

DISCIPLESHIP

How to Follow & Lead Others to Christ

What Does Discipleship Mean?

I. Discipleship

Definition: the process of learning how to live the Christian life through the instruction and example of a mature Christian.

The word “discipleship” comes from the word “disciple,” [Gr. “mathetes” pronounced – math-ay-tace] which means pupil or learner (Luke 6:40 – “A disciple is not above his teacher; but everyone, after he has been fully trained, will be like his teacher”). It is the primary way the Gospel writers designated the followers of Jesus Christ.

Jesus gave two identifying marks of a true disciple of His:

1. A true disciple has no competing allegiances that would hinder his love for Jesus Christ.

Scrip. Ref: Luke 14:26 – If anyone comes to Me, and does not hate his own father and mother and wife and children and brothers and sisters, yes, and even his own life, he cannot be My disciple.

2. A true disciple is committed to the obedience of God’s Word.

Scrip. Ref: John 8:30-31 – As He spoke these things, many came to believe in Him. [31] Jesus therefore was saying to those Jews who had believed Him, “If you abide in My word, then you are truly disciples of Mine;

Titles of a True Disciple:

_____ : refers to a person who has depended upon the person and work of Jesus for his salvation. The work of conversion in our lives.

_____ : means a follower or disciple of Christ. The commitment of our lives.

_____ : refers to being devoted to holiness before God. The character of our lives.

_____ : describes a believer who is obedient to Christ as Lord. The conduct of our lives.

Why is Discipleship so Important?

Scrip. Ref: Matt. 28:18-20 – And Jesus came up and spoke to them, saying, “All authority has been given to Me in heaven and on earth. [19] Go therefore and make disciples of all the nations, baptizing them in the name of the Father and the Son and the Holy Spirit, [20] teaching them to observe all that I commanded you; and lo, I am with you always, even to the end of the age.”

Discipleship is applied theology. It is taking what we have learned in the Scriptures concerning God [theology proper], Jesus Christ [Christology], Holy Spirit [Pneumatology], sin

[harmartology], salvation [soteriology], the church [ecclesiology] end times [eschatology] and responding in faith and obedience to Christ in light of these truths.

It is possible to identify yourself as a disciple of Jesus Christ but not be a believer in Jesus Christ?

Scrip. Ref: John 6:60 & 64 & 66 – Many therefore of His disciples, when they heard this said, “This is a difficult statement; who can listen to it?” [64] “But there are some of you who do not believe.” For Jesus knew from the beginning who they were who did not believe, and who it was that would betray Him. [66] As a result of this many of His disciples withdrew, and were not walking with Him anymore.

4 Step Discipleship Process

1. _____ [I do, you watch]
2. _____ [I do, you help]
3. _____ [You do, I help]
4. _____ [You do, someone else watches]

The Spiritual Life of the One who Disciples

Robert Murray McCheyne – “It’s not great talents God blesses but likeness to Jesus Christ”

You cannot pour your life into others if your life is empty. The one who disciples must have a love for God through the learning of His Word and the living of His Truth (Ezra 7:10 – “For Ezra had set his heart to study the law of the Lord, and to practice it, and to teach His statutes and ordinances in Israel”).

I believe the Bible describes spiritual growth or sanctification: as the process of becoming more and more like Christ by the power of the Holy Spirit in accordance with His word. This is what is called “progressive sanctification”. It is the dual commitment of both the believer and the Holy Spirit to live to the glory of God (Rom. 8:13; Phil. 2:12-13). Furthermore, sanctification in this life is the believer’s longing to express perfectly his love for God through obedience to the Word, by the power of the Spirit. The reason why I say the believer’s longing is because our expressions of love toward God in obedience to His word are at times inconsistent and weakened by the flesh.

Also the New Testament is clear that the moment a person places his trust in Jesus Christ he is baptized with or indwelt by the Holy Spirit (1 Cor. 12:13; Eph. 1:13). In other words, there is no such thing as a believer who does not have the Holy Spirit. You don’t get saved and then sometime later you receive the “second blessing” of Spirit baptism. Paul says, “However, you are not in the flesh (unbeliever) but in the Spirit (believer), if indeed the Spirit of God dwells in you. But if anyone does not have the Spirit of Christ, he does not belong to Him” (Rom. 8:9).

