

LESSON

4 Churches That Start New Churches

“Praise God, Brother Eyo! God is helping us to organize a strong church, and more people are becoming believers every week,” said David as he and John brought their monthly report. “So many are coming we can hardly meet in the same room. Brother Lanka is helping us prepare the believers for membership and water baptism.”

“It sounds like God is building His church in Gane,” replied Brother Eyo. “It is time now that you teach the church its responsibility of witnessing and starting other churches. The people are witnessing in their community, but not far from Gane there are towns that need churches also. The Lord wants each new church to start other new churches.”

When a group has been formed into a self-governing local church, its responsibility does not stop there. As part of the body of Christ, the church must learn that its mission is to plant other churches. This lesson will guide you in the steps that will teach new believers how they themselves can have a part in starting new churches.

lesson outline

Self-Propagation Required

Self-Propagation Planned

Self-Propagation Continued

lesson objectives

When you finish this lesson you should be able to:

1. Identify characteristics of a self-propagating church.
2. Discuss methods of evangelism and planning steps required to start a new church.
3. State the steps in planting a church.
4. Indicate goals of the new local church.
5. Discuss the benefits to the local church in the propagation of the church worldwide.

learning activities

1. Study the lesson following the procedure given at the beginning of Lesson 1. Read all the Scripture texts and answer each study question before checking your answer.
2. Take the self-test at the end of the lesson and check your answers.

key words

campaign	intercessory
fervor	outreach
goal	prejudice
interact	propagate

lesson development

SELF-PROPAGATION REQUIRED

Objective 1. *Identify characteristics of a self-propagating church.*

Do you remember from Lesson 1 the two basic functions of the local church? They are evangelism and teaching. Also, the Lord gave ministry gifts to the church to help it carry out His command. Ephesians 4:12 shows that ministry gifts are given “to prepare God’s people for works of service, so that the body of Christ may be built up.”

It is not enough that a church be able to govern itself and make decisions regarding its ministries. To fulfill its scriptural purpose, the church must also be self-propagating. A self-propagating church is one that helps to plant new churches. It is one that brings the lost to Christ (evangelism) and prepares God’s people for works of service (teaching). It has the characteristics described in Matthew 28:19–20 and Ephesians 4:12. As believers are prepared for service, they will win others to Christ. The result is that the body of Christ is built up, new believers are added, and other new churches are started. Thus, the church propagates other local churches. This is the method by which the church has been extended throughout the world.

Just as a plant has to be living and growing to re-propagate itself, so must a local church have life. What are the evidences that a church is spiritually alive and therefore self-propagating? In a church that has spiritual vitality, the members have an active love and concern for those around them. They pray for guidance of the Holy Spirit and look for ways to win the lost. Classes are held to prepare members for personal evangelism and to teach new believers. Plans for evangelism are carried out. Bible study classes are held regularly. Preaching of the Word, prayer, and praise are prominent in the church. New believers are continually added (Acts 2:47, 5:14), and the church looks for areas where new local churches may be planted. As we continue this lesson we will discuss some methods that may help in the task of planting new churches.

Application

- 1 In your own words define a self-propagating church. Use your notebook for your response.
 - 2 Circle the letter in front of the statement that most clearly expresses the characteristics of a self-propagating church.
 - a) A self-propagating church has an efficient planning program which attracts unbelievers to participate in worship services.
 - b) The first purpose of a self-propagating church should be to protect the church body from sinful influences.
 - c) A self-propagating church endeavors to take the gospel to sinners, prepares believers for Christian service, and extends and builds up the body of Christ.
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Methods for Planting Churches

Objective 2. *Discuss methods of evangelism and planning steps required to start a new church.*

As the believers in the New Testament church were scattered out from Jerusalem, they preached the gospel wherever they went (Acts 8:4). As they went from place to place they used different methods of evangelism. Today, just as then, no single method will work equally well everywhere.

We will talk about four of the methods used by church planters with good success in various parts of the world. As you study these various methods, think about how each could be used in your area.

