

GROWING IN THE FIVE COMMITMENTS OF A CAMPUS MISSIONARY

Leader's Guide



Forward

Students come home from a conference, camp, convention or some other kind of event and now they are talking about winning their campus for Christ. Some speaker told stories about students doing great things at some school and your students are dreaming of God's love transforming classmates across their campus. They are looking to you—their Youth leader, pastor, youth sponsor or campus club advisor—to help them be missionaries to their campus.

But what does a campus missionary look like? What does it mean to be a campus missionary? What does a campus missionary do? G5 is the best resource available to help develop campus missionaries. G5 is about growing in the five commitments of campus missionary—to pray, live, tell, serve and give. In three chapters on each of the five commitments of a campus missionary, G5 takes students in depth with the “how to’s” and the “what for’s” so that you can help shape students into the image of Christ on their campus.

Introduction to the Leader's Guide

Individual students can use G5 on their own. They can read the chapters, answer the questions in each chapter, and fill out the application worksheets. But G5 is also a great tool for campus missionary development in a small or large group setting. This leader's guide is designed to help you, the leader, to guide the discussion and engage students in active learning.

Group interaction and participation can be very advantageous in the development process. When students interact with their peers in a group, the result is a deeper level of grasping the material discussed. G5 is inspirational, but it is also informational. The concepts and tools contained in G5 are meant to be an aide to students in their role as a campus missionary. There are methods that should be memorized, skills that need to be practiced, and concepts that must be internalized to be most effective. The G5 Leader's Guide is meant to aide you in helping students through that process of personal development and application.

How to use this Leader's Guide

The G5 Leader's guide is here to help you as you take students on this journey of becoming a campus missionary. Each week, there is a short overview of what to expect in each chapter and some things to do before the meeting. Make sure you go through the entire chapter so you will know where you will be going as you lead the meeting.

Leader's Notes - In the margins of each chapter are some suggestions of how to incorporate your life into each lesson. The notes will correspond with an underlined portion of the G5 manual. There are also discussion suggestions and practical helps as you take students through each lesson. You should feel free to make your own notes as you go through the chapter before the meeting.

Group Discussion - If your group is small, your group discussion time can be done together. If your group is larger, you will need to break into smaller groups. It will be less distracting if you divide the groups by gender. Make sure each group has a leader who knows how to lead a small group discussion. (See Addendum: How to lead a discussion).

Methods - The “Methods” section in each chapter is your chance to get practical with the students. The “preparation” notes in the chapter introduction will often give you suggestions of resources to get to introduce students to the tools they need. You may have to plan ahead a couple of weeks to allow for shipping on some items.

Leader's Guide Addendum A: How to lead a discussion . . .

The thought of leading a discussion/study group can be a little frightening sometimes. "What if no one wants to share?" "What happens if one person takes over?" "What if ..."

These questions can be frightening to consider. Anyone who has been a part of a discussion/study group has had positive and negative experiences. The positives are the times when people let down their guard and start discussing real issues and asking real questions. Great things can happen when that takes place. Members of the group change deeply, think more clearly and approach the subject matter more humbly. The negatives are those times when one person takes over the group (again) as everyone else rolls their eyes (again). Or perhaps the group constantly "takes off" on tangents and can never complete the intended material. Sometimes someone might share something so personal that it becomes awkward for everyone else. The leader usually makes the difference between the positives and the negatives.

Leading a discussion/study group is a learned skill and it can resemble an art form. The leader can diffuse a conflict and bring out the positives. A leader can use discussion points to make a poignant assertion. When the leader drives the discussion where it should go while bringing everyone along for the ride, the participants learn more, take more ownership of the subject matter and feel more enthusiasm for application.

Here are some suggestions of how to do that:

1. Make sure that one person doesn't dominate the discussion.

There are those who—in their zeal for knowledge, the subject matter or just being the center of attention—are always first to speak and often need the last word as well. While these kinds of participants are appreciated for their involvement, they can become an obstacle to participation if left unchecked. Make sure everyone is involved by calling other individuals by name or, if necessary, saying something like, "O.K., Jon, you've expressed your point well, does anyone else have something to say?"

2. Keep the discussion focused on the subject at hand.

It is easy to get sidetracked when a discussion takes an interesting new direction, but it is important to bring the discussion or questions back to the subject. Try something like, "That's a great point for some other time, but the focus here is . . ." or "What a great question, you and I can talk about that later if you'd like, but right now we're taking about . . ." An encouragement to continue dialogue while refocusing the discussion will usually keep the group on point while preserving the feelings of the wayward participant.

3. Keep the discussion from stalling by restating a question or point.

There are times when the individuals in the group just don't understand the question or aren't engaged by the discussion point, restatement can breathe life into a dead question or point. Sometimes, a more specific application can help to make a point or question more interesting or clear.

There's no formula for a great discussion/study group, but there is at least a common element: a prepared, enthusiastic, and inclusive leader will cause the study time to be more interesting and the participants will learn more in the process.

Leaders' guide Addendum B: When and where?

The goal of G5 is the personal development, discipleship and applied learning of individual students who see themselves as missionaries to their campus. Bringing this process to a group of individual students who can feed off of each other's energy and keep each other accountable can add a dynamic that an individual cannot achieve alone.

Where and when to meet together as a group is an important consideration. The factors that need to be considered are those such as the students' schedules, the best time of day for learning, the best location to assure attendance and other important factors. There are many places and times that will work well for a G5 group and here are some suggestions

- On or near campus. Meet with students before school, after school, during lunch or scheduled release time. In front of the school, a class room, a restaurant or even a car are good places to meet on or near campus.
- Sunday school. Ask your Sunday school teacher to use G5 as your class curriculum.
- Bible study. Start a Bible study at your house for students who want to go deeper in their relationship with God.
- Small groups. If the youth ministry at your church has small groups, make one or more of them a G5 group.
- Discipleship groups. Meet on an alternate night or before youth meeting as a discipleship group.
- Multi-church cooperative. Set up an interdenominational campus training time with many churches represented. Alternate as appropriate between a large setting and breaking students into small groups.

There are many more options. Choosing the one that best fits your individual situation is what is most important. Find out what best fits the schedule of your students. Determine what schedule is best for the youth ministry of your church.

Chapter Introductions

Chapter 1 is about the need for prayer.

Prayer is neither an afterthought nor a precursor to campus ministry--it is a vital part of all aspects of campus ministry. It is not something a campus missionary does before he or she ministers. It is not "laying the ground work" for the real ministry that will happen. Prayer is ministry--faith always accompanies action.

In this chapter, you will have the opportunity to stress the importance of prayer and give some practical help with regard to the biblical structure of personal prayer. Take the time as you are going through this chapter to speak from your own life on the power of the discipline of prayer.

Chapter two is about prayer/accountability partners.

You will have the opportunity to talk about prayer partners in your life and how they have helped you. Stress the importance of accountability and get honest about why you need it and in what areas. For many of your students, whether or not they partner with someone will determine the long-term success of their prayer life.

Preparation:

If you don't have one, ask someone to be your accountability partner. Go to www.prayerzonepartners.com to find out about "prayer triplets" and prayer zone partners. (Sign up to be a PZP while you are there.) Get a copy of *An Awesome Way to Pray* at www.reachout.org.

Chapter three is about the role of strategic prayer in campus ministry.

There is a prayer movement among students. Prayer cafes, The Call, Prayer Zone Partners, The 30-second Kneel Down, See You at the Pole and many other national and international movements are growing in numbers and intensity. Some of these campus prayer strategies and others are discussed in this chapter.

Take the opportunity to explain the real world implementation of these strategies in your own community.

Preparation: Find out more about "See You At the Pole" and download resources at www.syatp.com and www.30kd.org

Chapter four is about living faith out through action.

Take the chance to talk about the importance of character in the life of a Christian. Your students are facing incredible pressure to conform to the "evil desires of youth" (2Timothy 2:22). Sexual immorality, cheating, unwholesome speech—these are just some of the pressures that your students face every single school day of the year. Living out their Christianity in "Speech, life, love, faith and purity" (1 Timothy 4:12) is not going to be easy for them, but their actions will speak louder than words in reaching their campus.

Preparation:

Bring some of your favorite worship CD's to show to students. Visit www.truelovewaits.com to learn about the purity movement and download resources.

Chapter five is about the adventure of studying God's word.

It is so important to implore students that they need to go beyond church and group Bible study--they must develop their own Bible study habits.

Preparation:

Bring some popular youth study bibles, devotional guides and study guides (*Alive in Christ, Road Trip*) for students. Get a "One Year Bible" and familiarize yourself with the layout so you can explain it to students. Bring a prayer journal. Download the "Campus Missionary" poster and bookmark at www.campusmissions.org to give to students as a reminder to develop Bible study habits.

Chapter six is about the need for students to closely examine their own faith and make it their own.

Take some time to talk about your own journey of faith. Be honest about the struggles you have had and how you have gotten through them. Talk about the questions for which you still do not have answers and how you live with that tension.

Preparation:

Look into the resources discussed in the "Methods" section. Make sure you familiarize yourself with the "Salvation Scriptures" on pp. 52-53

Chapter seven is about the "little picture" of campus ministry.

Students must realize that their campus will be reached one student at a time or not at all. Encourage students to think about friends who are desperately in need of acceptance and God's unconditional love. Share about times in your own life you have been used by God to reach someone.

Preparation:

Download the "Five Friends Focus" card and the teens in crisis wallet card from www.campusmissions.org. Develop your own "Five Friend focus" ahead of time and share that with the students. Get the book "Becoming a Contagious Christian" (you can get it at www.willowcreek.com) Get a copy of "Response Evangelism" at 1-800-641-4310.

Chapter eight is about the "big picture" of campus ministry.

God is doing something on the campuses of America. National campus ministry movements are bringing thousands of students to the realization that they are God's plan to reach their school. Take the opportunity to make students aware that they are not alone on their campus—millions of students are out there attempting to have an impact at their school. Encourage them to become a part of something big.

Preparation:

Get a copy of the Book of Hope for each student in your group from www.bookofhope.com
Familiarize yourself with the Seven Project and the Seven Project website at www.thesevenproject.com. and www.thesevenproject.org.

Chapter nine is about discipling new believers.

When campus ministry is taking place students will decide to become devoted followers of Christ, but they will need help growing in their commitment. This process will test the depth of your students' faith and their commitment to the great commission—Jesus said we should “make disciples.” This chapter will help equip students for that task.

Preparation: Get a copy of the Alive in Christ series to share with students

Chapter ten is about student leadership.

Many students have no idea what it takes to be a leader. They may believe that being a leader means getting others to do their work. This is your opportunity to share your experiences in leadership and the commitment to servanthood it takes. There will be an opportunity to introduce your students to the process of finding their own spiritual gifts. Make sure you take the time to find your area of spiritual gifts before the meeting.

Preparation:

Get a copy of It's My Turn at www.topflight.org and Identifying your Spiritual Gifts from www.youth.ag.org/store

Chapter eleven is about campus clubs.

Many schools have campus clubs, but many of those clubs are ineffective. Clubs are an opportunity to spread hope on the campus, but many clubs function as a “holy huddle” for Christians only. In this chapter, you will have the opportunity to change students' perception of what a club is all about and help them see the possibilities for their club.

Preparation:

Purchase or Download a free copy of Starting a Campus Club at www.yacampusministry.com Get some of the campus club resources available from Youth Alive (www.yausa.com), the coaching center (www.gocampus.com) and other campus ministry organizations.

Chapter twelve is about practical ways to be a servant on campus.

Dream with students about the power of servanthood as their excitement grows about following Christ's example in reaching through serving. There are many examples in the “Methods” section of how to serve their school. Help students think about other ways they can serve their campus.

Preparation:

Call a local high school, junior high school or middle school and ask them what kinds of needs they have. Some of those needs could become service projects for your students.

Chapter thirteen is about attitudes in giving.

Giving is about the heart. It is practical to give--giving meets needs—but it also changes the heart of the giver. Giving has the power to destroy selfishness. As you go through this chapter, take the opportunity to explain the power of giving in your own life.

Chapter fourteen is about tithing and missions offerings.

Read through the scriptures ahead of time to make sure you have a solid biblical understanding of the concept of tithes and offerings. Point out the results of the obedience of others in giving—your church building, your youth program, the students' youth leader—all are the results of church members giving.

Preparation:

Learn about Speed the Light and other youth missions programs.

Chapter fifteen is about giving of ourselves in four valuable areas: our time, talent, treasure and testimony.

You will have the opportunity to do some review in the areas of gifting, money and witnessing. You will also be able to talk about the area of time-management. Talk about the strengths and weaknesses of your own methods of time-management. Bring your calendar, PDA or day runner.

Preparation:

Fill out the time-management worksheet ahead of time so you can go through it with your students.

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Notes will appear throughout leader's guide in this space.

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Introduction

As a campus missionary, God has called you to be a light in the darkness, to bring hope to the hopeless, and to share the message of Jesus with others at your school. But now what? How will you accomplish these tasks? What will you say? Do you have a plan of action?

G5 will help answer these and many more questions. *G5* takes the five commitments of a campus missionary (pray, live, tell, serve, give) and breaks down the elements to reality—your reality.

When you get into *G5*, you will grow in each of the five commitments. Each chapter is divided into “Coaching” and “Methods” sections. In “Coaching” you will learn principles and strategies to fulfill each of the five commitments. In “Methods” you will discover resources and tools to aid you as you “take on” your mission field—the school campus. Every chapter ends with a “Focus” section that will challenge you to think about what you read and help you personally apply what you learn.

You can effectively use this resource in many ways. Some ideas include:

1. Get your youth leader to walk with you through this book every other week during the school year. Tackle it chapter by chapter in your meeting time.
2. Ask your youth leader if an adult mentor (campus missionary coach) can establish a Sunday school class to use this resource as its curriculum.
3. Study it with another campus missionary so you can quiz each other on things like, “What are the three elements of the five friend focus?” or “What is yearbook praying?”
4. You and God can journey through it together—just the two of you.

Whether you work through *G5* individually or in a group, make sure you practice the group action points you discover in this resource with others. These are just a few ideas to get you started. The possibilities are endless.

That is what makes *G5* so valuable.

The campus missionary journey and *G5* will add fullness to your life. Like Paul, we “pray that you may be active in sharing your faith so that you may have a full understanding of every good thing we have in Christ” (Philemon 6, emphasis added). Now you have a tool in your hand to help you be real, active, and effective as a campus missionary.

Are you ready? Let's get started!



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C5



THE POWER OF A PRAYING CAMPUS MISSIONARY



"This then is how you should pray: 'Our Father in heaven, hallowed be your name, your kingdom come, your will be done on earth as it is in heaven. Give us today our daily bread. Forgive us our debts, as we also have forgiven our debtors. And lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from the evil one'" (Matthew 6:9-13).

Coaching

Prayer seems simple and yet complex at the same time. It's an easy thing to do, yet most people find it difficult to practice consistently. It can take only a few seconds or it can last for hours. Sometimes, we make prayer harder and more complicated than it actually is.

What is prayer? Communication with God. That's it! Every day, you communicate with other people. You talk, you listen, you talk some more, and you listen some more. That's communication—interacting with another person. Just as you interact with others, God wants you to interact with Him. God wants you to communicate and interact with Him through a personal relationship.

How can you effectively do this? Before we answer this question, think about this: along the way, someone has probably told you, "God loves you and has a plan for your life." You may have heard it so many times you're numb to it. It's often treated like the "yadda yadda" at the end of a sentence; but you need to understand the power of those words. Think of something you did that you're not proud of. (You know it was wrong.) Once you've thought of it, write it down below:

"Everything done right, yet without prayer will fail!"

—Carl Wilson

Talk about the difficulty of prayer. Ask, "Why is prayer sometimes a struggle in your life?"

Ask, "How is communicating with God different from communicating with other people?"

James 4:2 says "You do not have, because you do not ask God" (NIV). Ask about the reasons why we don't ask God for things.

How does God speak to you? Ask about the times the students have felt God speaking to them. Ask about times they were right and what the results were. Ask the same about the times they were wrong.

The weapons we fight with are not the weapons of the world. Ask, "What is spiritual warfare?" Discuss how we engage in spiritual warfare with specific examples.

Ask

Give us today our daily bread (Matthew 6:11). This is the part of prayer in which most of us don't have a problem. We all can think of things to ask God for or ask Him to do. The exciting news is that God wants us to ask. It's not shameful. Every time you ask God to save one of your friends at school, you ask for something great. Not only does God want us to ask, but He is *delighted* that we would ask at all. "Do not be anxious about anything, but in everything, by prayer and petition, with thanksgiving, present your requests to God" (Philippians 4:6). Jesus instructed us to ask.

Yield to the voice of God

Listen and hear my voice: pay attention and hear what I say (Isaiah 28:23). Up to this point, you've done most of the talking. If prayer is really communication, then it's important to let Him talk to you. How does God speak to you? Often, God will speak through His Word or through His Holy Spirit as a quiet voice inside you. During this "yielding," simply invite the Holy Spirit to speak to you and stop talking long enough to let Him do just that. It may take a few minutes to quiet yourself and to really "tune in" to what God wants to say. It may mean opening your Bible and allowing Him to speak to you through His Word. Once God does speak to you, remember: "Today, if you hear his voice, do not harden your hearts..." (Hebrews 3:15). Obedience to the voice of God makes us stronger.

Engage in spiritual warfare

The weapons we fight with are not the weapons of the world (2 Corinthians 10:4). The enemy is real, and he desires to destroy the lives of your friends who desperately need Christ. The good news is that you have authority in the name of Jesus Christ. Jesus Christ is our Commander-in-Chief, and we have victory through Him. Your job is to exercise the authority Christ has given you and to pull down strongholds of the enemy in the name of Jesus. "For though we live in the world, we do not wage war as the world does. The weapons we fight with are not the weapons of the world. On the contrary, they have divine power to demolish strongholds. We demolish arguments and every pretension that sets itself up against the knowledge of God, and we take captive every thought to make it obedient to Christ" (2 Corinthians 10:3-5). Read Ephesians 6:10-18. This passage of scripture encourages you to put on the armor of God so you can stand up in victory and authority when the enemy attacks.

Receive from the Lord

If you believe, you will receive whatever you ask for in prayer (Matthew 21:22). The final step in prayer is to simply receive (by faith) answers to prayers, direction for the day, wisdom from God, and anything else with which the Lord desires to bless you. You've asked, now receive by faith. When Jesus prayed, He believed God would hear Him and answer Him completely. Jesus had faith in God because He knew God's character. God's desire is to answer prayer. We don't have to pray in vain. Pray and believe God will answer.

Sometimes prayer is neglected because of the guilt we feel for not having an hour to spend in prayer, or because we think we couldn't fill an hour with conversation with Him. It is perfectly acceptable to begin by setting

aside five, ten, or even fifteen minutes for prayer. Start small, but be consistent. If you keep a calendar or use a PDA, mark it daily as an appointment. Don't let anything deter you from this time. Distractions will come, but stay focused on the goal; you need to spend "alone time" with Jesus. As you grow more comfortable in your prayer life, you may want to lengthen it. That's great! Remember, Jesus wants to spend time with *you*.

"The one concern of the devil is to keep Christians from praying. He fears nothing from prayerless studies, prayerless work, and prayerless religion. He laughs at our toil, mocks at our wisdom, but trembles when we pray."

—Samuel Chadwick

Focus

1. Which of the six prayer steps do you enjoy the most? Why?

In his book, "Too Busy not to Pray," Bill Hybills says the thing that motivates us most to pray is answered prayer. Ask the students to talk about times when God answered their prayers. Ask how long it took and if the answer was what they had expected.

Discuss the focus questions as a group or in small groups. Each student should report their progress on last chapter's action points.

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Matthew 6:9-13
"This, then, is how you should pray: 'Our Father in heaven, hallowed be your name, your kingdom come, your will be done on earth, just as it is in heaven. Give us today our daily bread. Forgive us our debts, as we also have forgiven our debtors. And lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from the evil one.'"