Charles Horne states, “Sanctification does not mean the abolition of sin in regenerate and sanctified persons. Though the saints do not live in sin, it still lives in them, and sometimes it becomes very active and powerful”.

J.C. Ryle wrote, “A true Christian is one who has not only peace of conscience, but war within. He may be known by his warfare as well as his peace. Believers who struggle against sin should not feel that their lives are a failure and displeasing to God”.

Martin Luther said, “You will most certainly never attain sinless perfection here on earth; otherwise you would have no further need of faith and Christ”.

Another aspect of sanctification is that it is a life set apart exclusively to God. You do what you do for the glory of God (1 Cor. 10:31). Sanctification is not showcasing your spirituality before others like the Pharisees, that’s not sanctification but hypocrisy. Hypocrisy is not just being fake before others but doing good things without regard for God’s glory (Matt. 6:1-18). You can tell when you are not focus on living a holy life before the Lord by how you respond to sin:

- 1) Are you grieved over your sin when someone confronts you or sees you, or are you embarrassed?
- 2) Are you broken over mental sin as much as over sin exposed before others?
- 3) Do you look to be congratulated for things you have done or can you care less before it was for God’s glory?

The Believer is no longer in Sin, but Sin is still in the Believer:

Romans 6:6 – “knowing this, that our old man was crucified with Him, that our body of sin might be done away with (or made powerless), that we should no longer be slaves to sin”

Our old nature was crucified with Christ in the sense that we were released from its power, but not from its presence at the moment of faith. The nature of sin is very much alive in us, but it doesn’t have any power to bring us back into permanent servitude. Thus the word “crucified” doesn’t mean cessation or extinction of life, but separation. Believers are no longer under the power of sin. The sin nature, old man or flesh means that a person’s thoughts (what we know), emotions (how we feel) and volition/will (what we want) are under the control of sin. Paul still calls the residue of sin that still remains in us by its old name (Turn to Gal. 5:24; then look at vv. 16-17; Rom. 7:14-25). Though sinless perfection is not possible in this life sanctification is, even with sin’s presence in us (Turn to Ps. 18:20-23; 19:12-13; 1 Jn. 1:7).

How does Sin reign in Us?

Romans 6:12 – “Therefore do not let sin reign in your mortal body that you should obey its lusts”

The fact that Paul says, “do not let sin reign” assumes two facts: 1) we have the power by the Holy Spirit to keep sin from reigning in us; and 2) when sin does reign it is because we gave it permission. Sin doesn’t defeat us, we simply stop fighting. Jerry Bridges was correct when he said, “It is time for us Christians to face up to our responsibility for holiness. Too often we say we are “defeated” by this or that sin. No, we are not defeated; we are simply disobedient!”

How do we let sin reign? If you notice the verse up top that Paul says, “do not let sin reign in your mortal body”. Paul doesn’t say do not let sin reign through but in. In other words, before sin can reign through us (action) it must first reign in us (attitude).

Wrong Question: How much can a Christian sin and still be saved?

Right Question: How long can a Christian practice sin and still think he is saved?

Scrip. Ref: 1 John 3:9 – No one who is born of God practices sin, because His seed abides in him; and he cannot sin, because he is born of God.

Turn to James 1:13-16:

v. 13 – The Deception of the _____

v. 14 – The Seduction of the _____

v. 15 – The Conception by the _____

Once sin is able to reign in your mortal body, then it will pursue its purpose through you – (v. 12) “that you should obey its lusts”. Since sin is so deceptive in drawing us to obey its lust. How do we know when sin is reigning in our life?

- 1) When there is no hunger for the word of God. Either sin will keep you from the Bible or the Bible will keep you from sin.
- 2) When you are not becoming a doer of the Word but merely a hearer.
- 3) When you don’t accept correction. You hate accountability (Prov. 18:1).
- 4) When you make excuses for sin – “Nobody’s perfect”.
- 5) When you are only convicted about your sin but unwilling to depart from your sin (Prov. 28:13).
- 6) When you minimize the importance of holiness in all your behavior.
- 7) When you focus more upon the love and grace of God to the exclusion of His holiness.
- 8) When you are unwilling to face who you really are spiritually by examining your life critically in light of Scripture.
- 9) When you are more disgusted over other people’s sin then your own.
- 10) When you differentiate between big and little sins in your life. Little sins are not that serious to deal with.

How do We keep Sin from Reigning in Us?

