Gentiles, Paul made a special effort to go to the Jews in order to affirm that Jesus was the _____.
11. Those who _____ the church in communities are those who are either _____, economic or religious leaders in the community.

Discussion:
12. Why must we conclude that the early evangelists did not target any specific group of people when they went forth to preach?
Chapters 16, 17 & 18

Reaching Regions

Preaching To Key Cities

Preaching In Religious Centers

Fill in the blanks:

**Answers**

philosophy, principal, Philippi, Corinth, truth, road, Asia, Antioch, Sabbath, denominationalism, key, people, Pisidia, Jason, Jews, Phrygia, cities, religious, Areopagus, reasoned, surrounding, synagogue, administration, Ephesus, audience, confined, Tyrannus, die, Macedonia, congregation, Philippian, introverted, evangelizing, view, Thessalonian, Silas

**Chapter 16**

1. Paul went into _____ and the region of Galatia, but was forbidden by the Holy Spirit to go into _____.
2. Though Paul eventually visited the cities of _____ and Thessalonica, he was actually called in a vision to go into the region of _____.
3. When Paul, _____ and Timothy left the city of Philippi, they were supported by the _____ church to go on to Thessalonica, Berea, and eventually into Achaia.
4. If individual churches do not have a vision beyond themselves, they will become _____, and thus, they will _____.
5. The _____ and Philippian churches in the first few months of their existence were _____ their regions.
6. The early evangelists had a greater _____ of evangelism than the establishment of a single _____.

Discussion:

7. In reference to the nature of the cities of the first century, how were regions evangelized by concentrating on cities?

**Chapter 17**

1. There were _____ cities in the Roman Empire that were centers of _____ of the Roman government of a particular region.
2. The religion of the _____ cities greatly influenced the religious atmosphere of the _____ rural areas.
3. When Jesus sent out His disciples on a preaching tour, He told them not to stop and talk to people along the _____, but to go immediately into the _____.
4. Throughout His earthly ministry, Jesus would not allow Himself to be _____ to one city, but went throughout a region in order to preach to as many _____ as possible.
5. While he was in _____, Paul taught for two years in the school of _____.
6. While in the region of _____, Paul preached in the city of _____, from which city the gospel went into all the region.

Discussion:

7. What is usually the importance of key cities to the regions in which they are located?

**Chapter 18**

1. The first place that Paul went when he entered Thessalonica was to the _____ in order to preach to the _____.
2. When Paul was in Corinth, he _____ in the synagogue every _____ and persuaded both Jews and Greeks.
3. In the city of Athens, Paul stood in the midst of the _____ which was a center of religion and _____ in the city.
4. Paul went to where he could find an _____, and in going to religious places, he was able to find _____ audiences.
5. Churches that are entangled in the doctrines of _____ will often reject the preaching of the _____.
6. In the city of _____, Paul went from meeting in the synagogue to meeting in the house of _____.

Discussion:

7. Why is it an advantage to seek opportunities to preach where religious people meet?

**Chapter 19**

Preaching To The Receptive
Fill in the blanks:

1. A people would be judged unreceptive if they were so steeped in religious ____ that they would openly be ____ to anything that would change their system of religion.

2. By the time the early evangelists were rejected by the ____ of a certain society, they had determined those who were ____ to the gospel.

3. When Jesus was preaching in His home area of ____ , He ____ because of their unbelief in what He had to say.

4. When those of one’s own country do not accept what he has to say concerning the gospel, then he must remember that Jesus said a ____ is not without honor except in his own ____.

5. When the ____ witnessed what Jesus had done in their country, they were afraid, and thus, asked Him to ____ their country.

6. Jesus said that we must not give that which is holy to the ____ nor cast pearls before the ____.

7. Jesus told His disciples that when they entered a city that did not receive them, they must wipe off the ____ of their shoes against the city and proclaim that the kingdom of God came ____ them.

8. The mission of the seventy that Jesus sent out was too ____ to be bogged down in the debates and struggles that go with a people who are ____ to teaching.

9. When those in ____ did not receive Paul and ____ , they shook off the dust of their feet and went on to the city of Iconium.

10. When Paul was in Corinth, the Jews opposed him and ____ , and thus, he said to them that their ____ was on their own ____.

11. From where Paul was when he wrote the Corinthian letter, he said that there was a great and ____ door that was ____ to him.

12. Paul concentrated on open ____ , for open doors meant that people were receptive to the ____ of the gospel.

13. In determining if a people are receptive, we must first investigate the ____ that we are using, and then, look at the ____ who is doing the preaching.

Discussion:

15. How would one determine if a field is receptive to the preaching of the gospel?

Chapters 20 & 21

Preaching At Every Opportunity
Preaching The Gospel First

Fill in the blanks:

Answers

effective, antagonistic, swine, hostile, country, marvelled, blasphemed, seed, near, dogs, masses, Nazareth, blood, nurturing, one, receptive, Antioch, open, tradition, Gadarenes, dust, urgent, Barnabas, prophet, doors, preaching, methods, leave

1. The early Christians took every ____ to preach to the ____ and intellectual needs of their audiences in public places, houses, synagogues and temples.

2. One of the answers to why the early church spread like wild fire across the Roman Empire lies in the fact that ____ Christian took every opportunity to share their faith with ____.

3. Christians must be “____ the time” and be “ready in ____ and out of season.”

4. The early Christians taught ____ in the temple and from house to house in order to proclaim that ____ was the Christ.

5. Jesus taught daily in the ____ , from mountains, and along the Palestinian ____.

6. If the education of the church is confined to the ____ of church buildings, then the church will lose sight of the ____ world that is around them by contenting themselves with “classroom Christianity.”

7. Every Christian must realize that they must go out into the ____ and hedges and ____ the lost to come in.

Discussion:

8. What measures should one take in order to motivate himself to go into the highways and hedges in order to teach the gospel to the lost?
Chapter 21
1. When _____ went to the city of Corinth, he preached first to the Corinthians the _____.
2. When Peter stood up on the day of Pentecost, He preached to the house of Israel that the Jesus whom the Jews had _____, God had raised from the _____.
3. When Peter went on an evangelistic trip to the city of _____, he preached that Jesus was the Lord of _____.
4. Jesus had commanded the apostles to preach that He was ordained by God to be _____ of the _____ and the dead.
5. When Philip preached in Samaria, he preached things that pertain to the _____ of God and the _____ of Jesus Christ.
6. Paul began his preaching in Athens by appealing to the _____ nature of the people, and then, turning to the preaching of Jesus and His _____ from the dead.
7. The recorded messages we have in the book of _____ were sermons that were preached on the evangelist’s _____ contact with the audience.
8. The early evangelists did not preach sermons that tickled the ears of those who needed to _____, but the word of God that cut to the _____ of those who needed to repent.
9. While Paul was two years in the city of _____ teaching in the school of Tyrannus, he preached the _____ counsel of God to the Ephesian church.
10. When Paul was in Ephesus, he preached _____ toward God and _____ toward our Lord Jesus Christ.
11. When Paul preached before Felix and Drusilla, he reasoned about _____, self-control and the _____ to come.
12. When Paul was among the Corinthians, he had determined not to know anything among them but _____ and His _____.