2. Which of the six prayer steps is hardest for you? Why?

3. Read Matthew 6:9-13. What can you learn from Jesus' prayer?

4. As a campus missionary, why is it important for you to practice a habit of personal prayer?

GOAL

I want to spend _____ minutes per day communicating with God in prayer.

Methods

Take a few minutes to develop the following prayer lists to help guide your prayer time. This will help you pray as you communicate with the Lord.

Top Ten Things for Which I Praise God

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____

Personal Prayer Requests

Date Answered

- | | |
|-----------|-------|
| 1. _____ | _____ |
| 2. _____ | _____ |
| 3. _____ | _____ |
| 4. _____ | _____ |
| 5. _____ | _____ |
| 6. _____ | _____ |
| 7. _____ | _____ |
| 8. _____ | _____ |
| 9. _____ | _____ |
| 10. _____ | _____ |

Ask each student to share one thing they listed and why.

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Family Prayer Requests

Date Answered

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____

Students Needing Christ

Date Answered

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

I am committed to see

(name)

receive Christ as his or her personal Savior.

I will...

Pray daily for him or her.

Seek opportunities to share Christ.

Ask others to pray with me.

School Prayer List

School Name

Date Entered

Principal(s)/Vice Principal(s)

Date Entered

Teachers and Coaches

Date Entered

Campus Ministries/Clubs

Date Entered

Action Points

1. Complete your prayer lists.
2. Determine a time and a place for regular prayer.
3. Implement the P.R.A.Y.E.R. plan in your prayer time.

Action Points:
Determine a time and a place for regular prayer. Ask each student about their time and place for prayer. Ask them how many minutes they have committed to pray and why. (See page 12.) Tell them that next time you meet they will report on how they are doing with these actions points. Close in prayer. Take requests if time permits.



“Therefore confess your sins to each other and pray for each other so that you may be healed. The prayer of a righteous man is powerful and effective” (James 5:16).

Coaching

What’s the first thing that comes to your mind when you hear the word “accountability”? Is it positive or negative? Accountability evokes different responses, because it requires us to be transparent or vulnerable to someone else. This can be difficult since no one wants to look bad in front of others. But all of us are accountable to someone and for something. You are accountable to your parents to bring home good grades, to take out the trash every Tuesday morning, and to keep your room clean. If you have a job, you are accountable to your boss to get your job done—or else you won’t keep your job. If you lead a campus ministry, you are accountable to take care of specific responsibilities to insure things get done on time. At first, accountability may seem negative, but it can actually be one of the most powerful influences in your life.

Prayer Partner:

Someone you partner with to pray together for the needs of each other and the needs of your campus.

Accountability becomes most influential when we choose to become accountable. It’s one thing for your parents to tell you to clean your room. You have to do it or face the consequences. You didn’t choose accountability; accountability chose you. When you choose to become accountable to someone for your own actions, all of sudden there is a personal interest in your growth. For example, if you ask someone to hold you accountable to improve your grades and then give him or her a list of questions to ask you each week to help you stay on track, your level of commitment is likely to increase because you chose to become accountable instead of waiting for someone else to make you accountable.

Talk about the various kinds of accountability in your own life, past and present.

“You choose to become accountable instead of waiting for someone else to make you accountable.” Talk about why this is true. Why is there power in voluntary submission? Ephesians 5:21 says, “Submit to one another out of reverence for Christ.” How does this work practically?

Five Tips:

1. Be righteous.
"Blessed are those who hunger and thirst for righteousness, for they will be filled" (Matthew 5:6).
2. Forgive others quickly.
"For if you forgive men when they sin against you, your heavenly Father will also forgive you. But if you do not forgive men their sins, your Father will not forgive your sins" (Matthew 6:14,15).
3. Walk in complete obedience.
"If you remain in me and my words remain in you, ask whatever you wish, and it will be given you" (John 15:7).
4. Have faith and trust in God.
"Jesus replied, 'I tell you the truth, if you have faith and do not doubt, not only can you do what was done to the fig tree, but also you can say to this mountain, "Go, throw yourself into the sea," and it will be done. If you believe, you will receive whatever you ask for in prayer'" (Matthew 21:21,22).
5. Pray with pure motives.
"You do not have, because you do not ask God. When you ask, you do not receive, because you ask with wrong motives, that you may spend what you get on your pleasures" (James 4:2,3).

Accountability also benefits our spiritual lives. Becoming accountable to someone for a personal habit of prayer can be extremely beneficial. Talk to someone each week about your spiritual life and be honest. Ask this individual to hold you accountable to a variety of commitments, including prayer and the study of God's Word. That level of accountability will motivate you to invest time in growing your relationship with God.

One of the best ways to accomplish accountability is through the use of a prayer partner. A prayer partner is just that—someone you partner with to pray for each others' needs and the needs of your campus(es). A prayer partner provides tremendous spiritual strength, and being a prayer partner helps you become a source for God to work through on behalf of fellow campus missionaries and students who need Christ. So how do you get and become a prayer partner?

Five steps to get you started:

1. Identify
Begin by making a list of two or three friends you would like to talk with about becoming prayer partners.

2. Investigate
Investigate several prayer partner strategies. (See page 21.)
3. Invite
Invite your friends to become prayer partners. Share your desire to pray with others as a form of accountability and as a strategic step in reaching your campus. Share the various prayer strategies you've discovered, and discuss which strategy is best for your prayer partner or team.
4. Implement
Implement your prayer partner plan. If you need resources, you can order them by contacting the ministries in the prayer resource portion of this chapter. (See page 21.)

Talk about the difference in your own prayer life that accountability has made and why.

Talk about the times you have had a prayer partner and the person or people who partner with you now. Ask for examples from others.

Identify
Ask, "What qualities would you would like in a prayer partner?" After the answers are given, ask, "Are you prepared to be that kind of prayer partner?"

Investigate
Talk about different prayer strategies. In addition to the ones listed on pages 21-22, you might address prayer walks (Deuteronomy 11:24), praying through Psalms, the 30-second kneel down or other prayer strategies.

Implement
Ask, "How will you implement your prayer partner plan?"

Challenge the students to expand the boundaries of their campus ministry through prayer support from their church

Discuss the focus questions as a group or in small groups. The students should report their progress on last chapter's action points.

5. *Include*

Broaden your prayer circle to include adults and leaders in your church. You can never have enough prayer! By including parents and other adults, you increase the covering of God's protection and blessing on your life and ministry on campus. Write down the names of five adults who can pray for you and your campus on a regular basis.

Focus

1. Why would an accountability and prayer partner benefit you?

2. Read James 5:16 and Ecclesiastes 4:9-12. What do these passages teach you about the value of accountability?

3. Write down the qualities you think a good accountability partner should possess.

4. Do you have these qualities? Which qualities need improvement in your life?

Methods

There are many resources available to help you cultivate healthy prayer partnerships. Below we've listed a few we believe will help you make a difference through the united power of prayer.

1. *Accountability Partner*

Everyone needs an accountability partner. Think of a close Christian friend you can trust and partner with him or her in prayer. The primary focus of this partnership is spiritual prayer and accountability. Write down the name of a potential accountability partner.

2. *Prayer Triplets*

Prayer triplets consist of three students who meet three times each week to pray for three friends who need Christ. Meeting with three friends helps with accountability. Meet for ten to fifteen minutes before or after school, during lunch, on the phone, or whatever time works best. When you meet, pray for three friends who need Christ and ask God to use you as a

Discuss the action points and how they will be implemented. Tell students that next week they will report on how they did on these actions points.

tool to reach these friends. When you meet together, you ask God to change the lives of nine friends. To receive more information on prayer triplets, call Youth Alive at 1-800-545-2766 or visit <www.prayerzonepartners.com>.

3. *Prayer Zone Partners*

How many times do you enter a school zone each day or week? Every time you, your parents, or other adults enter school zones, you and their awareness of students is raised. Imagine what would happen if we turned school zones into

Action Points

1. Ask a close, Christian friend to become an accountability partner. This should be someone you can trust and in whom you can confide. Select a day and time to meet together each week for accountability and prayer. This person should be someone of the same gender and about the same age and grade.
2. Review and/or revise your list of potential prayer partners. From this list, develop a prayer triplet. Order additional prayer triplet information and invite your friends to join you as a part of your prayer triplet.
3. Agree upon a time to meet for prayer to share needs and to share the names of three friends who need Christ.
4. Become a Prayer Zone Partner and take steps to start a PZP ministry. You can sign up online at <www.prayerzonepartners.com>. Order PZP brochures and recruit five adults to join you as Prayer Zone Partners for your campus. Ask your pastor or youth leader to help you launch a Prayer Zone Partner ministry in your church.

“prayer zones.” That’s what Prayer Zone Partners is all about. Its goal is to cover every school in the United States with prayer. A Prayer Zone Partner (PZP) commits to pray for students, schools, teachers, principals, etc., every time he or she enters a school zone. PZPs can adopt specific schools in communities or can pray for each school in their areas as they pass through school zones. You can become a Prayer Zone Partner or get more information on the Prayer Zone Partner ministry by calling 1-800-545-2766 or visiting <www.prayerzonepartners.com>. You can sign up online to become a PZP for free!

4. *An Awesome Way to Pray* by Barry St. Clair

This eight-week emphasis could change your life and your campus and is available in student or leader editions. To receive more information, please call *Reach Out Solutions* at (770) 441-2247 or visit <www.reach-out.org>.

Accountability Questions

What should you talk about during accountability meetings? Here are some sample questions you may ask:

1. How was your week?
2. How is your time with God? (Be specific.)
3. With what are you struggling?
4. How can I pray for you?

Web sites

www.prayerzonepartners.com
www.reach-out.org

Accountability relationships are not meant to be judgmental. Rather, they are relationships to help lift you to another level and help hold you to your commitments. Balance your questions with a caring spirit. Some weeks will be more difficult than others, but consistent accountability relationships help you stay more committed and more focused in your spiritual disciplines.

If you have time, have the students break into groups of two and go through the "Accountability Questions" with each other.

If you have Internet access where you meet, go to these Web sites and any other related sites.



“Again, I tell you that if two of you on earth agree about anything you ask for, it will be done for you by my Father in heaven. For where two or three come together in my name, there am I with them” (Matthew 18:19,20).

Coaching

A full room is always fun and exciting. Have you ever attended a half-empty concert and a sold-out concert? Have you ever noticed the difference between a room that’s half empty and a room filled to capacity? There’s just something about being with other people—the energy, the momentum, and the greater sense of expectancy.

The same thing happens when we pray with others. Praying alone is powerful, but when we pray with others there often appears to be a greater sense of faith, expectancy, and anticipation. There is power in numbers. Each of us *must* have a personal habit of prayer. When you bring together multiple students, the power of prayer multiplies. What’s more dangerous to the kingdom of darkness than a praying Christian? A group of praying Christians!

What does it take to mobilize an army of praying students on your campus? How do you move students beyond just talking about prayer to actually praying consistently?

1. Begin with a personal example.
If you want to start a prayer movement on your campus, begin with your own personal commitment to prayer.
Students follow those who lead by example. Your example will motivate others to pray.
2. Pick a set of prayer strategies for your campus.
The purpose for more than one prayer strategy is to help keep everyone motivated to pray throughout the year.

Talk about group prayer. What does the Bible have to say about it? (See Matthew 18:19-20. Also see Acts 2, where 3,000 people were saved at a prayer meeting.) Talk about times in your life when prayer meetings have resulted in great things happening.

Questions to ask: “Why is this true? Have you ever followed someone’s positive example? What were the results of following that example?”

Brainstorm about ideas for such an event. Could parents get involved at this event. What about See you at the Pole or the National Day of Prayer? Could either of these work for a kick-off event?

Visit:
www.SYATP.com

Discuss which strategy best suits your campus/church.

Set a date to reevaluate your prayer strategy.

• A kick-off strategy

Bring emphasis to the need for prayer by beginning the school year with a special kick-off prayer event that helps students focus on the importance of prayer. Whether on campus, city-wide, or some other creative idea, brainstorm a strategy that raises student awareness and interest in prayer.

• An on-going strategy

In order to keep students motivated, introduce an on-going strategy that helps students embrace a personal prayer habit and a united prayer habit on campus. This may include sharing the P.R.A.Y.E.R. strategy (see chapter one), encouraging students to find an on-campus accountability prayer partner, asking campus missionaries to form accountability small groups, hosting weekly or monthly on-campus prayer meetings, or embracing a regular campus prayer strategy.

“If my people who are called by my name will humble themselves and pray and seek my face and turn from their wicked ways, then I will hear from heaven and will forgive their sin and heal their land”

(2 Chronicles 7:14).

• An end of semester/year strategy

Consider hosting a prayer event at the conclusion of each semester or at the end of the school year. This type of event helps keep prayer a priority, provides a way to celebrate spiritual victories, and introduces new prayer strategies to keep the momentum going.

3. Keep things fresh.

Everything gets routine after a while; if we're not careful, the same will happen with our on-campus prayer. Even the best strategies become old. Don't feel like you have to use the same strategy all the time. Work with several students who

have visions for campus prayer and plan a prayer-strategy calendar for the entire school year. Determine which strategies should be done when and for how long. Develop a plan to effectively introduce new prayer strategies and increase student involvement.

Focus

1. Prayer is critical to the success of campus ministry and outreach. Removing the prayer component from campus missions is like asking an army to wage war without weapons. What would happen if you and other campus missionaries attempted to carry out ministry on campus without prayer?

“Prayer does not equip us for greater works. Prayer is the greater work.”

—Oswald Chambers

2. Describe a meaningful time in your life when you and a group of friends prayed together. What made that time so powerful?
3. Read Acts 4:18–31. What happened as a result of the Christians praying together?
4. What do you think would happen on your campus if Christian students united together to pray regularly?

Suggestion:
Check out Acts 4:18-31 in the New Living Translation.

Discuss the various prayer methods as a group.

Methods

There are several great prayer strategies you can effectively implement on your campus. As you read through each one, think about the best way to use the strategy. Would it be a good kick-off strategy, an on-going strategy, or a great way to end the semester (or year) with a prayer focus?

1. See You at the Pole (SYATP)
See You at the Pole is a worldwide ministry that has mobilized students to unite and pray for their campuses, friends, teachers, and world. SYATP takes place the third Wednesday of every September. On this day, students meet at the flagpole of their schools to pray with other students. Typically, students meet in the morning before school begins. It's a great way to start the school year. You can order promotional materials and information on leading a See You at the Pole event by visiting <www.syatp.com> or calling the National Network of Youth Ministries at (858) 451-1111 or visit <www.everyschool.com>.
2. 30-Second Kneel Down
The 30-Second Kneel Down is a simple but powerful prayer evangelism strategy that can be done any time in the halls on campuses. Students kneel down for thirty seconds in the hallway at school, perhaps in front of their lockers, to pray for friends and schools. The 30-Second Kneel Down (30kd) was started by Joshua Journey Ministries. They list three practical reasons on their Web site for participating in 30kd, including:
 - To broaden the prayer base
The 30-Second Kneel Down is a simple strategy any Christian student can embrace. Because of its simplicity, the prayer base on your campus can significantly increase.
 - To put prayer back in school
You can do it in school, in the hallway, or in front of your locker. Nobody can stop you. It's your right, and it doesn't interfere with your classes.
 - To develop students with "no reputations" so they may freely share the gospel on campus.

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Action Points

1. Find students who are passionate about prayer and will help you initiate a campus prayer movement. Include students from a variety of grades, churches, and races.
2. Discuss the need for a kick-off prayer strategy, on-going prayer strategies, and a semester/year-end prayer strategy. Discuss the strategies listed above, and brainstorm new strategies.
3. Complete the Campus Prayer Strategies chart (see page 31) to help begin a prayer movement on your campus.

If you struggle to share your faith with your friends, the 30-Second Kneel Down can be a great place to begin. As you build the courage to kneel down for thirty seconds while students are passing through the hall, your faith is bound to increase. The more times you kneel down, the greater your faith will become. Repeating this over and over will move you closer to talking to your friends about Christ. They may even ask you about what you are doing. For more information on and resources for 30-Second Kneel Down from Joshua Journey Ministries, visit <www.30kd.org> or call (717) 795-7379.

3. Campus prayerwalking
Just like Joshua marched around the walls of Jericho, students can prayerwalk their campuses. Some students meet once per month to prayerwalk their campuses.
4. Yearbook praying
Obtain a copy of your school's yearbook, photocopy students' pictures, and then distribute them to prayer team members. Ask them to pray for each student by name at least once a week. (If you attend a large school, divide the roster among the group.) You may even want to include this as a part of a larger prayer gathering.

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If it is appropriate to your situation, have the students break into smaller groups. (If you have a large group, have them break up by schools.) Have them go through the action points and campus prayer strategies. If you have a small group, go through the steps with them.

The students should report their progress on last chapter's action point.

If you are somewhere with Internet access, go through the Web sites with your students. Close in prayer by having students pray in groups of two or three. (It may be appropriate to start prayer triplets at this point.)

Talk about how the "five tips" could be practiced. Give concrete examples from your own life and encourage students to do the same. Talk about hypothetical situations of practicing the "five tips" on campus. (i.e. How could you "love and serve others" during lunch tomorrow?)

5. National Day of Prayer
The National Day of Prayer is the first Thursday of May each year. This is a great way to focus your prayer efforts beyond your campus to include your city and our country.

Web sites

www.syatp.com
www.30kd.org

6. The 1:1:1 Strategy
This was developed in Korea. This strategy encourages Christians to pick one unsaved friend and pray for him or her one minute every day at 1:00 P.M.

Five Tips

1. Love and serve others.
"If a man shuts his ears to the cry of the poor, he too will cry out and not be answered" (Proverbs 21:13).
2. Pray with persistence.
"Then Jesus told the disciples a parable to show them that they should always pray and not give up" (Luke 18:1).
3. Be humble.
"As he taught, Jesus said, 'Watch out for the teachers of the law. They like to walk around in flowing robes and be greeted in the market places, and have the most important seats in the synagogues and the places of honor at banquets. They devour widows' houses and for a show make lengthy prayers. Such men will be punished most severely'" (Mark 12:38-40).
4. Pray according to God's will.
"Your kingdom come, your will be done on earth as it is in heaven" (Matthew 6:10).
5. Pray in Jesus' name.
"...I tell you the truth, my Father will give you whatever you ask in my name. Until now you have not asked for anything in my name. Ask and you will receive, and your joy will be complete" (John 16:23,24).

Campus Prayer Strategies

Prayer Category	Prayer Strategy	Date to Begin	Person(s) Responsible
Kick-Off Prayer Strategies			
On-Going Prayer Strategies			
Semester/Year-End Prayer Strategies			

C5

“Don’t let anyone look down on you because you are young, but set an example for the believers in speech, in life, in love, in faith and in purity” (1 Timothy 4:12).

Coaching

Nobody likes hypocrites! It’s not difficult to understand why. People like to follow leaders who practice what they preach and live what they believe.

Do you follow people who say one thing in public and then do another thing in private? We allow people to influence us because we see some-

*Skills – Character =
Short-lived leaders*

*Character – Skills =
Survival leaders*

*Character + Skills =
Significant leaders*

thing in their lives we respect. That “something” is usually character. When a person possesses character, they always have the respect of others because that character paves the way for their influences. People without character always fight an uphill battle. They may have all the skill in the world, but their lack of character short circuits the potential of their skills. Skills alone are not enough;

you must have character. When you have both, you are a much more effective leader.

Character combined with skills helps us live a life worth following. Think of it like this: would you follow you? If you wouldn’t, why should anyone else? If you have character and you’re cultivating the necessary skills to lead, then you’re on the right track.

First Timothy 4:12 says, “Don’t let anyone look down on you because you are young, but set an example for the believers in speech, in life, in love, in faith and in purity.” This passage doesn’t say to get mad, fight for your rights, or demand respect when people look down on you because of your age. In fact, it says quite the opposite. It instructs us to take the high road.

Talk about some positive or negative examples of these types of people from your own experience. You may be able to share examples from your own life.

Ask the students to talk about how they ranked themselves and why.

should lead by example.