1. _____. Avoid considering sin a pet peeve, a liberty or apart of your personality (That’s just me). Romans 13:14 – “But put on the Lord Jesus Christ, and make no

provision for the flesh in regards to its lusts”. Don’t give sin any opportunity to rule your life. Watch your entertainment choices, examine your thought life.

2. _____. Gal. 5:16 – “But I say, walk by the Spirit and you will not carry out the desire of the flesh”. Sin cannot reign when the Spirit is in control. To walk by the Spirit simply means to living your life in obedience to the Word of God (Compare Eph. 5:18 – 6:5 & Col. 3:16 – 25). The Spirit empowers obedience.

3. _____. 1 Cor. 9:27 – “but I buffet (spiritually bruise) my body and make it my slave, lest possibly, after I have preached to others, I myself should be disqualified”. You make sin your slave by denying its lusts and temptations. Rom. 8:13 – “for if you are living according to the flesh, you must die, but if by the Spirit you are putting to death the deeds of the body, you will live”.

4. _____. In other words, the Bible doesn’t command us to break bad habits but to replace them. 2 Tim. 2:22 – “Now flee from youthful lusts, and pursue righteousness, faith, love and peace”. So we are not just saying no to sin but we are also pursuing holiness.

Summary:

The process of sanctification is reshaping or reconstructing the believer who is marred by sin back into its original design – the image of God, or specifically, the image of Christ, glorification. (Rom. 8:29; 2 Cor. 3:18; Eph. 4:23 – 24).

Sanctification and a relationship with God are one and the same, because sanctification is not possible if you don’t desire God. John Piper said it best, “God is most glorified in you, when you are most satisfied in Him”. Therefore sanctification will progress in your life as your enjoyment and delight in God increases, until you are glorified, then you will experience what David said in Ps. 16:11 – “In Thy presence is fullness of joy; In Thy right hand there are pleasures forever”. As the hymn writer said, “Blessed assurance, Jesus is mine! Oh, what a foretaste of glory divine”.

The Components of Sanctification:

John Bunyan – “If my life is fruitless, it doesn’t matter who praises me, and if my life is fruitful, it doesn’t matter who criticizes me”.

1. **A Hunger for the Word of God** (1 Pet. 2:1-3)
 - a. The Reading of Scripture (Neh. 8:1-3)
 - b. The Study of Scripture (Ezra 7:10)
 - c. The Meditation of Scripture (Josh. 1:8; Ps. 1:2)
 - d. The Memorization of Scripture (Matt. 4:1-10)
 - e. The Obedience of Scripture (Ps. 119:9; Jas. 1:22)

2. A Committed Prayer Life

- a. Scripture Saturated Prayer (Acts 4:23-26)
- b. Prayer of Adoration (Ps. 135 & 136)
- c. Prayer of Confession (Ps. 32; 51 & Dan. 9:3-19)
- d. Prayer of Thanksgiving (Ps. 118 & 136)
- e. Prayer of Supplication (Phil. 4:6-7)
- f. Prayer of Intercession (Eph. 6:18; 1 Pet. 4:7)
- g. Evangelistic Praying (Luke 10:1-2; 1 Tim. 2:1-5)

3. A Commitment to the Body of Christ

- a. Submitting to Biblical Leadership (Heb. 13:17)
- b. Utilizing Your Spiritual Gift (1 Pet. 4:10-11)
- c. Involved in a Ministry in the Church (Rom. 12:3-8)
- d. Regularly attending (Heb. 10:23-25)

4. A Passion to Proclaim Christ to the Lost

- a. Praying for Boldness to Proclaim Christ (Eph. 6:19-20; 2 Tim. 4:16-19)
- b. Prepared to Proclaim Christ (2 Tim. 4:1-5)
- c. Proclaiming Christ with an attitude of faith that salvation belongs to the Lord (Acts 13:44 – 48; 16:14; 1 Cor. 1:18 – 2:1-5; 2 Tim. 2:10)

15 Dangers for not Desiring the Word and Prayer

- 1. My heart will grow cold (insensitive) toward God (Matt. 15:8; Rev. 2:4)
- 2. My heart will grow warm (indulging) in sin (Ps. 119:67)
- 3. My ability to shepherd my home will be weakened (Mal. 1 & 2)
- 4. My ability to minister to others will be hypocritical (Matt. 7:1-5)
- 5. Satan's schemes will be much more effective in my life
- 6. My desire to evangelize will be shallow
- 7. I will not be able to take every sinful thought captive to Christ
- 8. I will begin to rationalize my lack of devotion to God