Discussion:
13. What were the events of the gospel which the early evangelists first preached to the lost?

Chapter 22, 23 & 24

Appeal To Spiritual And Intellectual Needs
Making Preaching Our Primary Work
Preaching In Public Places

Fill in the blanks:

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<tr>
<th>Answers</th>
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<tr>
<td>Corinth, Ephesus, Jesus, communicate, Jew, Stephen, crucifixion, crucified, hostile, snare, benevolent, money, house, radio, rich, taught, establishing, gospel, primary, people, save, worked, shortest, publicly, Jerusalem, vocational, seek, necessities, preach, correspondence, Areopagus, poor, Samaria, Jews, intellect, law, foreknowledge, Epicurean, preaching, all, conscience, save, cultural, primary</td>
</tr>
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</table>

Chapter 22
1. In Acts 2 Peter preached to those _____ who had actually participated in the _____ of Jesus.
2. Jesus was delivered up by the determined counsel and _____ of God, and thus, was _____ and put to death.
3. In their preaching, the evangelists appealed to the Old Testament and to the _____ of the Jews who had crucified _____ who was their Messiah.
4. _____ preached to a Jewish audience in Acts 7 who was _____ to him because of the message he preached.
5. When Paul was in Athens, he preached to Stoic and _____ philosophers by appealing to their _____.
6. The supreme task of the evangelist today is to _____ the gospel across _____ barriers in a manner that can be understood by those who hear.
7. When Paul was among Jews, he became as a _____ in order that he might win those who were under the _____.
8. Paul said that he became _____ things to all men that he might by all means _____ some.

Discussion:
9. How did the early evangelists relate the gospel to their Jewish audience?

Chapter 23
1. James spoke of those whose _____ goal of life was to go to certain countries for the purpose of making _____ in order to consume things upon their own lusts.
2. A _____ missionary is an individual who seeks employment in an unevangelized area for the purpose of _____ the church in that area.
3. When Paul was in Ephesus, he _____ with his own hands in order to provide for his own _____, and the necessities of those who worked with him.
4. Philip’s primary purpose for going to _____ was to preach and Peter’s primary purpose for going to Caesarea was to _____.
5. When Christians were scattered out of _____ into all nations, they went forth _____ the word.
6. Those who desire to be _____, fall into temptation and a _____ and many foolish and harmful lusts.

7. Paul was exhorted to remember the _____ on his preaching tours, however, his primary purpose was to preach the _____.

8. Evangelists must be _____ in their going forth, though benevolence is not the _____ purpose for their going forth.

9. When Jesus came into the world, it was His primary purpose as the Son of man to _____ and to _____ the lost.

Discussion:

10. What are the advantages of going into all the world or preaching locally as a vocational evangelist?

Chapter 24

1. When Paul was in Athens, he stood in the midst of the _____ and preached _____ to the Athenian philosophers who regularly assembled there.

2. When Paul was in _____, he taught both publicly and from house to _____.

3. Preaching and teaching publicly afforded the early disciples the opportunity to reach the most _____ possible in the _____ time.

4. One of the most dynamic means of public preaching and teaching has been the use of _____ with a follow-up of Bible _____ courses.

5. Acts 18:9,10 must always be in the mind of the evangelist, for in the context of what God stated to Paul while he was in _____, He always has many truth-seekers in every place who must be reached and _____ the gospel.

Discussion:

6. Explain the advantages of public presentation of the gospel.

Chapter 25

Small Group Assemblies

Fill in the blanks:

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<th>Answers</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>submission, buildings, house, Jesus, church, assembly, Christianity, communities, Bible, worship, center, Peter, faithfulness, responsibility, fellowship, section, needs, synagogues, words, big, convenient, signal, friendships, close, Philemon, associate, answer, homes, small, one, evangelism, personal, inability, assemblies, love, building, divide, orderly, questions, assemble, work, stirring</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. We have the example of both Paul and _____ in the New Testament who taught in small groups from _____ to house.

2. Advantages of small group meetings would be a more _____ atmosphere and a closer _____ among those who attend.

3. There is a greater chance of _____ being asked in a small group, as well as the advantage of the one leading the group being able to _____ the questions.

4. Because the early church did not have church buildings, their Christianity was not centered around _____, but around their _____ and the communities in which they lived.

5. The focus of the New Testament is in the fact that Christians _____ together and that their assemblies were conducted in an _____ manner.

6. The _____ of the church in a particular area to meet together in the same place on Sunday does not mean that the church must _____ into different autonomous congregations.

7. In reference to the purpose of assemblies, Hebrews 10:24,25 teaches that it is the responsibility of Christians to assemble together for the purpose of _____ up love and good _____.

8. Christianity happens in our _____ where we live, therefore, we must not allow our behavior as Christians to digress simply to the _____ of the saints.

9. Many churches have realized that in order to grow _____ in numbers, they must go _____ in meetings.

10. It is best for small group meetings to present _____ teaching from one _____ of scripture in order that members of the meeting better remember what is taught.

11. In evangelistic meetings, the goal should be to establish a _____ relationship with non-Christians around the common goal of _____ study.

12. The purpose of evangelistic group meetings is to draw people to _____ by close relationships that are built on the _____ of studying the Bible.

13. The advantages of small group meetings is that one's concept of Christianity changes from simply being an _____ on Sunday to real relationships with those having _____ in the community.

14. One advantage of small group meetings is that _____ can be established with non-Christians before their conversion, thus ensuring their _____ after conversion.

15. The effectiveness of the church in a community includes not allowing the community to _____ the church and her work with a particular _____ in the community.

16. True Christianity deals with the _____ of men's hearts to the lordship of Jesus, and thus, bonding by love is a _____ to the
community that we are the true church of Christ.

17. The more members believe that they must have a building to enhance the growth of the congregation, the more they are taking evangelistic _____ off themselves in order to make a building do the _____ of evangelism for them.

18. In the early establishment of the church in Jerusalem, the church met in the temple courtyard for _____ and in their individual homes for Sunday assemblies of _____.

19. When Paul wrote to _____, he sent his greetings to Apphia, Archippus and to the _____ in his house.

20. One impression one receives from reading the New Testament is that the early church simply met where it was _____, whether in the homes of members or the _____.

21. In some cultures, the overemphasis on church buildings has led to the problem that the building is the _____ of our _____.