1. Speech

Every one of us has said something crazy that got us in trouble. But part of living as a missionary on campus is learning to live the life of a Christian. Learning to control what you say and how you say it is a great place to start. James 1:26 says, "If anyone considers himself religious and yet does not keep a tight rein on his tongue, he deceives himself and his religion is worthless." Those are pretty strong words. But James 3:9,10

"Character is more easily kept than recovered."

follows this up by saying, "With the tongue we praise our Lord and Father, and with it we curse men, who have been made in God's likeness. Out of the same mouth come praise and cursing. My brothers, this should not be." Learning to lead by example in your speech is crucial. Not only must you watch what you say but you must be careful how you say it. This usually relates to attitude. Often times, the tone of your voice reflects the attitude of your heart. If you have a bad attitude, it effects the words you speak and the way you interact with others. The Bible is very clear—avoid gossip, backbiting, cursing, and a critical spirit. Learning to bring these issues under the lordship of Jesus Christ not only makes you better relationally, but it also helps you become a better witness.

So, how's your speech? Rank how well you lead by example in your speech (1-10; 10=great).

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

2. Life

This relates to your lifestyle, behavior, and conduct. First Peter 1:13-16 says, "Therefore, prepare your minds for action; be self-controlled; set your hope fully on the grace to be given

not conform to the evil desire you had when you lived in ignorance. But just as he who called you is holy, so be holy in all you do; for it is written: 'Be holy, because I am holy.'"

When you first read this, you may think it's impossible to live a holy life. But wait; God would never call you to do something or be something if it were impossible. He called you to be holy; therefore, it's actually possible to be holy. However, it's not possible to be holy without the help of the Holy Spirit. You can't make yourself holy. Only through the cleansing of the blood of Jesus Christ can you be holy.

Once you are cleansed, God empowers you by His Spirit to live a life set apart for God. In fact, the Bible calls you to be sanctified. If you're sanctified, you're set apart for the purposes of God. (See 1 Thessalonians 4:3-8.)

"Reputation is precious, but character is priceless."

Your life speaks louder than your words. If you teach one thing but live another, you weaken the power of the gospel in your own life. Do your friends believe in you? Your lifestyle, conduct, and behavior is the real answer to that question.

So, how's your lifestyle? Rank how well you lead by example in your life (1-10; 10=great).

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

3. Love

Loving others is the true mark of discipleship. In John 13:34,35, Jesus said, "A new command I give you: Love one another. As I have loved you, so you must love one another. By this all men will know that you are my disciples, if you love one another." Love is a bridge that connects you to the hearts and needs of others. In order to cross the bridge, you must first build it. You build the bridge by being sensitive to opportunities to love others. How can you cultivate that kind

Suggestion: Check out 1 Thessalonians 4:3-8 in the Contemporary English Version.

Ask students to talk about how they ranked themselves and why.

Ask people to talk about how they ranked themselves and why.

of sensitivity? A good place to start is by following the Golden Rule. Matthew 7:12 says, "So in everything, do to others what you would have them do to you, for this sums up the Law and the Prophets." By simply treating others the way you would want to be treated, you are building a bridge to their hearts. If you want to win your friends to Christ, you must learn to love them to Christ.

"You can easily judge the character of a man by how he treats those who can do nothing for him."

"People don't care how much you know until they know how much you care." By caring for students on your campus and showing concern for the deepest areas of need in their lives, you express Christ's love. Even the student with the hardest heart can melt when someone simply loves him or her.

So, how well do you love others? Rank how well you lead by example in your love for others (1-10; 10=great).
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

4. Faith

The greatest ingredient used to develop a life of character is to make sure you're grounded in a passionate relationship with Jesus Christ. Without God's help, you set yourself up to fail. The other four parts of the 1 Timothy 4:12 passage (see page 33) are impossible without the work of God inside you. John 15:5-8 says, "I am the vine; you are the branches. If a man remains in me and I in him, he will bear much fruit; apart from me you can do nothing. If anyone does not remain in me, he is like a branch that is thrown away and withers; such branches are picked up, thrown into the fire and burned. If you remain in me and my words remain in you, ask whatever you wish, and it will be given you. This is to my Father's glory, that you bear much fruit, showing yourselves to be my disciples." The key to bearing fruit is to remain in Jesus. This

illustrates a healthy and growing relationship with the Lord. When a tree is healthy, it produces fruit. The fruit you produce will manifest itself through your speech, life, love, and purity. Faith is the foundation of the other four ingredients. One of the greatest ways to express your love to and faith in God is through worship. Whether it's personal or in a group experience, telling Jesus how much you love Him is powerful. You were created to worship God, and you can worship God with music and with your life.

So, how's your faith? Rank how well you lead by example in your faith and relationship with God (1-10; 10=great).
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

5. Purity

Purity relates to your standards, convictions, and morals. What standards have you set for your life? What will you not violate under any conditions? It is crucial to keep a clear picture of your standards in your mind. If you don't know what you stand for, you'll fall for anything. Standards are truly powerful when they are rooted in God's Word.

Purity also forces you to look at the morals you uphold in relationships with the opposite sex. We live in a world inundated with messages of sex, impurity, and immoral relationships. In fact, the sexual behavior of students inside the church is as bad as those of students outside the church. As a Christian, you are called to live a holy life in your relationships. By allowing purity to invade every part of your life, you put yourself in position to receive blessings from God.

So, how's your purity? Rank how well you lead by example in purity (1-10; 10=great).
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

Ask people to talk about how they ranked themselves and why.

Ask people to talk about how they ranked themselves and why. (Use wisdom here.)

Discuss the focus questions as a group or in small groups. Students should report their progress on the last chapter's action points.

Let students know that you will ask if they practiced the action points at the beginning of your next meeting.

Focus

1. Look at how you ranked in the five areas. Which one(s) is(are) your greatest strength(s)? Why?
2. Which of the five areas is(are) your greatest weakness(es)? What can you do to improve this area(s)? Who can help you improve?
3. Read about "The Greatest Commandment" in Matthew 22:34-40. What does this passage teach you about the importance of loving God and loving people?
4. Read Matthew 25:35-40. How is the love of God practically expressed in this passage?

Action Points

1. Evaluate your life in the five areas shown in 1 Timothy 4:12 (speech, life, love, faith, and purity). After your evaluation, pick one area to focus for improvement. Share this with your accountability partner or an older adult you trust.
2. Purchase (or borrow) a worship CD. Set aside time to listen to the CD while you're alone. Let this be an intimate time between you and God. If it's a new CD with which you're not familiar, listen to it several times before setting aside a block of quality time for worship. (We tend to worship better to songs with which we are more familiar.)

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5. List three practical ways you can express the love of God to students and friends on your campus.
6. Write down the name of someone who can hold you accountable to improve in this(these) area(s).

Methods

Living and leading by example in speech, life, love, faith, and purity can be a challenge. The following tools can be great resources to help you develop a life of character as you live what you believe.

1. Accountability
If you struggle in any of the five areas listed in 1 Timothy 4:12 (speech, life, love, faith, or purity), accountability can be an added source of strength. Share your struggles with your accountability partner or with an older leader in whom you can confide.
2. Worship CDs
Although worship is not the only way to practice leading by example, it certainly is a valuable source for drawing closer to God. In the next chapter, we'll look in more detail at devotional materials to help you foster a deeper walk with God. Get in the habit of listening to a worship CD you really like (in your bedroom, in the car, or on your mp3 player). There's nothing like the presence of God. If you need some great worship resources, your local Christian bookstore can help.
3. True Love Waits
True Love Waits is a national movement that helps students commit to sexual purity until marriage. For resources or more information, visit <www.truelovewaits.com>.

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Talk about the "accountability partners" concept introduced in Chapter 2. Is it helping? Are students being faithful in their accountability?

Ask for suggestions for good worship CDs from the students.

Talk about True Love Waits and other such movements. If you have Internet access go to: www.truelovewaits.com and other related Web sites



Learn It
and Live It

LIVE
CH
5

“All Scripture is God-breathed and is useful for teaching, rebuking, correcting and training in righteousness, so that the man of God may be thoroughly equipped for every good work” (2 Timothy 3:16,17).

Coaching

Life is a journey, not a destination. In the same way, our relationship with God is a journey. You don't wake up one day and say, "I've 'arrived' in my walk with God." You don't "arrive" until you get to heaven. Between here and there, you must walk the road of a growing relationship with Jesus. For that relationship to grow, you must practice growth through God's Word. This has to be something you do yourself. Although you can benefit from someone else's growth, you ultimately have to do your own growing. As the Irish proverb says, "You have to do your own growing no matter how tall your grandfather is." You can't delegate your relationship with God to someone else. You must take responsibility for it.

Growing through God's Word requires discipline and an understanding of how to study the Word. Sometimes we take the Bible, open it up to a certain passage, and start reading. There's no rhyme nor reason. As a result, frustration sets in because of a lack of understanding. The following tips will help you study the Bible in a responsible manner.

1. Find a Bible you can understand.
Choose a Bible you can understand. (The New International Version [NIV] is used throughout this book.) Many great student Bibles are available today, too. If you need help finding a good Bible, talk to your youth leader or a trusted adult. Once you get a Bible you can understand, it's time for you to start reading it. There may be passages you still don't fully comprehend. That's okay. As you spend time in His Word, you will begin to understand more and more of it. Also, feel free to ask the difficult questions. That's what your pastor (or youth leader) is for!

Talk about your own experience in the adventure of growing in the knowledge of God's Word. Step 5 will give you the opportunity to talk about your personal system of Bible study.

Talk about other translations of the Bible. The Contemporary English Version is used for the Book of Hope. The Message is a very popular translation/paraphrase. The New Living Translation is also an excellent choice. Talk about your favorite translation and why you use it. Talk about some of the study bibles available today.

Show how the Book of Hope can be used as a study bible on the life of Christ.

Talk about the kind of notes and highlighting you do and why.

Talk about some popular student devotionals that are available.

Talk about available student prayer journals and your experience with prayer journaling and scripture memorization.

Talk about your Bible study system and why you practice it.

2. Get a pen and a highlighter.
Keep a pen and highlighter handy while you read the Bible. Often, a passage will stand out, and it's a good idea to highlight it for future reference. Other times you'll want to jot notes in the margin of your Bible as you reflect on various scriptures.
3. Find a student devotional or study guide.
A good devotional or study guide can help you dig deeper into God's Word. Not only will it help you understand what you're reading, but it will also help you know how to apply it to your life. That's what Bible study is really all about! It's not just about the learning, but it's also about the application. As a campus missionary, you are called to live the life. To live the life, you must know how God has called you to live; the only way to gain that knowledge is through His Word. A devotional or study guide can help you focus and grow in specific areas of the Christian life, as well as give you some needed structure to and guidelines for effectively studying God's Word.
4. Use a student prayer journal.
Consider using a prayer journal during your quiet times. A journal can help you track prayer requests, give you a system for memorizing scripture, and provide you with an outline for discovering and applying biblical truths. A journal also helps track your progress as you grow in your relationship with God.
5. Develop your own Bible study system.
You will need a three-ring binder with notebook paper (or something similar). Purchase something small and easy to carry. Use the paper to track your daily Bible study. Once you've got your binder and paper, pick a book of the Bible or a character of the Bible you would like to study. Then use the following outline as you work your way through the study:
 - Date
 - Scripture passage (What passage(s)/chapter(s) am I going to read today?)
 - Main verse (Which verse(s) was(were) most meaningful to me?)

- Main points (What does the verse(s) mean to me or what can I learn from the person/people in this Bible passage?)
- References (What other Scriptures help teach me the truths I am learning?)
- Application (How can I apply this verse/passage to my life?)

These simple questions can help you dig deep into God's Word. You don't have to feel pressure to read a certain amount every time you study God's Word. The focus of this system is simply to help you study God's Word at a pace with which you feel comfortable.

Focus

1. Why is a personal Bible study important to you?
2. How will Bible study help you become a more effective campus missionary?
3. One of the commitments of a campus missionary is to "live the life." Describe (in your own words) the "life" you believe God has called you to live.
Don't forget that you're a campus missionary and have committed to pray, live, tell, serve, and give. To help you remember your commitments, use the Campus Missionary (CM) locker posters, bookmarks, or backpack tags to continually remind you of your calling. These resources are available in the Campus Missionary packet, or you can download the poster and bookmarks at <www.campusmissions.org>.
4. What do the following passages teach about God's Word?
 - Deuteronomy 8:3
 - Psalm 119:9-11
 - Psalm 119:105
 - Proverbs 30:5
 - Isaiah 55:11
 - Acts 17:11
 - 2 Timothy 3:16
 - Hebrews 4:12
 - James 1:22

Discuss the focus questions as a group or in small groups. Each student should report their progress on the last chapter's action points.

Talk about these "methods" and others as a group or in small groups.

Methods

As you read through these practical tools, make a mental note of the ones you feel are most beneficial to you.

1. **Student Bibles**
A student Bible can be a great way to start your journey through God's Word. Many versions you can easily understand are available. Check your local Christian bookstore for the latest in student Bibles.
2. **One-Year Bible**
Many campus missionaries take the challenge to read the entire Bible in one year. Perhaps you would like to purchase a one-year Bible to help pace yourself through God's Word. Check your local Christian bookstore for one-year Bibles.
3. ***Alive in Christ* Series**
Alive in Christ is an eight-part discipleship series for new believers. It takes students through the basics of living a Christian life. Each booklet builds on the previous one as students discover through personal study how to apply God's principles to everyday living. This series is beneficial for a couple of reasons. First, it's always helpful to revisit the basics of a relationship with God. Second, this series is a great tool to use in discipling new converts. As you see your friends come to Christ, the *Alive in Christ* series will help you get them grounded in God's Word. Before you take a friend through this material, it's a good idea to go through it yourself. The series includes:
 - Part One: Guess What Happened to Me!
 - Part Two: Alive to Win
 - Part Three: Alive to Follow
 - Part Four: Alive in the Word
 - Part Five: Alive to Pray
 - Part Six: Alive to Worship
 - Part Seven: Alive to Share
 - Part Eight: Alive as Part of the Body*Alive in Christ* is very reasonably priced and is available from Youth Alive. You can order by calling 1-800-641-4310 or visiting online at <www.yausa.com>.

4. Road Trip

Road Trip is a three-book discipleship series designed to give students an in-depth study of Pentecostal Christianity. The student books are designed for individual study, complete with thought-provoking questions and journal pages. The leader's books provide suggested answers to the review questions, and Part One includes a seven-chapter overview of the philosophy of discipleship. The series covers such topics as:

- What it means to be a Christian
- Sanctification and ordinances of the Church
- The five purposes of the Church
- The four cardinal doctrines of Pentecostalism
- Spiritual habits
- How to interact with the Bible
- Prayer
- Stewardship
- Encountering needs with action
- Discovering your passions and personality
- Spiritual giftedness

You can purchase *Road Trip* by calling 1-800-641-4310 or visiting <www.yausa.com>.

5. Student Journal/Planner

This new resource from the Assemblies of God Youth Discipleship offers students a way to journal their thoughts, devotional time, prayer requests and answers, and their life! This week-by-week journal offers scripture readings to read the Bible through in one year, as well as space to record their thoughts, goals and tasks. To order, visit <www.youth.ag.org/store>. Available September 2003.

Action Points

1. Find a Bible you can understand. Maybe you already have one. If not, visit your local Christian bookstore or talk to your youth leader, pastor, or parents about getting a student Bible.
2. Choose a devotional, study guide, journal, or Bible study method you can use to help you interact more effectively with God's Word. Don't put this off! The quicker you take action, the more likely you'll develop a healthy Bible study habit.

Let students know that you will ask if they practiced the action points at your next meeting.

G5

"After he was raised from the dead, his disciples recalled what he had said. Then they believed the Scripture and the words that Jesus had spoken" (John 2:22).

Coaching

Did you know there's a difference between knowing something in your head versus knowing it deep down in your heart? A lot of people have answers in their heads, but not many can back those answers up with the Bible. Knowing *what* you believe and *why* you believe is very important. As a campus missionary, do everything possible to deepen your understanding of what you believe based on Scripture. If it hasn't happened already, you are bound to face someone who will challenge your faith and your beliefs. He or she may even try to argue with you. When faced with these situations, your answers should come from Scripture and should be presented in a way that honors God without making Him (or you) look stupid. The following steps will help you deepen your faith and knowledge.

1. Practice regular Bible study. Not only will regular Bible study draw you closer to God, but over time it will help you deepen your understanding of what you really believe. The more God's Word gets inside of you, the more it will shape your beliefs.
2. Make a list of questions. Begin to ask yourself some hard questions. You can't find answers to questions you don't even ask. This will help you get prepared. Begin to ask yourself questions before the atheist who sits next to you in class does. Think of as many questions as you can and write them down as they come to your mind.

1. Review the action points from your last meeting.

2. Ask, "What are the big questions of your faith?; What are the questions no one who is a Christian asks?; What are the questions non-believers ask?" Get students talking. Do not answer all these questions right here.

3. Talk to your pastor. Suggest e-mail as a method of this kind of questioning.

4. Mention other resources and get people to offer their suggestions. Mention some good books on apologetics (see page 51.)

5. Explain that the students' pastor(s) can direct students to the proper literature.

6. Discuss this point. Studies have shown that post-modern students struggle with the idea of absolute truth. Use concrete examples (gravity, a wall, etc.) to explain that because one doesn't believe in something, it does not change the fact that it is true.

(notes continued on next page)

3. Talk to your pastor. Next, talk to your pastor about your questions. Consider choosing your top five questions and giving them to him or her in writing. Give your pastor a week or two to think about your questions and get back with you. This will help you get well-prepared and thought-out answers.
4. Secure the right resources. Find resources (e.g., books, Web sites, articles, etc.) that address some of your questions. Search the Internet to find answers. (The search engine Google.com is good; <www.crosswalk.com> provides many great tools for online study.) Once you do some research, be sure to study the material and become more familiar with it. Then put your answers in a file or a document you can easily access.
5. Examine your church's beliefs. To go one step further in your study, examine what your church believes and why it adheres to those beliefs. Having the beliefs of your church backed by Scripture will help you answer hard questions other students might ask you. Some of the beliefs you examine might include salvation, the Bible, baptism, heaven, hell, the return of Christ, the Holy Spirit, etc.
6. Remember that the Bible is absolute truth. As you get a greater understanding of your beliefs, it is very important to remember one foundational key—the Bible is absolute truth. What does that mean? In order to answer that question, we must first define absolute truth. *Absolute truth* is the same for all people, all times, all lands, and all cultures. In other words, it's truth that never changes, no matter who you talk to, where you live, or when you walked the planet. The Bible is that kind of truth. It never changes. It's for all people; it transcends time. It's for all continents, all countries, and all lands, and it's for all people groups and cultures.

You might be thinking, "But I know plenty of people who don't believe the Bible. How can it be for everybody?" Just because somebody does not believe that the Bible is absolute truth does not change the fact that it is absolute truth. The Bible does not need anyone's permission to be absolute truth. Whether you believe it or not doesn't change the fact that it is absolute truth. Some people say, "The Bible might be true for you, but it's not true for me." Wrong! The Bible did not ask for your opinion; it's truth for everyone. However, you have to personally choose to accept it. To not believe the Bible is absolute truth is to believe there is more than one way to heaven, there may or may not be a heaven or a hell, or that the Ten Commandments are optional. To believe like that means stealing may or may not be wrong, killing may or may not be wrong, even adultery may or may not be wrong. Again, truth does not need our permission to be truth. Furthermore, truth is truth whether or not we like it. The Bible tells us to love those who persecute us. You may not particularly like this passage, but it doesn't change the fact that it's true. The Bible teaches us to live sexually pure lives. Whether you like it or not, that's still the truth. It doesn't change, and it applies to everyone. We choose to obey or disobey, but our choices do not change the truth.

7. Memorize key scriptures. Memorize key passages about your basic beliefs. Memorizing Scripture will help you lead people to a proper understanding of God and what the Bible has to say about God, salvation, and life. Although you could memorize many scriptures, some of the most important ones to memorize as a campus missionary are verses that relate to salvation. (See "Salvation Scriptures" on page 52.)