9. I will begin to rationalize/justify indulging in sin
10. I will live a life of deceit involving myself in idolatry (Ps. 73)
11. God will chasten me for my sin (Ps. 119:67, 71, 75)
12. When I feel the need to pray or read the Bible it will be ineffective because of my lack of repentance and genuineness of heart (Ps. 66:18; Jas. 1:21-25)
13. I will be ineffective for God in ministry (2 Tim. 2:20-21)
14. My sin will find me out
15. I will bring a reproach to the name of our Lord Jesus Christ

Assignment:

Pray for 30 minutes each day (morning, afternoon or evening; while driving, walking, kneeling, however you can do it for a solid hour) according to the 6 categories of prayer listed above. One day you will pray with adoration, the next day thanksgiving, etc... Hand in a paper answering these questions – Did you pray for 30 min. each day? If not how much? Did you experience any answers to your prayers? Could you see yourself continuing this disciple approach to prayer? How was it praying for an hour each day? Why is prayer so important?

DISCIPLESHIP THROUGH EVANGELISM

Robert E. Coleman – “It is not better methods, but better men and women who know their Redeemer from personal experience – men and women who see His vision and feel His passion for the world – men and women who are willing to be nothing so that He might be everything – men and women who want only for Christ to produce His life in and through them according to His own good pleasure”.

Discipleship through Evangelism means proclaiming the gospel to sinners with the purpose that they may be saved and become followers of Jesus Christ (Matt. 28:18-20; Acts 14:21). This approach is quite different from the current gospel presentation in which the emphasis is on making converts by getting people to sign a card, pray a prayer, walking down the aisle, saying yes to Jesus or merely accepting Jesus. Discipleship through Evangelism is calling for a commitment not a consideration (Luke 9:57-62; 14:25-35; Matt. 16:24-28; Mark 10:17-30).

What is Evangelism?

Evangelism comes from the Greek word “euangelion,” which means “good news,” or “gospel”. Therefore evangelism is proclaiming the good news of salvation to sinners.

What is the Gospel?

[The Person & Work of Christ]

Romans 1:1-4 – “Paul, a bond-servant of Christ Jesus, called as an apostle, set apart for the gospel of God, which He promised beforehand through His prophets in the holy Scriptures, concerning His Son, who was born of a descendant of David according to the flesh, who was declared the Son of God with power by the resurrection from the dead, according to the Spirit of holiness, Jesus Christ our Lord,”

[The Power & Righteousness in the Gospel]

Rom. 1:16-18 – For I am not ashamed of the gospel, for it is the power of God for salvation to everyone who believes, to the Jew first and also to the Greek. [17] For in it the righteousness of God is revealed from faith to faith; as it is written, “But the righteous man shall live by faith.” [18] For the wrath of God is revealed from heaven against all ungodliness and unrighteousness of men, who suppress the truth in unrighteousness.

The fact that the Gospel is concerning Christ means that sinners must understand who Christ is before they can receive the good news.

Common Problems in Presenting the Gospel:

1. Gospel By Assumption – we assume that everyone understands the Gospel correctly.
2. Gospel By Reduction - based on assumption we misrepresent the Gospel.
3. Gospel by Deception – based on reduction we don’t give a legitimate biblical call to salvation thus proclaiming a cheap grace or easy believism. As a result many become deceived into thinking they are saved.

The Gospel is old news because it was promised in the Old Testament:

PROPHECIES CONCERNING JESUS

1. That he would be born of a woman (Gen. 3:15; Gal. 4:4)
2. That he would be from the line of Abraham (Gen. 12:3, 7; 17:7; Rom. 9:5; Gal. 3:16)
3. That he would be from the tribe of Judah (Gen. 49:10; Heb. 7:14)
4. That he would be from the house of David (2 Sam. 7:12-13; Rom. 1:3)
5. That he would be born of a virgin (Isa. 7:14; Matt. 1:22-23)
6. That he would be given the throne of David (Isa. 9:6-7; Lk. 1:31-32)
7. That this throne would be an eternal throne (Dan. 7:14; Micah 4:7; Lk. 1:33)
8. That he would be born in Bethlehem (Micah 5:2; Matt. 2:5-6; Lk. 2:4-6)
9. That he would be filled with God's Spirit (Ps. 45:7; Isa. 11:2; 61: 1-2; Lk. 4:18-19)
10. That he would be the rejected cornerstone (Ps. 118:22-23; Matt. 21:42)
11. That his friend would betray him for 30 pieces of silver (Ps. 41:9; 55:12-14; Zech. 11:12-13; Matt. 26:14-16, 21-25)
12. That he would be scourged and spat upon (Isa. 50:6; Matt. 26:67; 27:26)
13. That he would be crucified between two thieves (Isa. 53:12; Matt. 27:38; Mark 15:27-28; Lk. 22:37)
14. That he would suffer the piercing of his hands and feet (Ps. 22:16; Zech. 12:10; Mark 15:25; Jn. 19:34, 37)
15. That he would be surrounded and ridiculed by his enemies (Ps. 22:7-8; Matt. 27:39-44)
16. That his bones would not be broken (Exod. 12:46; Ps. 34:20; Jn. 19:33-36)
17. That he would be buried with the rich (Isa. 53:9; Matt. 27:57-60)
18. That he would be raised from the dead (Ps. 16:10; Matt. 28:2-7)
19. That he would be seated at God's right hand (Ps. 110:1; Matt. 22:44; Heb. 10:12-13)
20. That he would rule the heathen in His millennial reign (Ps. 2:8; Rev. 2:27)

*H.L. Willmington – The Complete Book of Bible Lists

p. 259

The Gospel is good news because it proclaims God the Son as Savior King. The apostle Paul writes that the Son "was born of the descendant of David according to the flesh" (Rom. 1:3). This speaks of the incarnation, two natures (God and man) in One person (Is. 7:14; 9:6-7) and His purpose for coming, to be King (Jn. 18:37) Therefore the Gospel proclaims that the King, God the Son, has come to overthrow Satan, human rebellion and the curse of sin (Mark 1:14-15).

Jesus is His name, it means “God who saves,” (Matt. 1:21) and Christ is His title, which means “Anointed One” or Messiah. He is the One set apart by God the Father and anointed by the Spirit to be Prophet, Priest and King (Luke 4:18-19). What Adam failed to do in the garden Jesus conquers through His redemptive work and future coming – subdue all that opposes God’s rule (Gen. 1:28; 3:1-6; 1 Cor. 15:20-28)

The Gospel is good news because it pronounces Jesus Christ as “the Son of God with power by the resurrection from the dead” (Rom. 1:4). The work of saving sinners from the wrath of God was accomplished through His death and resurrection. The resurrection clearly pronounced that Jesus Christ was God, because only God has authority and power to give life (Jn. 10:17-18).

The Components of Discipleship through Evangelism:

1. Acknowledging the Sinful Nature of Man [Total Depravity]
 - a. Mankind’s Participation in Adam’s Rebellion resulted in Spiritual Separation (Rom. 5:12)
 - b. Mankind is Totally Depraved (Gen. 2:17; Jer. 13:23; Rom. 8:6-8; Eph. 2:1)
 - c. Mankind’s affections are bound to sin (Jn. 3:19-20; Rom. 3:10-18; 7:5)
 - d. Mankind cannot save themselves (Mark 10:24-27; Rom. 8:8)
2. The Sovereignty of God in Salvation [Unconditional Election]
 - a. God alone chooses who will be saved (Jn. 6:66-70; Rom. 9:6-23)
 - b. God alone draws sinners to Himself (Jn. 6:35, 37, 44; Acts 13:48; 16:14)
 - c. God alone grants the gift of repentance and faith (Acts 11:17-18; 2 Tim. 2:24-26; Eph. 2:8-9; Phil. 1:29)
 - d. God alone protects eternally (Jn. 10:27-29)
3. Proclaiming the Gospel Accurately
 - a. Sinners must Count the Cost (Luke 9:57-62; 14:27-33)
 - b. Sinners must Repent (Acts 2:38; 3:19; 2 Cor. 7:10)
 - c. Sinners must Believe (place their complete confidence in Jesus alone as Lord and Savior) (Rom. 10:9-10)
 - d. Sinners must understand that salvation is by grace alone apart from works (Rom. 4:1-6; Eph. 2:8-9)
 - e. Sinners must understand who Christ is – His person and work (Rom. 10:9-10; 1 Jn. 2:22-23; 4:3; 2 Jn. 7-10)
 - f. Sinners must understand that they have rebelled against God (Rom. 3:23)