Discussion:

22. What are some of the problems associated with having a church-owned building for the assemblies of the church?

Chapters 26, 27, 28 & 29
Household Conversions
Cultural Identification
Day And Night Labor
Legal Rights

Fill in the blanks:

Answers
scourge, tentmaking, all, full-time, night, Cornelius, desert, soldier, fruit, Rome, ethnocentric, celibacy, ransom, converted, save, officials, burden, tough, faithfulness, acculturation, totally, behavior, foundation, baptized, encourage, Peter, human, affairs, wife, crucified, manners, Roman, head, sword, alien, greetings, jailor, politics, serve, debrief, himself, Lydia, isolated, values, door, peace, language, citizen

Chapter 26

1. The first household conversion recorded in Acts was when the Holy Spirit fell on the members of the household of _____, who were all subsequently _____ in order to be saved.

2. In the city of Philippi the households of the _____ and _____ were baptized.

3. When all the members of a household are baptized together, there is a solid _____ for _____ of the entire family after their baptism.

4. One of the advantages of converting the entire household is the fact that the family may be the only Christians in an _____ area, and thus, the family has itself as a group in order to _____ one another.

5. When the _____ of a household is converted, it is usually the case that the entire household will also be _____.

6. In reference to family relationships, Jesus said that He did not come to bring _____, but a _____.

Discussion:

7. What are the advantages of converting an entire household?

Chapter 27

1. Paul said that he became _____ things to all men in order that by all means he might _____ some.

2. As long as cultural practices were in agreement with Christian _____, Paul was willing to accept such practices into his _____.

3. Learning the _____ of a particular culture is the _____ through which one can enter in order to learn that culture.

4. If one is very _____ minded or very _____, he or she will have a difficult time learning another culture.

5. In learning another culture, one should be sensitive concerning _____ at the door and _____ at the table when eating.

6. One of the advantages of working with a team of evangelists in a mission effort is that all the members of the team can _____ concerning what every member learns or experiences in his or her _____ in the new culture.

Discussion:

7. What area of acculturation do you believe is the most important to learn when entering a new culture?

Chapter 28

1. When Paul was in Thessalonica, he labored day and _____ in order that he might not be a _____ to the church.

2. When Paul was located at a particular place for a period of time, he worked at his trade of _____ in order to support _____.
3. The Son of man did not come to be served, but to ___ and to give His life as a ___ for many.
4. Paul said that he had been ___ with Christ, therefore, it was no longer he that lived but Christ lived in him in the sense that his life was ___ given to serve the cause of Christ on earth.
5. When Jesus called ___ and other married apostles, he did not call them unto ___ where they would leave their wives to do the work of the Lord.
6. Jesus does not call one to ___ his ___ and children in order to serve His cause of evangelization of the world.
7. When one accepts support from brethren in order to work on a ___ basis, he has obligated himself to produce ___ for those who are sacrificing to make his full-time work possible.

Discussion:

8. What should be characteristic of the nature of an evangelist in his activity of work?

Chapter 29

1. Under ___ law it was not lawful to ___ a Roman citizen who had not been condemned by court of law.
2. When Paul and Silas were beaten and thrown into prison in Philippi, he later reminded the city ___ that he was a Roman ___.
3. Paul stood up for his ___ rights as a citizen of ___ when he was unjustly treated.
4. One of the quickest ways to be deported from a country is to get involved in the ___ of a foreign country in which one resides as an ___.
5. Paul told Timothy that as an evangelist he should not become involved in the ___ of this life in order that he may please God who enrolled him as a ___.

Discussion:

6. To what extent did Paul use his legal rights to defend himself?

Chapters 30 & 31

Organizing Ministries For Growth

Group Decision Making

Fill in the blanks:

Answers

whole, evangelist, prophecy, prophet, organizational, plurality, God, preach, Lystra, widows, decision-making, Corinth, spiritual, Thessalonica, Barnabas, Titus, wisdom, city, local, Diotrephes, dictatorial, evangelize, word, elders, seven, truth, responsibility, Luke, local, newly, Silas, condemned, church, Achaia, Macedonia, interpret, building, Macedonian, command, work, Titus, lost, decisions, Apollos

Chapter 30

1. When Paul and Barnabas returned to the cities of Iconium, ____ and Derbe, they appointed elders in every _____.
2. Within only a few months after their establishment, the churches of ____ and Philippi were zealously involved in the evangelization of _____.
3. From the Holy Spirit the early churches received inspired instruction through the gift of ____ in order that they might ____ and teach.
4. The miraculous gifts of prophecy, faith, ____ and words of knowledge were used for the ____ up of the body of Christ.
5. The early evangelists practiced the method of giving great responsibility into the hands of the ____ established churches in order to encourage them on to ____ growth.
6. As he went on his journey to Achaia, Paul possibly left ____ in Philippi and Timothy and ____ in Thessalonica and Berea.
7. The early evangelists maintained the policy that it was the responsibility of the ____ congregation to ____ their area.
8. Paul said of the ____ churches that the word of the Lord had gone forth from them in every place, not only in Macedonia and ____.
9. Paul commended the Ephesian elders to ____ and to the ____ of His grace which was able to build them up.
10. The belief that the ____ is the only one who can be trusted to ____ the Bible hinders the spiritual growth of new churches.
11. Paul left ____ in Crete in order that he might designate elders in every _____.
12. It is the ____ of an evangelist to go forth and preach the gospel to the _____.

Discussion:

13. What is the responsibility of newly established churches in reference to leadership and evangelization of their area?
Chapter 31

1. Though the apostles were inspired of God, and thus, delivered the _____ unto the church, they allowed the churches to make their own _____ in matters of opinion and work.

2. When it came to making decisions, the apostles seem to have stayed away from directing the internal _____ affairs of the _____ congregations that were established.

3. When the church in Jerusalem asked the apostles to decide concerning the problem that developed concerning the feeding of _____, the apostles told the church to choose out _____ men who should solve the problem.

4. When there was a problem in the church that prompted the meeting in Jerusalem as recorded in Acts 15, the apostles with the _____ and _____ church came together to deal with the matter.

5. In order to encourage group _____, a _____ of elders were to be designated in every congregation.

6. In areas where the church is carrying out the _____ of God, it is the _____ of the church to work together in order to obey God.

7. When Paul and _____ had a disagreement concerning John Mark, Paul did not resort to _____ authority in order to get his way.

8. Though Paul desired that _____ go to _____ on one occasion, he did not make a command that Apollos should go.

9. Because _____ assumed a dictatorial control of the church, he was _____ by John for doing so.

10. When Paul left _____ in Crete to set things in order, he knew that Titus as an inspired _____ of God would deliver the word of God to the Cretan brethren in order to direct them to do the will of God.