(Continued from previous page.)

The ultimate question is not whether one believes something is true but whether it is actually true. Discuss apologetics, archeology and personal experiences as possible sources of objective evidence.

Discuss memorization methods you use and take suggestions from students.

Discuss the focus questions as a group or in small groups. Each student should report their progress on last chapter's action points.

Focus

1. As a campus missionary, why do you believe it's important to embrace God's Word as absolute truth?
2. List the scriptures you know that help you clarify your beliefs about the following issues. (If you can't think of any scripture or are not able to find them in your Bible, don't get discouraged. One of your action steps this week will help you discover what God's Word says about these issues.)
 - The Bible's infallibility:
 - Jesus Christ as the Son of God:
 - The Holy Spirit:
 - Salvation through Jesus as the only way to God:
 - Heaven and hell:
 - Creation versus evolution:
 - The resurrection of Christ:
 - The return of Christ:

Methods

1. Books to help you defend your faith.

Don't Check Your Brains at the Door by Josh McDowell
Josh McDowell wrote this book specifically for students. It will help you tackle Christian beliefs while giving you the understanding you need to defend your faith.

The New Evidence That Demands a Verdict by Josh McDowell
This 750-page book is packed with information to help you defend your faith and clarify why you believe what you believe.

The Case for Christ student edition by Lee Strobel
Get good answers to questions such as "Who is Jesus?" "How reliable is the information about Christ?" "Can a dead man come back to life?"

2. *Hungry? Spiritual Food for Today's Students*
This topical discipleship series is geared to answer students' burning questions. "What is the baptism in the Holy Spirit?" "What do we believe about salvation?" "How does God heal?" "What will happen in the 'end times'?" For more information or to order, please visit <www.youth.ag.org/store>.
3. Scripture memorization.
Bible Quiz (BQ) is designed to help students memorize Scripture and deepen their understandings of the New Testament. You can find BQ resources by visiting <www.youth.ag.org/store>. For more Bible Quiz information, please visit <www.bq.ag.org>. Download twenty key campus missionary scriptures from <www.yausa.com>. (Step four of the *Campus Missionary* packet online.) Print them on Avery business cards, and keep them in your wallet for easy reference.

Let students know that you will ask if they practiced the actions points at your next meeting.

Action Points

1. Write a list of questions you and/or your friends have about God, the Bible, and the Christian faith.
2. Find a pastor and/or resource(s) who(that) can help you begin answering these questions. Consider purchasing one of the books mentioned above (or check one out from your local library). Remember, it's going to take more than a week to answer all of your questions. Be patient as you work through this process.
3. Begin memorizing the "Salvation Scriptures" (see below). They will help you better witness and guide your friends to a proper understanding of salvation. You might want to memorize one verse or one section of verses at a time until you've committed them all to memory.

Salvation Scriptures

The condition of man and his need for salvation:

- For all have sinned and fall short of the glory of God (Romans 3:23).
- For the wages of sin is death, but the gift of God is eternal life in Christ Jesus our Lord (Romans 6:23).
- Know your creator in the days of your youth (Ecclesiastes 12:1).
- No one can come to me unless the Father who sent me draws him (John 6:44).

The provision of God for man:

- For God so loved the world that He gave His one and only Son, that whoever believes in Him shall not perish but have eternal life (John 3:16).
- And we have seen and testify that the Father has sent His Son to be the Savior of the world (1 John 4:14).

- The thief comes only to steal and kill and destroy; I have come that they may have life, and have it to the full (John 10:10).
- Therefore, He is able to save completely those who come to God through Him, because He always lives to intercede for them (Hebrews 7:25).

Receiving salvation from God:

- I am the Way and the Truth and the Life. No one comes to the Father except through me (John 14:6).
- Salvation is found in no one else, for there is no other name under heaven given to men by which we must be saved (Acts 4:12).
- That if you confess with your mouth Jesus is Lord, and believe in your heart that God raised him from the dead, you will be saved. For it is with your heart that you believe and are justified, and it is with your mouth that you confess and are saved (Romans 10:9,10).
- If we confess our sins, He is faithful and just and will forgive us our sins and purify us from all unrighteousness (1 John 1:9).
- Yet to all who received Him, to those who believed in His name, He gave the right to become children of God (John 1:12).

Salvation—the result (or outcome) of receiving salvation from God:

- Therefore, if anyone is in Christ, he is a new creation; the old has gone, the new has come (2 Corinthians 5:17).
- If you loved me, you will obey what I command (John 14:15).
- I have hidden your word in my heart that I might not sin against you (Psalm 119:11).
- My dear children, I write this to you so that you will not sin. But if anyone does sin, we have one who speaks to the Father in our defense—Jesus Christ, the righteous one (1 John 2:1).



“But in your hearts set apart Christ as Lord. Always be prepared (ready) to give an answer to everyone who asks you to give the reason for the hope that you have. But do this with gentleness and respect” (1 Peter 3:15).

Coaching

You're sitting in a service at a youth camp or student event when a speaker challenges you to reach your campus for Christ. He or she shares stories about the lives of teenagers who were changed because one student caught a vision for his or her campus. Your heart fills with the overwhelming needs of your campus. You begin to catch the vision of what God can do on your campus; you leave the service convinced that God is going to save countless students at your school. You've accepted the call!

Maybe you've experienced this situation before. It is exciting when God plants a vision in your heart for your campus and unsaved friends. In order to reach your campus (the big picture), you've got to break your mission down to individual students (the small picture). In other words, you've got to reach five before you reach five hundred. In campus missions, this is called a “Five Friend Focus.” The mission field can sometimes seem so huge it becomes overwhelming. It helps if you take your mission field and break it down into manageable pieces. Five is manageable; five hundred is overwhelming. As your friends come to Christ, select others for your “Five Friend Focus.” Remember, even though you see the entire dream, its fulfillment happens piece by piece. It's like a puzzle; it doesn't come pre-assembled. You have the picture on the lid to show you what the completed puzzle looks like. Inside the box are all the pieces needed to put the puzzle together. The dream for your campus is like the box cover. Your five friends are five pieces of the puzzle that need to be put together. The more pieces you put together, the more your dream begins to unfold into reality. Don't get discouraged! It's a piece-by-piece endeavor, but every piece puts you one step closer to what God ultimately desires for your friends and your campus.

How do you reach your friends? What do you do to see your five friends come to Christ?

Talk about times you dreamed big dreams for God and what the reality of making your vision happen turned out to be.

Encourage students to think about what would happen if each Christian student actually reached five other students. (If one out of 10 students on their campus is currently a committed Christian, over half of their campus would be converted to Christianity.)

Suggestion:
Check out the
New Living
Translation for the
verses in Mark.
1. Ask the
students to list
what attributes
of Christ these
verses describe.

2. Ask students
to tell you what
reasons each of
these scriptural
examples gives
for Christ's death.

God wants to use you to reach the spiritually lost on your campus! You don't have to be a preacher to effectively share Jesus—you just need to know how to respond to people. God will open doors of opportunity. We need to be ready to reach those outside of the Kingdom of God. That is what Ready2Reach teaches you to be. It's a spiritually natural way to share Jesus Christ. It's not a personal evangelism method, but soon you will learn how to use a myriad of methods in this natural way of witnessing to reach lost people. It's as clear as two words ready and reach.

The greatest model of personal evangelism was the Lord Jesus himself. And he mentored two great teachers of personal evangelism who together wrote most of the New Testament. Now let's learn the two most important things about personal evangelism from the apostles' Peter and Paul.

Ready

Let's learn readiness from Peter's real-life story with Jesus. When given the opportunity, Peter clarifies two things about Jesus' story that will help make you a ready witness of Him.

1. Who Jesus is. (God in person; Truth in person.)

In the Gospel of Mark (Peter's story as told through Mark), Peter answers two questions. In chapters one through eight we discover seventeen miracles that repeatedly answer the first question: "Who is Jesus?" (See Mark 1:1; 1:24; 1:34; 2:7; 4:41; 8:27-29.)

The Book of Acts also records some of Peter's personal presentations of God's message to us. In every case, the first portion of Peter's presentation answers the question, "Who is Jesus?" (See Acts 2:14-41; 3:11-26; 4:5-12; 5:29-32; 10:34-43; 15:6-11.)

2. Why He gave His life. (God cares about people, forgiving sin, and giving life.)

The second half of Mark's Gospel describes the final week of Jesus' life on earth—His suffering, death, and resurrection.

Tell students to begin to think about their testimony. (See Action Point 2.) Everyone has a testimony even if it isn't one of incredible sin followed by dramatic conversion. Ask them to think about the difference Christ makes in their lives.

Here Peter clearly answers a second question: "Why did Jesus give his life?" (See Mark 8:29-31; 9:31; 10:33,34; 15:39.) In Peter's personal presentations of Jesus in Acts we see that the second portion of those presentations gives a clear reason why Jesus gave his life.

Peter tells us in 1 Peter 3:15 that we should be ready to tell others about Jesus. *"But in your hearts set apart Christ as Lord. Always be prepared (ready) to give an answer to everyone who asks you to give the reason for the hope that you have. But do this with gentleness and respect."*

Like Peter, you have your own real-life story with Jesus. God's message can be communicated through your story. Your story is your testimony of Jesus' work in your life. Get ready to share your testimony with others. A clear witness of your testimony includes three things:

- A. Your life before Christ. Share what your life was like before coming to Christ. (How you can best relate to your friends).
- B. How you came to Christ. Share how you heard about Christ. (How you came into relationship with Him.)
- C. Your life of following Christ. Share the difference Christ has made in your life since you invited Him into your life.

Reach

Let's learn from Paul how to reach people with the message of Jesus.

"Devote yourselves to prayer, being watchful and thankful. And pray for us, too, that God may open a door for our message, so that we may proclaim the mystery of Christ, for which I am in chains. Pray that I may proclaim it clearly, as I should. Be wise in the way you act toward outsiders; make the most of every opportunity. Let your conversation be always full of grace, seasoned with salt, so that you may know how to answer everyone" (Colossians 4:2-6).

Notice that Paul here teaches two guiding principles. These two principles are the "connection" in Ready2Reach.

1. Depend on God, and pray for others.

It's not your responsibility to convince people to become a Christian. This is the work of the Holy Spirit. God changes

See scripture references on previous page for John 16 and Colossians 4.

Talk about your experience with prayer as it relates to evangelism.

the heart of a person. (See John 16:5–14.) God teaches us that we are to depend on Him. We show our dependence upon God when we pray for people who are “outside” the kingdom of God and for God’s work in reaching “outsiders” as His witnesses. This is why the Five Friend Focus cards lead us to identify five people who need Christ, to pray for them daily, to seek opportunities to tell them about Jesus, and to ask others to pray with us. When reaching out to others, remember to depend on God.

2. Do your part, and tell others about Jesus.

The Bible talks about this principle extensively. Like Peter, Paul also says that we should be “ready” to tell others about the mystery of Christ. (See Colossians 4:2–6, CEV.) Even though we depend on God to change the heart of a person, God’s Word declares that it is our responsibility to share the message of Jesus Christ. It also tells us how. In other words, evangelism is not an option for Christians, but how we do it is. Be ready to do your part.

Paul also practiced six “reaches” that connect unbelievers to the message of Jesus Christ.

1. Pray for open doors.
“And pray...that God may open a door for our message” (Colossians 4:3).

Jesus exemplified what Paul instructed the Colossians to do. He was devoted to prayer. His commitment to prayer made a powerful impact on His disciples. When they asked Him, “Lord teach us to pray,” it was not a casual question of curiosity. (See Luke 11:1.) Something was different about Jesus’ practice of prayer, and it gave them the desire to pray like Him. Jesus demonstrated that prayer is a relationship with an all-powerful and caring God who hears and answers.

Prayer is essential in evangelism because, unless God works in hearts and lives, our witness will not produce lasting change in others. Without God’s help, a person can’t understand or respond to the truth.

We must pray because we are dependent on God to open doors of opportunity, to bring understanding to hearers’ minds, and to move their hearts to decision.

Here are three ways to pray regularly...

- A. Pray for non-Christians we know.
- B. Pray for divine appointments with casual acquaintances and even strangers.
- C. Pray for each other that God will open doors of opportunity, just as Paul requested the Colossians to pray for him.

In Erie, Pennsylvania, three girls formed a prayer group that God used in a dramatic way. Each girl wrote the names of two or three friends at their school on a card as a reminder of their commitment to pray for them to receive Christ during Easter season. As they read their friends’ names to each other, one girl commented about a name on another student’s list. “You know she will never become a Christian!” she exclaimed. The girl who had written the name promptly crossed it off. But the third girl said, “I don’t think you should cross her name off. That’s like saying God can’t save her.” So the girl wrote the name again on her prayer card. Now the girl’s name appeared twice on the card—once with a line through it, once without.

The three girls joined in prayer for all of the names on their cards and especially for the one they had just discussed. One week later, while riding a bus to a ball game, that girl received Christ through the witness of the girl who had written her name twice on her prayer card!

2. Clearly communicate Christ.
“Pray that I may proclaim it clearly, as I should” (Colossians 4:4).

The issue is to be clear, not clever. Sometimes a witness can miss the point of sharing Christ while trying to be clever and confrontive. In the case of bumper stickers, it is an appropriate irony that the message is usually moving away from people.

Just as we are dependent on God to open the heart of a person with whom we share Christ’s message, we must also depend on Him to help us communicate that message boldly and clearly. (See Ephesians 6:18–20.) After

Give examples of what clearly communicating the gospel is and what it is not. Ask for students to offer their own experiences, both positive and negative.

Be wise with outsiders. Ask students what it means for them personally to be "wise" with unbelievers. Ask what it means to be "strategic" in the ways we reach out to non-Christians.

the outpouring of the Holy Spirit in Acts 2, the first Christians boldly and clearly witnessed about Jesus, as He promised they would. (See Acts 1:8.)

The life of Jesus Christ is the turning point of all history. The world's calendar hinged on His birth. He is considered by many to be a teacher, a philosopher, or even a prophet, but every person must be confronted with the reality of who Jesus truly is. They must be given an adequate witness and the opportunity to make a choice of accepting or rejecting His offer of forgiveness and everlasting life and personally submit to His lordship.

Clearly communicating Christ involves presenting who Jesus is and why He gave His life. This is not merely an issue of what we say, but also how we say it. Our emotions, attitudes and actions are just as much a part of our message as our words.

The important issue in evangelism is that people must be brought to a decision concerning Jesus Christ. Who was He? Why did He give His life? And what does His sacrifice on the cross mean for each of us personally? If you can answer these questions you can lead someone to a saving relationship with Jesus Christ.

You don't always need to share a step-by-step gospel plan in leading someone to receive Christ, however gospel plans can help you clearly communicate Christ. We have provided two plans ("The Bridge" and "The ABCs of Salvation") in the Appendix (see pages 141,142) that you may find helpful. You may even find it useful to use one or both of these plans as you share Jesus Christ with others.

*3. Be wise with outsiders (unbelievers).
"Be wise in the way you act toward outsiders" (Colossians 4:5).*

The word "outsiders" is significant. We have all been in settings where we were felt left out of a particular group. Paul's use of the word is an appropriate and practical way of describing an unbelievers' relationship to the Church. We should be wise about the words we use in telling people about Christ. Many of them do not understand "church-talk" or Bible terms like "born again." Likewise, many of them do not understand church life. Use this wisdom when sharing Christ with outsiders.

Begin to build relationships with student outsiders who don't know Christ. If you want to make a difference in people's lives, you must be willing to get to know them. This does not mean that you closest friends must be unbelievers. It does mean that you should intentionally look for opportunities to build healthy relationships with others who don't know who Jesus is and why he gave his life. First Corinthians 9:20-22 says, "To the Jews I became like a Jew, to win the Jews. To those under the law I became like one under the law (though I myself am not under the law), so as to win those under the law. To those not having the law I became like one not having the law (though I am not free from God's law but am under Christ's law), so as to win those not having the law. To the weak I became weak, to win the weak. I have become all things to all men so that by all possible means I might save some."

In the Living Bible, verse twenty-two reads: "...whatever a person is like, I try to find common ground with him so that he will let me tell him about Christ." That's exactly what you want to do. Find common ground with your friends so the opportunity for you to share Christ will eventually appear. Look for practical ways to serve them and show them you care. If you can help people in a practical way, they are much more open to hear what you have to say. One last essential ingredient: be real. Don't try to be someone or something that you're not. Be yourself! People will respect you much more if you don't try to impress them or try to be someone you're not. Be wise.

*4. Make the most of opportunities.
"make the most of every opportunity" (Colossians 4:5).*

When Jesus encountered the Samaritan woman at the well, He could have listed many reasons not to spend time with her. He was tired. It was hot out. It would not be good for His reputation if He were seen talking to this woman. In their conversation she was slow to understand and she raised objections. But the overwhelming, compelling reason for Jesus to spend time with her was her spiritual need. After His conversation with the woman, He said to His disciples, "*My food, said Jesus, is to do the will of Him who sent Me and to finish His work. Do you not say, 'Four months more and then the harvest'? I tell you, open your eyes and look at the fields! They are ripe for harvest.*" (See John 4:4-42.)

Talk about the boundaries to this "common ground" and the practical issues involved. Ask if students can think of examples of how Jesus did this.

Make the most of opportunities. Talk about the times in your life you missed opportunities and what you learned. Give examples of the times you made the most of the opportunities God gave you.

Ask students for their definition of grace. (Grace is receiving what you do not deserve.) Connect this with being seasoned with salt. Ask what the phrase "seasoned with salt" means.

Opportunities are framed in time. The common saying, "Opportunity doesn't knock twice," is true. A particular opportunity may never come again. Each opportunity is unique, because people and circumstances are unique.

We need to take two basic approaches to opportunities. We should seize them and build them.

- A. Be spiritually alert to seize opportunities with personal testimonies and prayer. Personal testimonies of God's faithfulness and praying for people are part of God's means to break through unbelief.
- B. Actively build opportunities by building relationships with classmates, working companions, and acquaintances. Building friendships is important because opportunities for witness and particularly for prayer or decision will not usually come the first time we converse with someone.

God has a way of creating opportunities for us to witness of Him. Be ready and flexible as His servant. Often those divine appointments will be occasions when God calls upon us to change our personal schedule. When we pray for open doors, we shouldn't be surprised when opportunity knocks. We should be alert in prayer and ready to respond.

5. Always listen and speak with grace.

"Let your conversation be always full of grace, seasoned with salt" (Colossians 4:6).

This passage clearly shows the importance of cultivating conversation sensitive to the leading of the Holy Spirit. Consider the following:

- Let your friends talk about themselves and their interests.
- Look for opportunities to compliment your friends.
- Listen intently.
- Demonstrate a gracious manner.
- Speak gracefully (with mercy, kindness, good will, and delight).
- Ask questions that need more than "yes" or "no" responses. For example, ask, "What do you do for fun?"

As you have more meaningful conversations, you will find the right times and opportunities to turn the conversations to spiritual matters. Consider the following:

- Springboard from needs your friends have identified or confided in you.
- Springboard from specific statements your friends have made.
- Use transitional statements ("Do you go to church anywhere?," etc.)

If your friends begin to share about difficult times in their lives, it's possible you may be able to identify with them. For example, if your friend's parents are going through a divorce and your parents went through one, you may share how God helped you through the situation. Finding common ground and then springboarding from their needs is a great way to gain positive influence in the lives of your friends.

For unbelievers to be interested in what we have to say, our conversation should address their interests. Student's interests differ just like those of adults, but one subject in which most all people are interested is themselves. We must listen to them and learn about them. And you will see God open doors for such conversation when you demonstrate acts of grace. Jesus said: *"You are the salt of the earth... You are the light of the world... In the same way, let your light shine before all men, that they may see your good deeds and praise your Father in heaven"* (Matthew 5:13,14,16).

You can be an effective witness of Christ in today's diverse campus world. All people have one thing in common—a deep personal need for genuine love. Give it to them seasoned with grace.

6. Respond to each person individually.

"so that you may know how to answer (respond to) everyone." (Colossians 4:6).

