

12

DISCIPLES
CAMPAIGN



12 Disciples Campaign

**By
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Cassettes to accompany this resource can be purchased by calling 1-804-582-2169, Fax 1-804-582-2575 or emailing eltowns@liberty.edu. Tapes are \$2.00 each plus \$4.00 S+H. (4 TAPES ARE AVAILABLE).

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PROMOTIONAL MATERIALS

Promotional materials are not available for this evangelistic campaign. Please review other online resource packets from Dr. Elmer Towns, i.e., *Second Friend Day*, for examples of promotional information that may be adapted for reproduction for use in your church, etc.

TAPES

Four audiocassette tapes are offered with this campaign and can be purchased by calling: 1-804-582-2169. Cost per set is \$8.00 plus \$4.00 S+H.



Dear Friends,

I suggested the Friend Day outreach program to several of my students and they successfully used the idea. Then I compiled the idea into a Resource Packet. Two years later over 5,000 churches had great results in reaching friends through the program.

In 1972, as Sunday school superintendent of Thomas Road Baptist Church, Lynchburg, Virginia, I created the 12 Disciples Campaign that caused our attendance to jump from 4,300 to over 6,100.

The idea was developed into a commercial Sunday school campaign and thousands of churches have used the program. The success of that program led to 12 DISCIPLES.

12 DISCIPLES involves motivational lessons—people want to hear about how other people served Christ. They can learn discipleship from the 12 disciples. 12 DISCIPLES has many exciting ideas that will help teachers communicate truths. But, most importantly, 12 DISCIPLES uses the outreach principles of church growth.

12 DISCIPLES could be the most exciting program of evangelism you have ever used. May God use it to reach many for Christ.

Sincerely yours in Christ,

Elmer L. Towns

INTRODUCTION**

12 Disciples is an evangelistic thrust that should be staged in the spring or fall because more people are inclined to attend church in the spring or the fall. This is following the law of the harvest, "reaching people when they are reachable - winning the winnable. "Sunday School attendance usually peaks in the spring and fall, then declines in the winter and summer (the Law of the Two-humped Camel).

PURPOSE - You (Pastor), your staff and every member of your church must see this campaign as a God-given opportunity to reach many people in your area and to lead them to Christ.

PLANNING - Each and every procedure outlined in this manual should be implemented if your campaign is to be successful. Plan your work and work your plan. If any one aspect of preparation fails, the overall campaign has been hindered.

PERSPIRATION (work) - Every pastor, staff member, and layman must be wholly involved in this campaign. The most important part of the campaign is for each individual in the congregation to invite his (F.R.A.N.s) Friends, Relatives, Associates, and Neighbors, to Sunday School. As you are well aware, this takes persistence and faithfulness! Work to campaign or the campaign will not work.

PRAYER - Only God's power can break the hearts of the lost and of lukewarm Christians. Let us approach 12 Disciples together, believing that God can will do the impossible. Special times of prayer should be set up prior to and during the campaign.

A Teacher Resource Packet with Everything You Need for Successful Teaching

What is a Teacher Resource Packet?

A Teacher Resource Packet is a source of information, instructions and helps for the teacher in meeting adult teaching requirements in all situations.

What teaching tools are available to make your job easier?

The Teacher Resource Packet is designed to help teachers prepare and present lessons effectively. This is accomplished through the principle of cross-pollination of information. The following sources will cross-pollinate and give the teacher a varied background for each lesson:

CASSETTES: The four audiocassettes present the lesson and material not included in the textbook or lessons plans. They can be purchased by calling 1-804-582-2169, Fax 1-804-582-2575 or emailing eltowns@liberty.edu. Tapes are \$2.00 each plus \$4.00 S+H.

TEACHER LESSON PLANS. The third body of information provides the lesson plans used by the teacher as a preparation guide for teaching the lesson.

TRANSPARENCIES: The overhead projector is an effective tool for adult instruction in presenting the lesson outline, charts and illustrations.

STUDENT HANDOUT SHEETS. These serve as a take home study guide for students and involves them in Bible study and reinforces the lesson.

How to prepare to teach the lesson

Have definite times for prayer and study. There is no substitute for prayer in preparation for Christian teaching. We are urged to pray. In 1 Thessalonians 5:17, the apostle Paul commands believers to "Pray without ceasing." Also, we are commanded to study the Word of God. In 2 Timothy 2:15, we are told to "Study to show thyself approved unto God." As you plan to prepare your lesson, certain hours should be set aside during the week for prayer, Bible study and lesson preparation. Feed upon the Word daily during the week. You receive more spiritual food during daily sittings rather than at one big meal at a single sitting. As you faithfully pray and meditate upon the Word during the week, your Teacher, the Holy Spirit, will "teach you in all things" (John 14:26) and prepare you for teaching the lesson with confidence.

How to study the lesson

Teaching preparation involves a systematic approach to studying. The first step in getting ready to teach a lesson is to personalize your lesson plan. Begin by surveying the lesson plan. While observing the topics and Scripture references, read the Scriptures to get a feel for the central truth and principles involved. Next with the lesson plan in view, listen to the cassette tape for additional information and ideas. Record these thoughts and ideas in the margin or Notes section of the lesson plan. Next with the lesson plan before you, read the corresponding chapter in the textbook to receive an even broader picture of the lesson. Make comments in the lesson plan margin as you read the textbook. At this point you should review the transparency and decide where you will use it in the lesson. Make a notation of this in the margin. Next, make a copy of the student handout sheet for your use. Look up the answers in the Scriptures and complete the student handout sheet.

How to teach the lesson

Lesson results depend a great deal upon the spirit and method of opening the class session and introducing the lesson. You should begin by creating interest in the lesson. This can be done in the following ways: relating the last lesson to this lesson; establishing the learner's level of interest and need for the lesson; approach by a contemporary story, object lesson, picture study, drama (monologue, dialog, playlet on theme) on the theme of the lesson; asking questions to arouse interest and to simulate thinking; and, finally, presenting a leading thought to simulate interest in what is to follow. Also, the lesson can be introduced by the use of a verbal or visual illustration.

How to present the lesson

Having introduced the lesson, follow the lesson as planned and outlined during lesson preparation. As you present the lesson, keep in mind that your teaching is not effective unless someone learns.

Use life-related illustrations

Illustrations to explain Bible concepts ideally should come from the life and experience of your class. Relate the lesson to life: i.e., needs, desires, problems, tribulations, tests, trials and suffering, as well as achievements, answered prayers, successful living, growth, victory over sins and temptation. Little is gained from teaching if it does not relate to life. While presenting the lesson, incorporate questions, visuals, and planned application that directs the students' thoughts to the meaning of the lesson for their personal lives. Appropriate illustrations will reinforce the lesson or clarify a thought or topic. Jesus used many illustrations (visual and verbal) in teaching His disciples, If an anecdote was used in the opening of the lesson this illustration may be woven into the entire teaching period and re-used at the close of the lesson.

Participation and method of teaching

Vary your method of presentation by planning your lesson to include different methods, such as lecture, questions and answers, open discussion, discussion groups (buzz groups).

Use interactive methods

Interactive methods are both active (they require the learner to do something) and thought provoking (the learner is encouraged to evaluate ideas in-depth). Interactive learning usually gets students more involved in thinking than do passive methods. Question/answer is an excellent technique to secure involvement. Encourage students to think with questions "Why?" and "What do you think?"

Use visual methods

Allow the students to "see" what you are saying -- this reinforces the learning process. Chalkboards, overhead transparencies, film strips, maps, charts, pictures and objects all add visual impact to your presentation.

How to summarize the lesson

Your lesson should include a summary in which you summarize the major points by emphasizing the basic facts and the central truths of the lesson.

How to apply the lesson

Take time to point out the practical lesson taught and the final application that should be made; show how the lesson can be demonstrated at home, at work, at school and in the community. Applying the truth is when you the teacher, get your class members to express in daily living the truths you have taught them. With constant emphasis on the application as well as the presentation of facts, your students will learn and will make application of the lesson to their choice of conduct, course of action, attitudes, and spiritual walk.

How to prepare for the next lesson

You will want your class to come back enthusiastically. This can be encouraged through some startling statement or striking question to arouse curiosity and interest in the next lesson. Finish your class period with a climax to cause the entire class to look forward to the next session.

How to use the student handout sheet

Your Teacher Resource Packet contains a handout sheet for each lesson. Make copies of this sheet for each member. Pass these out to your students at the end of the class period and suggest that they fill them in during the week and bring them back for use at the next class.

Preparation for 12 DISCIPLES Campaign**

Things to do prior to the start of the campaign:

- 10 weeks—Pastor selects a person or persons to be responsible for designing, printing and distributing the promotional material, posters, handbills and mailers.
- 8 weeks—Select printing needs, take your promotional material to print shop. Sunday school secretary: order the certificates of completion, commitment cards, and attendance forms as needed.
- 6 weeks—Layout the campaign plans, and F.R.A.N.gelism follow-up plans. Submit budget needs. Pastor meets with the entire Sunday school staff and explains, with enthusiasm, plans and dates for the upcoming campaign.
- 4 weeks—Pastor announces in Sunday school and church (again with enthusiasm) the 12 DISCIPLES campaign "Learning Discipleship from the Twelve." Pass out to your congregation the handbills for distribution to invite people to the campaign. Set up radio and newspaper advertisements.
- 2 weeks—Have posters displayed this Sunday. Mailers are sent out to individuals. Handbills are placed in church bulletins.
- 1 week—Pastor meets with staff, DCE, SS Supt., SS teachers and workers to review the campaign plans and ensure promotional materials are ready. Follow-up telephone calls to friends and relatives who received mailers. Newspaper advertisement begins. Pass out and collect commitment cards.

See the 12 week calendar at the end of this section

INTRODUCTION SUNDAY

One week before beginning

Date _____

1. Have the first week posters placed throughout the church so the people will be inquisitive about 12 DISCIPLES.
2. Announce 12 DISCIPLES and generate excitement. Use the theme "Learning discipleship from the 12 disciples." Stress that the campaign will be a time of learning new principles, as well as reaching new people for Christ.

3. The pastor should invite a friend to attend Sunday school on the fifth week, Discipleship-Sunday. He should get a letter indicating the friend will be present. He will then show the letter to the congregation on Andrew Sunday, the First Sunday.

Midweek Service

1. Have special prayer for the upcoming 12 DISCIPLESHIP campaign. Pray specifically for lost F.R.A.N.s (Friend, Relative, Associate and Neighbor).
2. Give an overview of the strategy for reaching people during the next few weeks (see week one to week six).

FIRST WEEK - ANDREW SUNDAY

Date _____

1. Point out the posters. Get people excited about 12 DISCIPLES.
2. The pastor is the spiritual leader who will make or break 12 DISCIPLES. He should have already invited a prospect to attend during the DISCIPLE Day. This Sunday he should hold up his 12 DISCIPLES card and read the letter from his visitor. It would be well for the pastor to bring a community leader as his friend. This does two things. First, the pastor is leading the church in evangelism on the first Sunday of 12 DISCIPLES. Second, it shows the pastor can influence community leaders. Third, it creates momentum and credibility in the campaign. The pastor should post the letter and card on a special 12 DISCIPLES bulletin board in the church foyer. The congregation will gain confidence in the campaign when they see the pastor has a visitor who has committed himself in writing.
3. Make announcements that all will be asked to turn in a 12 DISCIPLES card on the fourth Sunday of the campaign, Nathanael Sunday. Ask the people to begin praying by name for their Friends, Relatives, Associates, and Neighbors. Every person in the church is asked to be a disciple and is asked to use discipleship evangelism to network friends to the gospel by inviting them to church.
4. Distribute 12 DISCIPLES cards for people to sign tip their F.R.A.N.s.
5. Encourage the members to place 12 DISCIPLES posters or flyers on community bulletin boards, windows of businesses, and everywhere possible. Have ushers stationed at the doors after the service to hand out posters and flyers.
6. Have special prayer for 12 DISCIPLES evangelistic thrust. Encourage members to begin praying daily for the salvation of their F.R.A.N.s.
7. Preach/teach the lesson on Andrew. Some pastors will preach the lessons on Andrew who brought his brother to Christ. Other churches will use the lesson in the Sunday school classes
8. Use 12 DISCIPLES bulletin inserts.

Midweek Service

1. Have special prayer for upcoming 12 DISCIPLES evangelistic thrust. Pray specifically for lost F.R.A.N.s.
2. Remind the church board or deacons to have 12 DISCIPLES cards signed for Sunday. They report in church on Sunday.

SECOND WEEK - JOHN SUNDAY

Date _____

1. Have board members or deacons church lay leaders) come to the front of the church and read the names on their 12 DISCIPLES cards. Each should indicate if the prospect is a Friend,

Relative, Associate or Neighbor. Post the 12 DISCIPLES cards on a special bulletin board so all can see and become excited about the project.

2. Hand 12 DISCIPLES cards to everyone and ask them to sign up prospective Friends, Relatives, Associates and Neighbors. Tell them to bring the cards back in two weeks. Challenge them to reach their unsaved F.R.A.N.s.
3. The pastor should have a second 12 DISCIPLES card with the name of a second friend he has invited. In this way he joins board members or deacons as a leader in DISCIPLE.
4. Use 12 DISCIPLES bulletin inserts.
5. Have special prayer for 12 DISCIPLES evangelistic thrust.
6. Preach/teach lesson two on John.

Midweek Service

1. Have special prayer for 12 DISCIPLES evangelistic thrust. Especially receive requests of names of those who will be attending on Sunday Five.
2. Remind Sunday school teachers to have their 12 DISCIPLES card signed for Sunday. Encourage them to have as many names as possible ready to read in church on Sunday morning.

Before next Sunday

1. Decorate all classrooms with the theme of discipleship.
2. Sunday school superintendent should phone all Sunday school workers to make sure that their 12 DISCIPLES cards have been signed and they are ready to report in the morning service.

THIRD WEEK - PHILIP SUNDAY

Date _____

1. Have all Sunday school teachers and workers come to the front of the church auditorium and read the names of those on their 12 DISCIPLES cards. They should indicate if their prospect is a Friend, Relative, Associate or Neighbor. Then the card should be posted on the special bulletin board so that all can see the results and become excited about the prospects who will be reached for Christ.
2. The pastor should have a third friend who has signed a 12 DISCIPLES card. He further demonstrates leadership and identifies with the Sunday school workers.
3. Pass out 12 DISCIPLES cards to everyone and again remind all to get the cards filled out by a prospect before next Sunday. Even though the people have received cards on the previous weeks, make sure they get another card each week. This will help them become accountable in DISCIPLE.
4. Use 12 DISCIPLES bulletin inserts.
5. Have special prayer for 12 DISCIPLES evangelistic thrust.
6. Preach/teach the Sunday school lesson on Philip. He was faithful in reaching a friend for Jesus Christ.
7. Preach/teach lesson two on John.

Midweek Service

1. Have special prayer for 12 DISCIPLES evangelistic thrust. Especially receive requests of names of those who will be attending on Sunday Five.

2. Remind Sunday school teachers to have their 12 DISCIPLES card signed for Sunday. Encourage them to have as many names as possible ready to read in church on Sunday morning.

Before next Sunday

1. Decorate all classrooms with the theme of discipleship.
2. Sunday school superintendent should phone all Sunday school workers to make sure that their 12 DISCIPLES cards have been signed and they are ready to report in the morning service.