Discussion:

11. In what way did the apostles not assume dictatorial control of the early church?

Chapter 32

Financially Independent Churches

Fill in the blanks:

Answers

Philippian, gospel, dependent, establishment, teachers, independence, crippled, beginning, money, initiative, silver, himself, Macedonian, attitude, evangelistically, robbed, supporting, word, crutch, depend, handout, confidence, indigenous, longer, accusation, growth, support, Peter, build, indigenous

1. When a local work becomes _____ on financial support from outside the local work, then the local church becomes dependent on the _____ of the outside support.

2. An _____ church is one that is self- _____, self-governing and self-propagating.

3. The indigenous church has a sense of _____ which gives it self _____ to reach out to others.

4. Churches that are always dependent on others never have _____ in themselves to assume their responsibility of _____ reaching out to others.

5. When Paul went to areas, the people could not expect a _____ from him, for he brought only the _____.

6. When the crippled man at the temple asked _____ and John for something, they said that they did not have _____ and gold.

7. Paul did not go to churches in order to _____ their buildings or to support their local evangelists, for he came with an example that one must work with his own hands in order to _____ others.

8. If a local church is taught to _____ on outside help in order to do what the New Testament says it must do, then it becomes spiritually _____.

9. In order to avoid the _____ from the false teachers in Corinth, Paul worked with his own hands in order to support _____.

10. While Paul was preaching in Corinth, his tentmaking work was subsidized by the contributions of the _____ churches, and thus, he said that he _____ other churches in order to preach to the Corinthians.

11. _____ churches learn to rely on the crutch of outside help when they do not support their own _____.

12. The _____ the funds continue to come from outside the local church to support the work of the local church, the less the church _____ over a long period of time.

13. From its very _____, the mission minded _____ church sent support to evangelistic efforts outside its location in order to support Paul in his work in Thessalonica.

14. Being a financially independent church has more to do with an _____ of mind than the actual possession of _____.

15. After the _____ of the churches in Macedonia, they were zealous to reach out in all of Macedonia with the _____ of the Lord.

Discussion:

16. What does long-term support of a local church from outside have a tendency to do in reference to the self-initiative of the local church?
Chapter 33

**Growth-Oriented Churches**

**Commitment To Struggle**

Fill in the blanks:

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<th>Answers</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>strongholds, himself, responsibility, family, before, reward, sounded, glorify, disciple, commitment, world, discipleship, fundamentals, tribulations, Thessalonica, new, hate, tower, cost, Ephesus, loss, strange, trials, suffer, Philippians, Jesus, cross, flesh, rejoiced, Paul, built, joy, count, Asia, foundation, principle, saw, Christian, kingdom, suffers</td>
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</table>

Chapter 33

1. The church in _____ was growth-oriented because from its beginning the word of the Lord was _____ forth from the church, not only in Macedonia and Achaia, but in every place.
2. While Paul taught in the school of Tyrannus in _____, all _____ heard the word of the Lord.
3. The _____ of teaching the gospel to others is a principle that Jesus taught in Matthew 28:19,20 and _____ in 2 Timothy 2:2.
4. Paul exhorted the _____ that they must do the things that they had learned, received, heard and _____ in him.
5. After the initial response to the gospel, it is the responsibility of the teacher to teach the _____ of the faith to _____ converts.
6. Paul laid the _____ of teaching in Corinth, though others _____ on his foundation.
7. If the work of an evangelist endures, he shall receive a _____, however, if it is burned, he will suffer _____.
8. The evangelist must take heed that the foundation upon which he builds a church is _____, and not _____.

Discussion:

9. Why are churches growth oriented when they are built on the foundation of Jesus?

Chapter 34

1. _____ was taught not only by Jesus, but it was also a founding _____ upon which early churches were constructed.
2. Individuals were taught to count the _____ of discipleship _____ they were baptized.
3. The evangelist must understand that not everyone can become a _____ simply because not everyone is willing to pay the cost of _____.
4. If one is not willing to consider Jesus above his _____ relationships, then he cannot be a _____ of Jesus.
5. If one is not willing to _____ for Jesus as Jesus suffered for him on the _____, then he cannot be a Christian.
6. As one counts the cost before building a _____, so must one _____ the cost of discipleship before he becomes a Christian.
7. One principle that Paul taught in the newly established churches was that through many _____ we shall enter the _____ of God.
8. Jesus taught His disciples that the world would _____ them because He had chosen them out of the _____.
9. The Christian’s warfare is not according to the _____, for the weapons of his warfare are not carnal but mighty in God for _____ down _____.
10. Christians should not think that it is a _____ thing that they be grieved by various _____.
11. James said that if anyone _____ as a Christian, he should not be ashamed, but should _____ God in his sufferings.
12. When the apostles were mistreated by the Jews in Jerusalem, they _____ and counted it with _____ to suffer for the name of Jesus.

Discussion:

13. What benefit is there in suffering for the name of Jesus in preaching the gospel?

Chapters 35 & 36

*Feeding The Sheep*

*Revisiting Churches*

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<td>faith, temple, trickery, spiritually, build, house, ministry, formerly, first, taught, publicly, nurtured, previous, time, sheep, faith, strengthened, revisit, teach, doctrine, train, feed, faith, rebuke, joy, commanded, every, invest, equip, exhort</td>
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</table>
Chapter 35

1. Jesus exhorted Peter to ______ His ______ when he was restored after his denials of Jesus.
2. While Paul stayed in Ephesus, he taught both _____ and from house to _____.
3. The early Christians in Jerusalem did not cease teaching and preaching Jesus as the Christ in the _____ and in _____ house.
4. When Paul and Barnabas revisited churches that they had established on their first missionary journey, they _____ the souls of the disciples and exhorted them to continue in the _____.
5. It is the responsibility of the evangelist to convince, ______ _____ and teach the church.
6. Once one has been baptized in obedience to the gospel, Jesus’ instruction is that such a person must be _____ to observe all things that He had _____ the apostles.
7. Paul told Timothy that the things that he had learned from him he should commit to _____ men who would be able to _____ others also.
8. It is important that the evangelist spend _____ with new converts in order to _____ his life in theirs.
9. It is the responsibility of the local church to _____ the saints for the work of the _____.
10. Christians must grow in the faith in order that they not be tossed to and fro by every wind of _____ and the _____ of men who deceive.

Discussion:

12. What responsibility does the local congregation have in reference to its equipping of the saints?

Chapter 36

1. New babes in Christ must be _____ and tenderly cared for in order that they grow into _____ healthy individuals.
2. When he determined to go on his second missionary journey, Paul said to Barnabas that they must go back and _____ the churches that were established on the _____ missionary journey in order to see how they were doing.
3. When Paul went on his missionary journeys, he made it a point to revisit those churches that he had _____ established on _____ missionary journeys.
4. John had no greater _____ than to hear that those he had converted were faithfully walking in the _____.