God's timeless truth must be communicated in a timely way. The Bible teaches us that each person is unique, but God knows him or her individually. Often, the vocabulary many Christians use focuses on "souls" rather than "people." While each person is a living, eternal soul, the emphasis in this passage of scripture is clearly focused on people as individuals. The end goal of evangelism is not merely to produce a "soul count." We must be a channel to communicate God's grace to a person God knows inti-

Ask students about times people have opened up to them and if that opened the door to share the gospel.

Ask students why this is important.

Tell students that you will check on their action points during the next meeting. If you have time, have them work on their testimony during your meeting. If you have online access where you meet take students to www.thesevenproject.com and show them how to post their story.

Action Points

1. Develop a “Five-Friend Focus” with the names of five unsaved friends for whom you will pray regularly, build relationships, and look for opportunities to share the gospel. Use the Tell Cards from the *Campus Missionary* packet to record their names. If you don’t have a *Campus Missionary* packet, you can download the cards at <www.campusmissions.org>.
2. Write out your personal testimony using the three ingredients introduced on page 57. (“Life before Christ,” “How you came to Christ,” and “Life with Christ”). Once you’ve completed your testimony, practice sharing it with another campus missionary. If you would like additional help, order *The 2nd Greatest Story Ever Told* by Doug Fields, or talk to your pastor, youth pastor, or youth leader.
3. Go to the Seven Project’s Web site at <www.thesevenproject.com>, and post your testimony on the site. From the main page, you can access “My Story” where you can share what God has done in your life.
4. Begin looking for opportunities to build relationships with your friends and engage in meaningful conversations with them. This is an on-going process. Put your Tell Cards in a place where you see them regularly to help keep this a priority.

mately and loves deeply. When Paul says we are to respond to each person, he implies that we will respond differently, because each person is an individual.

When Paul says “everyone,” we need to keep two things in mind. First, the word “everyone” identifies lost people as individuals. Secondly, that the term “every” in Paul’s writing often means “some of every kind.” It is important to remember that God loves everyone of every kind even if the rest of the campus doesn’t. He wants us to demonstrate that love to them individually.

We can’t know in advance who will respond to the message of Christ. “Sow your seed in the morning, and at evening let not your hands be idle, for you do not know which will succeed, whether this or that, whether both will do equally well” (Ecclesiastes 6:11).

As a farmer does not know which seeds will succeed, neither does someone witnessing about Christ know when a person will respond to his message. Like Paul we must be faithful and diligent to share the good news with people, even if they do not appear to be responsive. Most people who come to Christ are not reached by strangers, but by someone they know. Most of our witness will be among people with whom we have ongoing relationships. In these relationships, memorizing an evangelistic routine will not be adequate. We can’t just keep repeating the same things to all people we know. We must be ready to respond to them in a variety of ways.

Memorizing certain scriptures or completing a witnessing course does not necessarily accomplish being prepared to respond to individuals. Those things can help, but knowing the truth that enables us to respond to people individually in a variety of situations is an ongoing lifestyle of learning. It means growing in a personal knowledge of Jesus Christ. We never graduate. We are on a spiritual journey, and what we learn along the way can sometimes be shared with a freshness that is especially convincing to outsiders. Your real-life story with Jesus is what makes your presentation of Christ full of the Holy Spirit.

Jesus taught in Matthew 10:29,30 that a sparrow does not fall to the ground without our Heavenly Father’s notice and that the hairs of our head are numbered. He values each person on earth for whom His Son gave His life.

People on campus who are spiritually lost deserve what those who came in contact with Jesus received—a personal response.

Discuss the focus questions as a group or in small groups. Each student should report their progress on last chapter's action points.

Practicing these six “reaches” will touch people with the love and message of Jesus Christ. At a timely moment you may have the privilege of leading one of your friends in a prayer like this:

“Dear Jesus, I come to you right now and confess that I am a sinner and that I need your forgiveness. I confess my sins and ask You to forgive me and make me right before You. I confess and believe that Jesus Christ is the Lord of all things. I believe You died on the Cross for my sins, You rose from the grave, and that You live today. From this moment forward, I pledge to follow You with all that I am and all that I have. In Jesus’ name I pray, Amen!”

After your friend prays to receive Christ, congratulate him or her on his or her decision to follow Christ. Follow up and begin discipleship. (See chapter nine for more details.) If your friends are not ready to pray and do not receive Christ, don’t get discouraged. Your job is simply to tell them about Christ and give them the opportunity to respond. It’s their jobs to make the decisions, and it’s God’s job to save them.

The following is an easy to remember outline for you to focus your Ready2Reach lifestyle of dependence on God to tell others about Jesus.

- Their Story
Reach out to others.
- Your Story
Be ready to share it.
- His Story
Communicate who Jesus is and why He gave His life.

Focus

1. List some of the emotions you experienced when you read of Paul’s passion for evangelism in Colossians 4:2–6.

2. Memorize Colossians 4:2–6. This passage teaches us how to connect with unbelievers and them to the message of Jesus.

3. Read the Gospel of Mark. Study this book so you may grow in the grace and knowledge of the Lord Jesus. This translates into knowing Jesus in real life because the persons you know best is the people you live with. We should do the same with the other three Gospels in the New Testament. The Gospels are rich with information about who Jesus is.

4. What are some of the descriptions given about “who Jesus is” in the Gospel of Mark?

5. How does Peter’s story emphasize why Jesus gave His life?

Handout the Tell Cards you downloaded.

6. List practical things you can do to build better relationships with your unsaved friends.
7. What part of the evangelism strategy is your greatest challenge? How can you overcome this challenge and put this evangelism plan to work for you?

Methods

1. **Tell Cards (Five-Friend Focus)**
Tell Cards are designed to help you focus on five friends who need Christ. These cards are available in the *Campus Missionary* packet, or you can download them for free at <www.campus-missions.org>.
2. **Becoming a Contagious Christian**
This practical book provides step-by-step training to help you share your faith. It is a proven action plan for effecting the spiritual lives of friends, family members, co-workers, and anyone with whom you come in contact. It teaches how you can naturally share your faith with others—as naturally as conversing. You can order *Becoming a Contagious Christian* at <www.willowcreek.com>.
3. **Your personal testimony**
Many resources are available to help you develop your personal testimony. Use the simple guide found on page 57. Also, you can purchase materials to help you. If you have difficulty articulating your story, then a resource from Doug Fields might be helpful. *The 2nd Greatest Story Ever Told* is a field-tested resource that includes a workbook to walk you through the

process of defining and writing out God's work in your life. You can order a copy at <www.youth.ag.org/store>. Once you get "your story" developed, you can post it online at <www.thesevenproject.com>.

4. **Ready2Reach wallet cards**
This wallet card has "the Bridge" gospel plan illustrated on one side and the "Ready2Reach" personal evangelism strategy on the other. One wallet card is provided in each Campus Ministry packet from Youth Alive. The CM packet and additional bulk quantities of wallet cards are available by calling 1-800-641-4310.
5. **Response Evangelism**
This book is for all believers who want to share Christ—especially those who think they can't be effective in witnessing. *Response Evangelism* will help you share God's plan and purpose in a non-threatening way. To order, please call 1-800-641-4310.

Challenge: Weekly Witness

Make at least a weekly, relational presentation of the gospel. (One presentation per week equals thirty-six times in the school year.) Think of the effect you and your fellow campus missionaries can make if you all commit to pursue this challenge!

Five-Friend Evangelism

1. **Pray.** Begin by praying for your five friends. Remember, "talk to God about your friends before you talk to your friends about God."
2. **Invite.** Invite your friends to an appropriate Christian event. Make sure the event is something that's evangelistic and/or fun (not just a Wednesday night service).
3. **Tell.** Do your best to tell them what Jesus has done in your life. The most effective way for a student to hear about and respond to Jesus is through another student.

Remind students they can stay accountable to share their faith with their accountability partners.



"Therefore go and make disciples of all nations, baptizing them in the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Spirit, and teaching them to obey everything I have commanded you. And surely I am with you always, to the very end of the age" (Matthew 28:19,20).

Coaching

Just as a personal strategy is important, a blanket strategy (or a campus-wide strategy) is also important. One does not replace the other.

It is estimated that there are 62,000 middle, junior-high and senior-high schools in America today. Each of these campuses needs Christians who will be serious about Jesus' mandate to make disciples. It is also estimated that the majority of people who accept Christ do so before graduating from high school. Your campus truly is a mission field. The great news is that it's a mission field ready for harvest. Students are extremely receptive to the gospel. Whether you feel like it or not, your friends have a much greater chance of receiving Christ while in junior high or senior high school than any time after they graduate. This should be a huge motivation to develop a campus-wide strategy to make sure every student has the opportunity to hear and respond to the gospel before he or she graduates.

What does it take to pull off a campus-wide evangelism strategy at your school? Before we discuss the tools, let's discuss three foundations to make a campus-wide strategy work.

Foundation 1: Teamwork

If this is truly a campus-wide effort, it will take more than one person to make it work. As a campus missionary, you must become team-minded in your approach. Reaching your campus is not a "celebrity thing." It's not about making you look good in everyone else's eyes or you becoming the hero that saves the day. It's about working together; it's about uniting with other students—teamwork. This begins with the right attitude. If you have the attitude of "teamwork," it will become contagious to others.

Talk about the great commission and how the campus is the beginning of a student's great commission.

Foundation 2: Strategy

Choose a strategy that's right for your campus. Some strategies will work better than others, depending on the needs and uniqueness of your school. It's important to become familiar with specific strategies, as well as dream up some of your own.

Foundation 3: Resources

Resources come in three forms:

• People

Every strategy is going to require the cooperative work of a group of people. This group may include students, pastors, churches, business leaders, parents, teachers, and other key individuals. Getting the right people on board not only gets the job done, but gets it done right.

• Money

Any good strategy is going to cost money. As you develop your strategy, you will also need to develop a comprehensive budget. Knowing exactly how much money something is going to cost will help you know what to ask for, how to plan, and what steps to take to raise necessary funds.

• Tools

Tools include the practical things necessary to make a strategy work. For example, if you decide to use Ready2Reach for your campus (see page 69), then you will need wallet cards for each student. This is an evangelism tool helpful for this strategy to work.

Campus-Wide Strategies

Check your PULSE.

Determine the spiritual health of your on-campus outreach. Check the PULSE of your campus by asking yourself three questions in each area: pray, unite, lead, share, and equip.

PRAY

- Are a growing number of students praying consistently?
- Are individuals and groups at the school being prayed for by name?
- Are prayer needs and results shared with others?

UNITE

- Is communication taking place between various Christian groups?
- Is there shared vision for reaching students?
- Are relationships being built on trust?

LEAD

- Are students and adults developing their gifts and modeling Christ-like living?
- Are adults mentoring and discipling students?
- Are students reaching students on and off campus?

SERVE

- Is there a vision and burden for reaching those without Christ?
- Are multiple strategies being utilized?
- Are relationships being built through which the gospel can be shared?

EQUIP

- Are students and adults involved in purposeful and effective training?
- Are relevant topics and felt needs of the campus being addressed?
- Is there an atmosphere of encouragement and celebration about what God has done?

In which areas are you doing well? Which areas need improvement? Periodically refer back to this list to check the pulse of your campus. You may also visit <www.everschool.com> and click on "PULSE."

Check your pulse by discussing these topics and questions as a group or in small groups (by school.)

Ask: "What are some ways your club can be evangelistic?"

Ask students for suggestions for other service ideas.

Campus-Wide Strategies

1. *Campus Clubs*

Reaching every student on campus with the gospel of Jesus Christ has always been a team assignment. Campus clubs can be a powerful campus-wide strategy to present Christ. For decades Christian campus clubs have effectively witnessed Christ. Clubs can be the starting point where all the Christians meet together for effective campus ministry at your school.

A club should be a student-initiated and student-led campus group that is...

A. Evangelistic. It should facilitate the message of hope to the campus through a variety of personal and collective methods.

- See You At The Pole (SYATP)
- True Love Waits
- The Seven Project

B. Service-oriented. It should provide a service to the campus through various endeavors. Being a servant is often the greatest display of true Christian life!

- Clean-up days
- Canned food drives
- Holiday gifts or baskets for the needy
- Volunteer work for the school, its administration, and faculty.

C. Church-based ministry. It should maintain an open forum for all denominations and bridge a gap between students and the local church.

- Clubs should blend a multi-denominational effort to present the gospel of Jesus Christ.
- The club is not a single denominational campus effort. It is a vehicle to enhance the whole Body of Christ on the campus.
- The club is a place where the Body of Christ comes together, not a place to define its differences through discussing divisive issues.

D. Community of support for the campus. It should be a place where Christians on campus have the opportunity to:

- Share needs with other students.
- Request prayer.
- Receive encouragement from the Word of God.

Chapter eleven will give you more details about how to serve your school through a campus club. You can also visit <www.yausa.com> to learn how to start a Christian club on campus and to get resources to help your club.

2. *The Book of Hope*

The *Book of Hope* is a portion of the New Testament written in easy-to-understand, everyday language. It includes the contents of the four Gospels (Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John) written in chronological order. Furthermore, the *Book of Hope* addresses the issues and needs of students. It presents five "Questions of Life" with a Scripture response to those questions to help students understand the person of Jesus. It also shows the reader how to become a believer in Jesus. Many students use the *Book of Hope* as a way to offer encouragement and hope to hurting students.

Here's a plan of action that utilizes the *Book of Hope*:

- Provide copies of the *Book of Hope* to members of your campus club and to other campus missionaries.
- Observe the students you sit next to in each class.
- Each semester, target students for your ministry focus.
- Pray for those students on a regular basis.
- Pray for wisdom to know the right time to give each one a copy of the *Book of Hope*. Feel free to write personal notes inside the books.
- Take advantage of the privileges afforded by the Equal Access Act and the Department of Education guidelines concerning the expression of religious views in school.
- Do not attempt to distribute the book to students in any way that could be perceived as disruptive by administrators or teachers in your school.
- Show Christ's love in your actions and words.

Ask students to think of other ways they can be a support to Christians on campus.

Give students copies of the *Book of Hope* so they can familiarize themselves with it.

If you have video capabilities where you meet, show the Seven Project promotional video which can be found at www.yausa.com)

Discuss the focus questions as a group or in small groups. Each student should report their progress on last chapter's action points.

- Do not make students take the books if they do not want them; do not embarrass them in any way.
- Follow up after you give a book by asking questions over the next few days such as, "Have you had a chance to read some of the book?" or "How do you like the book?"
- Expect God to open the door to reach these friends for Christ.

3. The Seven Project

The Seven Project (Seven) is a mass-medium, multi-sensory approach to presenting the message of Jesus Christ to America's school campuses. It involves school assemblies, three Web sites, a 7@Night event, and the resources to make it happen. Maybe the idea of coordinating a school assembly overwhelms you. The Seven Project provides you with all the resources and instructions you and your youth leader need to plan an effective outreach to the students in your community.

The goal of Seven multimedia school assemblies is to draw students to the evening event during which they hear a clear presentation of the gospel. Communities that have already used The Seven Project note that a large portion of the student body in a Seven School Assembly program attend the 7@Night event. In addition, many who attend the evening event respond to receive Jesus Christ as Lord and Savior. The Seven Assemblies also benefit your school. They bring a quality program and moral message to the school environment. They leave a plan for faculty follow-up in the social education of students. They are an important aspect of Youth Alive's pledge to principals and administrators to "help build better students." The Seven Project is a great opportunity to make a campus-wide and a city-wide impact for the gospel.

Focus

1. Read the Great Commission (Matthew 28:16-20). As you read this passage, think about the following:

- How does it challenge you personally?
- How does it encourage you?
- How does it give you hope?

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Matthew 28:16-20 - Then the eleven disciples went to Galilee, to the mountain where Jesus had told them to go. When they saw him, they worshiped him; but some doubted. Then Jesus came to them and said, "All authority in heaven and on earth has been given to me. Therefore go and make disciples of all nations, baptizing them in the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Spirit, and teaching them to obey everything I have commanded you. And surely I am with you always, to the very end of the age." (NIV)

2. We've identified three foundations to make a campus-wide "tell" strategy work (teamwork, strategy, resources). Consider the following:

- Do you have a "teamwork" attitude? If not, what can you do to embrace this kind of attitude?
- Which one of the strategies do you think would work best on your campus?
- What specific resources (e.g., people, money, tools, etc.) are available to you to help implement a campus-wide evangelism strategy? (Be specific.)

3. What other outreach strategies can you think of that were not discussed in this chapter?

Methods

1. The Book of Hope. In addition to personally using the *Book of Hope* one-on-one with others, you can distribute it to students on campuses using a variety of ideas. The following are tried-and-true methods for distribution:

- Campus ministry group distribution. Give a *Book of Hope* to each student on campus on a specific day in conjunction with a YA event (e.g., "Hope Day").
- Campus friends prayer list. Target specific students each semester. Pray for them, give them a copy of the *Book of Hope*, and share your personal testimony.
- Special days distribution. Take advantage of special days to distribute the *Book of Hope* (i.e., "See You At The Pole;" religious holidays such as Easter, Thanksgiving, and Christmas; motivational and anti-drug school assemblies; etc.)
- Crisis distribution. Be sensitive to crisis times in the lives of students (i.e., parents getting divorced, serious illness or death of family member, etc.). Use these times to give the *Book of Hope* to a student who is facing a crisis.
- Extra credit reading. Talk to your English teacher about using the *Book of Hope* for extra credit reading. Make it available to all students who want to use it.

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Discuss these and other methods of using the *Book of Hope*. Brainstorm for new ideas with students.

Challenge the students to use the Seven Project to reach their campus.

- After-school distribution. Distribute a cold soft drink and the *Book of Hope* to students after school in the parking lot.

The *Book of Hope* is available through Book of Hope USA, 3807 McCain Park Dr., Suite 111, North Little Rock, AR 72116, or by calling 1-888-845-HOPE. This organization also has a ministry Web site, <www.bookofhope.com>, and an evangelism Web site, <www.hopenet.net>. You can also E-mail the organization with any questions at <info@bookofhope.com>.

2. The Seven Project resources. The Seven Project comes complete with a process and the resources to see the event take place. This process begins when your youth pastor or church calls your district Youth Alive office inquiring about hosting The Seven Project in your community. A seven-step plan is discussed, and a Seven planning guide is sent to the coordinator. To help make The Seven Project a success in your city, several resources are available, including:
 - Planning guides (seven-month step-by-step plans for hosting The Seven Project)
 - Promotional brochures (an informational brochure for network meetings)
 - Church Leader's kits (seven weeks of messages with video and PowerPoint® presentations, weekly evangelism action points for students, altar worker training, and follow-up training)
 - Student Action boxes (seven copies of the *Book of Hope*, seven invitations, seven promotional posters, one mini CD, and one Seven T-shirt)
 - Character-based educational resources for principals and school counselors (based on the school assembly presentation)
 - School assembly promotional materials (a video of national presenters and a promotional folder with presentation agreements, bios of presenters, recommendations, and a letter from the coordinator)
 - Evening event production resources (video, drama, music)
 - School assembly event production resources (video)
 - Web sites to follow up in discipleship of new Christians and process students into local church life

- Quality video/audio productions on DVD for the school assemblies, festival events, and promotional packages
- Quality video and audio fifteen-, thirty-, and sixty-second promotional ads for targeted air-time to promote Seven in cities or communities
- Seven T-shirts, hats, backpacks, etc.

What do I say when I give someone the *Book of Hope*?

- "Hi. I know you've been having a tough time lately, and I would like to give you this book. If you're ever in trouble or need a friend, read this book. It helped me."
- "I want you to have this book about my Best Friend."
- "This book helped me when I went through a rough time in my life."
- "This book will help you understand more about my Friend, Jesus."

To get more information about hosting The Seven Project in your area or to locate your district YA office, contact the national Youth Alive office at 1-800-545-2766 or visit online at <www.thesevenproject.com>.