SMALL GROUP EVANGELISM AND HOUSE CHURCHES

The meeting of small groups is often used as the major method of making new disciples and gathering them into local churches. The believers in the New Testament, of course, did not have church buildings but met for fellowship and evangelism in people's homes (Acts 5:42). In some parts of the world, especially in politically or socially restricted countries where believers cannot meet publicly, the church has begun in private homes and multiplied greatly. Even in areas where there is no political restriction, there may be some

people who are not willing to go to a church; generally they will attend a gathering in a home. Believers and unbelievers alike are invited to share in prayer and reading and discussing God's Word. This is also an effective method in areas where believers can meet together in church buildings. In some very large churches in big cities it is very difficult for people to travel to a central meeting place on weekdays, so they meet in "cell groups" in various homes throughout the city. The spiritual fellowship helps believers and attracts unbelievers to Christ. Many people have been won to Christ by this method.

Application

- 3** Use your notebook in answering the following items:
- a)** List three advantages of small group or house church evangelism.
 - b)** How could this method be used in your area?
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PERSONAL WORK

Personal work describes the work of an individual who talks to another person, usually on a one-to-one basis, about salvation through Christ. It may also be called personal witnessing, that is, telling about your own experience of salvation. Jesus said, "You will be my witnesses" (Acts 1:8). To witness is to give proof, and personal proof is a powerful testimony. If people see that Christ has done something good for you, they are likely to be interested in what you have to say.

Churches can be started because at least one person becomes burdened to make disciples by personal contact in a certain place. A Christian who studies and applies God's Word, whether a new convert or mature Christian, may be led by the Spirit to do personal witnessing for Christ. The witnessing may be to co-workers at a job or students at a university. A believer may feel called to go to another village or nearby town to stay there and win souls by personal contact. It is important to encourage new believers to do personal witnessing because they will have many friends who are still unbelievers. It will help them grow in

faith rapidly and the joy of their newly-found salvation will be effective in helping others accept Christ also. Those who respond and accept Christ's salvation are gathered together to become the beginning group of a new local church. Since the person works alone, at first, this type of church planting can be very difficult. The person who is led by the Spirit to do personal work, like Philip (Acts 8:26–34), may never know the end result of his witnessing. The important fact is that he obeyed God.

Application

4 Read the following verses from your Bible. In front of each write the number of the method of evangelism being used. Write 1) for personal work and 2) for the small group or house church method.

... **a** Acts 8:26–37

... **b** Acts 10:24–33

... **c** Acts 16:13–15

... **d** Philemon 1–3

EVANGELISTIC CAMPAIGNS

In many parts of the world, evangelistic campaigns are used effectively to start new churches. The campaigns may be door-to-door witnessing, preaching meetings in a church, a rented auditorium, a tent, a stadium, or simply an open field. Meetings in public areas hold many advantages. For instance, people who are prejudiced against entering a place of worship will listen in the open air or public building. A method used effectively in some places is to bring a group of Christians from other areas who give their personal testimony to Christ's power to change lives. Usually a group of people will gather to listen to someone tell about personal experiences. On occasions such as this, there can be opportunities for preaching simple gospel messages to present the way of salvation. Romans 10:14 asks, "How can they believe in the one of whom they have not heard? And how can they hear without someone preaching to them?" Pray and

trust the Holy Spirit to lead you to use the right methods at the right time to reach the lost.

Whatever method we use to present the gospel, it must first be under the anointing and direction of the Holy Spirit. This means making a habit of seeking the Lord in prayer, and then making plans and preparations for whatever way we can most effectively follow His guidance. The Holy Spirit will anoint those who desire to work for the Lord and He will give faith to the hearers to believe. But it is our responsibility to study God's Word, devote ourselves to prayer, and be prepared as best we can to do God's work.

If you would like to study methods of evangelism in greater detail, you may take the course *Sharing the Good News*, which is also part of the *Christian Services* series you are now studying.

MOTHER-DAUGHTER CHURCH PLANTING

The mother-daughter church planting method can be likened to the system by which strawberry plants grow. Strawberries are plants which grow close to the ground. They spread by sending out runners (or shoots) in different directions. As these stems grow outward from the central mother plant, they send down roots at a point away from the mother plant. A new set of leaves sprouts from the new roots. Eventually the stem dries up and the new plant gets its strength only from the new roots. The new plant then sends out runners, becoming a mother plant itself. This continual process of mother-daughter plants causes strawberry plants to spread quickly over a large area.