Discussion:

5. What benefit is there in revisiting a church that one has formerly established?

Chapters 37, 38, 39 & 40

Meditation Time

Furlough Time

Personal Study Time

Special People Emphasis

Fill in the blanks:

Answers

personally, healthy, cities, word, Antioch, mission, parchments, customary, responsibility, special, unbelievers, wife, Timothy, apostles, grow, impact, alone, knowledge, time, twelve, solidarity, grandmothers, stayed, love, pray, strengthen, leadership, youth, growth, preach, Philippi, fasting, long, faithful, trained, Troas, all, Asia, meditate, attention

Chapter 37

1. The early evangelists entrusted the _____ of God to the newly established churches, and thus, expected the church to base their spiritual _____ on the word.
2. In order for the word of God to have an _____ on our lives, we must take time to _____ on its teachings.
3. David said that he _____ the law of God, and thus, meditated on it _____ day.
4. On several occasions in Jesus’ ministry, He went to a _____ place in order to _____.
5. Though the crowds that sought Jesus wanted Him to stay with them, He said that there were other _____ to which He must _____ the kingdom of God.
6. When Paul, Silas, Timothy and Luke went to the city of _____, they went to a _____ place where many people in the city went to pray.
7. In order to be by himself, Paul walked _____ from the city of _____ to Assos.
Discussion:

8. What is the benefit of taking time to be alone in order to study and pray?

Chapter 38

1. When Paul and Barnabas returned from their first missionary journey, they went to _____ of Syria where they stayed with the disciples for a _____ time.
2. When Paul and Barnabas completed their evangelistic work among the _____, they returned to Antioch of Pisidia, Iconium, Lystra and Derbe in order to be with and _____ the brethren.
3. An evangelist should take _____ away from the demands of church planting in order to be with his _____ and children.

Discussion:

4. What is the advantage of removing oneself from his regular location of work in order to refocus his life?

Chapter 39

1. From a _____ Timothy was taught to be a student of God’s word because his mother and _____ continually taught him the word of God.
2. Even while in prison, Paul asked _____ to bring to him his books and _____ in order that he might continue his studies.
3. _____ prayer and Bible study are essential ingredients in the life of a spiritually _____ evangelist.
4. It is the responsibility of every Christian to _____ in the grace and _____ of Jesus in order not to be tossed to and fro in a world of false doctrine.

Discussion:

5. In your opinion, explain the necessity of continually studying the Bible.

Chapter 40

1. Jesus made a _____ effort to select those whom He would instruct to accomplish His greater _____ of world evangelism.
2. After a period of time in His ministry, Jesus called the general assembly of disciples who were following Him, and from them He chose _____ whom He also called _____.
3. Choosing another disciple or disciples with whom to give special _____ and training was a common method of _____ training by Jesus and the early Christian evangelists.
4. Paul instructed Timothy to impart to _____ men those things that he had been _____ taught by him.
5. The evangelist must realize that sometimes it is not his personal _____ to evangelize a certain region, but he must evangelize the region through those he has personally _____.
6. All _____ heard the word of the Lord when Paul _____ for two years in Ephesus teaching in the school of Tyrannus.

Discussion:

7. In what way is the evangelist to reach outside his personal area in order to preach the gospel to other regions?

Chapters 41 & 42

Training On The Job

Personal Letters

Fill in the blanks:

Answers

John Mark, circulated, job, Timothy, imitate, masses, personally, communicated, movement, Barnabas, Corinth, foreign, Titus, Secundus, evangelism, national, feel, encouragement, example, Christ, missionary, written, means, region, Crete, children, elect, see

Chapter 41

1. Jesus trained men on the _____ as He both instructed them through teaching and by setting an _____ of behavior.
2. By selecting a few chosen disciples, Jesus saw His immediate disciples as the _____ by which He would reach the _____
3. When an evangelist goes into a _____ region to establish the church, he must also select _____ residents through whom he will establish the church and reach the masses of the region.
4. It is not the goal of the evangelist to establish a church for which he will preach, but to establish a church through which he will start a _____ of establishing churches throughout a _____.
5. In order to be trained with more than intellectual knowledge of the word of God, a student must _____ his teacher in action
and ____ the intense emotion of the teacher for the lost.

6. Paul asked the Corinthians to ____ him as he also imitated ____.

7. A key leader that Paul discipled for evangelistic work was _____, who at one time he left in ____ in order to set things in order for continued church growth.

8. After Paul and ____ separated for the second missionary journey out of Antioch, Barnabas took ____ and went to the region of Cyprus.

9. At one time, Galus, Aristarchus, _____. Timothy, Tychicus and Trophimus were with Paul on his ____ journeys.

10. Evangelists must be ____ involved in the work of ____ in order to set an example to others as to what they also must do.

Discussion:

11. What is the advantage of training evangelists on the job in one’s work of evangelism?

Chapter 42

1. John personally wrote unto the _____ lady and her _____.

2. Paul wrote to _____ from _____ in order to give him instructions concerning his work as an evangelist.

3. The advantage of writing is that that which is _____ can be copied and _____ throughout a great region.

4. Through the medium of correspondence, much _____ and exhortation can be _____ to churches.

Discussion:

5. What is the advantage of writing letters of exhortation to those churches that are struggling to grow in the faith?

Chapters 43, 44, 45 & 46

Sending Messengers

Locally Established Foreign Churches

Roving Evangelists

Fill in the blanks:

Answers
evangelists, establishing, temple, foreign, Jerusalem, personal, communicate, house, doctrine, visitors, Epaphroditus, Tychicus, preaching, Pentecost, refugees, model, hindrance, Rome, Onesimus, grace, move, further, Titus, interpreters, messenger, sold, evangelists, strengthening, fellowship, allowed, other, understand, God, mystery

Chapter 43

1. _____ took the Philippian letter to the church in Philippi and _____ took a letter to Paul's friend Philemon.

2. The personal _____ was able to bring not only the letter but also the loving _____ of the sender.

3. The personal messenger of _____ was to take a _____ message of Paul to the church in Ephesus.

Discussion:

4. Why do you think it is a good idea to keep in contact with churches that you have established?

Chapter 44

1. When Paul saw the Ephesian elders for the last time, he entrusted them to _____ and to the word of His _____.

2. When a church is established, the disciples must be _____ to be their own _____ of the word of God.

3. Diotrephes became a _____ to the spiritual growth of the church because he did not allow the local members to _____ with other evangelists.

4. Paul wrote the Ephesian letter in order that the Ephesians might _____ his knowledge of the _____ of God.

Discussion:

5. Why is it important that all Christians be entrusted to the word of God?

Chapter 45

1. Locally established _____ churches are the work of converting expatriates or _____ who are either voluntarily or involuntarily in a host country.