Action Points

1. Sit down with a group of Christian friends who have a passion for campus-wide outreach. Present the ideas from this chapter and brainstorm other ideas. Develop a calendar for the best time to implement the appropriate strategies. Make this a team effort, and make sure everyone works toward a common goal. This exercise may work best through a campus club. Be sensitive to the means to see your vision for campus outreach fulfilled. Remember, what God has in mind is most important. (Sometimes what God has in mind is not what we have in mind.)

Have students practice these lines in front of the group.



"...If you hold to my teachings, you are really my disciples. Then you will know the truth, and the truth will set you free" (John 8:31,32).

Coaching

Have you ever noticed that Jesus seems to be more interested in His disciples than just decisions? There always seems to be more people who make decisions to follow Christ than those who truly become disciples. Decisions can be easy, but being a disciple is a real commitment. But, that's exactly what Jesus has called us to do; He called us to make disciples—not just converts. In fact, Matthew 28:19 begins by saying, "Therefore go and make disciples..." He did not say make converts. He said make *disciples*.

A *disciple* is someone who is a follower of Jesus Christ. He is a person who has sold out to Christ's Lordship and surrendered everything in obedience to Him. She is a person who doesn't want the privileges of serving Christ without the price of serving Him. He is committed. As you study the twelve disciples, you will notice several recurring characteristics. The disciples were committed. They were sacrificial; they "died to self." They loved God and others. Their number one focus was to please God and to help others. Some who were called disciples only followed Jesus while it was convenient. John 6:60-66 says, "On hearing it, many of his disciples said, 'This is a hard teaching. Who can accept it?' Aware that his disciples were grumbling about this, Jesus said to them, 'Does this offend you? What if you see the Son of Man ascend to where he was before! The Spirit gives life; the flesh counts for nothing. The words I have spoken to you are spirit and they are life. Yet there are some of you who do not believe.' For Jesus had known from the beginning which of them did not believe and who would betray him. He went on to say, 'This is why I told you that no one can come to me unless the Father has enabled him.' From this time many of his disciples turned back and no longer followed him." Some of the disciples chose to follow only while it was convenient. They understood decisions but didn't understand discipleship.

Talk about your personal experience with discipleship. Talk about the people who helped disciple you and people whom you have discipled.

As a campus missionary, your job is not finished when your friends give their lives to Christ. In a sense, it has only just begun. You are called to make disciples. How do you do that? You've worked so hard to get them to God, and now you have to do more? Actually, the discipling of a new convert can be pretty exciting. As you invest in your friends' lives, you have the joy of seeing everything for which you've worked so hard begin to produce fruit. John 15:8 says, "This is to my Father's glory, that you bear much fruit, showing yourselves to be my disciples." The following steps will help you move from decision-making to disciple-making.

1. ***Make an attitude adjustment.***
Intentionally embrace an attitude that says, "It's not just the decision but the discipleship that's important." Making this attitude shift will help you more effectively carry out the Great Commission.

Think about this

- *There is a Christian on every campus in our nation.*
- *There is a Christian church within reach of every school.*
- *Every future leader passes through the doors of a public school (future judges, legislators, CEOs, police officers, school teachers, U.S. presidents, etc.)*
- *Young people are more likely to make a decision for Christ before leaving high school than after graduation.*
- *Seventy-five percent of all decisions for Christ take place by age seventeen.*

2. ***Keep growing personally.***
The greatest disciplers are disciples themselves. In other words, people who have consistent, growing relationships with Christ are the most effective at discipling new converts. Why? Because they know what it means to walk with God. This is true not because they read it in books, heard preachers talk about it, or use Christian lingo when they talk, but because they live it. Practice walking with God daily. If you want to disciple your friends effectively, keep growing yourself. As you grow, the people around you have a greater chance of growing. A fresh devotional, worship, and prayer life will keep you personally strong and more valuable in your efforts to disciple others.
3. ***Get discipleship tools.***
It's always helpful to have some good discipleship resources designed for new Christians when your friends come to Christ. Don't wait for them to come to Christ first. Don't rush to find good resources, and don't rush to learn discipleship material because you waited until the last minute. By getting some material that helps your friends understand the basics of salvation, prayer, the Word, and involvement in the body of Christ in advance, you have the opportunity to personally study the material yourself before taking someone else through it.
4. ***Stay active in your local church.***
When you lead someone to Christ, he or she needs immediately to plug into a local church. The church the person will most likely join is the one where his or her friend (who led her to Christ) attends. If you are grounded in a church, then you have an immediate place where your new Christian friend can get involved. The deeper you are involved, the more your friend will get involved.
5. ***Contact your friend within forty-eight hours.***
As soon as your friend commits his or her life to Christ, it is important you initiate a contact with him or her in forty-eight hours or less. The longer you wait, the greater chance

Review some points from chapters 4, 5, and 6 (the "Live" chapters)

Discuss tools you have used in your life or to disciple others

Talk about the aspects of church involvement (attendance, service, leadership, etc.).

Discuss ways of contacting converts (phone, e-mail, instant messaging, in person, etc.)

your friend has of backing out of his or her commitment or losing out with God. You are the person's one contact, and it is your responsibility to make sure he is taking the next steps in his or her walk with God.

6. *Meet with your friend each week.*

When a person gives his or her life to Christ, the enemy does everything he can to distract the new believer. Those first few weeks are critical. To help your friend in this process, commit to meet at least once each week with him or her in a discipling relationship. (Remember: guys with guys, girls with girls!) Your time together might include:

- Engaging in casual conversation
- Discussing devotional/new believer material
- Studying God's Word together
- Sharing practical truths about Christian life
- Praying together
- Encouraging and supporting him or her

Try to spend at least thirty minutes together. The more time you invest in your friend, the greater the chances he or she will stick with his commitment.

7. *Offer your friend a ride to church.*

If your friend doesn't have a ride to church, offer him or her a ride. Don't wait for your friend to get there on his or her own.

8. *Get your friend involved in campus ministry.*

One of the great things about friends coming to Christ is the immediate access to other students who don't know the Lord. When you give your life to the Lord, most of your friends are unsaved. If you can plug your friend into campus ministry, there is the immediate possibility of reaching more students. At first this seems like a lot of work, but think of it like this: when a new baby is born, his mother and father don't make him feed himself, change himself, or get in bed by himself. That baby needs nurturing and the continual support of his

parents. In the same way, when someone is spiritually born again, he or she needs continual encouragement and support. As a campus missionary, you are there to provide the spiritual guidance new believers need in order to grow. First Peter 2:1-3 says, "Therefore, rid yourselves of all malice and all deceit, hypocrisy, envy, and slander of every kind. Like newborn babies, crave pure spiritual milk, so that by it you may grow up in your salvation, now that you have tasted that the Lord is good."

Focus

1. What would happen to the campus ministry at your school if all of your attention was on evangelism and you neglected the need to disciple new Christians?
2. Write down the name of at least one student you know who recently came to Christ.
3. What discipleship is this student a part of right now?

Discuss the focus questions as a group or in small groups. Each student should report their progress on last chapter's action points.

Give some examples of ways students can help follow up on or encourage new Christians.

4. What can you do to disciple this student?

Action Points

1. Obtain a copy of one of the adjacent resources and begin to read it. Check with your youth leader to find out what resources he or she recommends for follow-up. Get familiar with the resource and be ready to give it to your friends when they commit their lives to Christ. Share the resource with fellow campus missionaries and/or campus ministry leaders, and determine which resource(s) you will use for follow-up purposes as students respond to Christ.
2. Help disciple a student who recently came to Christ. You might ask your youth leader how you can be involved in this process. Look for specific steps you can take, and then stick to a plan. Don't lose sight of the importance of discipleship.

Methods

As you endeavor to disciple your newly-saved friends, you will want to get them plugged into your church. Introduce them to the tools that will help them grow closer to Christ. Make sure they have Bibles they can understand. Get them Bibles if they don't have them. (Talk to your youth leader, or visit a local Christian bookstore to find a Bible that will help them get started.)

New Believer Resources

1. **Guess What Happened to Me!/Alive in Christ Series**
Guess What Happened to Me! is the first book in the *Alive in Christ* discipleship series. This twenty-four page book is specifically designed for students who recently made a commitment to Christ. This first book helps new believers understand the commitments they've made to Christ, prayer, the Bible, and their new places in the family of God. There is a "New Believer Decision Card" at the end of the booklet your friends can fill out and give to you to help remind you to pray for and begin the process of discipling them. Additional books in the *Alive in Christ* series include:

- Alive to Win
- Alive to Follow
- Alive in the Word
- Alive to Pray
- Alive to Worship
- Alive to Share
- Alive as Part of the Body

You can purchase *Guess What Happened to Me!* or the entire series from Youth Alive by calling 1-800-641-4310 or visiting online at <www.yausa.com>.

Review what some good translations of the bible are.

Give a brief overview of the *Alive in Christ* series.

C5



"...whoever wants to become great among you must be your servant, and whoever wants to be first must be your slave—just as the Son of Man did not come to be served, but to serve, and to give his life as a ransom for many" (Matthew 20:26–28).

Coaching

If a person ever walked the earth who should have been served, it was Jesus. Yet, Jesus set the ultimate example for us to follow; He became a servant. One of the most powerful examples of Jesus' servanthood was when He washed the feet of His disciples. "When he had finished washing their feet, he put on his clothes and returned to his place. 'Do you understand what I have done for you?' he asked them. 'You call me "Teacher" and "Lord," and rightly so, for that is what I am. Now that I, your Lord and Teacher, have washed your feet, you also should wash one another's feet. I have set you an example that you should do as I have done for you. I tell you the truth, no servant is greater than his master, nor is a messenger greater than the one who sent him. Now that you know these things, you will be blessed if you do them'" (John 13:12–17).

Jesus did three things in this passage:

- He set the example of a servant.
- He challenged His disciples to follow His example.
- He instructed the disciples that they would be blessed if they obeyed.

Jesus did not tell His disciples to do something He wasn't willing to do himself. Not only did Jesus wash the feet of the disciples who so faithfully loved Him, but He even washed the feet of Judas, the disciple who betrayed Him. What incredible love and servanthood! To wash your friend's feet is one thing, but to wash the feet of your betrayer? Jesus truly was a servant.

Jesus taught and modeled the most powerful form of leadership—servant leadership. Jesus led by serving and served by leading. He was not concerned about title, position, or power. Jesus possessed influence because of

Talk about the practice of servant leadership in your own life. Talk about mistakes you have made in exercising too much authority and successes you have had when you learned to exercise "student leadership."

His willingness to serve people. He didn't get influence because of manipulation, power struggles, or titles. He increased His influence every time He chose to serve, but His motive wasn't to gain influence. His motive was truly to serve others. Increased influence just happened to be the result. Do you desire to exercise servant leadership? The following tips will help you as you develop Christ-like leadership skills.

1. *Resist the temptation to flaunt "titles" or successes.* Often a leader likes to flaunt his or her title in front of others. He or she says things like, "Well, I'm the president, so do what I say" or "I'm in charge, so listen to me." That kind of leadership proves only one thing—the leader is a poor one. Leadership isn't about titles. There are many leaders who don't even have a title. For example, if you are the captain of the football team but nobody listens to you, you're not really the leader. You might have the title of a leader (captain), but you have no influence. If everyone listens to another teammate who doesn't have the title, then he or she is really the leader. Ultimately, that's what leadership is—*influence.*

How do you gain influence? Not by being a pain in the backside, nor by telling everyone, "Hey, I'm the leader." If you have to tell people you're the leader, odds are you're not. Gaining influence happens when you do what Jesus did. Serve! Every time you choose to serve others out of a pure heart and motive, they respect you more. That respect deepens the level of influence you have with them. People will not follow a person they do not respect. Respect is created when people see something in your life they admire or think is noble. Usually that comes down to character and your willingness to serve others.

2. *Consistently humble yourself before God.* This builds on point one. True servants are humble. They don't go around telling everyone about all their successes to make themselves look great. Instead, they regularly humble themselves before God and are quick to give Him credit when others praise them. That humble spirit is a sweet fragrance to God. It's the spirit that God chooses to elevate often.

3. *Adopt the attitude of "nothing."* John 15:5 says, "I am the vine; you are the branches. If a man remains in me and I in him, he will bear much fruit; apart from me you can do nothing." If this passage doesn't humble you, nothing will. Include the following in your daily prayers: "Without You I am nothing and I can do nothing." This forces you to remember that it is only because of the grace of God and what He has done in your life that you are able to experience success in the first place. When you recognize that without Jesus you can do nothing, then you can embrace life with the right attitude. "I can do everything through him who gives me strength" (Philippians 4:13).
4. *Be faithful with the small things.* Faithfulness is the life of a servant. Matthew 25:21 says, "Well done, good and faithful servant! You have been faithful with a few things; I will put you in charge of many things. Come and share your master's happiness."

Five Foundations of a Leader

1. *Character. Leaders that finish life well are leaders who live with character. They allowed their sources for influencing people to stem from character that's rooted in integrity and the truth of God's Word.*
2. *Credible. Leaders without credibility have little or no influence because people don't respect them. Credibility creates respect, and respect builds the bridge to influence.*
3. *Correctable. Correctable leaders allow others to teach them. They have teachable spirits and are willing to let others point out weaknesses in their lives so they can improve and continue growing.*
4. *Commitment. Commitment helps leaders stick with it through the good and the bad. Anyone can be committed when things are great, but true leaders will express commitment regardless of the circumstances.*
5. *Competent. Good leaders are competent. They know what they're doing. If they don't know what to do, they are smart enough to learn from other leaders and to continually grow.*

Discuss the five foundations as a group or in small groups. Spiritual gifts, natural abilities, and acquired skills, passions and interests, calling and dreams

The key to being entrusted with more from God is to be faithful with what He's already given you. When you can serve where God has placed you with excellence and the right attitude, God will eventually promote you. Many people yearn for the lime-light, yet cannot prove faithful with something behind the scenes. As you serve as a campus missionary, be careful to approach your ministry with the right heart. You are not there to get glory, credit, or praise. You are there to serve.

5. *Intentionally look for opportunities to serve people who can do nothing for you.* Doing things for people who can in no way benefit you is truly motivated out of love and servanthood. If you find yourself struggling with servant leadership, find someone you can serve and keep your mouth shut about it. You don't need to broadcast your acts of kindness to people who "can" do something for you.
6. *Become secure in how God created you.* Pride is often a cover for personal insecurities. You don't have to be somebody you're not, nor do you have to try to impress others. Be you! When you are you, everybody is happier—including you. God made you with a specific purpose and plan, and He put inside of you what you would need to see that plan fulfilled. To wish you were someone else is to wish away God's purpose for your life.
7. *Keep asking, "How can I serve?"—no matter how "big" you get.* No matter how many doors God opens for you, remember that you're only a person, a human being, a guy or girl—just like everyone else. When you keep the attitude of a servant, God will keep moving you deeper into His ultimate purpose. Failing the "servant test" will usually lead to a make-up test. If you fail that test, He'll send another. If you keep failing the "servant test," God will stick you on the shelf until you finally learn the lesson. Life on the shelf is no fun. In fact, it's the ultimate in ineffectiveness.

How can you serve on and off campus? What do you have to give? There are three specific contributions you can make to the kingdom of God that are deeply connected to who you are as a person.

1. *Spiritual gifts, natural abilities, and acquired skills*

When God made you, He deposited natural abilities inside of you. For example, you might have a natural ability like music or playing a sport. As you've developed that ability, you have acquired a skill like playing the tuba or playing football or basketball. Perhaps your abilities lie more with technical things, and you've cultivated a skill with computers. In the same way God deposited abilities within you when you were born, He also placed in you spiritual gifts when you committed your life to Christ. The Bible talks about all kinds of spiritual gifts. It's important to discover your gifts, abilities, and skills, and then use them to serve God.

2. *Passions and interests*

Not only did God give you gifts, abilities, and skills, He also gave you passions and interests. It's not an accident that you are passionate about certain things or have an interest in certain fields or subjects. God designed you with those passions and interests. The key is to tap into those things and use them to serve the kingdom of God.

3. *Calling and dreams*

Finally, all of us have dreams. Some of us have special callings on our lives to full-time ministry. By allowing God to grow His calling and His dreams within you, you position yourself to make a more significant impact for the kingdom. God doesn't give you dreams so they can lie dormant. He gives you dreams so they can be fulfilled. However, it's important to make sure God is in the middle of those dreams. Then He receives all the glory as the dream comes to pass. You can serve God with your dreams, or you can serve yourself with your dreams.

Think about this. What would happen if you took all of the things listed above and used them to serve God? Think about the effect you'd have! Now, think about the effect on your campus if every Christian student chose to do the same. There's no telling what God would do! The potential is there; tap into it today!

Romans 12:3-8
"For by the grace given me I say to every one of you: Do not think of yourself more highly than you ought, but rather think of yourself with sober judgment, in accordance with the measure of faith God has given you. Just as each of us has one body with many members, and these members do not all have the same function, so in Christ we who are many form one body, and each member belongs to all the others. We have different gifts, according to the grace given us. If a man's gift is prophesying, let him use it in proportion to his faith. If it is serving, let him serve; if it is teaching, let him teach; if it is encouraging, let him encourage; if it is contributing to the needs of others, let him give generously; if it is leadership, let him govern diligently; if it is showing mercy, let him do it cheerfully." (NIV)

In light of this scripture, discuss how different people might fit into the big picture of campus ministry.

Discuss the focus questions as a group or in small groups. Each student should report their progress on last chapter's action points.

Focus

1. What part of servanthood is most challenging to you?
2. What can you do to become a better servant and practice servant leadership?
3. Take a few minutes and think about your spiritual gifts, abilities, and skills. Write them down below.
4. List practical ways you could begin using these gifts, abilities, and skills to make a difference on and off your campus.

Methods

1. Identifying Your Spiritual Gifts
Identifying Your Spiritual Gifts is an assessment tool. It is a special test designed for young leaders and can help you take some practical steps toward discovering and using your spiritual gifts. You can order *Identifying Your Spiritual Gifts* by calling GPH at 1-800-641-4310 or visiting <www.youth.ag.org/store>.
2. Fine Arts
Fine Arts is an Assemblies of God ministry by which students can discover and develop their ministry giftings. Fine Arts Festivals, held around the country and culminating in a national Festival, enables students to experience a time of learning through workshops, evaluations, and interaction with other students. For more information, please visit <www.faf.ag.org>.
3. It's My Turn
It's My Turn is a great book with the biographies of fifteen Christian leaders. Each two to three page biography is very inspiring and challenges you to learn from the lives of other great Christian leaders. If you want to become a better servant, learn how God used servant leaders from the past. Order *It's My Turn* by calling Top Flight Leadership at 1-866-9-LEADER or visiting <www.topflight.org>.

Action Points

1. Write down two things you can do this week to serve (one on campus and one off campus). Then make plans to do these with a spirit of humility.
2. Find a spiritual gifts resource to help you discover and develop your gifts. If you need help, visit one of the Web sites mentioned in this chapter or talk to your youth leader. As you discover your gifts, talk to your pastor or youth leader about how you can use these gifts to serve in your church or on your campus.

Talk about how to discover your spiritual gifts and how you have done so in your own life.

Let students know that you will be asking about the actions points in the next meeting.



"His master replied, 'Well done, good and faithful servant! You have been faithful with a few things; I will put you in charge of many things. Come and share your master's happiness!'"
(Matthew 25:21).

Coaching

Campus clubs have been on campuses for years. Since Congress passed the Equal Access Act, students have launched clubs all over America. Many clubs succeed while others struggle. What is the difference between a club that grows and one that only maintains or dies?

Characteristics of healthy and growing clubs

1. Team leadership

Healthy clubs have well-balanced leadership teams. A campus club should never be led by one person. Rather, it should be a cooperative effort that embraces team leadership (students serving in specific roles with specific responsibilities). The club should reflect a mix of students from different churches, races, grades, and genders. It is also beneficial to include key students who have influence with a larger segment of the student body.

2. Evangelism focused

Healthy clubs focus on outreach. The purpose of a club is not to have an in-depth study of the Bible or to debate Scripture. The purpose is to unite Christians with the focus of reaching the lost.

3. Well-structured, regular meetings

A good club has structure. Sometimes people feel if something has structure, it must not be open to God moving or leading. When a ministry has structure, it often better facilitates God's movement. It is crucial that the club be set up to run effec-

Many clubs succeed while others struggle. Ask students about their experience with clubs

Ask students why team leadership is important.

Ask students to discuss the differences between an "evangelism focused" club and one that is not focused on reaching the lost.

Ask students to think of ways that they might get their church involved in campus ministry.

If you have internet access where you meet, take students to “The Coaching Center.” site and show them the resources that are available.

tively and efficiently. Look after the details and prepare in advance. If you show up to a meeting without preparing, attendance will quickly drop. People don’t want to get on a ship that doesn’t have a clear destination or strategy.

4. Local church support

Healthy clubs have the support of local churches. Your club will function much more effectively when youth leaders, pastors, and churches in your community support your effort. You will receive the encouragement, resources, and promotional assistance needed for this support.

5. Mentor future leaders

Growing clubs are constantly looking for future leaders. One day you will graduate. The question isn’t if you will graduate, but will there be a void when you leave? If there’s a void, you didn’t do a good job raising up leaders to replace you.

Continually look for ways to build leaders for the future. When this doesn’t happen, a strong and healthy club can literally die after one year.

Do you need help with your campus ministry?

The National Network of Youth Ministries has established a Web site designed to coach you through any challenges you are facing with your campus ministry. If you need help, go to “The Coaching Center” at <www.gocampus.org>.

If you are not involved in a campus Bible club, get involved in one. As a campus missionary, you need to support the cooperative efforts of Christian students to make a difference on your campus. If your school does not have a campus Bible club or the existing club is not outreach focused, consider starting a Youth Alive club. Campus clubs are only one component of Youth Alive. Youth Alive is a campus ministry strategy that includes a focus on campus missionaries, youth workers, local churches, community networks, Youth Alive clubs, The Seven Project, and Prayer Zone Partners. Youth Alive club members strive to bring the hope of Jesus Christ to their campuses. Ultimately, a Youth Alive Club is a student-initiated and student-led campus group that is evangelistic, service-oriented, church-based, and a place of community support for the campus.

To begin a Youth Alive club, take the following steps:

- Plan. Before you do anything, gather the facts on Youth Alive. There are several great tools available to help you better understand Youth Alive. The *Starting A Campus Club* packet is very beneficial. To order, call 1-800-641-4310 or visit [<yacampusministry.com>](http://yacampusministry.com).
- Pray. Campus ministry without a strong prayer base is a recipe for disaster. You must personally pray, as well as recruit a prayer team that will lift your efforts before God in prayer on a regular basis.
- Prepare. Compile a list of students interested in forming a Youth Alive club. This will help you clarify the interest and the need on your campus. With this information in hand, schedule an appointment with your principal. A preparation sheet is provided in the *Starting a Campus Club* packet.
- People. The people needed to establish a healthy club include students (from your “interest list”), adult support (business, church, and community leaders), and a teacher/faculty member from your school who could serve as a sponsor for the club. It’s also beneficial to have a campus coach—a youth leader who adopts the campus with the intention of helping campus missionaries fulfill their five commitments.
- Present. Set up an appointment with your principal or the administration of your school. Be very courteous and well-prepared in setting up this meeting, as well as in the meeting itself. Furthermore, you will want to wear appropriate attire, demonstrate a positive attitude, and be supportive of the principal.
- Participate. Once approved, you will want to complete the National Youth Alive Charter Application and then begin building support for the club. An application is available in the *Starting a Campus Club* packet. You may also charter online at [<www.yausa.com>](http://www.yausa.com).

- Obtain tools for success. Obtain practical resources to help you realize success in your campus ministry and Youth Alive club efforts.

In addition to the steps identified above for starting a Youth Alive club, you will need to organize the club internally. This will require the formation of a student leadership team. Don't be the "lone ranger" of campus ministry. This must be a team effort and should reflect the involvement of multiple students from a variety of churches, ethnic backgrounds, grades, and genders. Each student involved in leadership must have a personal and growing relationship with Jesus Christ, a commitment to the club, and Christ-like behavior and witness on and off campus. As a member of the core leadership team, students will have specific roles and responsibilities to insure the club is run effectively. (See *Starting a Campus Club* for details.)

The Youth Alive Campus Club "Infield Strategy"

There are nine months in the school year, and each month has at least four weeks. The "Infield Strategy" guides themed ministry for each month by providing direction and programming for each week's clubs and overall campus ministries.

Week One: Include students through small group ministry.

Week Two: Inspire students through guest speakers and leadership development.

Week Three: Involve students in ministry through their testimonies, talents, and prayer.

Week Four: Invest students back into their campuses with the message of hope found in Jesus Christ.

The Infield Strategy is the basis for how Youth Alive operates on the campus. The method is simple. Students, empowered by the Holy Spirit and organized with a plan of action for their faiths, affect their campuses for Christ.

Focus

1. Do Christian clubs currently meet on your campus? If yes, list the club's names and leaders.
2. If your campus does have a club, what is it doing to reach students with the gospel?
3. If the club is outreach focused, what can you do to get plugged into the club?
4. If you are plugged into your campus club, which of the five characteristics mentioned in this chapter does your group need to improve?

Discuss the focus questions as a group or in small groups. Each student should report their progress on last chapter's action points.

5. List specific steps you can take to improve the health of your campus club.

Methods

1. *Starting a Campus Club*. This resource is a packet for youth and leaders interested in starting a Youth Alive group. The packet suggests meeting formats, charting information, steps to starting a club, and much more.
2. Youth Alive promotional material. Brochures, flyers, posters, banners, backpacks, book covers, and other materials are available to help you get the word out about your Youth Alive club.
3. *We Can Help You Build a Better Student*. This brochure for school administration explains the purpose and need for Youth Alive groups in junior and senior high schools and can be given to school administrators after their introductions to Youth Alive.
4. *Reality. Video Series* (formerly known as the *It's All About Uth* video series). This updated DVD deals with real and relevant issues facing students today and is designed for youth and presented by youth. Each of the twenty-eight video segments is five to seven minutes long. A discussion guide is included. Topics include friendship, dating, marriage, divorce, sex, self-esteem, racism, attitude, depression, anger, fear, loneliness, peer pressure, reputation, abuse, suicide, responsibility, school, abortion, convictions, and more.
5. *Campus Ministry Playbook*. This comprehensive resource gives you everything you need to start your campus ministry. It includes valuable information on launching a campus min-

istry, starting a Bible club, building a team, and planning nine months worth of Youth Alive club meetings, campus missions, school assemblies, and much more. The *Campus Ministry Playbook* is a great resource for serious-minded campus missionaries.

6. *12-Minute Meeting Guides*. These guides are designed for you to use in your Youth Alive club meetings. Check them out if you are needing additional materials.

These resources and more are available from Youth Alive. You can order them by calling 1-800-641-4310 or visiting online at <www.yausa.com>. You can also download the *Starting a Campus Club* packet online at <www.yausa.com>.

Action Points

1. If you are not currently involved in a campus Bible club, find out if one exists on your campus. If it does and it is outreach focused, join it! If there is no club, begin working with a group of Christian students to start one. You will need to gather resources to help make this happen. Be willing to let the “right person” lead the club, even if it’s not you. You may be a part of the core leadership, but you may not be the best person to actually lead the club. Everybody has a role to play—make sure you play the role for which you are best suited. If you’re not sure about this, talk to your youth leader.
2. Share the five characteristics of a healthy and growing club with your fellow students. As a team, discuss ways to improve the weak areas. Once you come up with good action steps, assign them to various team members (include a deadline). Hold each other accountable and make sure the assignments are completed. This step is one of the most crucial if you want your club to function effectively and with excellence.

Let students know that they will report on their actions points next week.



“Your attitude should be the same as that of Christ Jesus: Who, being in very nature God, did not consider equality with God something to be grasped, but made himself nothing, taking the very nature of a servant, being made in human likeness” (Philippians 2:5–7).

Coaching

We’ve emphasized the power of servanthood and its ability to influence people in a positive way. We’ve looked at serving by starting or joining a campus club. Now, let’s take serving one step further and look at specific ways to serve on and off your campus. Serving can be such a powerful testimony; we will discuss three important ingredients to serving correctly.

The 3 “M”s to Serving Right:

1. *Serve with the right mind.*

This is an “attitude thing.” Have you ever done something for someone else and were negative the entire time you did it? That’s not serving with the right mind. Serving with the right mind helps us as much, if not more, as it helps the person we serve. Attitude truly makes a difference. Is your attitude worth catching? Just like people can catch your cold, they can catch your attitude. How? Attitudes are contagious. When you get around someone with a good attitude, it rubs off. The same thing happens when you get around someone with a negative attitude. You pick up on it, and it begins to shape your thinking. The real question is not whether or not attitudes are contagious. Rather, “Is your attitude worth catching?” Serving with a positive attitude makes you feel better and encourages those who serve with you to be positive as well. Not only is the right attitude important during a service project, it’s important toward authority as well. The right attitude toward your teachers, principals, and other leaders on campus is a powerful testimony. Choosing to treat your teachers the way

Talk about your own experience with times that attitude was an important factor in the success or failure of a certain endeavor.

Ask students to brainstorm about what project might work at their school. (See pages 107-109.)

you would like to be treated speaks volumes about your character, your willingness to submit to authority, and your life as a Christian.

2. *Serve with the right motive.*

Why do you do what you do? Your answer to this question reveals the deepest desires of your heart. If you do something to look better than someone else, to get

in good with someone, or to advance your own agenda, then you serve out of impure motives. Serving can open the doors to great opportunities, but the motive of service must be pure. Once a youth pastor decided to contact a local junior high school to see if there was any way his youth group could serve the school one day during the summer. He spoke with the principal, who was shocked. In fact, there was silence on the other end of the phone. The principal couldn't believe what was offered, and no strings were attached. Two weeks later, the youth group went to the school and spent three hours pulling desks, chairs, file cabinets, and furniture out of classrooms so the janitors could strip and wax the floors. The youth group later received a letter from the principal thanking them for saving his janitorial staff two to three weeks worth of work. Two months later, a door opened for the youth group to host a school assembly on that campus. Their motive behind working was not to get an assembly program, but to serve. The assembly was God's blessing for service with the right motive. If you will take care of your motive, God will take care of the blessing.

3. *Serve with the right method.*

Be sensitive to the need at hand. Each campus has specific needs, and the greatest way to help a campus is to find a way to meet one or more of those needs. Serving with the right

Challenge

Organize and complete two campus service projects every school year. This is a practical way to show that you care with actions, not just words.

method helps you address needs the campus truly faces. When you meet needs, the administration will often change their attitudes toward you and become grateful for the help you've offered, especially when it saves the school money. (For example, when the youth group spent an afternoon moving desks and chairs, they met a specific need.)

Focus

1. Has serving made a difference in your life? How? (Be specific.)
2. What would happen in your youth ministry if students began to serve?
3. What would happen to your campus if students began to serve?
4. Which of the "3 Ms to Serving Right" is your greatest struggle? Why? (Be specific.)
5. What steps can you take to begin "serving right"? (Be specific.)

Methods

1. Summer projects. Contact a junior or senior high school in your community and offer your services.
2. Food drive. Often times, schools host food drives to benefit local food banks or community needs. Offer your campus ministry to help organize a food drive from beginning to end. Be well-prepared, and do things in a way that makes the school look good.

Discuss the focus questions as a group or in small groups. Each student should report their progress on last chapter's action points.

Call a school administrator and ask for any needs the school has that students could help meet. Tell the students about the needs you learned about. Help students make a plan of action. (Review the listed methods for any new ideas.)

3. Campus clean-up. Every campus has “clean-up” needs. Find a way to serve your campus, whether it’s through yard work, classroom clean-up, painting, or another practical service need.
4. Teacher appreciation. Teachers work hard and often go unappreciated. Look for ways to express appreciation to the teachers on your campus throughout the year (e.g., baking cookies, preparing a breakfast, writing notes/cards, giving them Christmas gifts, or offerings to help in practical ways, etc.).
5. “Operation Angel Tree.” Angel Tree is a ministry of Prison Fellowship and provides gifts to the families of inmates. You can adopt children or families and buy gifts for them at Christmas time. For more information on Angel Tree, contact 1-800-55-ANGEL or visit <www.angeltree.org>.
6. Thanksgiving/Christmas baskets. There are always students and families who need help during the holidays. Approach your school administration and ask if there is a family your campus ministry could adopt for the holidays. Provide a Thanksgiving and/or Christmas food basket, gifts, and encouragement to the family.
7. “Operation Christmas Child.” Operation Christmas Child is a ministry of Samaritan’s Purse. They provide Christmas gifts to needy children around the world. For more information on Operation Christmas Child, call 1-800-353-5949 or visit them online at <www.samaritanspurse.org>.
8. Educator’s recognition day. Ask your pastor or youth leader to commit one Sunday during the school year to be an “Educator’s Recognition Day.” Provide invitations for students to distribute to teachers, coaches, and principals. Bring in a special guest minister on that Sunday, and invite educators to a free lunch after the service. During the service, present each educator with a small gift of appreciation (e.g., a travel mug, an apple, etc.) and offer a prayer of blessing. This is a great way to express your appreciation as a church to the educators in your community.

9. Hospital visits. As you discover students from your school are in the hospital, set up a time to visit them. Bring cards, small gifts, and offer to pray for them when you visit. This will make a real impact on the students, as well as their families.
10. Sports and the arts. If you are involved in sports or the arts on your campus, ask yourself how you can serve those who participate in these activities. Serving where you have the greatest influence can be a great step toward leading your friends to Christ. Whether it’s through your drama class, cheerleading squad, football team, basketball team, band, etc., set the pace by serving fellow teammates and students involved in the same activities.
11. Tutoring. Many students need tutoring or help with various subjects in school. Offer your campus ministry or youth ministry to provide free tutoring to students one day each week. This is a huge benefit to administrators and students. It helps your school realize you are interested in the educational needs of students, not just their spiritual needs.
12. Excellence. Make sure everything you do is done with excellence. There’s nothing worse than serving and doing projects in a way that makes the people you have “served” wish you had never shown up. Excellence honors God. When we do things with excellence, we open the door for the gospel to be received much more openly.

Action Points

1. Meet with a group of campus missionaries or other Christian students at your school. Share with them the “3 Ms to Serving Right.” Discuss and brainstorm a list of ways you can serve your campus.
2. Create a calendar for the year and pick at least one day in each semester (term/quarter) to serve your campus.

Tell students that you will report on their action points progress during the next meeting.



"Remember this: Whoever sows sparingly will also reap sparingly, and whoever sows generously will also reap generously. Each man should give what he has decided in his heart to give, not reluctantly or under compulsion, for God loves a cheerful giver" (2 Corinthians 9:6, 7).

Coaching

We live in a selfish society that is more concerned about what it can get rather than what it can give. It's interesting to note that "takers" are typically less blessed than "givers." It doesn't make sense, but that's how God works. He always takes care of those who give and invest in others. The following is a simple comparison between givers and takers.

Which column best characterizes you? (Be honest.) To help you better understand the characteristics of givers, let's examine God's Word. Read 2 Corinthians 8-9. Throughout this passage, we discover six "giving" qualities that marked the churches in Corinthians.

Takers	Givers
Look for what they can gain	Look for what they can give
Are driven by selfishness	Are driven by sacrifice
Are owned by their belongings	God is the rightful owner of their belongings
Will compromise integrity for gain	Will compromise gain for integrity
Are self-minded	Are kingdom-minded

1. Sacrificial giving

"Out of the most severe trial, their overflowing joy and their extreme poverty welled up in rich generosity. For I testify that they gave as much as they were able, and even beyond their ability. Entirely on their own, they urgently pleaded with us for the privilege of sharing in this service to the saints"

Ask each student to reflect on which column best describes them. Encourage them that if they are more like a "taker" than a "giver," God can help them to change. Explain how this is possible.

Ask a student to describe a time when he/she gave beyond their ability and how God used their sacrifice.

Discuss with students the ways we can have a positive attitude towards giving. Discuss how they can spread that attitude to others?

(2 Corinthians 8:2-4). The believers in the Macedonian church were completely committed to investing in the work of God's kingdom. They even went "beyond their ability." They embraced sacrificial giving because the cause was much greater than anything else they could imagine.

"No person was ever honored for what he received. Honor has been the reward of what he gave."

2. Eager giving

The believers were also very eager to give. "And here is my advice about what is best for you in this matter: Last year you were the first not only to give but also to have the desire to do so. Now finish the work, so that your eager willingness to do it may be matched by your completion of it, according to your means" (2 Corinthians 8:10,11). The giving was accompanied by a deep-rooted desire to do it. This giving was not done out of manipulation. It was done out of desire and a tremendous eagerness to give.

—Calvin Coolidge

3. Contagious giving

It's not surprising to discover the believers' giving was contagious. Because they exemplified both sacrificial and eager giving, the result was a "contagiousness" to their attitudes of giving. "For I know your eagerness to help, and I have been boasting about it to the Macedonians, telling them that since last year you in Achaia were ready to give; and your enthusiasm has stirred most of them to action" (2 Corinthians 9:2). Because attitudes are contagious, it is very important to possess a healthy and positive attitude. These believers had an extremely positive attitude toward giving, and that attitude became so contagious it stirred other believers to have the same attitude.

4. Generous giving

"Remember this: Whoever sows sparingly will also reap sparingly, and whoever sows generously will also reap generously" (2 Corinthians 9:6). The Bible encourages us to give generously. Unfortunately, many Christians feel that giving is optional.

But, look at what this passage teaches us; if you want to reap generously, you must first sow generously. You don't receive the blessing before sowing the gift. You must first give, out of a pure motive and a pure heart, and God will take care of the rest. If you have a reaping problem, it may be because you have a sowing (or a giving) problem.

5. Cheerful giving

Giving should be done cheerfully. (Read 2 Corinthians 9:6-8.) "Each man should give what he has decided in his heart to give, not reluctantly or under compulsion, for God loves a cheerful giver" (2 Corinthians 9:7). The Bible calls us to embrace a "cheerful" attitude when it comes to giving. Have you ever met someone so greedy he could never give joyfully? What was the problem? His money owned his heart instead of him owning his money. He was paralyzed in his ability to give with a cheerful attitude because he loved money. That love for money deprived him of experiencing the joy of giving.

Seven Ways to Give

1. The Careless Way: To give something to every cause without knowing its merit or validity.
2. The Impulsive Way: To give as much and as often as pity and sensibility prompts. (This is uncertain and irregular.)
3. The Lazy Way: To make a special effort to earn money for ministerial needs by the means of fairs, festivals, etc.
4. The Self-Denying Way: To save the cost of luxuries and apply them to purposes and charitable needs. This could lead to asceticism and self-complacency.
5. The Systematic Way: To lay aside, as an offering to God, a definite portion of our gains—one-tenth, one-fifth, one-third. If this were practiced by all, gifts would definitely increase.
6. The Equal Way: To give to God and the needy just as much as we spend on ourselves, balancing our personal expenditures by our gifts.
7. The Heroic Way: To limit our own expenditures to a certain sum and give away all the rest of our income. This is what John Wesley did.

(Richard Crisco, *Kingdom Principles for Finance*, Pensacola, Florida, 2000, p. 3.)

Everyone can appreciate it when someone is generous with you, or when God blesses you.

Have each student think about which "way" best describes the way they give. Discuss some of the problems with the careless, impulsive and lazy ways of giving. Ask students to describe ways they can be more generous to God and others..

Discuss the focus questions as a group or in small groups. Each student should report their progress on last chapter's action points.

6. Purposeful giving

The reason for giving isn't to receive; however, that is the law of giving. When you give, God always blesses. Why does He bless? He blesses so we can give again, and again, and again. It all comes down to investing back in God's kingdom. "You

"Every man needs two conversions: the first his heart, the second his wallet!"

—Martin Luther

will be made rich in every way so that you can be generous on every occasion, and through us your generosity will result in thanksgiving to God. This service that you perform is not only supplying the needs of God's people, but is also overflowing in many expressions of thanks to God" (2 Corinthians 9:11,12). The result of giving always meets needs and produces thanks in the hearts of those whose needs have been met. Those are the purposes of giving—meeting needs and cultivating thanks in the hearts of others. The blessing you receive is a side note, but it allows you even more opportunities to bless others.

Focus

1. Which of the six "giving" qualities is your strength(s)?
2. What has been your attitude toward giving? Why?
3. How does your attitude toward giving need to change? (Be specific.)

Methods

What can you do to develop the six giving qualities in your life? Complete the following chart as an exercise in "giving" growth.

Giving Quality	How I Can Improve This Quality In My Life?
Sacrificial	
Eager	
Contagious	
Generous	
Cheerful	
Purposeful	

Action Points

1. Examine your attitude toward giving while the offering is being received at church this week. What are you thinking? How do you feel? Is your attitude right?
2. Choose one or two areas from your list of improvements from the above chart and put them into practice in your life. Share this with your accountability partner for additional support.

Have each student fill in the boxes and share one quality they need to improve on.

Let students know that they will share about their practice of these action points in the next meeting.



"Bring the whole tithe into the storehouse, that there may be food in my house. Test me in this," says the Lord Almighty, "and see if I will not throw open the floodgates of heaven and pour out so much blessing that you will not have room enough for it. I will prevent pests from devouring your crops, and the vines in your fields will not cast their fruit," says the Lord Almighty. "Then all the nations will call you blessed, for yours will be a delightful land," says the Lord Almighty" (Malachi 3:10-12).

Coaching

Several years ago, a meeting took place with pastors and missionaries from around the world. The purpose of this meeting was to raise the awareness of missions and to assist missionaries in raising the funds necessary to continue their works. At the conclusion of the meeting, the opportunity was given to financially support several of the missionaries. Something amazing happened; the pastors weren't the only ones making financial commitments. Other missionaries offered financial support as well.

"When we tithe, God's blessing upon the nine-tenths helps it go further than the ten-tenths without His blessing."

—Billy Graham

True missionaries go *and* give.

One does not replace the other. They are both necessary and are disciplines God wants us to develop in our lives. As a campus missionary, you have the opportunity to go into a ripe harvest field every day. You enter your campus with the hope for eternity, but this is not your only responsibility. You have the opportunity and responsibility to give financially. Does this mean you should give toward your own personal efforts to campus missions? Absolutely! Should it stop there? No way! True missionaries are globally minded. They don't have visions just for their mission fields; they have visions for missions in general. Because of "global" visions, they are willing to invest in their own mission fields and the fields of other missionaries around the world.

In light of last chapter's discussions on "givers and takers," talk about how even those who depend on others' generosity to finance their ministry can be givers themselves.

Malachi 3:10–12
I am the Lord All-Powerful, and I challenge you to put me to the test. Bring the entire ten percent into the storehouse, so there will be food in my house. Then I will open the windows of heaven and flood you with blessing after blessing. I will also stop locusts from destroying your crops and keeping your vineyards from producing. Everyone of every nation will talk about how I have blessed you and about your wonderful land, the Lord All-Powerful, has spoken!" (CEV)

It Means Nothing

Alexander the Great conquered more land than anybody else up to his time and accumulated much wealth. However, when he was about to die, he had some unusual instructions for his funeral arrangements. Alexander requested to have his hands exposed outside of his casket with nothing in them. This was very important to him, because he wanted to show everybody that, in spite of his great fortune, he was departing this world with nothing at all. Alexander the Great understood that material possessions, earthly accomplishments, and power mean absolutely nothing when you die.

(Richard Crisco, *Kingdom Principles for Finance*, Pensacola, Florida, 2000, p. 39.)

Financial giving can be expressed in a variety of ways. Two ways we encourage you to embrace giving includes tithing and missions giving. The word *tithe* means "one-tenth." It refers to giving one-tenth of your income to God. (Refer to [Malachi 3:10–12](#).) If you get \$10 each week, then you should tithe \$1. If you get \$100 each week, you should tithe \$10.

Tithing is not optional. At the same time, you should embrace the qualities we discussed in the last chapter. Our giving should be done cheerfully and eagerly. When we can give ten percent of our income to God with a cheerful attitude, giving becomes a great expression of worship to God.

"It's not what you possess, but what you do with what you have, that determines your true worth."

—Thomas Carlyle

Not only should we tithe, but we should also invest in missions. When God calls someone to the mission field, He has every intention of meeting the financial needs of that calling. God typically uses people in this process. Therefore, it is very important to be sensitive to God's leading when it comes to additional offerings above and beyond your tithe. Missions giving does not replace tithing. It's an additional sacrifice given to God to help advance the purposes of His kingdom around the world. Whether it's

through the missions strategy of your local church, student missions programs, or other missions-giving opportunities, look for ways to not only go, but also give, to the cause of missions.

Focus

1. Describe your consistency in giving financially to the kingdom of God.
2. Do you tithe? Do you give to missions and/or other projects? If not, why? (Be honest.)
3. What can you do to improve your giving habits? (Be specific.)
4. If you have given in the past, how has God blessed you? Recording your blessings can be a powerful way to remember God's faithfulness.

Discuss the focus questions as a group or in small groups. Each student should report their progress on last chapter's action points.

Discuss your church's missions program and vision with your students. Share a story from one of the newsletters from one of the missionaries you support. Show how Speed the Light has helped a missionary you support. Discuss how a short-term missions trip changed a student's life and touched the country where they went.

Go through this worksheet with the students.

Methods

1. *Church missions programs*
Many churches have missions programs that support several missionaries around the world. Other churches adopt specific missionaries or mission fields and invest their resources in those individuals and projects. You may want to talk with your pastor about the missions programs at your church and discover how you can be a part.
2. *Speed the Light*
Speed the Light (STL) is a great missions program supported by teenagers across America. Speed the Light provides missionaries around the world with sound equipment, office equipment, and various modes of transportation to help them fulfill their efforts to share the gospel. It has been estimated that the missionaries who benefit from Speed the Light would be hindered in up to ninety percent of their ministries without this valuable resource. To learn more about Speed the Light, STL resources, or how you can join thousands of other teenagers across America in helping missionaries, visit the STL Web site at <www.stl.ag.org>.

Tithing and Missions Plan

The amount I make each week equals \$_____

My tithe (10%) on this income should be \$_____

The amount I would like to give to missions each week is \$_____

The total amount I should give is \$_____

Challenge

Speed the Light has challenged every campus missionary to give at least \$100 to STL over the course of a year.

3. *A specific missionary*
Perhaps you feel drawn to the ministry of a missionary who has visited your church. This may be a way you can get involved in missions giving. Talk to your pastor to discover how you can partner with this particular missionary.
4. *Short-term missions experience*
Every city has local missions ministries that share the gospel. Maybe you've worked with a local ministry in the past or are aware of ministries with which you can get involved. Talk to these ministries to discover their purposes and missions focuses, and decide how you can best invest in them. Ambassadors in Mission (AIM) is a wonderful short-term missions experience from the Assemblies of God Youth Ministries. For more information, please visit <www.aim.ag.org>.

Action Points

1. Commit yourself to begin tithing (if you do not so already). In fact, make that commitment to God in prayer, as well as to your accountability partner. Determine what ten percent of your income is and designate it as a tithe to the Lord.
2. Examine mission opportunities in which you can invest financially. Choose at least one ministry or missionary you can begin to support and determine how much you would like to invest.

Discuss Speed the Light

Remind students that they will report on their action points during the next meeting.



"Each one should use whatever gift he has received to serve others, faithfully administering God's grace in its various forms" (1 Peter 4:10).

Coaching

As a campus missionary, you have a valuable contribution to make to the kingdom of God. Although we've talked about it, your giving isn't restricted to your finances. Every campus missionary has four gifts to contribute to the work of the kingdom. Each gift is unique yet powerful.

The Four Gifts of a Campus Missionary

1. Time

Time is a valuable and precious resource. We all have the same amount of time in our days, but how we use it is up to each of us. If you don't determine how you're going to use yours, someone else will. If you don't clearly decide what you will invest your time in, others will take up your time with their problems, ideas, and priorities.

Although there may be some overlap in these areas, no two schedules should be identical. Time truly is a gift. It's a gift from God that requires effective and efficient use to the fullest measure. You cannot repeat yesterday. Before today turns into yesterday, determine to use your time in a way that reflects what is truly important to the heart of God. The wise use of your time allows you to complete the tasks and the destiny God has designed for you. The reason some people get more done than others is because they have learned not only how to manage their time, but also their lives. Time management primarily focuses on getting more things done in less time; life management reflects values, priorities, boundaries, and the roles in which you best serve. Its focus is not getting more things done, but rather getting the right things done.

See "methods" at the end of the chapter. Be sure to go into more details about how they can better manage their time and life.

Ask a student to share how they use their talent outside the church.

2. Talent

You have talents and abilities that can truly make a difference. You can use those abilities for selfish purposes or for kingdom-advancing purposes. The choice is yours. If God has placed these things inside of you, it only makes sense to use them for His service and kingdom. With this kind of attitude, you will make a huge contribution to the work of God through the talents He's given you.

Your talents can be used through a variety of ministry platforms in and outside the local church. Ministry is not restricted to the four walls of a church building. It can happen (and God intended for it to happen) out in the real world. Be willing to invest your talents in the kingdom by expressing them outside the church while directing the attention and the glory to Jesus Christ. You may

be great in sports, drama, computers, Web design, singing, playing an instrument, writing, etc. Whatever your "thing is," that's how you can serve the kingdom of God. Ministry is not restricted to preaching, teaching, or leading worship. Ministry is whatever your "thing is." Whatever you enjoy doing and whatever God has gifted you to do, find a place where you can express those gifts in a way that will advance God's kingdom.

3. Treasure

Treasure reflects your money and possessions. "For where your treasure is, there your heart will be also" (Matthew 6:21). If you're wondering where your heart is, look at your wallet. Where do you put your money? What you spend your money on is a reflection of what you value and what you consider most important. Think about what you've spent money on

"Money is one of the acid tests of character and a surprising amount of space is given to it in Scriptures. Whether a man is rich or poor, observe his reaction to his possessions and you have a revealing index to his character."

—Oswald Sanders

this week. What did you buy? Where did you go? How much was invested in the work of God's kingdom? Some people have a hard time giving to God. Nevertheless, you don't own your money. God does. He gave it to you for the purposes of stewarding it in a way that honors Him. You have a responsibility to handle your money in a way that reflects biblical priorities. If you steward your money well, God knows He can trust you with more. If you are a poor steward, there is no reason to give you more. The Bible teaches us that to whom much is given much is required. We are blessed. Therefore, our responsibility is to share our blessing with those in need. God requires this of us.

4. Testimony

You may not feel like you have much of a testimony if you grew up in church or if you live a good life. But, if you've surrendered your life to Christ, He's forgiven you of sin and put you on the right path. You have a testimony. Having a testimony is not focusing on the depth of the sin from which Jesus saved you but stating that Jesus saved you and gave you a hope and a future. The focus isn't the sin—it's the grace of God. If

"You cannot out give God."

—Billy Graham

Jesus has saved you, you've experienced that grace. You must simply change the focus from your sin to your Savior. When we place the emphasis on Jesus, He can use the simplest testimony to impact the lives of others. God's grace is a gift, and that gift can be expressed through your testimony. By sharing your testimony with those who don't know Christ, you allow God to use your testimony. Students cannot benefit from an unspoken testimony. Share your story with them, and in the process they will have the opportunity to hear His story. That's the story that really makes the difference.

Have students review their testimony. (Share examples if there is time.)

Discuss the focus questions as a group or in small groups. Each student should report their progress on last chapter's action points.

Discuss how your students can better manage their time and lives. Have each student fill out the time management worksheet.

Focus

1. In which of the four gifts of a campus missionary do you excel? Why? (Be specific.)
2. What are practical ways you can express each of the four gifts more effectively?
 - Time:
 - Talent:
 - Treasure:
 - Testimony:
3. How is your campus ministry using the four gifts to advance God's kingdom at your school? (Be specific.)
4. How can you increase the use of the four gifts on campus?

Methods

One of the four gifts that can be a huge challenge for students is time management. Effective time management requires a focus on life management. To help you manage your life more effectively (and thus manage your time more effectively), you need to focus on four areas: values, roles, schedule, and boundaries.

1. *Values.* What things do you value most in life (e.g., key relationships, integrity, character, etc.)?
2. *Roles.* What are your specific roles and responsibilities (e.g., family member, youth group member, campus missionary, football player, employee, etc.)?

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3. *Schedule.* What is on your calendar right now (e.g., appointments, tasks, etc.)?
4. *Boundaries.* What boundaries have you set for the use of your time?
 - I will get my parents' or guardians' perspective and permission before adding major items to my schedule that could potentially take up large blocks of time.
 - I will not give an answer to a major commitment for at least twenty-four hours.
 - I will not violate my commitment to spend time with God each day.
 - I will not violate my commitment to keep my relationship with my family healthy.

Now use this information as a filter for effective decision making in regards to how you use your time. How do you do that?

Let's say one of your roles as a student is leading a campus Bible club at your school. Your campus outreach efforts have been very successful, and God has really blessed your efforts. One day, you are asked to head up the campus ministry program in your church. Your responsibilities will include overseeing campus outreach for four campuses. So, you begin to work through the time management filters.

First you ask, "Do I value this opportunity?" (The answer is "yes," because campus ministry is something that's a personal passion in your life.) Then ask, "Is this a role for which I am suited?" (The answer again is "yes," because it fits who you are as a person and what you are gifted to do. You've had success with your own campus outreach and you are very passionate about it.) Then ask the third question, "Does this fit in my schedule?" (You determine it will require a monthly meeting with other campus ministry students, as well as approximately six hours of monthly work in preparation for ministry. As you comb through your calendar, you determine this will work for your schedule.) Finally, you ask, "Does this violate any of my boundaries?" (One of the boundaries you have established for your life is to always get your parents' input when making major decisions that will potentially consume large blocks of your time. So, you go to your parents or guardians for their insights. As they discuss this with you, they help you to get a clear picture of your current load of responsibilities. After talking together, they feel it's okay to

Talk about your experiences with setting boundaries.

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Challenge students to make these scriptures part of their daily devotions over the next week.

Remind students that they will report on the action points to their accountability partner. You may also want to set aside a certain time to review these points on a consistent basis after the study.

Extra Study

Read the following passages, and in your own words describe what these passages teach us about giving.

- Matthew 6:3,4
- Matthew 10:8
- Matthew 10:42
- Acts 20:35

assume this responsibility, but they feel you need to recruit an assistant because your time will be pushed if you accept this job.) You meet with the leaders in your church who offered you this opportunity. Your answer to them is, “Yes, I will accept this opportunity under the condition that you will help me find another student or individual who can assist with the responsibilities.” The leaders agree, and you begin moving forward with this opportunity.

In this example, you’ve just used all four filters to effectively manage your life and your time. As a result, you’ve made a quality decision that fits who you are and has the support of your family. So the next time you need to make a decision (especially big decisions), use those four questions to help you.

If you can answer each question honestly, you are on your way to managing life much more effectively. Some decisions will not require all four questions, but others will. For example, if someone invites you to go out to eat Sunday after church, it’s not a major life decision and will not require all the filters. Use these “filters” to help you work through your schedule and to evaluate how you spend your time and how you manage new opportunities.

Action Points

1. Which of the four gifts of a missionary is the area you need the most improvement? Develop a growth plan and share it with your accountability partner.
2. Fill out the time management worksheet. This will help you know how you are managing your life and time effectively.
3. Secure a tool to help manage your time. This may be a calendar, DayRunner, PDA, or some other time management tool. It may simply mean making copies of the worksheet on page 129 for each week to help you stay organized and focused with your time.



COACHING TIPS

*“Follow my example, as I follow the example of Christ”
(1 Corinthians 11:1).*

Paul was an incredible coach (or mentor) for Timothy. “Therefore I urge you to imitate me. For this reason I am sending to you Timothy, my son whom I love, who is faithful in the Lord. He will remind you of my way of life in Christ Jesus, which agrees with what I teach everywhere in every church” (1 Corinthians 4:16,17). Paul was able to send Timothy to remind the church of Christ’s way of life because Timothy was mentored by Paul. Paul invested in Timothy’s life in such a way that he correctly represented Paul. Paul told Timothy, “What you heard from me, keep as the pattern of sound teaching, with faith and love in Christ Jesus” (2 Timothy 1:13). In 2 Timothy 2:1,2, he says, “You then, my son, be strong in the grace that is in Christ Jesus. And the things you have heard me say in the presence of many witnesses entrust to reliable men who will also be qualified to teach others.” Paul’s relationship with Timothy was close. Paul was a great mentor because of his willingness to take responsibility for his own life. He constantly encouraged people to follow his example. Is that arrogance? No! It’s confident mentoring. It’s the ability to coach others by starting with an example worth following.

As a leader, you have the incredible responsibility and opportunity to mentor (or coach) the young leaders with which God has blessed you. These campus missionaries are appointed by God to change their campuses with the message of hope found in Jesus Christ. Your effectiveness as a coach will produce effective campus missionaries. To begin, let’s look at the gifts you can give as a mentor to your missionaries.

The Seven Gifts a Mentor Gives

1. *Accountability.* Hold a person to his or her commitments to God. It may involve bringing a list of tough questions to the meeting and asking your mentoree to respond honestly.
2. *Affirmation.* Speak words of encouragement, love, and support to your student; affirm his or her strengths, thoughts, ministry, and obedience.

3. *Assessment.* Objectively evaluate your pupil's present state and give him or her an assessment on what you see. (This enables your pupil to gain perspective from an outside point-of-view.)
4. *Advice.* Speak words of wise counsel and give your student options for his or her decisions. Provide direction and navigation for his or her life.
5. *Admonishment.* Give your charge words of caution and warning to enable him or her to avoid the pitfalls he or she may not see as well as you do. (You may have to provide correction.)
6. *Assets.* Give your student tangible resources, gifts, and tools (e.g., a book, a tape, a ministry resource, or a person).
7. *Application.* Point your mentoree in the right direction to find places where he or she can apply the truth he or she has learned. Help him or her find a "laboratory" where he or she can practice.

(Tim Elmore, *Mentoring: How to Invest Your Life in Others*, Equip, Atlanta, GA, p. 81,82.)

These seven steps are incredibly practical and will help you see the full scope of what's involved in mentoring (or coaching) campus missionaries. With these seven steps in mind, we can now look at some practical things you must consider in this coaching process. Read the job description on the next page. A job description will help you stay focused and accomplish what's important in order for your missionaries to succeed.

The Coach's Job Description

1. *Pray.* The coach will pray daily for each campus missionary.
2. *Encourage.* The coach will faithfully support each student missionary in words and actions.

3. *Mentor.* The coach will regularly communicate encouraging messages to the campus missionary to help the missionary fulfill his or her commitments.
4. *Manage.* The coach will provide the accountability each campus missionary needs on a monthly basis.
5. *Train.* The coach will provide personal and conference training to empower and grow the campus missionary.

Practical Coaching Tips

1. *Commission your campus missionaries.*
Commissioning your campus missionaries is very important to an effective launch. The *Campus Missionary* leader's packet (from Youth Alive) includes a great booklet entitled, *Empowering Campus Missionaries*. This resource gives you everything you need to launch campus missionaries through your local church. It will walk you through the processes of recruiting missionaries, commissioning them, and recognizing them. It will also provide you with valuable tips for coaching and training missionaries.
2. *Equip your campus missionaries.*
Campus missionaries must have the right tools to excel. You would never take your car to be fixed by a mechanic, and then take all of his tools away and demand he or she fix your car. The mechanic must have the right tools to do his or her job. In the same way, campus missionaries need the "tools of the trade" in order to fulfill their commitments as missionaries. We've discussed a number of these tools throughout this book. Your job is to help them get their hands on these tools. Even though contact and Web information is provided, it helps if you engage in the process. (Many of these tools are listed in the "resources" section of this chapter.)
3. *Empower your campus missionaries.*
Whereas equipping involves giving students the tools to excel, empowering involves giving them the authority to