A church that is established and growing usually has some people who live farther from the church than others. The members may be living in an area that is growing in population but has no church. The established church then decides to become a "mother" and start a "daughter" church in the new area. The mother church will organize a team of church planters to witness and preach. Those who live in the area will be leaders and helpers in the effort. Their homes may be used for meetings. If the local law permits, preaching and singing in open air meetings may be used to win new believers. As new believers are

gathered, the people from the mother church who live in the area join with them to organize the new church. During this process, other groups from the mother church come to sing, witness, and help in the effort. The mother church may also help pay for the preaching campaign in the area. As soon as the new group is strong enough, it can be organized into a self-governing church. Then it is the responsibility of the new church to teach believers to develop their ability to “mother” new churches in other areas.

Application

5 Match the evangelism method that could best be used by the Christians in each situation.

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|--------------|---|---------------------------|
| ... a | John is the only Christian at his army station. | 1) Evangelism campaign |
| ... b | Sue’s neighbors like to chat and have coffee at her house. | 2) Personal work |
| ... c | Many unsaved people will be coming to the football match in the city. | 3) Mother-daughter church |
| ... d | Sam travels one hour to and from work by train. | 4) Small groups |
| ... e | Twelve kilometers from Central Church a new population center is growing. | |

SELF-PROPAGATION PLANNED

Objective 3. *State the steps in planting a church.*

Steps to Church Planting

Along with selecting the most appropriate method of evangelism for your area, much planning is needed to accomplish the goal of planting new churches. Recall the two-fold purpose of

the local church: 1) to have ministries that teach believers and build up their faith, and 2) to make disciples and teach them to witness and bring others to Christ. This is the self-propagating principle that keeps churches multiplying.

All believers may have a part in witnessing and winning people to Christ. They do not have to be experienced and mature believers. According to his or her ability and talent, each believer can have a part in taking the gospel to the lost. We should not think that only those who can preach or witness in public are the ones who can evangelize. There are many other tasks that need to be done in order to take the gospel to those who have not heard. There may be some who have the talent to teach other believers how to use the Scripture to lead a person to Christ. When a public meeting is planned, someone is needed to prepare posters or take care of advertising. There may be others who have the skills to build a platform or benches, if needed, for an outdoor meeting. And some can devote themselves to further intercessory prayer. All believers can have a part in the planning steps of starting the new church, and each one needs to feel that his part is important. The following steps will help you in the ministry of starting new churches. These steps can apply also for the individual church planter who may have to work alone to take the gospel to a new area.

STEP 1: PRAYER

The first thing believers should do as they make plans for starting a new church is to plan prayer into all the work schedule. Church planters need the power of God to combat “the powers of this dark world and against the spiritual forces of evil” (Ephesians 6:12). This is not possible in human strength alone. Pray in faith, not in fear. We preach the gospel by the command of Christ and in His power (Matthew 28:19–20; 2 Timothy 4:1–2). He wants His laborers to gather, the fruit of the harvest He has promised (Luke 10:2) and to do so in triumph (Colossians 2:15; 1 John 4:4).

As well as having private times of prayer, one may find it beneficial to meet together as a body at regularly announced times to pray. As the church prays together, the Holy Spirit will give guidance in the plans.

STEP 2: STUDY THE LOCAL POPULATION

Once you have determined the group of people you feel God wants you to reach, you may find it helpful to study that group carefully. You may already know the people well. You may have been just like them before you accepted Christ.

First, define how the people are different from the people of your own group. Even if they are of the same group, becoming a believer has made you different in your attitudes and behaviors than you were as an unbeliever. You see the world and people differently than before. Second, you need to define how the people are the same as your own group. What things may be important to them which are still important to you even after you have accepted the Lord? Finally, it is important to become acquainted with social customs or legal requirements that may affect your presentation of the gospel.

Application

6 Think of the group of people where you want to start a church. Copy this chart in your notebook, leaving plenty of space to write your answers. Then fill in as much as you can learn about the people.

Subject	How the Group is Different From Our Group	How the Group is Like Our Group
1. Language		
2. Kind of work		
3. Where they live		
4. Education		
5. Religion		
6. Social customs and rules		

After you have filled in the chart, study it to learn what special problems you may face in trying to start a church among the target people. Write these problems in a list on one side of a piece of paper. Then as you pray or meet with the other workers to pray, take

these problems to God in prayer. Seek to find a spiritual solution to spiritual problems, and practical solutions to practical problems. As you agree together on the solutions to overcome problems, write your plans on the other side of the paper. Trust in God for the solutions and prepare to be successful as you implement your plans.