FOURTH WEEK - NATHANAEL SUNDAY

Date _____

1. Collect 12 DISCIPLES cards from everyone in the church. If the church is small, perhaps each person can share the names of those who have made a commitment to attend. In small churches, it is possible that more than one person will know the prospects that will be attending. They can then pray better for those they know.
2. Post the 12 DISCIPLES cards on the bulletin board in the church lobby. The names on the cards become a prospect list to phone, mail and visit during the week.
3. The pastor should read the name of the fourth friend that he has coming. As a leader, the pastor should have four visitors who will be his friends and stand up with him. This is his special way of leading the congregation and motivating everyone to reach more for ' Jesus Christ. Explain that the following Sunday will be a great attendance, but that they are not merely trying to break records, but to reach their friends for Jesus Christ.
4. Use 12 DISCIPLES bulletin inserts.
5. Encourage members to pray for their special prospects who will be attending the following Sunday.
6. Preach/teach the Sunday school lesson on Nathanael. He was the sincere disciple who came to Jesus.

Monday

1. Mail a postcard to church members reminding them to contact their prospects to reaffirm that they will attend the following Sunday morning.

Midweek Service

1. Encourage all of the members to remind their prospects to be in church the following Sunday morning.
2. Have special prayer for individuals who will be attending the following Sunday morning. Spend time in prayer for the preaching of the gospel so that people will come to know Christ.

Remainder of the week

1. The pastor should phone each board member and remind him to contact his friend on Saturday evening or Sunday morning. The Sunday school superintendent should phone each teacher regarding his responsibility, and in turn each teacher should contact each class member.

FIFTH WEEK - DISCIPLESHIP SUNDAY

Date _____

1. Use 12 DISCIPLES bulletin day covers.

2. Each member and visitor should wear a nametag on Discipleship Sunday. Have host/hostess tables at each of the main entrances into the church. Ushers should direct all people to a table where they can receive a nametag.
3. Preach/teach the lesson on Peter.
4. Perhaps there can be special refreshments (coffee and doughnuts) between Sunday school and church. Some churches will have a special receiving line where people will. Have opportunity to meet the pastor, Sunday school teacher, or other church leaders.

Sunday afternoon

The Law of the Harvest states, "Reach the reachable while they are reachable." This means that after a person has attended the church on Sunday morning, his heart should be soft toward God. He has thought about his relationship to God. Therefore, since the seed of the gospel has been planted in his heart, you should immediately contact him on Sunday by phone and a letter. "Win the winnable while they are winnable."

The Law of Three Hearings: Research indicates that most people who receive Christ and remain in the church usually have attended a church 3.4 times before they received the Lord. Therefore, it is imperative that the local church does everything it can to get those who attended on Discipleship Day to come back a second and third time. Usually during the second or third visit the person will receive the Lord as Savior, and become a "bonded" member of the church.

The Law of Seven Touches: Research indicates that those churches that reach out and touch a visitor seven times after he has come to the church will usually be successful in getting that visitor make a commitment to Christ. Therefore, F.R.A.N.gelism Follow-up will be used this week, designed to reach out and touch every visitor seven times. These seven touches will involve phone calls, letters, visits, and follow-up contacts. Follow the Law of Seven Touches for successful conversion of the friends who have visited the church on Discipleship Sunday.

The Seven Touches of F.R.A.N.gelism Follow-up

1. The pastor or a special committee will phone every visitor who attended the morning service. The phone call should follow the outline and include all three items.
 - "Hello, my name is_____. I am calling from the church to thank you for attending. Our church is here to help you and to be your friend. If you have any spiritual need, please let us know and we will try to help you. If you have any family members in the hospital, or any who need counsel or who need help in any way, our pastor and church family are here to help you."
 - The second item you will want to offer to the visitors in your phone call will be a DISCIPLE Packet. Example:
"I would like to visit you this week and bring you an DISCIPLE Packet. This packet includes a Bible, and it is free to you. You ought to have a copy of God's Word in your home where you can refer to it in a time of need. If you don't understand how to read the Bible, I would like to bring you a second item in our DISCIPLE Packet, it's a daily devotional book. This book has a prayer that you can pray each day if you don't know how to pray, and a few words of explanation about the Bible. The third thing I would like to bring you is a comic book. I know that children love to read comic books and they ought to read this one, because it's about Jesus and the Bible. They will probably read it several times and it will influence them in a positive way- The next thing I would like to

bring you is a book that explains what our church believes. You can't know all about our church in one visit. This book will help you know what we believe and will answer many of your questions. Also, we would like to bring you a record and/or cassette of Christian music. Sometimes when things get hectic around the house, you can play Christian music and God can minister to you through it. Finally, I would like to bring you a sermon from our pastor on a cassette entitled "The State of the Church." It is similar in form to the United States President's message called "The State of the Union." Since you visited our church, you might not know what we are planning and what is important to us. This sermon can be played in your car on the way to work, and you will hear what is important to us as a church and what we plan to do for God"

You have made a contact with this person and offered him your friendship and a DISCIPLE Packet. Be careful not to ask any questions that can be answered, "No"! Don't ask him to come back next Sunday—assume it. Don't ask if he enjoyed the church—assume that God spoke to him. This is an act of faith. Now announce:

"Someone will call you on Tuesday to make an appointment for me to come by and visit you. I will not drop by unannounced."

About half the people you talk by phone will tell you that a visit in their home is not necessary. Some who have visited the church are members elsewhere. They do not intend to come back. They only visited because their friends invited them. Your phone survey on Sunday afternoon should have a 50 percent success factor.

2. A letter of friendship and appreciation should be mailed out on Sunday afternoon (so it can be delivered in the home the first of the week) to each of the friends who visited the church service. See form letter A.

Sunday (During evening worship hour)

1. Pass out thank you cards for the members to mail to each friend who visited the church that morning.
2. Remind the members to phone their friends on Monday or Tuesday evening to express appreciation for taking time to visit in the church on Discipleship Sunday.
3. Encourage members to pray for their F.R.A.N.s.

Tuesday

1. The secretary will phone each of the visitors who came on the previous Sunday and make an appointment for the pastor or a follow-up committee member to visit them. See form letter B.
2. The secretary will send a letter to confirm each of the appointments she has made for the pastor or a committee member. This letter should be delivered by the middle of the week. Even if the letter is delivered after the visit is made, it is another contact from the church.
3. The secretary will send a letter to those who will not allow the secretary to make an appointment for the pastor or a committee member to visit in the home. See form letter C.
4. If the members have not already phoned their friends to thank them for attending the previous Sunday service, they should do so this evening.

Wednesday

1. Have special prayer for all those who attended church the previous Sunday. These people should be prayed for individually.
2. Have stationery, envelopes, and pencils available for everyone to write to friends during the service. Set aside approximately fifteen minutes to give people opportunity to write a letter to their friends who visited on Discipleship Day. Have tables available with stamps, stationery, and envelopes—but especially have the names and addresses of all that have attended. Some will want to write to more than one person, or even to someone that they knew who attended, but was not the friend that they brought.

Remainder of the week

1. The pastor or a follow-up committee member should make a visit in the home for which the secretary has made an appointment.
2. After the pastor and/or follow-up committee member has made a visit in the home, they should write a letter commenting on subjects they discussed during their visit. This letter should reach the home by the end of the week.

Saturday evening

1. Have someone make a friendly ten-second phone call to each visitor who came to the church on the previous Sunday. This call is outlined under contact seven in the F.R.A.N.gelism Follow-up located in the back of the planning section.

SIXTH WEEK - JAMES SUNDAY

Date _____

Sunday

1. Use 12 DISCIPLES bulletin covers.
2. Have host and hostess at reception tables to meet everyone who visits the first time and those who visit a second time. Everyone should have a nametag.
3. Preach/teach the lesson on James. He is a disciple who was quietly working to serve the Lord. This week everyone should be involved in the work of the DISCIPLES 12 campaign.

Sunday afternoon

1. Some people visited on Discipleship Day but did not come back the second week. These are called dropouts. These people should be identified and placed on a special list. Use the following procedure on dropouts.
 - a. A letter is mailed on Sunday afternoon from the pastor indicating he missed them in church.
 - b. The pastor or member of the follow-up committee should be assigned their name and phone number to be contacted on Sunday afternoon or Monday.
 - c. The person who originally invited the dropout to church should be notified that they did not return a second time. If there is a reason they did not return the second Sunday, their name should be dropped from the list. If not, the person who invited them and the pastor and follow-up committee should endeavor to get them back in church.

Wednesday

1. Encourage members to invite additional friends for 12 DISCIPLES campaign.
2. Have special prayer for people who have visited the church, and for others who will visit the church.

3. There should be special prayer for those who visited on Disciple Day but did not come back the second time. There may be a reason these did not attend a second time: such as, they are members elsewhere or they came a long distance.
4. Set aside some time in prayer meeting for certain people to write the dropouts (did not return a second time) a special letter telling them that they were missed.
5. Each of the dropouts should be assigned to the follow-up committee to be contacted by phone.

Saturday evening

1. Make a ten-second phone call to each visitor who came on the previous Sunday and all dropouts, who were in church on Discipleship Day.

SEVENTH WEEK - SIMON SUNDAY

Date _____

Sunday (During the morning worship hour)

1. Use 12 DISCIPLES bulletin covers.
2. Remember the Law of the Three Hearings. This should be the third week that visitors have attended the church. In faith, expect them to visit the church and get saved. They have been contacted and the church has prayed for them. Trust God to work in their hearts so they will make a decision for Jesus Christ.
3. Have host and hostess tables in the foyer. Make sure that every member and visitor has a nametag so they are greeted in a friendly manner.
4. Preach/teach lesson on Simon Sunday. Make sure that the gospel is preached clearly and that an invitation is given for people to receive Christ.

EIGHTH WEEK THROUGH TWELFTH WEEK

Date _____

1. Apply the principles of reaching F.R.A.N.s that has been used in the previous eight weeks. These people should be identified and contacted with a view of getting them in the church.
2. Use the principles of F.R.A.N.gelism Follow-up to touch each visitor seven times. 12 DISCIPLES is more than a big attendance day. It is an ongoing DISCIPLE program with an evangelistic thrust. Each week attempt to contact every visitor seven times.
3. Continue to advertise the content of the lessons. Many will continue to attend the church because they enjoy the lessons and they are learning about people -- the 12 disciples.
4. F.R.A.N.gelism is a program of soulwinning and evangelism that can be used to train church members in evangelism and discipleship.

**When this program was originally available, a discipleship bracelet was offered as a part of the promotion. This bracelet is no longer available through known resources.

FORM LETTER A

Dear _____,

Enjoyed having you visit our church in the morning services and talking with you by phone this afternoon. I trust the Sunday School lesson/sermon on the 12 disciples was a blessing and an

inspiration to you. Thank you for taking the time to be a part of our Disciples 12 Day service and allowing us to honor you in this simple way.

During this Disciples campaign, I want to be your friend and to help you spiritually.

I am excited over the prospect of visiting with you in your home. As I mentioned to you when I phoned, my secretary will be calling early in the week to arrange a convenient time for my visit. I am looking forward to our getting to know each other better and to sharing with you the many ministries of our church.

If I or the church staff and family can assist you in any way, please do not hesitate to call upon us. We are here to serve you, and it will be our delight to do so.

Again, thank you for visiting and worshipping with us this morning. We wanted to make this a special Disciples day for you, and you have made it a special day for us.

Sincerely,

Pastor

FORM LETTER B

Dear _____,

This letter is pursuant to our telephone conversation of _____. Pastor _____ is excited about visiting you in your home on _____ (day) _____. As we arranged, he will be coming between _____ (time) _____ and _____ (time) _____. If you have any questions, he will be more than happy to try and answer them for you. Thank you for being a part of our DISCIPLES 12 day. I look forward to meeting you. If I as church secretary can help you or answer any questions, please contact me. I appreciate your being here and trust the services met some need in your life.

Sincerely,

Secretary

FORM LETTER C

Dear _____,

I am very sorry my secretary could not arrange a time when I could visit with you in your home. I have taken the liberty of sending you some information about the church, which I trust will

enable you to become better, acquainted with us. Certainly you should have any questions, please feel free to contact me, the church office or any of our members at any time.

I want to be your friend and to help you spiritually. In the future, if I can assist you in any way, please do not hesitate to call upon me. My desire and that of our church is to serve you in any way possible.

Again, I want to thank you for visiting and worshipping with us this past Sunday morning. Please come again very soon.

Sincerely,

Pastor

PLANNING DISCIPLES 12 CAMPAIGN

Introduction Sunday through Sixth Week

Month	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Introduction Sunday Announce "Disciples 12" Campaign Point out posters Pass out Disciples 12 bulletins Ask members for commitment Members contact F.R.A.N. during week 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pastor invites a F.R.A.N. Meet with staff, deacons, lay leaders, SS workers Discuss campaign plan Make funding arrangements Review F.R.A.N.gelism follow-up plans Identify DISCIPLES packet items 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Insure promotional material ready 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review campaign plan Make preparation for 1st Sunday Special DISCIPLES 12 prayer Members contact F.R.A.N.s 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SS Teachers contact members 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Make up commitment envelopes (Commitment card, Let's Take Inventory, a Friendly Contract) Decorate classrooms 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Meet with SS Supt., teachers & workers Make preparations for 1st Sunday
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use Disciples 12 bulletins Point out posters Pass out commitment envelopes Pastor read first letter Special DISCIPLES 12 campaign offering Teach Lesson One Pass out Posters & Flyers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pastor contact Board Members/Deacons Pastor contact Layleaders Pastor contact DCE/SS Supt. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pastor provide progress report Encourage Deacons Special DISCIPLES 12 prayer Members contact F.R.A.N.s 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prepare bulletin board Post Pastor's First Letter Place posters in church Bulletins ready for 2nd Sunday 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Make up commitment envelopes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pastor contact Deacons SS Supt. Contact members Youth Dept pass out flyers
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use DISCIPLES 12 bulletins Point out Posters Pastor reads second letter Deacons read letters Pass out commitment envelopes Special DISCIPLES prayer Teach Lesson Two Pass out posters & flyers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Post Pastor's second letter Post Deacons' letters Pastor contact DCE/SS Supt. Mail post cards to members 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DISCIPLES 12 progress report Encourage members to sign up prospective F.R.A.N.s Have Special Evangelistic Prayer 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Place posters in church Bulletins ready for 3rd Sunday 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pastor contact F.R.A.N Deacons contact F.R.A.N SS Supt. contact SS teachers SS teachers contact class members
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use DISCIPLES 12 bulletins Pastor reads third letter SS teachers read letters Pass out commitment envelopes Pass out Book Markers Teach Lesson Three Pass out posters & flyers Pass out Discipleship Sunday flyers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Post Pastor's third letter Post SS Teachers' letters Mail post cards to members 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SS Supt. Contact SS teachers Make discipleship Sunday ad Reserve newspaper ad space Contact local radio station 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Encourage members to contact F.R.A.N.s Special prayer for prospects 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Place posters in church Bulletins ready for 4th Sunday 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Teachers contact members 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Members phone F.R.A.N.s Preparation for Discipleship Sunday
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use DISCIPLES 12 bulletins Pastor reads fourth letter Collect members DISCIPLES 12 contracts Pass out commitment envelopes Post DISCIPLES 12 contracts on bulletin board Special evangelistic prayer Teach Lesson Four Pass out posters & flyers Pass out Discipleship Sunday flyers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Post Pastor's fourth letter Mail post cards to members Pastor contact DCE/SS Supt. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prepare DISCIPLES PACKET 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mail letters to church members Challenge members Special Evangelistic Prayer 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pastor phone Board members, Deacons, SS Supt. SS Supt. contact SS teachers SS teachers contact class members Bulletins & posters ready for Discipleship Sunday 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Decorate church with Discipleship Sunday theme SS Supt. contact SS teachers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prepare for Discipleship Sunday Set up Host/Hostess tables Supply of name tags Prepare refreshments Church members contact F.R.A.N.s SS teachers contact members Youth pass out Discipleship Sunday flyers
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discipleship Sunday Use Discipleship Sunday bulletins Host/Hostess in place Use name tags Fill in visitor's cards Pass out Commitment envelopes Special Evangelistic Prayer Teach Lesson Five Have special refreshments Hand Shakers at all doors Implement F.R.A.N.gelism Follow-up Contact each visitor Pass out "Thank you" cards Write cards during evening service 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Members contact visitors Mail "Thank you" cards 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Secretary contact each visitor 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Special Prayer Meeting (cells) Pray for all visitors by name Stationary, envelopes, pencils available Members write to visitors Keep up on follow-up 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mail letters to visitors Visit homes of visitors Bulletins ready for Sixth Sunday 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pastor review F.R.A.N.gelism follow-up with staff, DCE/SS Supt. Contact visitors and "dropouts"
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use DISCIPLES 12 bulletins Host/Hostess in place Pass out name tags Pass out commitment envelopes Teach Lesson Six Continue F.R.A.N.gelism Follow-up Contact each visitor Pass out "Thank you" cards 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Members contact visitors Identify "dropouts"—special lists Pastor mail letter to "dropouts" 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Secretary contact each visitor 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Special prayer meeting (cells) Pray for all visitors by name Evangelistic prayer Encourage members to invite F.R.A.N.s Dropouts assigned to special follow-up committees Special letter to "dropouts" Stationary, envelopes, pencils Write to visitors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mail letters to visitors Visit homes of visitors Bulletins ready for 7th Sunday 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DCE/SS Supt. meet with SS Workers Review F.R.A.N.gelism follow-up Contact visitors and "dropouts"

