

**T
O
P
I
C
A
L

S
T
U
D
Y**

Four C's for Evangelism

by
Duane L. Anderson



Serve and Equip
sveq.org

Four C's for Evangelism

Copyright © 1994, Duane L. Anderson, American Indian Bible Institute; 2022, DLA, Serve and Equip
Scripture taken from the New King James Version®. Copyright © 1982 by Thomas Nelson. Used by permission. All rights reserved.
This resource is available from and distributed free of charge by Serve and Equip - <https://sveq.org>
ANY REPRODUCTION OF MATERIAL FOR RESALE OR PROFIT IS STRICTLY PROHIBITED
Updated October 2023

Four C's for Evangelism

Introduction: The Preparation of Disciples - Four Calls and a Commission

Come and See - evangelism/ follow-up

Come and Grow - edification

Come and Serve - equipping

Come and Shepherd - expansion of leadership

As you are going, **Make Disciples** - extension

I. Some individuals need confrontation

A. Nicodemus

B. the rich young ruler

II. Some individuals need clarification

A. the Ethiopian

B. the Bereans

C. Apollos

III. Some individuals need compassion

A. Matthew

B. the prodigal son

C. the Samaritan woman

D. the woman taken in adultery

IV. Some individuals must begin at creation

Athens

The Preparation of Disciples for Evangelism

Four Calls and a Commission

Four Calls			
Come and See John 1:39	Come and Grow Mark 1:16-20	Come and Serve Mark 3:13-15	Come and Shepherd John 21:15-17

Our Commission

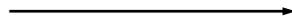
As you are going, **Make Disciples**
Matthew 28:18-20

Show then Tell

The New Testament gives us the training pattern that Christ used to train His disciples for evangelism. If we are going to develop disciples who are effective in sharing the Gospel and helping those who become Christians grow to spiritual maturity, we must follow the same pattern that Christ followed in the training of the disciples. That pattern can be summarized by "Four Calls and a Commission".

Today Christians are taught how to share the Gospel through many different ways. The Christian community provides sermons, seminars, classes, books, video presentations and many other methods to train Christians for evangelism. However, with all of the resources available for training, few Christians know how to evangelize. The problem is that we are using methods that tell people how to do evangelism. In contrast, Christ used a very different method to train His disciples for evangelism and every other ministry. Christ chose to use the show then tell approach to training His disciples for ministry. Paul used this same approach. Acts 20:20 says, "**And how I kept back nothing that was profitable unto you, but have shown you, and have taught you publicly, and from house to house.**"

Show



Tell

**Call One: Come and See
John 1:39**

Two disciples of John the Baptist asked Christ where He was staying. That question caused Christ to give those two men an invitation to come and see where He was staying. It also led to an extended conversation at that place. John 1:39 says, **“He said to them, ‘Come and see.’ They came and saw where He was staying, and remained with Him that day (now it was about the tenth hour).”** Notice that Christ did not invite them to the synagogue.

Although those men had just begun to follow Christ, the very next day they saw Him call two other men to follow Him (John 1:43-51). That began an adventure of watching Christ call many people to Himself. Part of those who followed Him also became a part of the group that watched Him call others. During that entire next year, Christ was showing many different followers how He made contacts and invited others to follow Him.

The followers of Christ saw Him meet people at a wedding in the town of Cana (John 2:1-11). People were with Him in the town of Capernaum (John 2:12) and along the roads of Galilee and Judea (John 2:13-3:4:3). His followers were shown how to meet a sinful woman of another culture by a well in Samaria (John 4:1-38). They were shown how to meet an entire village of Samaritans in the town of Samaria (John 4:39-42).