STEP 3: DETERMINE THE SPIRITUAL NEEDS

Every person has spiritual needs. Many people may not recognize that the needs they feel are an indication of spiritual need. They may feel lonely, unhappy, or futile. Some may have fears, but they may not be able to explain the cause of these fears. They may fear death, wars, or financial failure. In some places people feel they are bound by obligations to follow customs that have been practiced by their families for generations, and these customs may be oppressive to them. Some people have no concept about God, and others may have concepts that are different from Christian teaching.

When you plan to take the gospel to a new area, learn everything you can about the spiritual attitudes of the people. Even if the people know a lot about the gospel, try to record all you can about their spiritual concept. This will help you plan better how to present Christ to them as the Savior, the one who can help them meet their needs.

Application

7 Think about the people in the area where you might want to plant a church. In your notebook answer as many of the following questions as you can about these people.

- a)** What is the religion of most of the people?
- b)** What do the people believe about:
 - 1)** Jesus Christ?
 - 2)** Sin: Is man's nature sinful? If man sins, whom does he wrong—God? Man? or both?
 - 3)** Heaven, hell, and eternity?
 - 4)** God and His creation?
 - 5)** Satan and evil spirits?
- c)** Do they have fears about their ancestors?



Now notice how many questions you could not answer for sure. It would be better to find the answer to these questions before you try to witness among these people.

If you were able to answer all the questions, you probably know the people quite well. Perhaps they believe what you did before you became a follower of Jesus. The Holy Spirit will help you use this knowledge to determine the most successful way to preach the gospel to them. In Hebrews 4–10 this is illustrated. The writer used the knowledge the Jews had of the Law of Moses to show them that Christ was the “once for all” sacrifice for sin and that He is the great high priest of the new covenant. Also, Paul appealed to the Athenians’ desire for knowledge about new ideas as a means to teach them about the true God (Acts 17:21–23).

STEP 4: REVISE PLANS AS NEEDED

Occasionally things do not work out exactly as planned; therefore, a good plan needs to be flexible. It may be that part of the plan works well up to a certain time, but then it must be changed to meet special needs. The leaders must be aware that this often happens, and they must be willing to change any part of the plan as the work continues.

Application

8 In your notebook, write in a column at the left of the page a list of the four steps that can help in starting a new church, as discussed in the text. Leave three or four lines between each step. After each step, briefly state what you may expect to be accomplished that will help in starting a new church.



Goals of the Church

Objective 4. *Indicate goals of the new local church.*

Depending on the times, the culture, and the location, there may be different methods used to win the lost and gather them into a church body. But wherever and whenever a church is

planted, there are certain goals to work toward which will help to give a church a good beginning. Working to accomplish these goals from the start will help a church attain the purpose which God has intended. These goals are five basic functions of the church:

1. Make disciples. When Jesus gave His disciples the command recorded in Matthew 28:19, He did not say that they should go preach. Rather, He said, “Go and make disciples.” A disciple does much more than just listen to his master or teacher. A disciple accepts and believes the teaching of a master, and then assists in spreading the teachings to others. A disciple becomes identified with, or is like, the master. The ultimate nature of Jesus’ teaching is love, so Jesus said to His disciples, “All men will know that you are my disciples, if you love one another” (John 13:35).

Bringing others to Christ is another way in which His disciples identified with the Lord. Jesus said, “This is to my Father’s glory, that you bear much fruit, showing yourselves to be my disciples” (John 15:8). To bring others to be disciples of our Lord requires sincere commitment on the part of those who preach and witness the gospel. As Paul expressed in Romans 9:3, he was willing to lose all to bring his Jewish brothers to the Lord. Paul’s whole life was centered on doing God’s will, and he encouraged those to whom he wrote to follow his example (1 Corinthians 11:1; Philippians 3:14, 17). The biblical teaching for the church is not only to sow the seed of God’s Word but also to bring hearers to confess Christ, to identify with Him as their Lord. Romans 10:9 teaches, “If you confess with your mouth, ‘Jesus is Lord,’ . . . you will be saved.”

2. Gather believers together. An experienced church planter once told about a group of Christians who wanted to give the Christian witness to all the earth. They felt they should carry out Jesus’ command to preach the gospel to all nations. They hurried from place to place but did not stay long enough in any place to form the converts into a church or give them any teaching necessary to carry on church life. As a result, after years of work very little permanent results remained.