PLANNING DISCIPLES 12 CAMPAIGN

Seventh Week through Twelfth Week

Month	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use DISCIPLES 12 bulletins • Host/Hostess in place • Pass out name tags • Pass out commitment envelope • Teach Lesson Seven • Continue F.R.A.N.gelism Follow-up • Contact all visitors • Pass out "Thank you" cards 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Members contact visitors • Identify "dropouts"—special lists • Pastor mail letter to "dropouts" 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Secretary contact each visitor 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review plans for weeks 8-12 • Motivate members for DISCIPLES 12 • Continue to reach F.R.A.N.s • Pray for continuation of DISCIPLES 12 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mail letter to visitors • Visit homes of visitors • Bulletins ready for 8th Sunday 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pastor meets with staff—reviews progress, SS Teachers needs, workers, space, printing, promotion 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contact visitors and "dropouts" • Advertise content of lessons • Youth pass out flyers • Keep up on follow-up
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use DISCIPLES 12 bulletins • Host/Hostess in place • Pass out name tags • Pass out commitment cards • Teach Lesson Eight • Continue F.R.A.N.gelism follow-up • Contact all visitors • Pass out "Thank you" cards 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Members contact visitors • Identify "dropouts"—special lists • Pastor mail letter to "dropouts" 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Secretary contact each visitor 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pastor gives progress report—# of visitors, new converts, and new members • Have testimonial service • Encourage members 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mail letter to visitors • Visit homes of visitors • Bulletins ready for 9th Sunday 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have a picnic or fellowship dinner for church staff, SS teachers, and all DISCIPLES 12 workers • Pastor express appreciation, give progress report, provide vision and motivation
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use DISCIPLES 12 bulletins • Host/Hostess in place • Pass out name tags • Pass out commitment envelopes • Teach Lesson Nine • Continue F.R.A.N.gelism follow-up • Contact all visitors • Pass out "Thank you" cards 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Members contact visitors • Identify "dropouts"—special lists • Pastor mail letter to "dropouts" 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Secretary contact each visitor 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Special thanksgiving prayer for: new converts and church members • Encourage DISCIPLES 12 workers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mail letter to visitors • Visit homes of visitors • Bulletins ready for 10th Sunday 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DCE/SS Supt. meet with SS Teachers, review plans, progress and needs • Contact visitors and "dropouts"
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use DISCIPLES 12 bulletins • Host/Hostess in place • Pass out name tags • Pass out commitment envelopes • Teach Lesson Ten • Continue F.R.A.N.gelism follow-up • Contact all visitors • Pass out "Thank you" cards 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Members contact visitors • Identify "dropouts"—special lists • Pastor mail letter to "dropouts" 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Secretary contact each visitor • Special offering envelopes ready 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Special prayer for church staff, DCE/SS Supt. SS teachers, DISCIPLES 12 workers by name 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mail letter to visitors • Visit homes of visitors • Bulletins ready for 11th Sunday 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SS Supt. contact SS teachers • SS Teachers contact members • Pass out flyers
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use DISCIPLES 12 bulletins • Host/Hostess in place • Pass out name tags • Pass out commitment envelopes • Teach Lesson Eleven • Continue F.R.A.N.gelism follow-up • Contact all visitors • Pass out "Thank you" cards 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Members contact visitors • Identify "dropouts"—special lists • Pastor mail letter to "dropouts" 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Secretary contact each visitor 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Special evangelistic prayer meeting • Encourage members to bring lost F.R.A.N.s 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mail letter to visitors • Visit homes of visitors • Bulletins ready for 12th Sunday 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make plans for final Sunday • Prepare for pieces of silver offering • SS teachers contact class members—bring silver for offering
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use DISCIPLES 12 bulletins • Pass out special offering envelopes • Host/Hostess in place • Pass out name tags • Greet all visitors • Special Silver Offering • Teach Lesson Twelve (evangelistic thrust) • Continue F.R.A.N.gelism follow-up • Contact all visitors • Pass out "Thank you" cards • Write cards during evening service 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Special Prayer meeting for new converts and members 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mail letter to visitors • Visit homes of visitors 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pastor prepares overall DISCIPLES 12 progress report for Sunday • Prepare notes of appreciation for all DISCIPLES 12 workers to be given out Sunday

INTRODUCTION -- DISCIPLES 12

I. Course Aim: To define the meaning of the word disciple and to learn discipleship principles by becoming acquainted with the 12 disciples.

II. Course Outline and Lesson Overview

Lesson One: Andrew - The First-called Disciple

The principles of discipleship which Andrew lived and ministered; his faithfulness in using the gifts God gave him; Reaching Friends, Relatives, Associates, and Neighbors for Christ

Lesson Two: John - The Youngest Disciple,

The characteristics of John's youth; how he was transformed into maturity by Jesus; Principles that will mature youth into a loving disciple

Lesson Three: Philip - The Analytical Disciple

The disciple with an analytical character: How God deals with analytical people; the need to include God in our decision-making

Lesson Four: Bartholomew - The Sincere Disciple (Nathaniel) His sincere pursuit of truth; principles of sincerity evident in discipleship; Relationship Evangelism: networking people to the gospel

Lesson Five: Peter - The Primary Disciple

His boldness, zeal, and impetuosity in following Jesus; how Christ changed Peter into a steady, strong, Spirit-controlled disciple

Lesson Six: James - The Quiet Disciple

The characteristics of a quiet, hard-working and faithful disciple; the need to be faithful to God and not self-seeking

Lesson Seven: Simon - The Zealous Disciple

His political background as a "Zealot"; principles and nature of zeal in discipleship

Lesson Eight: Judas Thaddeus - The Misunderstood Disciple

The effects of the betrayal by Judas Iscariot had upon Judas; the effects that a person's name has on his life

Lesson Nine: Matthew - The Tax Collector

Matthew's prompt obedience to Jesus' calling; the principles of obedience, gratitude and overcoming one's past life

Lesson Ten: Thomas - The Doubting Disciple

The nature of doubt in Thomas's life; the causes and pathology of doubt due to unbelief

Lesson Eleven: James the Less - The Unknown Disciple

The characteristics of discipleship; the need to be faithful in the work God has given you; the demands of discipleship

Lesson Twelve: Judas - The Betrayer

The motive and events leading up to Christ's betrayal; Judas's weakness and the principles of evil.

TEACHER LESSON PLAN
LESSON ONE: ANDREW -- THE FIRST-CALLED DISCIPLE

I. OBJECTIVES

- A. To introduce the students to the principles of discipleship by which Andrew lived and ministered through
- B. To motivate pupils to reach for Christ their (F.R.A.N.s) Friends, Relatives, Associates and Neighbors

II. APPROACH

- A. Ask, "Who humanly was responsible for your salvation?" Did a friend or relative bring you to church or share the gospel with you? If it was a layman, he was following the example of Andrew.
- B. Statistics reveal the following influences were responsible for either leading people to receive Christ or join a church.

Advertisement 2%

Pastor 6%

Church visitation team 6%

Friends and relatives 86%

Announce the four above items and ask for a show of hands by the class to determine how members were influenced, Probably friends and neighbors will be highest in class response. Write these figures on the chalkboard.

III. LESSON DEVELOPMENT

- A. Andrew brought his brother, John 1:35-41. Andrew became the first disciple of Christ, then influenced his brother, Peter, to follow Christ. Note the following:
 - 1. Jesus was baptized the previous day (John. 1:35), so Andrew not only was the first to follow Christ, he was following someone who was publicly unknown and untested. Andrew made a courageous decision.
 - 2. Andrew went home with Christ at approximately 4 P.M. (1:39), and talked with Christ into the night. Here he learned that Jesus was the Messiah (1:41.).
 - 3. Because Andrew's decision demanded courage -- and perhaps he struggled to do it -- Andrew helped to make it easy for his brother to come to Christ. The word findeth (1:41) means Andrew had to search for Peter. The word brought implies Peter was not completely willing to come along.
- B. Andrew brought a lad, John 6:8-9. When the great multitude of approximately 5,000 men needed food (Mt. 14:21), Philip analyzed the situation (Jn. 6:5-7), but Andrew did what was normal for him: he brought someone to Jesus.
 - 1. Andrew was not a man of great vision, for he brought a boy's lunch with barley loaves (poor man's grain) and two fish (small), and said, "What are they among so many?" (6:9).
 - 2. When there was a need, Andrew was; (1) present, (2) willing, and (3) involved in doing something about it.
- C. Andrew brought seekers, John 12:20-22. When certain Greeks (Gentiles) came searching for Jesus, they asked, "Sir, we would see Jesus" (12:21).
 - 1. Philip first met the Greeks, then took them to Andrew (12:22), Why Andrew? Because Andrew had the reputation of bringing people to Jesus.

2. If Philip was reluctant or didn't know where Jesus was located, Andrew knew where Jesus was located and was willing to bring them to Him.

IV. DISCIPLESHIP PRINCIPLES/APPLICATION

- A. The "Embryonic Seed" Principle. A disciple will usually want to help others the way someone helped him solve his spiritual struggles. Therefore, he will share with others how he came to Jesus. Andrew had a lifelong desire and track record of bringing people to Christ, probably because he remembered his difficulty in making a decision for salvation.
- B. The "Average Tool" Principle. Most of the greatest accomplishments of a workman are accomplished with his everyday run-of-the-mill tools (hammer, paintbrush, pencil, etc.). So God used an average disciple as a tool. Andrew was never one of the leaders while Christ was lived on earth, nor was he mentioned prominently in the book of Acts. Yet, he was used to reach Peter -- who was a leader.
- C. The "Best Memory" Principle. Andrew probably performed miracles and other "signs of the apostles" (2 Cor. 12:12) that are not recorded in Scripture. The writers remembered and recorded Andrew's bringing people to Jesus because that is what he probably did most often and best. After we have passed on, people will forget much about us, but will probably remember our strengths.
- D. The "Track Record" Principle. When Philip needed to get some visitors to Jesus, he went to the one he knew had brought others to Jesus. A person's past track record is predictive of his future actions. Philip knew Andrew could help him. Andrew knew where Jesus was located and how to get there.
- E. The "Being There" Principle. When there was a crisis, the all other disciples were present, but Andrew found help. When Philip needed to find Jesus, Andrew was there. Andrew was (1) available, (2) willing, and (3) there when needed.

TEACHER LESSON PLAN

LESSON TWO: JOHN -- THE YOUNGEST DISCIPLE

I. OBJECTIVES

- A. To demonstrate the characteristics of youth that were evident in John and how he was transformed into maturity by Jesus Christ
- B. To share the principles that will mature a superficial youth into a loving disciple

II. APPROACH

- A. Ask, "What are the characteristics of youth?" If not mentioned, suggest these answers; (1) superficial thinking -- i.e., acting without considering the results, (2) impulsiveness i.e., doing things for "kicks" or just because you want to, and (3) emotional love without a commitment to relationships.
- B. Apparently John was born in Bethsaida, a poor community, but moved to Capernaum (Mk. 1:29,30). John's father, Zebedee, had a fishing business (Mk. 1:1.9,20), and employed his two sons. Archaeologists found a "pew" in the Capernaum Synagogue with the name "Zebedee," suggesting he was a leader in the community. John became the youngest follower of Christ. Zebedee probably died after John left home, but before

the crucifixion. John took Mary the mother of Jesus to his home (Jn. 19:27). Later, John became pastor of Ephesus, and was exiled to Patmos (Rev. 1:9).

III. LESSON DEVELOPMENT

A. John's Youthful Characteristics

1. Superficial thinking. (a) The matter of James and John's mother asking Jesus for her sons to be on His left and right side in glory (Mt. 20:20ff). They were willingly involved in wanting a place of prominence. (b) Young John outraced older Peter to the tomb but was fearful to enter (Jn. 20:4-6).
2. John's temper. (a) He was nicknamed "Son of thunder" (Mk. 3:17). (b) He saw people casting out demons and forbade them (Lk. 9:49,50). (c) When Jesus was not received by the Samaritans, John said, "Wilt thou that we command fire to come down and consume them? (Lk. 9:54).
3. Emotional love. (a) John was a disciple of love (Jn. 13:23,34,35). (b) John calls himself "the disciple whom Jesus loved" (Jn. 21:7,20). (c) In later life he was known as the apostle of love (1 Jn. 4:7). (d) John was a man who could be trusted (Jn. 19:26,27).

B. John's transformation

1. John learned humility. John never mentions himself by name in his Gospel (1:36). John was probably the disciple with Andrew (15:27). "And ye (John) shall bear witness, because ye have been with me from the beginning (Jn. 1,5:27). Simon Peter followed Jesus, so did another disciple; that disciple was known to the high priest and went in with Jesus into the palace of the high priest (Jn. 18:15). "Sons of Zebedee" (Jn. 21:2-24). "And he that saw it bare record, and his record is true; and he knoweth that he saith true, that ye might believe" (Jn. 19:35). John was the only disciple to be an eyewitness to the crucifixion. The conclusion of John 21:20-24 identifies John.
2. John learned love. John is identified as the disciple who is loved by Christ: John 13:23,25; 19:26; 20:2; 21:7,20.
3. John was promoted to the Inner Three. It was not because he deserved it, but because of his potential (Mt. 17:1), Mount of Transfiguration, Garden of Gethsemane (Mk. 14:33).
4. John was given responsibility to prove himself. (1) John and Peter were sent to prepare for Last Supper (Lk. 22:7-13), (2) The Lord gave young John the responsibility to care for His mother (Jn. 19:25-27).

IV. DISCIPLESHIP PRINCIPLES/APPLICATION

- A. The "Hot Poker" Principle. This is a Phrase to communicate how pastoral leadership is transferred to young pastors. A young disciple becomes like his teacher by assimilation and identification. John leaned on Jesus' breast at the Last Supper (Jn. 13:23-25). John learned to be like Christ by being with Him.
- B. The "Love-Giving" Principle. (Immature or youthful love is described as love receiving.) John wrote the best definition of love.
 1. "Greater love hath no man than this that he lay down his life for his friends" (Jn. 15:13).
 2. "Hereby perceive we the love of God, because he laid down his life for us, and we ought to lay down our lives for the brethren (1 Jn. 3:16).
 3. "Herein is love, not that we love God, but that He loved us, and sent His son to be the propitiation for our sins" (1 Jn. 4:10).

Immaturity seeks a feeling from love or they expect something from it. But Biblical maturity follows the “love-giving” principle.

- C. The -"Forgiving -Corrective" Principle. John made several mistakes as a youth. The forgiveness he received was therapy and gave direction to his life. As an elderly man he was the “the apostle of love.” “My little children, these things write I unto you that ye sin not” (1 Jn. 2:1). “Beloved, let us love one another: for love is of God; and everyone that loveth is born of God and knoweth God” (1 Jn. 4:7).
- D. The Responsibility-Growth” Principle. Not all experiences are growth producing. The secret of spiritual growth is based on understanding the relationship of truth to our experience. “He that saith he abideth in him ought himself also so to walk, even as he walked” (1 Jn. 2:6). “Follow me” (Jn. 21:19).
- E. The “People Before Program” Principle. Jesus began his ministry with individuals, not with programs or by spending time with the multitude. To be influential, a disciple-maker invests his life in individuals. To reach the world, Christ influenced individuals who were “world-conscious” and “world-motivated.”
- F. The “Self-Sacrifice Control” Principle. A person is weak when his emotions control him. He is strong when he controls his emotions. John sought selfish exaltation but had to learn the strength of love by giving to others.
- G. The “Hearer-Seer” Principle. “To be a seer you must be a ‘learner’.” John applied the hot-poker principle and listened. He became the “seer” and saw Christ (1 Jn. 1:1; Rev. 1:9-18).
- H. The “Expectation-Motivation” Principle. God motivates His people by telling them what He expects of them. Christ expected much from -John: “Take care of My Mother.” The expectation by Jesus— beyond John’s past attainment -motivated the young man to excellence.

V. METHODS OF TEACHING AND VISUAL AIDS

A. Methods

1. Participation -- Using the chalkboard list the three characteristics of youth. Discuss how John’s life was transformed and how he outgrew these characteristics and became one of the Inner Three with Jesus.
2. Discussion -- Discuss the reasons why God “believes in you” and accepts you as a person of worth and value. Ask why they believe that love is or is not the strongest force in the world. Explain that no one else will ever love us as much as Jesus Christ does, and the all-out love Christ offers is what changed our lives and what People are looking for.

B. Visual Aids

Chalkboard, Discussion, Lecture, Overhead projector

TEACHER LESSON PLAN

LESSON THREE: PHILIP -- THE ANALYTICAL DISCIPLE

I. OBJECTIVES

- A. To introduce the class to a disciple who was analytical., yet sincerely wanted to know the truth
- B. To show how God deals with analytical people, answers their questions, and builds faith in them

II. APPROACH

A. Write the word Analyze on the chalkboard. Ask the students to name several ways in which Philip analyzed his relationship with Christ and list them on the chalkboard.

B. Write on chalkboard:

Faith----- Repent

Receive Christ-----Salvation

Fact-----Be Good

Keep Law-----Death

Ask students to express their ideas of living by faith and living by fact.

III. LESSON DEVELOPMENT

A. Philip had his friend analyze Jesus Christ, John 1:43-46. Philip was from the same hometown as Andrew and Peter. Nathanael- was not impressed with Jesus (he had a bias against Nazareth, Jesus' hometown). Philip told his friend that Jesus fulfilled the Predictions in the Old Testament. Nathanael complained, "Can any good thing come out of Nazareth?" Philip gave a rational answer (common sense), "Come and see." Philip felt that if his friend came and analyzed Christ, Nathanael would believe.

B. Philip analyzed a problem from facts, not faith, John 6:4-7. Jesus took His disciples into a mountain area near the Sea of Galilee. The multitude (about 5,000) followed and Jesus taught them. It was a long way from a place to find food, so Jesus asked, "Whence shall we buy bread that these may eat?" (Jn. 6:5). He was asking if His disciple had faith to believe He could do a miracle (v. 6). Philip did not answer with faith, but facts: 200 Pennyworth (\$6,400) is not enough for everyone (v. 7). He had estimated that it would take about \$1.28 per person to feed them.

C. Philip finds Jesus, John 12:20-22. Some Greeks came to Philip trying to find Jesus. Philip probably analyzed the situation and went to Andrew. Why? Because Philip reasoned that Andrew knew where Jesus was and how to get there.

D. Philip analyzed the works of Jesus, John 14:8-11. In the Upper Room, Jesus told His disciples how to get to heaven "I am the way, the truth and the life; no man cometh unto the Father, but by me" (Jn. 14:6). This is a clear explanation, but Philip wanted more facts, or a rational explanation. Philip asked, "Shew us the Father and it sufficeth us" (Jn. 14:8). For him, faith was not-- enough. Jesus answered Philip that he could see the Father by the following ways: (1) Seeing Jesus was seeing the Father (Jn. 14:9,10). (2) Hearing Jesus' words was hearing the Father (Jn. 14:10). (3) Jesus' words came from the Father (Jn. 14:11). Jesus gave Philip the type answer he needed to strengthen his faith.

IV. DISCIPLESHIP PRINCIPLES/APPLICATION

A. The "Tailor-Made Need" Principle. The Lord first convicts us concerning our weaknesses. Our needs make us turn to Christ. Then He gives us the healing to cure our hurts.

B. The "Thinking Man's Faith" Principle. God does not ask us to park our analytical minds at the front door of the church. In other words, God does not ask us to express "blind faith," but He gives us a basis for the things He wants us to believe. He invites our questions, answers our questions, and helps us to grow through our questions.

C. The "Leap-into-the-Light" Principle. Faith is not a leap into the dark, where we jump blindly into the arms of God in a mystical leap. Faith is stepping into the light of God's principles (Scripture) and following His rules.

- D. The “Answer-with-Facts” Principle. The Christian life is based on the Bible and proven principles. Feelings will eventually wear out, so we should not anchor our faith on our feelings. The life that follows biblical principles is as eternal as the Bible.
 - E. The “Like-Attracts-Like” Principle In the first chapter of Genesis, God produces each according to its kind and its seed. This principle is usually operative in evangelism. Those who are analytical tend to be able to “reach and win” those who have questions. They answer one another’s questions, and reaffirm one another.
- V. METHODS OF TEACHING AND VISUAL AIDS
- A. Methods
 1. Participation -- Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of facing our problems in an orderly, practical, logical way.
 2. Discussion -- Ask if a Christian’s faith in God and His Son makes any difference in the manner in which he faces his problems? Explain that Christians should become more conscious of trusting God to guide and give them new insights by His Holy Spirit’s work in their minds and hearts.
 - B. Visual Aids
Chalkboard, Discussion, Lecture, Overhead projector

TEACHER LESSON PLAN

LESSON FOUR: BARTHOLOMEW -- THE SINCERE DISCIPLE (NATHANAEL)

- I. OBJECTIVES
 - A. To show that Nathanael was sincere in pursuit of truth
 - B. To survey principles of sincerity that are evident in discipleship
- II. APPROACH
 - A. There are four lists of the 12 disciples (Mt. 10:2-4; Mk.3:16-19; Lk. 6:1.4-16; Acts 1:13), and each list includes Bartholomew- The name Nathanael, is not on the list. Because Bartholomew is paired with Philip, he is identified as Nathanael, the friend of Philip (Jn. 1:42-51).
 - B. Nathanael was from Cana (Jn. 21:2). Perhaps Jesus met Nathanael near Cana, the place of His first miracle (Jn. 2:1.1-). The name Nathanael means, “gift of God.” He is called a “sincere” disciple because he had some sincere doubts about Jesus, and he expressed them.
- III. LESSON DEVELOPMENT
 - A. Searching for a friend. Philip was Nathanael’s friend who went searching for him to tell him about Jesus. Philip found him sitting under his fig tree (Jn. 1:45-48). The fig tree was the place where an Israelite usually went to meditate and was also the symbol of peace.
 - B. Sharing good news with a friend. Philip told how he had found the Messiah predicted by Moses (Dt. 18:15-18). Philip, the analytical disciple, had probably asked enough questions to be sure. He identified him as “Jesus of Nazareth, son of Joseph” (v. 45).
 - C. Stair-stepping a friend to salvation. Stair stepping is influencing a person closer to a salvation decision. Nathanael was an honest seeker of truth, he knew two things about Nazareth: (1) No Old Testament prophet had come out of that region, and (2) the residents of Nazareth poured their garbage in the main street of their town which was the road between Damascus and Egypt. This was the way the people showed their contempt

for the travel that cluttered up their small town. Nazareth had the nickname “City of garbage.” Nathanael wondered how the Messiah could come out of that place.

- D. Answering objections to salvation. Philip gave an analytical answer, “Come and see” (v. 46). He told the sincere, but honestly wrong, friend to come and examine for himself. Jesus had used this phrase with John and Andrew (Jn. 1:39), and Philip was repeating the gospel invitation.
- E. Jesus reveals Himself to the honest seeker. Jesus tells Nathanael that He saw Philip find him under the fig tree. Nathanael realized by this statement that Jesus was omniscient and omnipresent, hence recognized Christ by saying, “Rabbi, thou art the Son of God, thou art the King of Israel” (Jn. 1:49).
- F. God confirms our spiritual decisions. Christ realized Nathanael had doubted His deity but now believed (v. 50). Christ told Nathanael what would happen before it happened, so it would be a confirmation to his faith. He would see Jesus as a ladder between heaven and earth, with angels going up and down upon Christ (Illustration, Jacob’s ladder, Gen. 28:12ff). This means Nathanael would see one of the following: (1) Christ as salvation, (2) Christ at ascension, (3) Christ sending angels to receive dead saints, or (4) Christ at the Second Coming in glory with angels.

IV. DISCIPLESHIP PRINCIPLES/APPLICATION

- A. The “Prejudice Breaking” Principle. The biblical means of overcoming a biased mind is by (1.) taking Christ’s perspective, and (2) examining data with an open mind.
- B. The “Sincere Commitment” Principle. The person must live by the principle of doing right that he knows, yet always be open to the principles of truth.
- C. The “Friendship-Character” Principle. A person’s choice of friends reflects his character. The values, desires and strengths of your friend predict where you are growing with your character.
- D. The “Inner Confirmation” Principle. When the Lord calls, He gives an inner confirmation to that call.
- E. The “Doubt Doorway” Principle. Those who come to faith, come through doubt. If you are sincere you will examine both sides of an issue. To sincerely examine one hand is to doubt the other. All who come to the truth of Christ have examined both sides of life and chosen eternal life (Jn. 14:6).

V. METHODS OF TEACHING AND VISUAL AIDS

- A. Methods
 - 1. Participation -- Write the word SINCERE on chalkboard. Who is sincere? When are people sincere? Describe a Christian who is not sincere. Why is sincerity necessary in salvation?
 - 2. Discussion -- Discuss the principle of “networking” people to the gospel.. Research has proven that F.R.A.N.s are the natural method of soulwinning illustrated in the New Testament (See F.R.A.N.gelism), and explain the effective method of reaching friends for Christ.
- B. Visual Aids
Chalkboard, Discussion, Lecture, Overhead projector

TEACHER LESSON PLAN LESSON FIVE: PETER -- THE PRIMARY DISCIPLE

I. OBJECTIVES

- A. To introduce students to Peter's boldness, fiery zeal, and impetuosity in following Jesus
- B. To analyze and apply to students the principles of discipleship from Peter's life and ministry

II. APPROACH

- A. Ask students what kind of person they think Peter was. Ask if boldness and zeal are traits of leadership.
- B. Ask the students to characterize Peter by naming some of his principles and talents, and list these on the chalkboard. Discuss his leadership abilities.

III. LESSON DEVELOPMENT

A. Background

1. A new name, John 1: 41-42. His original name was Simon (Jn. 1:42), a Gentile modification of the Hebrew name Simeon ("to listen"). Could Peter ever have listened? When Peter was brought (constrained to come) to Jesus (Jn. 1:42), his name was changed to Cephas. Jesus changed his name to "Rock. " The name Cephas is Aramaic, while Peter is Greek, both meaning rock. When Jesus chose a new name, He didn't look in Peter's heart, but between his ears -- because Peter was hardheaded.
2. The name Simon was used to identify the human side of Peter's life. "Simon's house" (Mk. 1:29). "Simon's wife's mother" (Mk. 1:30). Simon's boat and partner (Lk. 5:3,10), Simon slept in garden (Mk. 14:37), Simon goes fishing in a backslidden condition (Jn. 21:1), "Simon, Satan hath desired to have you" (Lk. 22:31). Jesus called the backslider "Simon" (Jn. 21:15). Cornelius was told to send for Simon (Acts 10:5).
3. The name Peter was used when identifying him as a leader. "First, Simon who is called Peter" (Mt. 10:2) "Jesus taketh Peter, James and John and bringeth them up into a Mountain" (Mt. 17:1). "But Peter, standing up with the eleven, lifted tip his voice" (Acts 2:14).
4. Peter a man of Galilee, had the characteristics of Galileans. Josephus described the Galileans: They were ever ready to follow a leader and begin an insurrection.... They were notoriously quick in temper and given to quarreling.... The Galileans have never been destitute of courage.... The Galileans were even more anxious for honor than for gain.... They were quick tempered, impulsive, emotional, easily aroused by an appeal for adventure."
5. Peter was quick to speak/the spokesman for the 12 disciples.
 - "Bid me come to thee" (Mt. 18:21).
 - "How often must we forgive?" (Mt. 18:21).
 - "What will be our reward for leaving all and following you?" (Mt. 19:27).
 - "Why did the fig tree wither? (Mk. 11:21).
 - "Lord to whom shall we go? Thou hast the words of eternal life" (Jn. 6:68).
 - "Thou art the Christ the Son of the Living God" (Mt. 16:18).
 - "I will lay down my life for thy sake" (Jn. 13:37).
 - "He began to curse ... I know not this man" (Mk. 14:71).
6. Peter was usually the first to act and respond to Christ.
Peter drew his sword to defend Christ (Jn. 18:10).

Peter was in the courtyard warming himself by the fire; all the others were gone (Jn. 1:8:15-18).

Peter first to enter tomb (Jn. 20:7).

Peter was the first disciple to see resurrected Christ (1 Cor. 15:5).

Peter went fishing and took six disciples (Jn. 21:1-2).

Peter was moved to replace Judas Iscariot (Acts 1:15ff).

Peter was the spokesman on Pentecost (Acts 2:11).

Peter blurted out, "Silver and gold have I none ... rise up and walk" (Acts 3:6).

B. The Three Calls to Peter

1. John 1:41-42. When Jesus saw Peter coming, He changed Peter's name from "Listening" to "Rock." Jesus sees us, not as we are, but for what He can do to us and through us.
2. Mark 1:16-20. Four months later, Andrew is back fishing with his brother Peter. Simon has not yet become a disciple. He is still a fisherman.
3. Luke 5:1-11. Two months later Simon follows Jesus as a disciple.

	Text	Place	Activity	Results
First Call	Jn. 1:41-42	Jordan River	Andrew brought Peter	Changed Peter's name
Second Call	Mark 1:16-20	Lakeshore near Capernaum	Casting nets	Followed Christ to Capernaum
Third Call	Luke 5:1-11	Across Lake from Capernaum	Washing nets	Followed Christ continually

IV. DISCIPLESHIP PRINCIPLES/APPLICATION

- A. The "Instantaneous Obedience" Principle. Peter was transparent in his feelings and motives. He was quick to obey Jesus Christ. He instantaneously acted on what he thought was correct. Better to act with right motives, than to hesitate because of weak faith.
- B. The "Never-Too-Late-in-Life" Principle. Peter did not respond to the invitation of Christ when first called to be a disciple. Until death, it is never too late to respond to God and obey His call. We may not be able to do His will in His original way, but it is never too late to do it.
- C. The "Gift-Expectation" Principle. People usually try to live up to their gifts, when they realize what God has given them. "Cephas" was a name to challenge Simon, a challenge to Peter to be as firm as his name.
- D. The "Background Selection" Principle. God usually chooses people who have a background for the task they are given. (Illustration: God often sends a farmer to jungle missions, businessmen to administrative tasks, etc.)
- E. The "Sovereign-Emerging Choice" Principle for Leadership. When God chooses His leaders, He does it by His sovereignty. But leadership emerges as a person faithfully uses his gifts to serve God. Peter was a fisherman who became the spokesman for the twelve because (1) he was sovereignly chosen and (2) he took the initiative of leadership.

V. METHODS OF TEACHING AND VISUAL AIDS

A. Methods

1. Participation -- What was Peter's role in changing from a "listener" to a "rock?" Center the discussion on man's responsibility to change into God's expectation.
2. Discussion -- Using the chalkboard or overhead write the word Failure. Ask, Did Peter get stronger or weaker by failure? Did forgiveness make him stronger? Does one failure make a person reluctant to try again? Does forgiveness by God for one failure make us hesitant to be bold the next time? What lessons can be learned from failure?

B. Visual Aids

Chalkboard/poster, Discussion, Lecture, Overhead projector

TEACHER LESSON PLAN

LESSON SIX: JAMES -- THE QUIET DISCIPLE

I. OBJECTIVES

- A. To introduce to the students the characteristics of the disciple James who was quiet, hardworking and faithful
- B. To challenge students to be faithful in work, faithful to God and not self-seeking

II. APPROACH

- A. You may have a brother or sister who gets all the attention. Do people seem to overlook you and talk about other members of your family? James was possibly the overlooked disciple, because he was quiet by nature. Someone might ask, "Are you Ronnie's sister?" The disciple James had that problem; he was called "the brother of John" (Acts 12:2).
- B. Write on the chalkboard or on a large flip chart: "Study to be quiet and to do your own business, and to work with your own hands, as we commanded you" (I Thes. 4:11). Point out the three qualities in this verse that characterized James: working, quietness, and faithfulness.

III. LESSON DEVELOPMENT

- A. James was faithful in work. James was the son of Zebedee, a fisherman. Their father was a fisherman on the Lake of Galilee, often known for its tempestuous storms. James followed his father in the trade and worked with him (Mk. 1:19-20). On one occasion he was mending his nets when Jesus came by (Mt. 4:21). On another occasion he was washing his nets (Lk. 5:2). The true fisherman will stay home and sort out his lines and prepare his gear. James becomes a faithful disciple by his commitment in preparing for service.
- B. James was a quiet disciple. Even though James was a member of the "Inner Three," we do not have a quotation that he spoke. At the Mount of Transfiguration Jesus took Peter, James and John (Mk. 9:2) into a high mount, where He was transfigured. Peter spoke up, but James remained quiet (Eccl. 9:17). The words of wise men are spoken in a quiet, peaceful manner.

When Jesus went to the Garden of Gethsemane to pray, He took Peter, James and John. While Peter is addressed by Jesus (Mt. 26:40), James is silent. Jesus came to the disciples three times but found them sleeping (v. 43). James might have said something,

but the Gospel writers thought his words too insignificant to include in the narrative. Hence we call him “the quiet disciple.”

The only occurrence of James’ speaking was when Jesus went through the village of Samaria. When the people refused to receive Christ, James and John asked for “fire to come down from heaven and consume them” (Lk. 9:54).

- C. James was faithful in character. One of the characteristics of fishing is patience; you have to “keep at it” to catch fish. The father of James is always mentioned as a fisherman, and very little is said about his mother. On one occasion she came to Jesus and asked that her children sit on Jesus’ right and left hand in the kingdom (Mt. 20:20-28). She was like many mothers who push their children forward. Some mothers push their children properly. Other mothers teach their children to be selfish. Jesus asked James’s mother, (1) Is James able to suffer with Jesus (v. 22)? Although James ran away during the trial, because of his faithfulness James became the first martyr among the disciples (Acts 12:1ff). (2) Jesus told them that true greatness was not sitting at His right hand but ministering to others (vs. 26-28). Because, James’s mother pushed her sons forward, Jesus said, “The Son of man came not to be ministered unto, but to minister, and to give his life a ransom for many” (v. 28).
- D. James was faithful in his service to God. James was in the Upper Room praying, and his name is listed second in the list of the disciples (Acts 1:13). He was present on the Day of Pentecost (Acts 2:14). He was faithful in his ministry in the city of Jerusalem (Acts 5:42-6:2) and stayed in Jerusalem during the persecution (Acts 8:1). James was the first of the twelve apostles to be martyred, when King Herod cut off his head (Acts 12:2).

IV. DISCIPLESHIP PRINCIPLES/APPLICATION

- A. The “Inner Control” Principle. James seemed to have disciplined his conversation, work habits and way of life. Control is the opposite of immaturity (Eph. 4:12-14). Children are not controlled. Discipline begins with controlling thoughts (2 Cor. 10:4,5; 11:3).
- B. The “Guarded Word” Principle. A disciple does not say any and everything he wants. Unguarded words hurt, and tear people down. A disciple guards his words.
- C. The “Multiplication” Principle. Jesus poured his life into men like James, and these disciples reached the world. A leader multiples his influence by training others to carry out his teachings (2 Tim. 2:2).
- D. The “Word/Oath” Principle. A disciple must be careful because what he says is what he must do. James, along with John, asked to sit at Jesus’ side in honor in the kingdom. “Are ye able to drink of the cup that I shall drink?” asked Jesus. James answered “We are able” (Mt. 20:22). At first James was not able to take persecution because he fled with the other disciples. But Christ took him at his word, “We are able,” and James was the first disciple to be martyred (Acts 1,2:1).

TEACHER LESSON PLAN

LESSON SEVEN: SIMON -- THE ZEALOUS DISCIPLE

I. OBJECTIVES

- A. To introduce the students to Simon who was a former member of the political party known as the fanatical Zealots.
- B. To show to students the nature of zeal in discipleship

II. APPROACH

- A. Simon is known by the phrase “the Canaanite” (Mt. 10:4), which identifies him as a member of the party of the Zealots. Luke (6:15) gives him the nickname “Zealotes,” equivalent to underground guerillas during the Second World War, or the Hungarian Freedom Fighters. Zealots bitterly opposed Roman occupation of Palestine. They had a number of armed camps around the wilderness area of the Dead Sea, and first organized to resist the census of Quirinius in AD 6. These fanatic patriots not only opposed the Roman Army, they were militant in their devotion to the Messianic hope. The Zealots were responsible for the military uprising in AD 66, which led to the destruction of Jerusalem and the desecration of the Temple in AD 70.
- B. Matthew lists the disciples in pairs, joining Simon the Zealot to Judas Iscariot, suggesting they were natural friends or fellow workers.
- C. Why would Jesus choose a disciple who had a political liability? (1) Since Roman soldiers were searching for members of the Zealots, why would Jesus choose a man who would be suspect in the eyes of the Roman soldiers? (2) The presence of Simon with the disciples might confuse the people’s understanding of Jesus’ mission on earth. (3) Finally, the choice of Simon introduced potential personality problems among the disciples. Matthew, who worked as a tax collector for the Roman government, was the type of Jew who was hated by Zealots for collaboration with the enemy.

III. LESSON DEVELOPMENT

- A. A true disciple has zeal. Simon was probably more than a political Zealot. “Zeal” characterized his personal lifestyle. Zeal is a commendable quality; it is infectious and can be a source of blessing to others. A disciple of Christ must have correct zeal (2 Cor. 9:2; Col. 4:17). Christ does not want halfhearted service. “And whatsoever ye do, do it heartily, as unto the Lord, and not unto men” (Col. 3:23).
- B. Zeal alone is not commendable. Many in life have zeal for the wrong purpose. Paul zealously persecuted the church, and was partially responsible for the death of Stephen (Acts 7:54-83; Phil. 3:6). -The unsaved Jew is characterized as having “zeal of God, but not according to knowledge.”
- C. What attracted Simon to Jesus? There were some elements in the preaching of Jesus that might have attracted a freedom fighter.
 1. He cleansed the Temple and overthrew the tables of the moneychangers (Jn. 2:13-17). At the end of His display of emotion, John writes, “The zeal of thine house hath eaten me up” (Jn. 2:17). The display of zeal might have attracted Simon.
 2. Jesus seems to support the use of the sword. “Think not that I am come to send peace on earth: I came not to send peace but a sword” (Mt. 10:34). However, the word sword was not used of a weapon of war but as a metaphor to divide the saved from the unsaved. Jesus was not a revolutionary against Rome or the government, but against dead religion. There is no hint in Jesus’ teaching to overthrow Rome or its tyranny.
- D. Principles in Jesus’ teaching that countered the Zealots.
 1. Jesus taught that a man should “Render therefore unto Caesar the things which be Caesar’s” (Lk. 20:25). Jesus plainly teaches that a Christian should support the

government and pay taxes. The Zealots opposed the census, which was the basis for collecting taxes.

2. Jesus came preaching peace (Jn. 14:27), stating that He had overcome the world through peace (Jn. 16:33).

E. Simon the fighter fled and left Jesus. When Jesus stood as a prisoner before Pilate, a true guerilla would have wanted to free his leader. But Jesus stated, “My kingdom is not of this world; if my kingdom were of this world, then would my servants fight, that I should not be delivered to the Jews; but now is my kingdom not from hence” (Jn. .18:36). Simon did not come to Jesus’ rescue. He fled when Jesus needed him.

F. Simon was faithful in service. After the resurrection, Simon did not retaliate in hit-and-run attacks on the Roman establishment. He was praying in the Upper Room with the other disciples, and on the Day of Pentecost he was busy ministering with the 11 other disciples.

II. DISCIPLESHIP PRINCIPLES/APPLICATION

A. The “Initial Zeal.” Principle. Every work of God begins with wholehearted commitment and when properly done will inspire it in others. Nothing is wrong with zeal, but it is only an outward evidence of an inner reality.

B. The “Zeal-is-not-Enough” Principle. Zeal is based on emotions and never is a sufficient basis for service or love.

C. The “Zeal-affirms-Knowledge Principle. If you have true zeal, it will reflect a scriptural reality in your life. If you have biblical knowledge. it will be reflected in spiritually motivated zeal.

D. The “Zeal-begets-Zeal” Principle. Those who base their ministry on zeal attract others who have the same emotional needs and they produce the same type zeal in their followers’ life and ministry.

E. The “Body-Balance” Principle. Christ wants Christians of different backgrounds and temperaments to live and work together. The 12 disciples are a vignette of how the future church should relate and work.

F. The “People Potential” Principle. Christ did not choose Simon for what he was, but what God’s grace could make of him.

G. The “Render-to-Caesar” Principle. Jesus supported corrupt Rome and never once implied its overthrow because (1) a government is an institution of God, (2) its laws, are an extension of the nature of God, and (3) it ministers to people. The principle of government in its worst form is usually better than that which is replaced by revolutionaries. Jesus supported Rome, who had occupied His homeland.

H. The “Unity Produced by a Cause” Principle. Groups and churches usually do not have unity just because of a biblical standard. Godly people will disagree. Church unity comes when everyone works for a controlling purpose that directs the whole church and each individual in the church.

III. METHODS OF TEACHING AND VISUAL AIDS

A. Methods

1. Participation -- Why did Jesus choose Simon the revolutionary, who was a risk to His cause? The answer is simple: “Jesus chooses a man for his potential, not because of his past.”

2. Do you have difficulty getting along with people in your church? In your Sunday school class? Remember Jesus chose Simon the tax-hater, and Matthew the tax collector. There is no record of their squabbling, even though other disciples squabbled among themselves. Let us keep our eyes on Christ and the purpose of being a disciple -- reaching lost people.
 3. Discussion -- Conclude the lesson with a challenge on zeal. Discuss how the true disciple will give himself completely to God (Lk. 9:23) and will deny himself luxuries. He will enthusiastically follow Christ (Lk.9: 57-62).
- B. Visual Aids
Chalkboard, Poster, Lecture, Discussion, overhead projector

TEACHER LESSON PLAN

LESSON EIGHT: JUDAS THADDAEUS -- THE MISUNDERSTOOD DISCIPLE

I. OBJECTIVES

- A. To understand what effects the betrayal by Judas Iscariot had upon Judas (not Iscariot)
- B. To study the effects that a person's name has on his life

II. APPROACH

- A. Name. The original name Judas comes from the Old Testament "Judah" and means "praise." After Judas Iscariot betrayed Jesus Christ, the name Judas became an offensive stigma (the name was hated). Note the phrase, "Judas saith unto him, not Iscariot" (Jn. 14:22). There was probably confusion in people's minds over the name. Therefore, Judas probably began using another name, Thaddaeus (also Lebbaeus). Note that Thaddaeus, or Jude, had a brother named James (not the son of Alphaeus). This name identifies Judas Thaddaeus as Jude (Jude 1) the writer of the epistle, the next-to-last book in the Bible.
- B. Some felt that Judas was the half-brother of Jesus, for the following reasons: (1) One half-brother was named, Judas in Matthew 13:55. (2) Jude who wrote the epistle (v. 1) had a brother named James (see to Jas. 1:1) , another half-brother of Jesus (cf. Lk. 6:1.6; Acts 1:13). This is not true. Judas Thaddaeus is not the half-brother of Jesus. Note the following reasons. (1) The half-brothers did not believe in Jesus (Jn. 7:3,5). (2) There is no implication by Jesus that a disciple was His half-brother (argument from silence). (3) The James that is referred to as the brother of Judas is not James the Less (son of Alphaeus) because they are never paired together. (4) The phrase "brother of" is not in the original language and could be translated "son of James."

III. LESSON DEVELOPMENT

- A. Judas Thaddaeus was faithful in the face of apostasy. When Judas Iscariot betrayed the Lord and turned traitor, Judas Thaddaeus did not quit. He remained faithful. Later in his life he writes, "It was needful for me to write unto you, and exhort you that ye should earnestly contend for the faith" (Jude 3). The book by Judas Thaddaeus is about false teachers or heretics. Judas Thaddaeus probably became an authority on heresy because of people's confusing him with Judas Iscariot.
- B. Judas Thaddaeus searches why some do not know truth. Only once in the four Gospels do we have a phrase spoken by Judas Thaddaeus. After the Last Supper, Judas Iscariot had departed. Jesus gave the Upper Room discourse. During this sermon Judas

Thaddaeus asked, “How can you reveal yourself to us and not to the world?” (Jn. 14:22). We cannot see God today with our physical eyes, yet in our hearts we know Christ, whereas the unsaved do not know Him. Judas Thaddaeus wanted to know how could we know God and the unsaved not know Him? Jesus gave three answers to this question. (1) I can be known by coming and making My home in your heart (vs. 23). If you will love Jesus Christ, attempt to keep His words found in Scripture, and accept them into your heart, then you will know Him (v. 23). (2) Christians can know Jesus Christ through the Holy Spirit who comes into our heart. The Holy Spirit teaches us all things (v. 26). The Holy Spirit illuminates God to us. (3) The third way of knowing the Father is through inner peace (v. 27). Everyone, who has accepted Jesus Christ, has inner peace in his life. Outward circumstances may be disturbing, but he has peace in his heart.

- C. Judas Thaddaeus preserved from apostasy. He must have been influenced by the fact that the other Judas had fallen. He described in his epistle “preserved in Jesus Christ” (v. 1), then concludes, “Now unto him that is able to keep you from falling and to present you faultless before the presence of his glory” (v. 24). Judas Thaddaeus talks of being pressured, just as Peter who had denied the Lord talks about being kept (I Pet. 1:5).

IV. DISCIPLESHIP PRINCIPLES/APPLICATION

- A. The “Name Identification” Principle Your name is a reflection of you, and you must be concerned how people perceive you. How people perceive you is how they receive your ministry and influence.
 - B. The “First Opportunity” Principle. You never get a second opportunity to make a good first impression. First impressions count because “Man looketh on the outward appearance, but God looketh on the heart.” People cannot receive your spiritual ministry when your reputation has ruined your influence.
 - C. The “Reactionary Action” Principle. We tend to react to the failures or sins of those with whom we have emotional ties. We tend to overreact and take counter measures, because we are sensitive to the destructive effects of sin on their life.
 - D. The “Learn from the Mistakes of Others” Principle. When we see the disaster that happens to someone with whom we have emotional ties, we want to save others from the same agony.
- V. The “Omission of the Unimportant” Principle. We know nothing of the call to Judas Thaddaeus, probably because it was not an important thing in his awareness. We tend to neglect to tell others about the inconsequential things in our life.

TEACHER LESSON PLAN

LESSON NINE: MATTHEW -- THE TAX COLLECTOR

I. OBJECTIVES

- A. To show that Matthew obeyed instantaneously when called, showed gratitude at the honor of being a disciple, and was not disqualified for discipleship by his past life
- B. To challenge students to the principles of instantaneous obedience, continual gratitude, and overcoming one’s past liabilities

II. APPROACH

- A. Tax collector. A tax collector worked for Rome, who occupied Israel; therefore, his countrymen considered him a traitor. The Romans told him how much money to gather, and he added his own percentage as a profit. Roman soldiers enforced a tax collector’s

demands. Therefore, a tax collector was usually very rich, but hated by his neighbors. He kept books, dealt with businessmen, property owners, and traveling merchants; and he usually had to speak several languages, hence was educated. Matthew probably spoke Hebrew, Aramaic, Latin and Greek.

- B. Matthew's collection office was on the shore of Lake Galilee, where he calculated the proper tax on each fisherman. Also the road from Damascus to Jerusalem passed Capernaum, where he collected from the travelers.
- C. The name Matthew is found in Matthew 9:9-17 and means "Gift of Jehovah." The name Levi is found in Mark 2:14-20 and Luke 5:27-35. Even though two names are attributed to him, only the name Matthew is found in the list of the 12 (Mt. 10:3). He is called a "publican," which means an employee of the government. Usually a man served many years as a lesser official before becoming a tax collector. However, in this position he could accumulate a great amount of wealth in a short period of time. We believe Matthew was the oldest because most tax collectors had served many years before being appointed to that position.

III. LESSON DEVELOPMENT

- A. Matthew--a disciple who obeyed instantaneously. The call to Matthew was shorter than the call to others, it was simply, "Follow me" (Mt. 9:9). As a business executive, he could be instantaneously decisive. There was no chance to think about the implications and consider the alternatives. Matthew acted immediately. Perhaps he knew the story of the scribe who came to Jesus and said, "Master, I will follow thee whithersoever thou goest" (Mt. 8:19). Scribes and tax collectors belonged to the same union or fraternity. Jesus warned the scribe of the insecurity of being a disciple as far as money, homes, and future is concerned (Mt. 8:20-21). Apparently, the scribe rejected Jesus Christ, for He said, "No man, having put his hand to the plow, and looking back, is fit for the kingdom of God" (Lk. 9:62).
- B. Matthew—a grateful disciple. The only people to whom a tax collector could witness would be publicans and sinners, those of his own vocation. He had perhaps given official banquets to dignitaries in the town on other occasions. Since Christ had accepted him when all others rejected him, Matthew wanted them to know of his new Savior. "I am not come to call the righteous, but sinners to repentance" (Mt. 9:13). Jesus attended the banquet and not only answered the Pharisees but taught the truth of regeneration or a changed life (vs. 16,17). The motives for witnessing are: (1) gratitude for what God has given, (2) obedience to the Great Commission, and (3) the example of Matthew and Andrew (Jn. 1:39-41).
- C. A person's past life does not hinder discipleship. Point out to the class the following characteristics of Matthew, who was called to be a disciple: (1) He was educated, (2) rich, (3) had community status, (4) was hated by his neighbors, and (,') had gained his money by questionable means.

Jesus said, "A rich man shall hardly (with difficulty) enter into the kingdom of heaven" (Mt. 19:23). Note that Jesus said it is hard for a rich man to get saved, not impossible. Also point out, "Not many wise men after the flesh, not many mighty, not many noble, are called" (1 Cor. 1:26). Once again point out not many mighty, but some mighty are called. Thus Matthew was called to be a disciple. We might have said Matthew was wise, mighty and noble; however, his guilt and rejection for aligning with

Rome could make him despise himself. Point out that God does not consider that Matthew had done great things; even so, the disciple must humble himself and give God the glory (1 Cor. 1:27-29).

Since Christ wanted His teachings to have acceptance, He took a risk in calling Matthew. Also, another disciple, Simon the Zealot (Lk. 6:15), would be equivalent to a freedom fighter who hated Rome. To call these two disciples from different backgrounds invited internal fighting and disunity. Yet Jesus called them both and used them both. Point out that Christ does not expect a man to be perfect when called; for all men are sinners (1 Jn. 1:8,10). All that people must do is to respond and “follow Christ”, as did Matthew. Then Christ changes their lives and gives them a reason for following Him.

IV. DISCIPLESHIP PRINCIPLES/APPLICATION

- A. The “Gratitude-Growth” Principle. Gratitude is the least remembered of all virtues. Those who learn how to be grateful learn the discipline of the Christian life and grow thereby.
- B. The “Obvious Obedience” Principle. There is only one way to obey -- that is to do what you are asked to do. If you hesitate about it, debate it, examine it, experiment with it, you have not obeyed.
- C. The “Gift Equivalency” Principle. God usually uses people according to their past experience and natural talents.
- D. The “New Start” Principle of Discipleship. A person’s past life does not hinder him from becoming a disciple with a new start on life. The act of conversion qualifies all to grow.

V. METHODS OF TEACHING AND VISUAL AIDS

- A. Methods
 1. Participation -- Ask the students to name some of the things Matthew did before Jesus invited him to “Follow me.” Explain how Matthew found a real friend in Jesus -- a new value system and a meaning in life -- when he responded to the call of Christ.
 2. Discussion -- Discuss sensitivity to the world’s value system and how easy it is to fall into this materialistic trap of allowing worldly goods and social acceptance to have priority over Christ’s call.
- B. Visual Aids
Chalkboard, Discussion, Lecture, Overhead projector, Posters

TEACHER LESSON PLAN

LESSON TEN: THOMAS -- THE DOUBTING DISCIPLE

I. OBJECTIVES

- A. To examine the nature of doubt in the life and experience of Thomas
- B. To understand the causes and pathology of doubt in those who are influenced to unbelief

II. APPROACH

- A. Thomas in the Aramaic means “twin,” and Didymus is the Greek word that means “twin.” Thomas is usually paired in the listing of the 12 disciples with Matthew. He is only mentioned in narrative by John, except that his name occurs in the listing of the 12.
- B. Write the word pessimist on the chalkboard, ask students for a definition of it. Get several opinions, then give Webster’s definition “One who looks on the worst side of everything.”

III. LESSON DEVELOPMENT

- A. Thomas doubted the protection by Christ, John 11:16. When Jesus wanted to return to Jerusalem, some disciples (probably including Thomas) counseled Jesus not to go because the Jews had recently tried to stone Him there (Jn. 11:3). When Jesus persisted in going, Thomas gave a pessimistic resignation, "Let us also go, that we may die with him (v. 16). Solutions to problems are not found in skepticism, but in obedience to the Word of Christ.
- B. Thomas doubted the Father's Provision, John 14:5. Jesus told the disciples of mansions in heaven that He would prepare for them. Thomas was not sure of Jesus' promise and asked, "We know not whither thou goest; and how can we know the way?" (Jn. 14:5). Merrill Tenney said of Thomas, "He raised dust, then complained he could not see."
- C. Thomas doubted the resurrection's power, John 20:19-28. On Easter Sunday afternoon Jesus appeared in the Upper Room and showed His hands and side to the ten disciples assembled there (Jn. 20:19-20). They probably told Thomas about their experience. He reacted in unbelief, "Except I see in his hands the prints of the nails, and thrust my hand into his side, I will not believe" (Jn. 20:25). This affirmation by Thomas reflects his heart's unbelief. The fact that he didn't assembly with the ten probably reflects unbelief - a human desire for safety, motivated by unbelief.
1. Jesus appeared to the disciples in the Upper Room the following Sunday. He singled out Thomas. Why Thomas? Because (1) Christ needed all the disciples to reflect unity, and (2) to complete His prayer that He had lost none except Judas (Jn. 17:12).
 2. Jesus offered Thomas an opportunity to examine His hands and side. Note the comment, "Be not faithless, but believing" (Jn. 20:27). The word faithless is APISTIS, which is the word faith with the prefix A, meaning neutral faith. Thomas did not have active doubt, nor did he have active faith; he was neutral.
- D. Thomas doubted God's Provision, John 21:2. A few weeks after the resurrection, Peter took six disciples fishing. His is a statement of self-will and backsliding: "I go fishing" (Jn. 21:3). Again Thomas is on the wrong -side of faith; he went along with Peter. Peter went back to his old occupation, perhaps reflecting a lack of trust in God's provision for food now that Jesus was no longer with them physically to provide food.
- E. The Pathology of Faith (the descent from faith). The following five steps descend from a life "strong in faith" (Rom. 4:20). First, weak faith (Rom. 14:1); second, little faith (Mt. 1,4:31; 8:26); third, faithlessness (Jn. 20:27); fourth, doubt (Mt. 21:21); and fifth, unbelief (Mt. 13:58). Thomas took his engine out of drive and went halfway by going to neutral (faithlessness). He did not put the engine in reverse, which would have been doubt or unbelief.

IV. DISCIPLESHIP PRINCIPLES/APPLICATION

- A. The "Examined-Faith" Principle. The strongest faith is not always that of one who has always believed, but may be that of one who doubted and then affirms his faith, based on examined evidence.
- B. The "Determined Unbelief" Principle. The main problem with doubt is the will, not the mind. The doubter expresses doubt because he does not want to trust God.
- C. The "Faith Affirmation" Principle. Faith is more than correct knowledge or an accurate statement of faith. Living by faith is living by the principles of the Word of God.

- D. The “Faith-Solution” Principle. The solution to a problem is never found in skepticism nor doubt, but in a Faith Application of the principles of God’s Word to the issue.
- E. The “Unassembled Unbelief” Principle. Most people do not have a reason for missing the assembly of the brethren, such as a regular church service. Owing to the command to assemble (Heb. 10:37), the example in the New Testament (Acts 5:42), and the inviting presence of Christ in His local body, most unassembled Christians only have an excuse that is grounded in unbelief, as was the example of Thomas. The believer will want to assemble at the appropriate times.

TEACHER LESSON PLAN

LESSON ELEVEN: JAMES THE LESS -- THE UNKNOWN DISCIPLE

I. OBJECTIVES

- A. To introduce the students to James the Less and the characteristics of discipleship
- B. To challenge students to the demands of discipleship in their life and service

II. APPROACH

- A. James the Less is an unknown disciple; he is one of those persons who seems to fall between the cracks of history. His father is named Alphaeus (Mt. 10:3; Mk. 3:18; Lk. 6:15). His mother was also a follower of Jesus and was one of the women at the cross (Mt. 27:55,56,61; Mk. 15:40). He is sometimes referred to as James II or James the Less (Mk. 15:40); this phrase meant he was little, or of small stature. What impact would it make on James to be the shortest among the 12 men? Small men sometimes compensate in different ways.

Zacchaeus was also short (Lk. 19:1--10), but he overcame his smallness by climbing a tree to get to Jesus.

- B. James the Less is called “the unknown disciple.” Nothing is said about him in Scripture other than the description of his height. James the Less is evidently serving, because the Bible mentions the 12 were serving; however, he never did a deed or spoke a word that is recorded.

III. LESSON DEVELOPMENT

- A. A disciple is identified with his Lord. When Jesus called His twelve disciples, the first description of them is “that they should be with Him” (Mk. 3:14). Before a disciple can go out and preach Jesus Christ, he must know Christ. Challenge your students to know Jesus Christ through salvation first, before attempting to follow Him.
 1. A disciple follows the words of Jesus. One of the conditions of being a disciple is found in John 8:31; “If you continue in my word, then are ye my disciples indeed.” A twentieth-century disciple studies the Bible privately and studies the Bible in fellowship with other believers (Sunday school, etc.).
 2. A disciple reflects love. A second qualification for a disciple is “ ... that ye love one another as I have loved you.... By this shall all men know that ye are my disciples...” (Jn. 13:34-35). When we are with Him we learn love as did Mary who anointed Jesus with the perfume (Jn. 12:1-11).
 3. A disciple reflects fruit. Many people today de-emphasize success in the ministry and stress faithfulness; however, both fruitfulness and faithfulness must be emphasized. “Herein is my father glorified, that ye bear much fruit: so shall ye be my disciples”

(Jn. 15:8). We will bear fruit if we are a real disciple. The fruit of a Christian is another Christian. The fruit of the Holy Spirit is Christian character (Gal. 5:22-23).

There is no success in the Lord's work without both fruit and faithfulness.

- B. A disciple assisted the ministry of Jesus Christ. Point out to your class the ways the disciples assisted Jesus Christ: cast out demons (Mt. 17:14-21), fed the multitude (Jn. 6:1-14), baptized (Jn. 4:2), looked after His physical needs (Jn. 4:8; Mt. 26:19), brought people to Jesus (Jn. 12:20-22), performed miracles (Mt. 10:1), preached (Mt. 10:7).
- C. A disciple ministers in the place of Jesus Christ. We are the extension of Christ's ministry. Where He cannot go, we go in His place. Christ sent the twelve disciples with the 70 (Mt. 10:1-16; Mk. 6:7-13; Lk. 9:1-6). James the Less was one of the twelve who was sent out. Though he was an insignificant disciple, he had a definite ministry. Perhaps you consider yourself small in God's sight but like James the Less; you can have a ministry.

IV. DISCIPLESHIP PRINCIPLES/APPLICATION

- A. The "First-Last" Principle. That which is considered small or lost in human perspective is promoted to a high priority in God's sight.
- B. The "Power-of-the--Small" Principle. Why would God use an insignificant disciple like James the Less? Why does God use the foolish, the weak, the base (the small) as emphasized in 1 Corinthians 1:26-29? (1) To get glory to Himself, not the human vessel. (2) Because the small will depend more on God, not self. (3) Because the small will be more zealous. (4) Because the small will work harder to accomplish results for God.
- C. The "Faithfulness-Fruitfulness" Principle. Those who are most faithful in all areas of their life applying correct biblical principles will be the most fruitful for God.
- D. The "Conditional-Continuation" Principle. To become a disciple, God places a condition "If" upon us. "If ye continue" is a conditional challenge to the reader. "Ye shall be my disciples" is the continuation of our relationship to Christ.

TEACHER LESSON PLAN

LESSON TWELVE: JUDAS -- THE BETRAYER

I. OBJECTIVES

- A. To examine the events that led up to Christ's betrayal and the motive that led to it
- B. To warn the students of Judas' weaknesses and how they can deal with those tendencies in their life

II. APPROACH

- A. After the Lord spent all night in prayer (Lk. 6:12,13), Judas was chosen along with the other 11 disciples. Judas was exposed to the love and compassion of Jesus Christ. He was with Christ as He performed miracles and heard the sermons, yet he betrayed his Lord. Why?
- B. Judas is the Greek name for "Judah," meaning, "praise." Since the tribe of Judah was the prominent tribe, boys of that day were named Judas. He was the only disciple of the 12 from Judea. Iscariot means, "man from Kerioth," a city south of Jerusalem.
- C. Judas was the treasurer among the twelve disciples; he kept the bag (Jn. 12:6). To be nominated and elevated to this position assumes some trust of Judas and/or acceptance

by the disciples. It seems no one suspected Judas of any wrongdoing until after Christ died. Even on the night of betrayal, the eleven thought he was going out to do good.

III. LESSON DEVELOPMENT

- A. Judas was used by Satan, John 6:70-71. Early in His ministry Jesus realized that Satan would use one of His disciples as an adversary to His mission. After some left Jesus, He asked the twelve (including Judas), “Will ye also go away?” (Jn. 6:67). Peter answered for the group and indicated there was no one else to whom they could go who had the words of eternal life. At that place, they should have been shocked at Jesus’ words, “Have not I chosen you twelve, and one of you is a devil?” (Jn. 6:70). Notice the progression of betrayal: (1) the devil put betrayal in Judas’s heart, (2) Judas obeyed and followed his lust, and (3) Satan actually entered Judas (Jn. 13:27). Even though Satan entered Judas, Judas was still a free moral agent. Judas can never stand before God at the judgment and say, “You made me do it” or “Satan made me to it.” Judas must take full responsibility for his actions.
- B. Judas was a thief, (Jn. 12:1-8). At a feast in Bethany, Mary anointed the feet of Jesus and wiped them with her hair, Judas protested, saying that the ointment should have been sold and the money given to the poor. John analyzes his motives and indicated he was the treasurer and a thief at the same time (v. 6). The Scriptures state, “The love of money is the root of all evil” (1 Tim. 6:10). Note that the word the root should be translated a root of all evil. The wrong desires after money is translated “the lust of the eyes” (I Jn. 2:1-6). There is nothing wrong with money, only the wrong desire and use of money causes it to be sin. It was not money that was sin but the love of Money.
- C. Christ’s appeal to Judas. At the Last Supper, Jesus knew that Judas was going to betray Him (Jn. 13:1), but at the same time the eternal compassion of Jesus Christ extended an opportunity of repentance to Judas, “Having loved His own which were in the world, He loved them unto the end” (Jn. 13:1). Christ took the supreme act of being a servant; He girt a towel about Him and washed the disciples’ feet -- all, including Judas.
1. Warning One. Jesus warned the disciples, “He that is washed needeth not save to wash his feet, but is clean every whit; and ye are clean, but not all” (Jn. 13:10). Judas should have realized that Jesus knew what he was going to do.
 2. Warning Two. Christ boldly told His twelve disciples, “One of you shall betray me” (Jn. 13:21). The message was not told in a parable, but clear indication made that one would betray Him.
 3. Warning Three. John was leaning on Jesus’ breast at the feast and asked, “Lord, who is it?” Jesus gave a very direct answer, “He it is, to whom I shall give a sop, when I have dipped it.” Jesus dipped the sop and gave it to Judas Iscariot. John’s questions might have been whispered in Jesus’ ear and the other eleven did not know, but Judas knew and received the warning. Also, it is characteristic for the host at a feast to first dip his bread and give it to the guest of honor. Judas sat on Jesus’ left and was the guest of honor at the Last Supper.
 4. Warning Four. The disciples except Judas said to Christ, “Lord, is it I?” (Mt. 26:22). The word Lord is a term of adoration on the part of the eleven disciples. Judas used a lesser term and said, “Master, is it I?” (Mt. 26:25). This lesser term should have been the fourth warning to Judas because the Lord responded, “Thou hast said” (v. 25). The Gospel of John adds the commentary that after Judas received the sop he went

out and “it was night” (Jn. 13:30). Not only was it physical night but it was spiritual darkness.

- D. Repentance that was not appropriate. After Judas betrayed Jesus Christ, he repented and brought the thirty pieces of silver to the chief priests and elders (Mt. 27:3). He confessed that he had sinned and betrayed innocent blood. His repentance dealt with his remorse, which is not repentance to salvation. Repentance that is biblical is toward sin and toward God. Judas’s silent refusal to change his attitude to Jesus Christ condemned him to hell. There are people who repent of their sins because they have (1) gotten caught, (2) are tired of sin, or (3) the results are not what they anticipated. Judas’s repentance was not biblical repentance.

Judas threw the thirty pieces of silver on the Temple floor. The priests knew that this was blood money and could not return it to their treasury, therefore they bought the Potter’s Field for burial (Mt. 27:3-10).

Judas went out and hanged himself (Mt. 27:5); and in the act of hanging, his body fell off a cliff and his bowels gushed out (Acts 1:18). According to the words of Christ, “Woe unto that man by whom the Son of Man is betrayed! It had been good for that man if he had not been born” (Mt. 26:25).

IV. DISCIPLESHIP PRINCIPLES/APPLICATION

- A. The “Roots Will Produce Fruit” Principle. Judas was from Judea, the area that rejected and hated Christ. His background may have influenced Judas against Christ. But a person can either cut his roots or he can perpetuate his past. The past roots of Judas’s life controlled him.
- B. The “Last Opportunity” Principle. At the Last Supper, Jesus gave Judas a last opportunity to repent of his evil design. No man can ever lift his head in hell and say he did not have an opportunity to repent.
- C. The “Weakness of One’s Strength” Principle. Man usually falls at his strength, not his weaknesses. Abraham fell to unbelief, Solomon to folly, Moses to pride, Elijah to fear, and Judas to money.
- D. The “Embryonic Seed of Destruction” Principle. Because sin corrupts everything it touches, and nothing is without sin in this life, therefore the seed of corruption is present in a foundation. Judas was with Christ from the beginning, yet betrayed Him.
- E. The “You Can Fool Some People Some of the Time” Principle. Up to the very end, no one suspected Judas was betraying Christ. They thought he left the Last Supper for humanitarian reasons.
- F. The “Sin Beyond Yourself” Principle. You never sin alone; sin always influences others. Consider, Judas Thaddaeus: he changed his name, ministry and perhaps character because of Iscariot, yet he was completely innocent.
- G. The “Unrepented Sin Will Ultimately Run Its Course” Principle. The earlier sin of lust for money led to the later sin of betraying Jesus Christ.

V. METHODS OF TEACHING AND VISUAL AIDS

A. Methods

1. Participation -- Backsliding is a terrible act. No person can backslide without suffering consequences. The Christian who slides back from his present commitment to Jesus Christ will have to suffer God’s Diminishment in this life. Also he will lose his rewards at the judgment seat of Jesus Christ (I Cor. 3:13,14). However, Judas was not

- a Christian who backslid. It is impossible for a saved person to lose his salvation (Jn. 12:27-29). Judas was motivated by Satan and was never a child of God.
2. Discussion -- Ask the students to discuss why people turn away from Jesus Christ. Some who turn away were never saved. What are traits of professing Christians who turn from Jesus Christ? Can we ever spot them? Some that look like they are not saved, may be Christians. Some that have convinced us that they are sincere disciples later deny the faith. How can we tell the difference? Challenge your students that they should receive Jesus Christ. Perhaps there is one who plays the role of being a Christian yet has never received Jesus Christ.
- B. Visual Aids
- Chalkboard, Lecture, Discussion, Overhead projector, Silver coins and coin bags

STUDENT HANDOUT SHEET

INTRODUCTION -- 12 DISCIPLES

I. Course Aim: To define the meaning of the word disciple and to learn discipleship principles by becoming acquainted with the 12 disciples -- who they were and what they were like.

II. Course Outline and Lesson Overview:

Lesson One: Andrew - The First-called Disciple

The principles of discipleship which Andrew lived and ministered; his faithfulness in using the gifts God gave him; reaching Friends, Relatives, Associates, and Neighbors for Christ

Lesson Two: John - The Youngest Disciple

The characteristics of John's youth; how he was transformed into maturity by Jesus; Principles that will mature youth into a loving disciple

Lesson Three: Philip - The Analytical Disciple

The disciple with an analytical character; how God deals with analytical people; the need to include God in our decision-making

Lesson Four: Bartholomew - The Sincere (Nathanael)

His sincere pursuit of truth; principles of sincerity evident in discipleship; relationship Evangelism; networking people to the gospel

Lesson Five: Peter – The Primary Disciple

His boldness, zeal, and impetuosity in following Jesus; how Christ changed Peter into a steady, strong, Spirit-controlled disciple

Lesson Six: James - The Quiet Disciple

The characteristics of a quiet, hard-working and faithful disciple; the need to be faithful to God and not self-seeking

Lesson Seven: Simon - The Zealous Disciple

His political background as a "Zealot"; principles and nature of zeal in discipleship

Lesson Eight: Judas Thaddaeus - The Misunderstood Disciple

The effects the betrayal by Judas Iscariot had upon Judas; the effects that a person's name has on his life

- Lesson Nine: Matthew - The Tax Collector
Matthew's prompt obedience to Jesus' calling; the principles of obedience, gratitude and overcoming one's past life
- Lesson Ten: Thomas - The Doubting Disciple
The nature of doubt in Thomas's life; the causes and pathology of doubt due to unbelief
- Lesson Eleven: James the Less - The Unknown Disciple
The characteristics of discipleship; the need to be faithful in the work God has given you; the demands of discipleship
- Lesson Twelve: Judas - The Betrayer
The motive and events leading up to Christ's betrayal; Judas's weakness and the principles of evil

STUDENT HANDOUT SHEET

LESSON ONE: ANDREW -- THE FIRST-CALLED DISCIPLE

1. What does disciple mean? Look up the word disciple in a Bible or English dictionary and write the definition in the space provided _____

2. Who was responsible for choosing the twelve disciples (Mt. 10:1: Mk. 3:13)? _____
3. Who became the first disciple to follow Jesus (Jn.1: 40)?

4. Who was Andrew (Mt. 4:18)? _____
Where did he come from (Jn.1: 44)? _____
5. Where was Andrew living when he first met Jesus (Jn.1: 44)?

6. What was Andrew's occupation or trade? _____. Who was his business partner (Mt. 3:18)? _____
7. Originally Andrew was a _____ or follower of _____
_____. (Mk. 1:16-18).
8. Andrew influenced his _____ who was named _____ to follow Christ. (Jn.1:41)
9. What did Andrew say to his brother (Jn.1: 41)? _____

10. What was the name of the disciple who brought the lad to Jesus (Jn.6:8,9)? _____
11. What was Jesus' response when Andrew asked Him where did He live (Jn.1: 38,39)?
_____ and _____
12. When some Greeks wanted to see Jesus what did Andrew do (Jn.12: 20-22)?

STUDENT HANDOUT SHEET

LESSON TWO: JOHN -- THE YOUNGEST DISCIPLE

1. Name the place where Jesus was traveling when He first saw John.(Mk. 1:16) _____

2. Who was John's brother? _____ And what type of business was John in (Mk. 1:19)?

3. The disciple John and his brother James were the son, of Zebedee. They were also known as:
_____. (Mk. 3:17)
4. John became known as the disciple/apostle of _____ He gave us the famous,
"For God so loved the world. . ." (Jn. 3:16)
5. John was known as the disciple whom Jesus _____. (Jn.13:23; 19:26; 20:2;
21:7,20,24)
6. "By this shall all men know that you are my disciples, if ye have _____ one to
another." (Jn.13:34,35)
7. Name the three disciples whom Jesus took with Him to Gethsemane. _____,
_____, and _____. (Mk. 14:32,33)
8. Name the two disciples whom Jesus sent to prepare the Passover meal. _____,
and _____ (Lk.22:8).
9. Who sat next to Christ as the Passover and leaned on His bosom (Jn.13:23)?

10. Name the disciple mentioned by Jesus in His last words from the cross _____.
(Jn.19:26,27)
11. Who did John (the disciple whom Jesus loved) take to his house (Jn. 19:26,27)? _____

STUDENT HANDOUT SHEET

LESSON THREE: PHILIP -- THE ANALYTICAL DISCIPLE

1. Where did Jesus find Philip? _____ and What did Jesus say to him (Jn. 1:43)?

2. What city was Philip from (Jn.1: 44)? _____
3. Philip was from the same hometown as _____ and _____
(Jn.1:44)
4. In John 1:46 Philip answered Nathanael by saying _____ and

5. Where was Nathanael when Philip called him (Jn. 1:48)? _____

6. What was the question Jesus asked Philip in John 6:5, “ _____

_____?”
7. Why did Jesus ask Philip this question (Jn.6: 6)? _____

8. Philip analyzed this problem in John 6:5-7 from _____ and not by faith.
9. Philip being analytical estimated the cost for the bread in John 6:7 to be _____
_____ pennyworth.
10. What was the Lord trying to teach Philip by asking him how to feed the multitude (Jn. 6:5)?

12. Who did the Greeks in John 12:20-22 want to see? _____ Who did Philip
share this request with? _____
13. In John 14:8 Philip asked Jesus to "show us the father and it sufficeth us." Was Philip's faith
weak or strong?
14. What was wrong with Philip's spiritual vision and faith in John 14:9? _____

STUDENT HANDOUT SHEET

LESSON FOUR: BARTHOLOMEW -- THE SINCERE DISCIPLE (NATHANAEL)

1. What city was Nathanael from (Jn. 21:2)? _____
2. What was Nathanael's last or surname (Mt. 10:3; Mk. 3:18; Lk. 6:14)? _____
3. Who found Nathanael (Jn.1: 45)? _____
4. Describe the difference between Nathanael and Philip _____ (Jn. 1:45,46)
5. What question did Nathanael ask about Jesus in John 1:46? _____

6. How did Nathanael know that Jesus was from Nazareth (Jn.1: 45,46)? _____
7. What was Philip's response to Nathaniel's question in John 1:46? _____ and

8. What did Jesus say when He saw Nathanael coming to Him (Jn.1: 47)? _____

9. What does the word guile mean? Look up this word in a Bible or English dictionary and write down the meaning _____

10. Where was Nathanael before Philip called him (Jn.1: 48)? _____

11. What do you think Nathanael was doing under his fig tree (Jn.1: 48)? _____

12. What did Nathanael say to Jesus in John 1:49? _____

13. What did Jesus promise that Nathanael would see in John 1:50-51? _____

STUDENT HANDOUT SHEET

LESSON FIVE: PETER -- THE PRIMARY DISCIPLE

1. What was Peter's surname (Mt. 10:2)? _____ What city was Peter originally from (Jn. 1:44)? _____
2. Who brought Peter to Jesus (Jn. 1:40-41)? _____. What was Peter's trade (Lk. 5:1-3)? _____ Who were Peter's business partners (Lk. 5:10)? _____ and _____
3. Who did Jesus heal in Mark 1:29-31? _____ Was Peter married (Mk. 1:30)? Yes or No
4. In Matthew 14:27-31, Peter walked on water. What happened when he took his eyes off Christ? _____
5. Peter had been fishing all night; how many fish had he caught? _____ When Jesus told him to "let down his nets" what happened (Lk.5: 4-5)? _____
6. In Jesus' first statement to Peter he said, "Thou art Simon the son of _____: thou shalt be called _____, which is by interpretation, a _____" (Jn.1:42)
7. When Peter confessed Christ as the Son of God, what experience was God allowing him to have? _____ (Jn.6:67; Mt. 16:15-16). What was this experience preparing him for? _____
8. In what ways did Peter unlock the kingdom of heaven? Who preached the first great apostolic sermon in Acts 2:14-40? _____
9. Why did Jesus rebuke Peter in Matthew 16:23? _____ Why is this an important lesson for all leaders to learn?

STUDENT HANDOUT SHEET

LESSON SIX: JAMES -- THE QUIET DISCIPLE

1. Where was James when -Jesus first saw him (Mk. 1:16-19)? _____

2. What were James and John doing in the ship (Mk. 1:19)? _____

3. What was James's trade (Mk. 1:19; Mt. 4:18)? _____
4. What relationship was John to James (Mk. 1:19; Mt. 10:2)? _____
5. What was James and John's father's name (Mk. 1:19; Mt. 10:2)?
6. In Mark 1:20 Jesus called James to follow Him; what was his response? _____
_____.
7. Who were the first four disciples Jesus called to follow Him (Mt. 4:18-22)? _____,
_____, _____, and _____.
8. Jesus surnamed James and his brother John "Boanerges," which means _____
_____ (Mk. 3:17)
9. In Matthew 20:20,21 James and John's mother desired that Jesus do a certain thing for them, what was her desire? _____
10. What was Jesus' reply to James's mother's selfish, presumptuous request (Mt. 20:22)?

11. According to Jesus, what had to happen to James before he could get a throne (Mt. 20:22,23)? _____
12. What was the reaction of James and John when a Samaritan village wouldn't receive Jesus (Lk. 9:54)? _____. How did Jesus respond to them (Lk. 9:55-56)?

13. Why did Herod seek to have James killed first (Acts 12:1)?

STUDENT HANDOUT SHEET

LESSON SEVEN: SIMON -- THE ZEALOUS DISCIPLE

1. Simon is known by the phrase "the _____" (Mt. 10:4).
2. In Luke 6:15 Simon is identified as a _____.
3. Using a good Bible or English dictionary, look up the words zeal and zealot and write the definitions _____
and _____

4. What word would describe Simon's character?

Simon the Zealot is without individual history in the New Testament; however, history records the roots of the Zealots going back to 167 BC. It is recommended that you conduct a historical research of the sect known as the Zealots to determine what role they played in events such as the destruction of Jerusalem in AD 70, the Masada, and their opposition toward the Romans in general.

STUDENT HANDOUT SHEET

LESSON EIGHT: JUDAS THADDAEUS -- THE MISUNDERSTOOD DISCIPLE

1. Judas' (Lebbaeus) surname was _____ (Mt. 10:3).
2. Acts 1:13 refers to Judas as _____ of James.
3. In Acts 1:13 Judas was with the other disciples, they were in an _____.
4. Was Judas Thaddaeus the same as Judas Iscariot (Mt. 14:22)? Yes or no
5. In John 14:21 Jesus made a comment that He would manifest Himself. The word manifest triggered Judas Lebbaeus to ask Jesus a question in verse 22, Why did Judas ask this question?

6. What did Judas Lebbaeus ask Jesus in John 14:22? _____

7. How is Jesus able to determine those who truly love Him? To whom does Jesus manifest Himself (Jn. 14:21) _____
8. The point Jesus made to Judas in John 14:23,24 is that the only people who will be able to perceive me are the ones who _____ me.

As you study, ask yourself the question, "how do I manifest the love of Christ in my life?"

STUDENT HANDOUT SHEET

LESSON NINE: MATTHEW -- THE TAX COLLECTOR

1. Where was Matthew sitting when Jesus first saw him (Mt. 9:9)? _____

2. What was Matthew's other name (Mk. 2:14)? _____
3. Give the name of Levi's father _____ (Mk. 2:14)
4. What did Jesus tell Matthew to do (Mt. 9:9)? _____
5. What was Matthew's response to Jesus' command (Mt. 9:9)? _____
6. In Matthew 10:3, Matthew was referred to as _____.
7. What jobs do publicans perform when they sit at the receipt of custom?

8. What did the Jews and general public think of tax collectors?

9. A common epithet for tax collectors in Matthew 9:10 was _____ and _____
10. Immediately after accepting Jesus' call, Matthew, "Levi made Him a great feast in his _____: and there was a great company of _____ and of others that sat down with them" (Lk. 5:29).
11. Why did Matthew hold a banquet and invite Jesus (Mt. 9:10-13)? _____

12. Although God can use the most despicable people, what must they do before that can happen (Mt. 9:13)?

13. Which of the four Gospels did Matthew write? _____

14. In Matthew's Gospel, he was trying to prove that Jesus was the true
_____ promised by the Old Testament prophets (Mt. 1:22; 2:15).

STUDENT HANDOUT SHEET

LESSON ELEVEN: JAMES THE LESS -- THE UNKNOWN DISCIPLE

1. In Matthew 10:1-3 James is mentioned with the other disciples as James _____ of _____.
2. In Mark 15:40, Mark the writer refers to James as _____ the _____.
3. What was the name of the mother of James the Less (Mk. 15:40)? _____
4. What were the names of James's brother in Mark 15:40? _____ and _____
5. What did James's mother, Mary, do when Jesus was in Galilee (Mk. 15:41)? _____ and _____.
6. How will James the Less be rewarded for his faithful service (Rev. 21:14)? _____

7. For additional study, perform a research or word study on the words, less, micro, and unrecognized.

STUDENT HANDOUT SHEET

LESSON TWELVE: JUDAS -- THE BETRAYER

1. In Matthew 10:4 Judas's surname is listed as _____.
2. Was Judas chosen by Jesus (Jn. 6:70)? Yes or No
3. Judas was committed and persisted in following Jesus. What do you think his reason was (Jn. 6:66)?

4. How did Jesus know that Judas would betray Him (Ps. 4:19; Zech. 11:12,13)? _____

5. Jesus warned Judas in John 6:70, when He said, “ _____
is _____ ”
6. How did Judas plan to betray Jesus (Lk. 22:1-6)? _____
7. Why didn't the other disciples suspect Judas when Jesus said that one of them would betray Him (Jn. 12:21,22)? _____
8. For how many pieces of silver did Judas agree to deliver Jesus to the chief priests (Mt. 26:14,15)? _____
9. In John 12:1-8, Judas questioned the use of precious ointment on Jesus' feet. Why do you think he objected? _____
10. What did Jesus call him in verse 6? _____
11. What was the sign of Judas's betrayal (Mt. 26:48)? _____
12. Why did Judas sell Jesus (Mt. 26:15)? _____
13. Matthew 27:3 says that Judas "repented." What does that mean?

14. What did Judas eventually do to relieve himself of his guilt (Mt. 27:5)? _____

INTRODUCTION

12 DISCIPLES

- Lesson One: Andrew - The First-called Disciple
- Lesson Two: John - The Youngest Disciple
- Lesson Three: Philip - The Analytical Disciple
- Lesson Four: Bartholomew (Nathanael) - The Sincere Disciple
- Lesson Five: Peter - The Primary Disciple
- Lesson Six: James - The Quiet Disciple
- Lesson Seven: Simon - The Zealous Disciple
- Lesson Eight: Judas Thaddaeus - The Misunderstood Disciple
- Lesson Nine: Matthew - The Tax Collector
- Lesson Ten: Thomas - The Doubting Disciple
- Lesson Eleven: James the Less - The Unknown Disciple
- Lesson Twelve: Judas - The Betrayer

ANDREW THE FIRST DISCIPLE

ANDREW BROUGHT PEOPLE TO JESUS

His Brother
The Lad
Seekers

FIVE DISCIPLESHIP PRINCIPLES

1. Embryonic Seed
2. Average Too]
3. Best Memory
4. Track Record
5. Being There

JOHN

THE YOUNGEST DISCIPLE

YOUTHFUL CHARACTERISTICS

Superficial Thinking
John's Temper
Emotional Love

JOHN'S TRANSFORMATION

Humility
Love
Inner Three
Responsibility

EIGHT DISCIPLESHIP PRINCIPLES

1. Hot Poker
2. Love -- Giving
3. Forgiving -- Corrective
4. Responsibility -- Growth
5. People Before Program
6. Self-sacrifice Control
7. Hearer -- Seer
8. Expectation -- Motivation

PHILIP

THE ANALYTICAL DISCIPLE

Analyzing Jesus Christ
Analyzing a Problem
Philip Finds Jesus
Analyzing Works of Jesus

FIVE DISCIPLESHIP PRINCIPLES

1. Tailor-made Need
2. Thinking Man's Faith
3. Leap-into-the-light
4. Answer with Facts
5. Like-attracts-like

BARTHOLOMEW THE SINCERE DISCIPLE

THE FRIENDLY DISCIPLE

Searching for a Friend
Sharing Good News
Stair-stepping
Provided Analytical Answer
Jesus Reveals Himself
Spiritual Decisions

FIVE DISCIPLESHIP PRINCIPLES

1. Prejudice Breaking
2. Sincere -- Commitment
3. Friendship -- Character
4. Inner-confirmation
5. Doubt -- Doorway

PETER

THE PRIMARY DISCIPLE

ORIGINAL NAME

Simon -- Human Side

NEW NAME

Cephas/Peter – Leader

CHARACTERISTICS OF GALILEANS

Spokesman for the 12

First to Act

THREE CALLS TO PETER

First Call

Second Call

Third Call

FIVE DISCIPLESHIP PRINCIPLES

1. Instantaneous Obedience
2. Never-too-late-in-life
3. Gift-expectation
4. Background Selection
5. Sovereign-emerging Choice

JAMES

THE QUIET DISCIPLE

Faithful Worker
as Fisherman
as Disciple

SILENCE

FAITHFUL CHARACTER

FAITHFUL IN SERVICE TO GOD

FIVE DISCIPLESHIP PRINCIPLES

1. Inner Control
2. Guarded Word
3. Multiplication
4. Word/Oath
5. Track Record

SIMON

THE ZEALOUS DISCIPLE

SIMON - "THE CANAANITE"

THE "ZEALOTES"

POLITICAL BACKGROUND

Liability

ZEAL

Personal Lifestyle
Not Commendable

ATTRACTION OF JESUS TO SIMON

Jesus' Teaching
Simon the Fighter
Simon's Faithfulness

EIGHT DISCIPLESHIP PRINCIPLES

1. Initial Zeal
2. Zeal-is-not-Enough
3. Zeal-affirms-Knowledge
4. Zeal-begat Zeal
5. Body-balance
6. People Potential
7. Render-to-Caesar
8. Unity Produced by a Cause

JUDAS THADDAEUS THE MISUNDERSTOOD DISCIPLE

Origin of Name
Relation to Jesus'?

Faithfulness in Face of Apostasy
Searches for Truth
Preserved from Apostasy

SIX DISCIPLESHIP PRINCIPLES

1. Name Identification
2. First Opportunity
3. Reactionary Action
4. Learn from the Mistakes of Others
5. Omission of the Unimportant
6. Family Roots

MATTHEW THE TAX COLLECTOR

Duties of a Tax Collector
Office Location

Matthew's Call
His Response

Characteristics
Obedience
Gratefulness

Person's Past Life

FOUR DISCIPLESHIP PRINCIPLES

1. Gratitude -- Growth
2. Obvious Obedience
3. Gift Equivalency
4. New Start

THOMAS THE DOUBTING DISCIPLE

Pessimist

THINGS THOMAS DOUBTED

Protection by Christ
The Father's Provision
The Resurrection's Power
God's Provision

PATHOLOGY OF FAITH

Weak Faith
Little Faith
Faithlessness
Doubt
Unbelief

FIVE DISCIPLESHIP PRINCIPLES

1. Examined -- Faith
2. Determined Unbelief
3. Faith Affirmation
4. Faith -- Salvation
5. Unassembled Unbelief

JAMES THE LESS THE UNKNOWN DISCIPLE

A DISCIPLE IS IDENTIFIED WITH HIS LORD

Follows Words of Jesus
Reflects Love
Reflects Fruit
Assists Ministry of Jesus Christ
Ministers in place of Jesus Christ

FOUR DISCIPLESHIP PRINCIPLES

1. First -Last
2. Power-of-the-Small
3. Faithfulness -- Fruitfulness
4. Condition -- Continuation

JUDAS THE BETRAYER

THE TREASURER

USED BY SATAN

Betrayal in Judas' Heart
Obeyed -- Followed his Lust
Satan entered Judas
A Free Moral Agent

A THIEF

The Love of Money

CHRIST'S APPEAL TO JUDAS

Four Warnings

REPENTANCE

SEVEN DISCIPLESHIP PRINCIPLES

1. Roots will Produce Fruit
2. Last Opportunity
3. Weakness of One's Strength
4. Embryonic Seed of Destruction
5. You can Fool Some of the People Some Times
6. Sin Beyond Yourself
7. Unrepented Sin will Ultimately Run its Course

NOTE:

Promotional Materials for this resource are no longer available due to a change in the name of the resource. You may refer to FRANTASTIC Days and Second Friend Day for sample materials you may adapt to your needs.