One thing we notice, throughout this entire first year of ministry, is that Christ went to people where they were rather than expecting them to come to Him. This is one of the things that is lacking in many churches today. We expect people to come to us rather than obeying the command of Christ to go to people where they are and share the Gospel with them. Mark 16:15 says, **“And He said to them, ‘Go into all the world and preach the gospel to every creature.’”**

A second thing that we notice is that, throughout this year, Christ was taking others with Him to show them how He met people and shared His life with them. From John 1:39 to John 4:45, we see that Christ had other people go with Him wherever He traveled. Before Christ ever called any disciples to go with Him on a regular basis, He took many different individuals with Him so they could observe His life and see how He reached out to people.

Call Two: Come and Grow Mark 1:16-20

Approximately a year after Christ started getting acquainted with those who would become His disciples, He began calling them to go with Him to learn how to share the Gospel with others. About a year after the first call, in John 1:39, Christ gave a second call. That call is recorded in Mark 1:17, where we read, **“Then Jesus said to them, ‘Follow Me, and I will make you become fishers of men.’”**

Notice that Christ did not put up a building and start a school. Instead, Christ invited the four fishermen to follow Him and become fishers of men. A new thought has now been added to what Christ was doing as He began to equip these men to share the Gospel with others.

Christ

The Disciples

show **—————>** **tell** **observe** **—————>** **become**

Christ wanted to show the disciples how to share the Gospel with others. In order to do that, Christ wanted them to go with Him more frequently and observe more closely how He made contacts and shared good news with others. The followers of Christ watched Christ meet: people at the home of Peter (Mark 1:29-34), a leper along the road (Mark 1:40-44), people in desert places (Mark 1:45), people at a house in Capernaum (Mark 2:1-12), Matthew at work at a tax office (Mark 2:13-14) friends of Matthew, at the house of Matthew (Mark 2:15-17), as well as many others in homes, marketplaces, synagogues, along roads and in many other places.

During this time, Christ taught these men many lessons. However, two lessons stand out above the rest. The first is the importance of prayer. Mark 1:35-36 says, **“Now in the morning, having risen a long while before daylight, He went out and departed to a solitary place; and there He prayed. And Simon and those *who were* with Him searched for Him.”**

The second lesson was His vision to reach others. Mark 1:38-39 says, **“But He said to them, ‘Let us go into the next towns, that I may preach there also, because for this purpose I have come forth.’ And He was preaching in their synagogues throughout all Galilee, and casting out demons.”**

**Call Three: Come and Serve (Come and be with Me)
Mark 3:13-15**

Approximately twenty-one months after meeting the first disciples, in John 1, we see that Christ gave a third call to those men. Mark 3:13-14 tell us, “**And He went up on the mountain and called to *Him* those He Himself wanted. And they came to Him. Then He appointed twelve, that they might be with Him and that He might send them out to preach.**”

Christ called the disciples	
to be with Him	to begin to minister

In this call, Christ chose to have a new level of commitment to a small group of men and invited them to have a new level of commitment to Him. The first call was a call to all in which Christ was calling everyone to get acquainted with Him. The second call, to all who responded to His call to put their trust in Him, was a call to grow. Christ promised to help those who responded to this call to become something new. This happened as they observed Him and began to become more like Christ.

However, the third call is a call to do two things. First, it is a call to really get to know Christ in a new and intimate way. 1 John 1:1 says, “**That which was from the beginning, which we have heard, which we have seen with our eyes, which we have looked upon, and our hands have handled, concerning the Word of life.**” In this verse, we see that the disciples got to know Christ in four ways. First, they heard Him. Second, they looked at Him and saw what He did. Third, they got to see Him up close and really study Him to see how He reacted in every situation. Fourth, after the resurrection, they were invited to put their fingers in the holes in His hands.

Second. the third call is a call to begin to serve Christ, as well as observe Christ. Serving Christ involved three things:

Coming and being with Him - Mark 3:14

**Praying the Lord of the harvest to send forth laborers into His harvest -
Matthew 9:36-38**

Being sent out to preach - Mark 3:14; Matthew 10:1-7

Call Four: Come and Shepherd John 21:15-17

Approximately 3 1/2 years after meeting the first disciples, Christ gave Peter and the other disciples a fourth call. That call came after seven of the disciples went fishing after the resurrection. In this call, Christ called the disciples to shepherd the sheep. John 21:16 says, **“He said to him again a second time, ‘Simon, son of John, do you love Me?’ He said to Him, ‘Yes, Lord; You know that I love You.’ He said to him, ‘Shepherd My sheep.’”** (NASB) Here, we see that Christ called the disciples to do two things.

Christ called the disciples	
to love Him	to shepherd His sheep

In this call, Christ called the disciples to a new level of responsibility. Not only were they to share the Gospel with others, now they were to shepherd those who followed Christ in the same way that He had shepherded them. However, they could not do that in their own strength. As a result, the first question Christ asked was, Do you love Me?

2 Corinthians 5:14-15 explains why Christ asked Peter if He loved Him before asking him to shepherd His sheep. Those verses say, **“For the love of Christ compels us, because we judge thus: that if One died for all, then all died; and He died for all, that those who live should live no longer for themselves, but for Him who died for them and rose again.”** Loving Christ and knowing that He loves us is the only thing that makes it possible for us to love others as Christ loved us.

That is why Christ did not give the disciples the new commandment, in John 13:34-35, until the disciples had been exposed to His love for them for three-and-a-half years. Based on the love Christ had shown them throughout that time, He could give the commandment that would make it possible for them to shepherd His sheep. John 13:34-35 says **“A new commandment I give to you, that you love one another; as I have loved you, that you also love one another. By this all will know that you are My disciples, if you have love for one another.”**

**Our Commission: As you are going, Make Disciples
Matthew 28:18-20**

Just as Christ based His commission, to the disciples, on the four calls that He had already given them, we are now to carry out that commission based on the fact that Christ has given us the same four calls. However, many of us have two problems. First, we were never shown the love of Christ before or after we became Christians. Second, we were never trained to share the Gospel with others by the **show then tell** method of training for evangelism.

As a result, three things were lacking in our preparation for evangelism. First, we never had the opportunity to closely observe the love of a mature Christian for Christ. Second, we never had the opportunity to closely observe the prayer life of a mature Christian and see his fellowship with Christ. Third, we never had the opportunity to closely observe the vision of a mature Christian for the lost. The result is that we do not know how to obey our commission to **Make Disciples** because we have never had the opportunity to closely observe a mature Christian who was effectively carrying out the new commandment to **Love one another as Christ has loved us**.

If the two paragraphs above describe you, remember that today is the first day of the rest of your life. You now have a choice. You can continue to function as you have always functioned, or you can choose to pray and ask Christ to lead you to a mature Christian you can closely observe so that you can **Observe and Become** like the mature Christian you are closely observing. Paul said, in 1 Corinthians 4:16, **“Therefore I urge you, imitate me.”**

Observe and Become

**a praying Christian
a Christian with vision
a reproducing Christian**

As you become a praying Christian, a Christian with vision, and a reproducing Christian, Christ will use you to share the Gospel with people from many types of backgrounds. The remainder of this manual will give you an understanding of four types of individuals you will meet, and show from Scripture some effective ways to share the Gospel with them. **Christ will use you as you love Him.**

Some individuals need confrontation

(these are church attendees who depend on their own efforts)

Nicodemus **(depended on religious involvement)** **John 3:1-21**

Characteristics of Nicodemus:

- he was very familiar with the Old Testament - a Pharisee - verse 1
- he was a religious leader - a ruler of the Jews - verse 1
- he had a high respect for Christ - verse 2
- he had a high respect for God - verse 2
- he was a teacher of the Word of God - verse 10
- he had no understanding of salvation - verses 3-21

Christ's approach:

- He made an immediate confrontation - verse 3
- He caused Nicodemus to ask a question - verse 4
- He began to explain the difference between physical life and spiritual life - verses 5-7
- He began to explain the ministry of the Holy Spirit in salvation - verse 8
- He caused Nicodemus to ask another question - verse 9
- He answered a question with two more questions - verses 10-13
- He used an Old Testament illustration for clarification - verses 14-15
- He explained the love of the Father and His love - verse 16
- He offered two choices:
 - salvation and eternal life - verses 16-17
 - eternal judgment for sin - verses 18-20
- He explained the results of salvation - verse 21

Using confrontation with church attendees who are depending on religious involvement:

- confront with Scripture - verses 14-15
- confront with love - verses 16-17
- confront by pointing out choices and consequences - verses 16-21

the rich young ruler
(depended on his own works)
Mark 10:17-22 also see: Matthew 19:16-26; Luke 18:18-27

Characteristics of the rich young ruler:

- he came running to Christ - verse 17
- he had high respect for Christ - verse 17
- he had a desire for eternal life - verse 17
- he had tried to follow the law throughout life -verses 19-20
- he was rich - verse 22

Christ's approach:

- He made an immediate confrontation - verse 18
- He began with a question - verse 18
- He used the commandments that talk about man's relationship to man -
verse 19
- He listened to the young man's view of himself - verse 20
- He listened with love - verse 21
- He offered two choices:
 - continue to follow his idol of money - verse 21
 - choose to follow Christ - verse 21
- He accepted his choice to reject - verse 22

Using confrontation with church attendees who depend on their own works:

- confront with Scripture - verse 19
- confront with love - verse 21
- confront by pointing out choices and consequences - verse 21

Confrontation:

is necessary when we are talking to church attendees who on depending
on their religious involvement or their own good works

was used by Christ primarily with religious leaders like the scribes,
Pharisees and Sadducees

was used by Christ with those who were depending on their own
efforts of keeping the law to be right with God

Some individuals need clarification

(these are interested church attendees who have never understood the meaning of repentance and faith - Acts 20:21; 1 Thessalonians 1:9-10)

the Ethiopian (needed the Gospel explained clearly) Acts 8:26-40

Characteristics of the Ethiopian:

- he was a man with great political power - verse 27
- he was a man who knew how to handle great responsibility - verse 27
- he was trying to understand the Word of God - verse 28
- he wanted the Word of God explained - verses 30-31
- he had no understanding about Christ - verse 34

Philip's approach:

- Philip went to the man where he was - verses 26-29
- Philip listened to what he was reading - verse 30
- Philip asked if he understood the Word of God - verse 30
- Philip was available to explain the Word of God - verse 31
- Philip listened to his question - verse 34
- Philip used the Scripture to introduce Jesus - verse 35
- Philip made sure he had a clear understanding - verse 37

Using clarification to share the Gospel:

- listen to find out what the person understands - verses 30-31
- be available to explain the things that are not clear - verse 31
- use the Scripture - verses 32-34
- listen to see what the person does not understand - verse 34
- focus on Christ and what He has done - verse 35
- make certain the person clearly understands - verses 36-37

**be a good listener
seek to understand the person
make the Scripture clear**

the Bereans
(needed small group Bible study)
Acts 17:11-12

Characteristics of the Bereans:

- they were fair-minded - verse 11
- they took the Word as their standard - verse 11
- they were eager to learn the Word -verse 11
- they searched the Word of God - verse 11
- they searched the Word daily - verse 11
- they wanted to see if what was taught agreed with the Word - verse 11

Paul's approach:

- Paul shared the Word - verse 11
- Paul encouraged them to study the Word for themselves - verse 11
- Paul took time to study the Scriptures with them - verse 11
- Paul both spoke and listened - verse 11

Apollos
(needed one-to-one clarification)
Acts 18:24-26

Characteristics of Apollos:

- Apollos was a highly educated man and a good speaker - verse 24
- Apollos had a very good background of the Bible - verse 24
- Apollos shared what he knew - verse 25
- Apollos was bold in speaking - verse 26

Aquila and Priscilla's approach:

- they listened to Apollos and took him to their home - verse 26
- they explained the Gospel more clearly - verse 26

Using clarification to share the Gospel:

- explain the Word of God - verse 17:11, 18:26
- encourage group Bible study - verse 17:11
- take time to study with them - verse 17:11, 18:26
- listen to the things they do not yet understand - 17:11, 18:24-26
- use your home for personal one-to-one studies - 18:26

Some individuals need compassion

(these individuals feel I am "too bad" to be accepted by God)

Matthew

(had rejected the acceptable standards of culture and religion)

Matthew 9:9-13

Characteristics of Matthew:

- Matthew was at work when he met Christ - verse 9
- Matthew was a tax collector - verse 9
- Matthew felt free to invite Christ to his house - verse 10
- Matthew had a crowd of friends like himself - verse 10
- Matthew was rejected by the religious leaders - verse 11
- Matthew was in spiritual need - verse 12
- Matthew was in need of mercy - verse 13

Christ's approach:

- Christ went to Matthew where he worked - verse 9
- Christ accepted Matthew as he was, a tax collector - verse 9
- Christ invited Matthew to follow Him - verse 9
- Christ went to Matthew's home and ate with him - verse 10
- Christ accepted Matthew's friends - verse 10
- Christ accepted religious criticism - verse 11
- Christ said He came to heal spiritual sickness - verse 12
- Christ chose to show mercy - verse 13
- Christ came to save sinners - verse 13

Using compassion to share the Gospel:

- go to people where live, work, and spend their free time - verses 9-10
- accept people as they are and invite them to follow Christ - verse 9
- eat meals with those who need compassion - verse 10
- accept the friends of those with whom you come in contact - verse 10
- accept criticism from the religious - verse 11
- choose to show mercy - verse 12

the prodigal son
(had lived a wild life)
Luke 15:11-24

Characteristics of the prodigal son:

- the prodigal son was rebellious - verse 12
- the prodigal son wanted to get far away from home - verse 13
- the prodigal son lived a wild life - verse 13
- the prodigal son wasted his inheritance - verse 14
- the prodigal son became willing to take the lowest job - verse 15
- the prodigal son lived in the gutter - verse 16
- the prodigal son hit the bottom - verses 17-18
- the prodigal son felt he was unworthy (worthless) - verse 19

Characteristics of the compassion of Christ shown by the father:

- the father accepted the wrong choices of the son - verse 12
- the father continually looked for his son - verse 20
- the father had and showed compassion for his son - verse 20
- the father accepted the son as he was - verse 20
- the father accepted the repentance and confession of the son - verse 21
- the father forgave the son and declared him worthy - verses 21-22
- the father clothed him in the best robe (the robe of righteousness) -
verse 22; 2 Corinthians 5:21
- the father put a ring on his hand (restored him to sonship) - verse 22
- the father put shoes on his feet - verse 22; Ephesians 6:15
- the father celebrated - verses 23-24

Using compassion to share the Gospel:

- accept the right of people to make wrong choices - verse 12
- seek (look for) the lost - Luke 19:10
- have compassion and show it -verse 20
- accept people as they are - verse 20
- forgive (let go of) the sins of people - verse 21
- explain how Christ makes us worthy - 2 Timothy 2:21
- explain how God accepted the righteousness of Christ -
2 Corinthians 5:21
- explain how God accepts us as sons –verse 22, 24; John 1:12
- explain how to receive the Gospel of peace - Ephesians 6:15
- celebrate the salvation of new Christians - verses 23-24

the Samaritan woman
(had grown up in a different religion and culture and had lived a sinful life)
John 4:1-42

Characteristics of the Samaritan woman:

- negative attitude toward Jews - verse 9
- open when approached with acceptance - verse 11-12
- wanted physical needs met - verse 15
- wanted to deny her past - verse 17
- did not want to discuss her past - verse 19
- did not understand the meaning of true worship - verses 20-24
- was anxious to meet the Messiah - verse 25
- had her priorities changed - verse 28
- became an immediate witness - verses 29-30
- became willing to deal with her past - verse 39

Christ's approach:

- Christ accepted the woman as she was - verse 7
- Christ was not bothered by initial rejection - verses 9-10
- Christ caused the woman to become curious - verse 10
- Christ offered everlasting life - verse 14
- Christ did not get side-tracked by questions about religion - verses 19-21
- Christ focused on the meaning of true worship - 22-24
- Christ introduced the woman to Himself - verses 25-26
- Christ used the opportunity to teach the disciples - verses 31-38
- Christ focused on reaching the town through the woman - verses 39-42

Using compassion to share the Gospel:

- accept people as they are - verse 7
- accept rejection and distrust - verses 9-10
- develop curiosity - verse 10
- offer everlasting life - verse 14
- don't get side-tracked by questions about religion - verse 19-21
- focus on the meaning of true worship - verses 22-24
- introduce people to Christ - verses 25-26
- use the opportunity to train those with you - verses 31-38
- focus on reaching the extended family and community - verses 39-42

the woman taken in adultery
(was caught in "sin")
John 8:1-11

Characteristics of the woman caught in the act of adultery:

- the woman was humiliated by the scribes and Pharisees - verse 3
- the woman was accused of "sin" - verse 4
- the woman was condemned by the religious leaders - verse 5
- the woman was sentenced by the religious leaders - verse 5
- the woman was questioned by Christ - verse 10
- the woman felt accepted by Christ - verse 11
- the woman needed and received forgiveness - verse 11

Christ's approach:

- Christ watched the treatment of the woman by the Pharisees - verse 3
- Christ heard the charge against the woman by the Pharisees - verse 4
- Christ heard the penalty recommended for the woman - verse 5
- Christ chose not to further humiliate the woman - verse 6
- Christ asked the religious leaders to examine themselves - verse 7
- Christ gave time for people to think - verse 8
- Christ knew the power of a convicting conscience - verse 9
- Christ treated the woman with acceptance and respect - verse 10
- Christ chose to forgive rather than condemn - verse 11

Using compassion to share the Gospel:

- do not judge others by the way people treat them - verse 3
- do not judge others by the way people talk about them - verse 4
- do not join others in condemning - verse 5
- do not humiliate others - verse 6
- encourage all to examine themselves rather than others - verse 7
- give people time to think and reflect - verse 8
- work with the convicting ministry of the Holy Spirit - verse 9;
John 16:8-11
- treat people with acceptance and respect - verse 10
- encourage people not to accept the opinions of accusers - verse 10
- introduce Christ as Lord - verse 11
- choose to forgive rather than condemn - verse 11
- teach the greatness of Christ's forgiveness - verse 11

Some individuals must begin with creation

(these individuals have no background of the Bible)

the people of Athens (these people had no knowledge of the Bible) Acts 17:16-34

Characteristics of the people of Athens:

- the people were given to idol worship - verse 16
- the people gathered daily in the marketplace - verse 17
- the people had no understanding of Paul's message - verse 18
- the people wanted to learn about Paul's message - verses 19-20
- the people enjoyed empty talk - verse 21
- the people were very religious - verse 22
- the people did not know what they worshiped - verse 23
- the people either mocked or questioned - verse 32

Paul's approach:

- Paul met them where they spent time - verse 17
- Paul took time to listen to them - verses 18-21
- Paul observed and tried to understand their worship - verse 22-23
- Paul began with creation - verse 24
- Paul focused on the Creator - verse 25-26
- Paul showed that no man seeks God - verse 27
- Paul used illustrations from their own poets - verse 28
- Paul focused on the Godhead - verse 29
- Paul focused on the message of repentance - 30
- Paul focused on judgment for sin - verse 31
- Paul focused on the resurrection of Christ - verse 32
- Paul gave them time to think - verses 32-33
- Paul spent time with those who accepted his message - verse 34

Creation



Creator



Repentance

Using Creation to share the Gospel:

- take time to observe what people believe - verse 16
- take time to meet people where they live, work, and spend their leisure time - verse 17
- take time to listen to their ideas and what they believe - verses 18-21
- take time to understand their worship - verses 22-23
- begin with creation - verse 24
 - this may take the form of a one time summary of creation as Paul did here in Acts 17:24-31
 - this may take the form of an evangelistic Bible study over several weeks covering the first twelve chapters of Genesis
- focus on the Creator - verses 25-26
 - how do we worship the Creator - verse 25
 - what is the Creator like - verse 25
 - where did all the different groups of mankind come from - verse 26
- focus on the fact that no man seeks God - verse 27
 - man was created in the image of God - Genesis 1:26
 - man was given freedom of choice - Genesis 2:16-17
 - man chose to sin - Genesis 3:1-7
 - men experienced separation from God along with guilt, fear, shame, and blame- Genesis 3:7-13
 - God came looking for man - Genesis 3:8
 - God allowed man to face his own sin - Genesis 3:9-13
 - God promised judgment for the snake - Genesis 3:14
 - God promised judgment for Satan - Genesis 3:15
- use illustrations from the background of those with whom you are sharing - verse 28
- focus on the Godhead - verse 29
 - God promised victory over Satan - Genesis 3:15
 - show the stages of man's turn from God to idols - Romans 1:18-23
- focus on the need for man to repent - verse 30
 - God provided a covering for sin - Genesis 3:16-21
 - God promised One who would take away sin - John 1:29
 - God commands all men to repent - Acts 17:30

Repentance + **Faith** = **Forgiveness**

focus on judgment for sin - verse 31
sin must be judged - Genesis 3:16-17
sin means we are all condemned - Romans 3:9-21
sin was paid for by the death of Christ on the cross -
2 Corinthians 5:21
sin will be judged personally, by Christ, in those who reject the
payment for sin - Revelation 20:11-15
focus on the resurrection of Christ - verse 32
God showed He was satisfied with the payment of Christ for sin by
raising Christ from the dead - 1 Corinthians 15:3-6
God accepted the payment of Christ for sin and now offers us life -
2 Corinthians 5:21; John 3:16
explain the meaning of repentance - 1 Thessalonians 1:9-10
explain the meaning of faith - Romans 10:9-10
give people time to think - verse 32-33
spend time with those who accept this message to help them fully
understand the meaning of repentance and faith so they come to
true belief - verse 34

Paul's summary of his ministry to the Gentiles - Acts 26:28-19

to open their eyes
to turn them from darkness to light
to turn them from the power of Satan to God
that they may receive forgiveness of sins
that they may receive an inheritance with those who are sanctified

Paul was not disobedient to his heavenly call - verse 19

**Are you being obedient to your heavenly call?
John 20:21
Matthew 28:19-20**

Four Cs for Evangelism

Confrontation	Clarification	Compassion	Creation
----------------------	----------------------	-------------------	-----------------

Some individuals need confrontation

(these are church attendees who depend on their own efforts)

- A. Nicodemus - John 3:1-21 - depended on religious involvement
- B. the rich young ruler - Mark 10:17-22 - depended on his own works

Some individuals need clarification

(these are interested church attendees who have never understood the meaning of repentance and faith - Acts 20:21; 1 Thessalonians 1:9-10)

- A. the Ethiopian - Acts 8:26-40 - needed the Gospel explained clearly
- B. the Bereans - Acts 17:11-12 - needed small group Bible study
- C. Apollos - Acts 18:26 - needed one-to-one clarification

Some individuals need compassion

(these are people who feel I am "too bad" to be accepted by God)

- A. Matthew - Matthew 9:9-13 - had rejected the acceptable standards of culture and religion
- B. the prodigal son - Luke 15:11-24 - had lived a wild life
- C. the Samaritan woman - John 4:1-42 - had grown up in a different culture and religion and had lived a wild life
- D. the woman taken in adultery - John 8:1-11 - was caught in "sin"

Some individuals must begin at creation

(these are people who have no background of the Bible)

Athens - Acts 17:16-34 - must begin at creation and assume no background