2. On the day of Pentecost in A.D. 30, many foreign _____ were converted who had come to Jerusalem for the Passover and _____ feasts.
3. The church grew rapidly throughout all the _____ Empire because of the Jews who were converted in _____ when they journeyed there for the Passover and Pentecost feasts.

4. In order to keep the new converts in Jerusalem that they might receive _____ instruction, the resident Christians of Jerusalem _____ their possessions and goods in order to support the new converts.

5. The Jerusalem Christians taught every day in the _____ and from house to _____ in order to find those who were receptive to teaching.

Discussion:

6. Why was it advantageous for the apostles to stay in Jerusalem for a period of time after the establishment of the church in A.D. 30?

Chapter 46

1. God’s method of evangelizing the world rests primarily in the hands of _____ who are to go throughout the world _____ the gospel.

2. Once _____ set things in order in Crete, it is assumed that he would move on to _____ areas where he would both evangelize and again set things in order.

3. The early evangelists were on the move _____ new churches and _____ established churches.

4. Timothy stayed in Ephesus for a period of time in order to charge some not to teach another _____, after which he was to _____ on to other areas, which thing he did.

5. The evangelist must remember that he is setting a _____ of evangelism for other _____ to follow.

Discussion:

6. What is the work of an evangelist in reference to where he is to be located or to go?
FINAL REVIEW EXAM

Multiple choice:

1. _____ What did Jesus say would be the identification mark of those who were truly His disciples?
   (A) They would preach the truth, (B) They would love one another, (C) They would baptize for remission of sins, (D) They would worship in spirit and truth

2. _____ What was the "rod" about which Paul spoke when he wrote to the Corinthians?
   (A) The preaching of a stern sermon, (B) The writing of a stern letter of rebuke, (C) The authority to inflict physical punishment as a Christ-sent apostle, (D) His public debate with false teachings in Corinth

3. _____ In Romans 1 what obligation did Paul feel toward Greeks and barbarians?
   (A) Love, (B) Financial support, (C) Debt, (D) Encouragement

4. _____ What does the extremity between the environment from which Jesus came and this world manifest concerning His sacrifice?
   (A) His knowledge of the truth, (B) The sacrifice He made for man, (C) His messiahship, (D) His sonship

5. _____ What gave Jesus the right to give a universal command to evangelize the world?
   (A) His sacrifice, (B) His teachings from God, (C) His universal authority, (D) His universal love

6. _____ Who was terrified when Paul reasoned concerning the judgment to come?
   (A) Agrippa, (B) Felix, (C) Drusilla, (D) Herod

7. _____ In Matthew 28:19, to every what did Jesus command His disciples to go?
   (A) Ethnic group, (B) Village, (C) City, (D) Country

8. _____ What must Christians realize concerning those who do not obey the gospel?
   (A) They have no hope, (B) They will suffer eternal destruction, (C) They will be lost, (D) All the preceding

9. _____ Which one of the following reasons did Paul give in 2 Corinthians 5 for persuading men to obey the gospel?
   (A) Knowing the terror of the Lord, (B) Being a member of the true church, (C) His own faith in God, (D) His knowledge of the gospel

10. _____ What influence does indifference and lethargy in society often have on the church?
    (A) They have no affect, (B) Lack of commitment, (C) Motivation to be evangelistic, (D) Motivation to believe

11. _____ Who wrote that he had been crucified with Christ?
    (A) Matthew, (B) James, (C) Peter, (D) None of the preceding

12. _____ Into what did the early evangelists say the disciples would enter if they endured tribulations?
    (A) Christ, (B) The body of Christ, (C) The kingdom of God, (D) Greater spiritual awareness

13. _____ Which church financially supported Paul when they were less than six weeks old as a congregation?
    (A) Antioch, (B) Corinth, (C) Jerusalem, (D) Philippi

14. _____ What manifested the extent to which the early Christians were willing to go in order to maintain fellowship with one another?
    (A) Willingness to be persecuted for Christ, (B) Enduring tribulations to preach the gospel, (C) Selling their lands and houses to give to one another, (D) Regularly assembling together

15. _____ What did Jesus tell His disciples to do to those who were not receptive to their preaching?
    (A) Give them a second chance, (B) Shake off the dust of their feet against them, (C) Pray for them, (D) Curse them in the name of Jesus

16. _____ What did Jesus promise those evangelists would receive who had left family and possessions in this life to serve Him?
    (A) The right to preach, (B) The honor of the disciples, (C) Exaltation by the church, (D) A spiritual family who would share their lands and houses with them

17. _____ Which one of the following is not a reason why we should financially support missionaries?
    (A) They have gone forth for the sake of Jesus' name, (B) They are not taking contributions from their audiences, (C) They are usually poor and need our help, (D) We must be fellow-workers for the truth

18. _____ Because of his commitment to finish his course, to what extent did Paul say he was willing to go?
    (A) Die for Christ, (B) Preach to the Gentiles, (C) Give up his job, (D) Be bound for Christ
19. _____ What was the first thing Paul preached when he went into a city to establish the church?  
(A) The church, (B) Old Testament law, (C) The gospel, (D) Eternal hell

20. _____ What illustration did Jesus give to teach that one must count the cost of discipleship?  
(A) Parable of the talents, (B) Parable of the fig tree, (C) Teaching of a man building a tower, (D) Teaching that the laborer is worthy of his hire

21. _____ What did Paul call it when a local church did not support their own local preachers but depended on the support of other churches?  
(A) Robbing other churches, (B) Benevolence, (C) Evangelism, (D) Church fellowship

22. _____ Why did the Holy Spirit forbid Paul at one time not to go into Asia and Bithynia?  
(A) It was not the right time or method to evangelize these areas, (B) The Spirit knew these areas were not receptive, (C) Paul was physically unable to do such, (D) It was dangerous for Paul to enter these areas

23. _____ To the elders in what city did Paul say he worked with his hands in order to support himself?  
(A) Antioch, (B) Rome, (C) Philippi, (D) Ephesus

24. _____ What must we remember when we are not able to accomplish our plans because of difficulties?  
(A) Our plans were not to be, (B) We failed to plan adequately, (C) God uses Satan's efforts against our plans to accomplish His good, (D) God caused the plans to fail

25. _____ What type of missionary seeks self-support in a country in order to evangelize that country?  
(A) Church-supported missionary, (B) Vocational missionary, (C) Apostle-sent missionary, (D) Church-sent missionary

26. _____ For what is the Philippian church known in reference to their early establishment as a church?  
(A) Their commitment to the truth, (B) Their warm fellowship, (C) Their trials, (D) Their support of evangelists

27. _____ As an evangelist the New Testament states that Paul often supported himself by doing what?  
(A) Carpentry, (B) Building houses, (C) Making garments, (D) None of the preceding

28. _____ From where must the initial motivation come for an evangelist to go forth to evangelize the world?  
(A) From the church, (B) From the heart of the evangelist, (C) From the elders, (D) From the spiritual growth of a church

29. _____ Who did Paul and Silas convert in Berea?  
(A) Idol worshippers, (B) Prisoners, (C) Some prominent women, (D) Some Pharisees

30. _____ What is usually the result of extended foreign support of a local church over several years?  
(A) Spiritual growth of the local church, (B) Dependency of the local church on the foreign support, (C) Apostasy of the local church, (D) None of the preceding

31. _____ What does the word *propempo* mean?  
(A) To share in joint partnership, (B) To proclaim the gospel message, (C) To financially provide for one who is an evangelist, (D) The propagation of the truth

32. _____ Why did the widow with two coins give both coins to Jesus?  
(A) She was commanded to, (B) She gave in response to the free grace of God she received, (C) She gave, knowing that she would reap greater physical blessings, (D) She was intimidated to do so

33. _____ In Luke 14 which one of the following did Jesus say one must do before he can be a disciple?  
(A) Sell all his possessions, (B) Bear his cross, (C) Learn the gospel, (D) Love his fellow believers

34. _____ What did John state that we must do in order to be fellow workers for those who went forth to preach?  
(A) Preach at home, (B) Support evangelists, (C) Pray for evangelists, (D) Fast for evangelists

35. _____ All Asia heard the word of God because Paul taught for two years in what school?  
(A) School of Gamaliel, (B) School of Tyrannus, (C) School of Antioch, (D) School of Troas

36. _____ What was one of the sins of Diotrephes?  
(A) He committed fornication, (B) He was a reviler, (C) He became an idolater, (D) He would not receive evangelists

37. _____ In what passage did Jesus send out His disciples two by two?  
(A) Matthew 10, (B) Mark 10, (C) Luke 10, (D) John 10

38. _____ Who was a refugee, but still carried out the work of preaching the gospel?  
(A) Silas, (B) Aquila, (C) Gaius, (D) Trophimus
39. _____ Who did Paul say he was zealous to also remember when he went on his missionary journeys?
(A) Pharisees, (B) Poor, (C) Gentiles, (D) Jews

40. _____ As an evangelist, what responsibility did Titus have toward Zenas and Apollos?
(A) To accompany them to Rome, (B) To financially make it possible for them to go to Paul, (C) Send letters of recommendation for them, (D) None of the preceding

41. _____ Of what two evangelists is it said they “risked their lives” in order to preach?
(A) Paul and Silas, (B) Paul and Timothy, (C) Barnabas and John, (D) Barnabas and Paul

42. _____ While Paul worked in Corinth, the churches of what area made up what he lacked for living expenses?
(A) Judea, (B) Syria, (C) Macedonia, (D) Asia

43. _____ In order to evangelize provinces, Paul concentrated on evangelizing what?
(A) Key cities, (B) Nations, (C) Villages, (D) Prisons

44. _____ Why did Paul say he worked night and day in Thessalonica?
(A) In order to preach, (B) In order not to be a burden to the church in Thessalonica, (C) In order to help the poor, (D) In order to help Titus and Timothy in Asia

45. _____ Which one of the following was not a characteristic of the Philippian church when they first began supporting Paul?
(A) Rich in possessions, (B) Economically poor, (C) Small in membership, (D) Young in the faith

46. _____ What was Paul's primary reason for being financially free from the support of the church?
(A) That he might save the more, (B) That he be able to support others, (C) That he might support the poor, (D) That he might boast of his own support

47. _____ Who did Paul say should be given double pay if they labor well among the brethren?
(A) Preachers, (B) Missionaries, (C) Evangelists, (D) Bishops

48. _____ What is the advantage of going as a team?
(A) Strength in times of trial, (B) Individual talents can be focused, (C) Rapid learning of the culture, (D) All the preceding

49. _____ To what Roman province was Paul called by a vision to go in order to preach?
(A) Achaia, (B) Galatia, (C) Macedonia, (D) Judea

50. _____ Out of what did Paul say the Philippian church give?
(A) Their strength, (B) Their faith, (C) Their riches, (D) Their poverty

51. _____ What was the key religious center in which the temple of Diana was located?
(A) Rome, (B) Philippi, (C) Athens, (D) Ephesus

52. _____ During his missionary travels, for what reason did Paul go into the synagogues?
(A) For fellowship with fellow Jews, (B) To preach the gospel, (C) To pray, (D) To reaffirm his Jewish roots

53. _____ In what city did Paul publicly preach to Stoics?
(A) Corinth, (B) Ephesus, (C) Rome, (D) Athens

54. _____ What was the center of philosophical and religious debate and discussion among the Athenians?
(A) Temple of Diana, (B) The synagogue, (C) The Areopagus, (D) The market place

55. _____ To whom does the fruit of a supported evangelist go?
(A) His supporters, (B) Himself, (C) The newly converted church, (D) His preaching companions

56. _____ What type of religious people are usually hostile to the preaching of the gospel?
(A) Sincere people, (B) Traditionally bound people, (C) Truth seekers, (D) All the preceding

57. _____ To what area did the Holy Spirit not allow Paul to personally go and preach?
(A) Rome, (B) Spain, (C) Judea, (D) Asia

58. _____ To what people did Jesus preach who rejected Him because He was from that area?
(A) Jerusalem, (B) Samaria, (C) Jericho, (D) None of the preceding

59. _____ What does the Greek word koinonia mean?
(A) One sent forth, (B) Joint participation, (C) Financial support, (D) To announce news
60. _____ Before we judge a people to be unreceptive, what must we do?
(A) Reconsider our methods of work, (B) Reconsider ourselves, (C) Consider that enough time has not yet been spent in preaching the gospel, (D) All the preceding

61. _____ When one is disfellowshipped, what affect does such have on the church?
(A) Relieves the church of Christian responsibilities toward the unfaithful, (B) It satisfies those who would have vengence on the unfaithful, (C) It manifests an attitude of unforgiveness in the church, (D) All the preceding

62. _____ What was characteristic of the preaching and teaching of the disciples in Jerusalem?
(A) They taught daily in the temple, (B) They taught from house to house, (C) They took every opportunity to preach, (D) All the preceding

63. _____ What is the time called when one takes away from his immediate local work in order to have a change of environment for rest?
(A) Mission trip, (B) Furlough, (C) Meditation time, (D) Retirement

64. _____ About what did Paul speak when he spoke to Felix and Drusilla?
(A) The history of Israel, (B) The messiahship of Jesus, (C) Righteousness, self-control and the judgment, (D) Eternal life

65. _____ What is the church to do with those who are conducting themselves in teaching and behavior so as to divide the church?
(A) Disfellowship, (B) Allow to explain their position, (C) Mark, (D) Reject as an unbeliever

66. _____ What evangelist was stoned because he preached that Jesus was the Messiah of Israel?
(A) Trophimus, (B) Silas, (C) Stephen, (D) Aristarchus

67. _____ What is it called when one recognizes the cultural traits of another culture and seeks to adapt to those cultural traits in order to preach the gospel?
(A) Identification, (B) Separation, (C) Provincialism, (D) Evangelism

68. _____ Who did the apostles in Jerusalem exhort Paul to remember as he went about preaching?
(A) The poor, (B) Their own challenge of preaching to the world, (C) The needs of fellow evangelists, (D) His mission to the Gentiles

69. _____ Why did Jesus often go to solitary places during His earthly ministry?
(A) To pray, (B) To preach, (C) To study, (D) To personally meet with his apostles

70. _____ What is the advantage of preaching the gospel through mass media?
(A) More people can be reached, (B) Truth-seekers can be found, (C) Preaching can take place over a greater area, (D) All the preceding

71. _____ To what did Paul commend the Ephesian elders that was able to build them up?
(A) The Holy Spirit, (B) The Scriptures, (C) Their preachers, (D) Their faith

72. _____ What are the advantages of Christians meeting in small groups both for evangelism and worship?
(A) Closer bond of fellowship, (B) Greater knowledge of members of one another's needs, (C) Quicker acceptance of visitors into the group, (D) All the preceding

73. _____ To the church in which city did Paul say he labored day and night?
(A) Antioch, (B) Thessalonica, (C) Corinth, (D) Berea

74. _____ In what locations does the New Testament specifically state that the early Christians met to worship?
(A) In church buildings, (B) In the homes of members, (C) In the synagogues, (D) All the preceding

75. _____ At the feet of what person did Paul study in Jerusalem?
(A) Philo, (B) Gamaliel, (C) Barnabas, (D) Peter

76. _____ The households of what two people made up the church in Philippi when it was first established?
(A) Priscilla and Aquila, (B) The jailor and Lydia, (C) Lydia and Gaius, (D) Lydia and Claudius

77. _____ Who did Paul tell Timothy to personally train in order that they might train others?
(A) Converted Pharisees, (B) Converted Rabbis, (C) Faithful men, (D) Jewish teachers

78. _____ What is an advantage of a household conversion?
(A) Each member of the household comes to know Christ, (B) The entire household can be an encouragement to one another to remain faithful, (C) Each member can have a closer relationship with God in prayer, (D) None of the preceding
79. Which of the following is not a reason why an evangelist should travel in the company of at least one other evangelist?
(A) He will have too much trouble determining what to do, (B) Two heads are better than one, (C) The testimony of two is greater than one, (D) They can encourage one another.

80. What is the advantage of learning the language of a local culture?
(A) It is the door to learning the culture, (B) It aids in communicating the gospel to another culture, (C) It helps one to identify with a culture, (D) All the preceding

81. What was the most common place of assembly for the Christians in the first century?
(A) The synagogue, (B) The temple, (C) Their homes, (D) Church buildings

82. When Paul stayed at any particular location for any period of time, what did he do?
(A) He sought support from foreign churches in order to minister to a local church, (B) He established himself in the work of making tents, (C) He had fellow evangelists support him, (D) He demanded that the newly established church support him

83. What is the primary purpose of a group of Christians who meet in a Christian home for a Bible study and fellowship to which they can invite their non-Christian friends?
(A) Fellowship, (B) Benevolence, (C) Evangelism, (D) Entertainment

84. Who did Paul tell not to get involved in the affairs of this life in order that he please God as an enrolled soldier?
(A) Barnabas, (B) Timothy, (C) Silas, (D) Aristarchus

85. When a local church is indigenous, which one of the following is it?
(A) Self-supporting but dependent upon others for preaching, (B) Self-supporting and self-governing, (C) Self-governing and self-propagating in its own area, (D) Self-supporting, self-governing and self-propagating

86. Why did the evangelists entrust great responsibility into the hands of the newly established churches?
(A) Because they had to go on to other places, (B) In order that the churches spiritually grow, (C) Because they had designated elders in the churches, (D) All the preceding

87. When Paul and Barnabas returned through Asia on their first missionary journey, what did they do in the newly established churches?
(A) Designated deacons, (B) Organized the churches, (C) Preached the meat of the word, (D) Designated elders in every church

88. What did the apostles do because they were inspired by the Holy Spirit?
(A) Directed all affairs of the church, (B) Established committees in order that their desires be carried out, (C) Commissioned others to accomplish their desires in everything, (D) Deliver all truth to the church

89. Why did Paul identify with the cultures of the people to whom he went?
(A) In order to adjust to the demands of traveling, (B) So that he would better communicate the gospel to the lost in that particular culture, (C) For the purpose of simply learning another culture, (D) In order to show respect to the cultures to which he went

90. To what church did Apollos go with a letter of recommendation from the brethren in Ephesus?
(A) Jerusalem, (B) Philippi, (C) Troas, (D) Corinth

91. The church in what city sent Paul and Barnabas on Paul's first missionary journey to Asia Minor?
(A) Jerusalem, (B) Antioch of Pisidia, (C) Antioch of Syria, (D) Samaria

92. Who said to a crippled man that he did not have silver or gold?
(A) Paul, (B) Timothy, (C) James, (D) None of the preceding

93. Whose responsibility is it to evangelize the area around a local church?
(A) The local church, (B) An evangelist supported by other churches, (C) The local preacher, (D) The elders of the church

94. For what reason is the evangelist sent forth?
(A) To build church buildings, (B) To baptize, (C) To organize brethren to do the Lord's will, (D) To preach the gospel

95. Why was Titus left in Crete by Paul?
(A) To establish new churches in the island, (B) To refute the false attacks of those opposing the church, (C) To organize the newly established churches and appoint elders in every city, (D) In order to take a rest from his labors

96. Why are some not able to be disciples of Jesus?
(A) They count family relationships greater than a commitment to Jesus, (B) They are not willing to totally commit themselves to Jesus, (C) They love their houses and lands more than Jesus, (D) All the preceding
97. _____ In what city did Paul demand that the city officials come and publicly escort them out of the city because they had unjustly beaten them as Roman citizens?  
(A) Thessalonica, (B) Ephesus, (C) Philippi, (D) Antioch

98. _____ When one suffers as a Christian, what is he to do?  
(A) Glorify God, (B) Retaliate, (C) Rebuke, (D) Resist

99. _____ How should faithful Christians react when they are enduring trials and persecution?  
(A) They should consider it to be a result of their Christian living, (B) They should consider it strange because Christians should be at peace with all men, (C) They should stop doing that which brings about persecution, (D) They should take the persecutors to court

100. _____ What usually happens to undisciplined churches?  
(A) They become indifferent to false teachings, (B) They condone those who lead a sinful life, (C) They grow cold in their fear of God, (D) All the preceding