These people had failed to realize that though evangelism is important, the goal of evangelism is to establish the church of Jesus Christ. New believers need spiritual fellowship and training (Matthew 28:20; Hebrews 10:25). Plans should include the where, when, and how of bringing the believers together regularly.

3. Interact with the community. New believers should be encouraged to maintain contact with the unbelievers of their community. Planning may include ways to show Christian testimony and, as much as possible, maintain the influence of the new believers in their community (Matthew 5:13–17; John 17:11, 15, 18). This will help the new believers to witness to others for Christ and also lessen any persecution that may result from their decision to follow Christ (Acts 2:47).

4. Organize the believers. According to the principles we learned in Lesson 3, a group of believers organized as a self-governing church can more effectively accomplish the purpose and ministries of the church. The local church is the means God has chosen to build up believers (Ephesians 4:12; 2 Timothy 3:16), teach them doctrine, and teach them how to give and how to serve God in the fellowship of the body of Christ. Each group of believers can select the form of organization which suits its needs. The purpose of organization is to help the local church have a plan for teaching, witnessing, training workers, and to do whatever is needed to enable the body to work together in ministry for Christ.

5. Teach outreach. As the new believers see the purpose of the church planters in trying to make disciples in their own community, they too can have a part in the work and joy of bringing others to Christ. These new believers should be trained and invited to join the different teams of church planters. This will provide practical training, which is important in continuing the outreach of the church (Luke 10:1; Acts 1:8; 2 Timothy 2:2). Also, it can help to develop leaders among the new believers and help the church to grow faster.

As you are making plans to start a new church, perhaps you may find that another method, besides the four we discussed at the beginning of the lesson, will be better for your area. As you pray and seek God's guidance, trust the Holy Spirit to lead you in the plans that will be best for you.

Application

9 Read over what you have written for questions 6 and 7. In your notebook start a list of possible plans you would make for starting a new church. In another paragraph list the goals for the church. Compare the plans and goals. Write ideas about how you think they will work among the people where you wish to start a church. Think of any unique or unusual circumstances that may occur. Also, you may like to start a list of specific needs for prayer.

10 According to the discussion in the lesson text, circle the letter of each TRUE statement of an action which can help attain biblical goals for a new church.

- a)** As many people as possible must hear the gospel at least once.
 - b)** Those who accept the gospel are encouraged to declare publicly their acceptance of Christ.
 - c)** New believers are gathered in groups for regular teaching and fellowship.
 - d)** New believers will have to isolate themselves from the non-Christian community.
 - e)** New believers are given practical training to take the gospel to their own community.
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SELF-PROPAGATION CONTINUED

Objective 5. *Discuss the benefits to the local church in the propagation of the church worldwide.*

Care of the Sending Church

When a local church is engaged in “mothering” a new local church, it is also important to balance the responsibilities for

the work in both places. The members of the sending church have an interest in the new church, either through prayer, giving, or by some direct ministry to the new church; however, not everyone can give all his or her time to the new church. Obviously, some people must continue the ministries of the sending church. The leaders of the sending church may decide to meet together and determine a suitable plan for delegating responsibility for the new church. As workers are sent out to new churches, others in the sending church will have an opportunity to develop their ministries and provide new leadership. Thus, the sending church continues to grow and be strengthened.

Build the Church Worldwide

Each new believer becomes part of a great fellowship of believers all over the world. Each local church is a building block of a fellowship of churches that is sometimes called the universal church or the church worldwide. The apostle Paul calls this fellowship the “body of Christ” (1 Corinthians 12:12–27).

Where it is possible to do so, local churches can be blessed and strengthened by working together in the ministry of the gospel. In the New Testament, the churches in Asia Minor and the churches of Judea worked together as area-wide groups of churches. They helped in missionary work and joined to make decisions (Acts 15:1–21). They recognized the need to join with other local churches to carry on the work of God together (1 Corinthians 16:1–4; 2 Corinthians 8:1–15).

Application

11 In your own words describe benefits a mother church receives by delegating some of its members to lead a new church.

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12 Write some benefits local churches may receive by working together.

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13 How do you feel, as an individual believer, that you can be blessed by being part of a self-propagating church.

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The unity with other brothers and sisters in Christ, and with other local churches, is very important to the church because it is very important to our Lord (John 17:20–21). The unity is in fellowship and service to God. Each local church, as part of the body of Christ, shares the same “precious” faith (2 Peter 1:1) and is joined in a fellowship that blesses and strengthens it. The Holy Spirit gives power and guidance to the church, enabling it to fulfill the command of Christ to make new disciples and build them up in faith. As this command is obeyed, the church plants the gospel seed that continually reproduces itself in multiplying churches all around the world.

Application

14 State three ways in which the local church will be blessed as it propagates new churches.

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self-test

TRUE-FALSE. Write T in front of the TRUE statements, and F in front of those that are FALSE.

- ... **1** A self-propagating church is one that helps to produce other local churches.
- ... **2** All churches are commanded to evangelize but only selected ones are called to teach.
- ... **3** The believers in New Testament times preached openly in public as well as from house to house.
- ... **4** For a successful evangelistic campaign, the first step is to write a detailed plan of activities.
- ... **5** It is best to use only mature Christians in personal evangelism so the unbeliever will not be offended.
- ... **6** “Cell groups” or house churches are an evangelism concept originated by the 1st century church.
- ... **7** Outdoor evangelistic preaching should be used only where there is social prejudice against Christians.
- ... **8** Planning for evangelism is very important; therefore, once plans are made they should be rigidly followed.

MULTIPLE CHOICE. Circle the letter of the correct answer.

- 9** The first step for starting a new church is to
- a)** witness to a group who is ready to hear the gospel.
 - b)** witness to those having a similar religion.
 - c)** plan prayer into all the work schedule.
 - d)** understand the needs of the local population.
- 10** In obedience to Christ’s command to make disciples one must
- a)** preach the gospel to many people in many places.
 - b)** bring hearers to a decision to confess Christ as their Savior.
 - c)** require hearers to become church members.

11 The goals that will produce a self-propagating church require

- a)** believers who are committed to Christ and brought together as a body for teaching and fellowship.
- b)** well-trained workers with special public speaking ability.
- c)** leaders who are experienced church planters.
- d)** complete separation from unbelievers to insure spiritual purity.

12 The church that plants other churches is strengthened through its

- a)** good reputation as a mother church.
- b)** enlarged ministry and fellowship in the body of Christ.
- c)** popularity as a church with many members.
- d)** recognition by the local government.

answers to study questions

8 Suggested answers to:

Prayer Helps believers claim the power of God, gives faith to proclaim the gospel fearlessly and clearly with the help of the Holy Spirit. Also, prayer helps prepare the church planter to be open to God's will.

Study the local population Helps to understand attitudes of the people and become acquainted with customs and laws. Helps to learn about their work, language, and religion.

Determine the spiritual needs Helps to understand their concept about God, to know what their fears and problems are. Will help to know how to show that Christ will meet their needs.

Revise plans as needed Flexible plans can be changed to meet special unforeseen needs.

1 Your answer. A self-propagating church is one in which the members win the lost to Christ. The believers are taught the Word, and they in turn win others. As the church grows and is built up in Christ, it is able to start other new churches.

9 Your answer

2 c) A self-propagating church endeavors to take the gospel to sinners, prepares believers for Christian service, and extends and builds up the body of Christ.

10 a False

b True

c True

d False

e True

3 a Any three of the following:

1) In politically or socially restricted areas.

2) People are more willing to come to a home, rather than a formal place of worship.

3) It's a more social atmosphere.

4) It may be easier in a large city, rather than travel long distances.

b Your answer

- 11** Your answer. Others in the mother church can develop their ministries and leadership abilities. More members participate, thus helping the church to grow and be strengthened.
- 4 a** 1) Personal work
b 2) Small group or house church
c 2) Small group or house church
d 2) Small group or house church
- 12** Your answer. The churches enjoy fellowship together. They can help each other in ministry or decisions that affect the work of the church. Together they can make a stronger effort to extend the work of God.
- 5 a** 2) Personal work
b 4) Small groups
c 1) Evangelism campaign
d 2) Personal work
e 3) Mother-daughter church
- 13** Your answer. Some things I would mention are: knowing my church is helping to extend the body of Christ where others may have not heard the gospel, and the joy of being part of the church worldwide.
- 6** Your answer.
- 14** Any three of the following: The church will be blessed by the unity of brothers and sisters in Christ; being joined in fellowship and service to God for the work in their area; having a part in fulfilling the command of Christ to make disciples; being strengthened by the fellowship in the body of Christ, the universal church.
- 7** Your answer