g. Sinners must understand that they are under the wrath of God (Jn. 3:19, 36; Rom. 1:18; Eph. 2:1-3)

h. Sinners must understand that the gospel is a command not an option

i. Sinners must understand that salvation is only in Jesus Christ alone (Jn. 14:6; Acts 4:12)

j. Sinners must understand that they are spiritually bankrupt with no hope of escaping God's wrath (Matt. 5:3; Rom. 5:6)

4. Leading a Person to Christ

a. Sinners must cry out to the Lord in prayer with an attitude of repentance and a heart of faith in Jesus Christ (Luke 18:13-14; Rom. 10:9-13)

b. Sinners must be encouraged that if their repentance and faith in Jesus Christ is genuine then it will be evidence in new desires to follow Jesus Christ by submission to His Word and hatred of their own sin (Jn. 8:30-32; Rom. 8:12-16; 1 John)

5. Discipleship of a New Convert

a. The new convert must be instructed in the basics of the Christian Life (Assurance of Salvation – 1 John; the Nature of God; The Purpose of the Church; etc...)

b. The new convert needs the one who led him to Christ to be his example on how to live the Christian life

c. The new convert needs to be introduced to a sound biblical church

Common Methods of Evangelism:

1. If you were to die today and stand before God and He said, "What right do you have to enter My kingdom? What would you say?"

2. If you were to die today would you go to heaven?

3. Do you believe there is a God?

4. God has a wonderful plan for your life.

5. Pray the sinner's prayer.

Jesus Presenting the Gospel to Sinners:

1. The Rich Young Ruler (Mk. 10:17-22)

2. Nicodemus (Jn. 3:1-15)

3. The Samaritan Woman (Jn. 4:7-26)

Jesus first confronted the sin (self-righteousness, immorality, idolatry, etc...). He sought to produce guilt in order to offer the remedy. Sometimes He would offer the gift then confront the sin that kept a person from receiving the gift of salvation, but whatever order Jesus used to communicate the gospel He was first concerned about confronting sin.

Jesus challenged the potential disciple to consider the cost of following Him. Jesus never hid the truth that suffering and trials would be the consequences for following Him (Lk. 9:57-62). Manipulation was never a method used in evangelism when Jesus challenged people to be saved.

Jesus called for genuine faith in Him for salvation. This faith encompassed a turning from sin (repentance) and self-righteousness to complete trust in Him (Jn. 2:23-25; 8:30-33; 12:42-43; Phil. 3:3-9)

Assignment:

Write an evangelistic letter to a relative, friend, co-worker, or neighbor you have never witnessed to before. Turn in your letter next week for critique. This letter will be considered your first draft with your final draft being turned in a week before class ends. Under requirements I said that this assignment will be turned in at the last day of class but due to the final being on the last day I decided to have you turn it in on the week before class ends (Dec. 8th).

EVANGELISTIC INTERVIEW ASSIGNMENT PAGE

*Interview 4 people asking them the following questions:

1. Do you believe that God exists? Why?
2. Do you believe there is evil in the world? Why?
3. What do you believe about Jesus Christ?
4. Do you believe in life after death? Where will you go when you die? Why do you believe this?
5. Are you interested in knowing what the Bible teaches?

The Existence of God – Gen. 1:1; Ps. 19:1-6; 97:6; Acts 14:14-17; 17:22-31; Rom. 1:18-23;

The Reality of Evil – Job 15:14-16; Jer. 17:9; Matt. 15:18-20; Rom. 1:18-32; 3:10-18;

Who is Jesus Christ – Matt. 1:20-23; Col. 2:9; 1 Jn. 4:15; 1 Cor. 15:3-4; Jn. 14:6; Acts 4:12; Rom. 10:9-13;

Life after Death – Jn. 8:21-24; Heb. 9:27-28; Rom. 6:23;

The Emptiness of Works Righteousness – Is. 64:6; Rom. 3:19-20; 4:1-8; Jn. 6:28-29; Phil. 3:1-9;

Assignment:

Write a summary of each person you interviewed sharing the response each person had to the questions.

Due Date: