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Master plan of evangelism summary

allowing his disciples to follow him day by day. In this context, they can observe, ask questions, and listen to Jesus' teachings. His method is his own. Consecration – Jesus requires his followers to take his cross. Impartation – Jesus was associated with His disciples in giving love to himself. Demonstration – Jesus exemplifies or demonstrates how to evangelize using prayer, Scripture, teaching, etc. Delegation – Jesus gives His disciples an assignment, sending them to the villages to evangelize, allowing them to learn with experience. Supervision – Jesus required his disciples to maintain a responsible relationship with him. Reproduction – Jesus helped the disciples to reproduce themselves by using the same approach he used with them. Any church leader who tries to evangelize and train others in evangelists will surely refer to the way of Jesus and his disciples. Even if one does not see the informal style of interaction of Jesus in the same pattern way as Coleman presents, experience shows that most approaches to training, training, and guiding others in evangelism and other efforts essentially follow the same order. Whether we think it is true because Jesus did it, or that Jesus did it because it was true, one can only benefit from seeing a developmental relationship especially with the twelve. Coleman is still a recognized popular level standard in this case. The book was written more than forty years ago, so one should not expect it to address the current culture or of the Publisher For more than forty years this classic study has challenged and instructed of the 1.5 million readers in reaching out to the world for Christ. With the foreword by Billy Graham and now repackaged for a new generation of readers, the Evangelist Master Plan will show every Christian how to be a minister to the people that God brings into their lives. Instead of drawing on the latest popular fads or The latest sales technique, Robert E. Coleman looks to the Bible to find the answer to the question, What is Christ's strategy for evangelists? Through a thorough examination of gospel accounts, Coleman demonstrates the unchanging, simple, yet profound biblical principles of how to imitate Christ to others. About the Author Robert E. Coleman is a distinguished Professor of Evangelism and Discipleship at Gordon-Conwell Theological Seminary. He also served as dean of the Billy Graham International Evangelist School and director of the Billy Graham Institute of Evangelists Center at Wheaton College. Buy this book Amazon.com US ***For additional information about these resources, including reviews, click the bookstore link. Check the references at the top of the page or the links below for resource guides on related topics.*** ----- Related Areas See Other Resources on Evangelists: See Resources in Over 100 Areas of Ministry Leadership: Ministry Resource Guide Index Dr. Robert Coleman is the author of the chef-d'oeuvre book, Evangelist Master Plan. He is also a distinguished professor of the institute of discipleship and evangelist, based in Gordon-Cornwell. Of his six degrees, two are in the field of Doctor of Divinity. In addition, he has written many articles and books. However, the Evangelist Master Plan is one of its widely known and widely circulated publications. Coleman reveals how the work is among 20 books that have played a proactive role in shaping evangelists over the past century.1 The book has been translated into more than 100 languages. This reveals the ministry, purpose, and strategy Jesus used to realize His agenda on earth. This paper presents a brief summary of the book before offering its own critiques and personal reflections. The Master Plan of Evangelism examines the various evangelical principles that Jesus Christ deployed during His ministry. Coleman uses the term 'Master' to refer to Jesus Christ. This book presents the principles that Jesus used in His preaching mission. In the book, Coleman supports his claims by giving notes on the spread of the gospel through the evangelism of Christ. Coleman said that the ultimate mission of Jesus Christ during His life on earth requires deliverance to the world. In an effort to accomplish this mission, Jesus knew that He needed to utilize some of the many people who lived during His time. He wants to spend most of his time with them during his mission. Within three years, Jesus invested His time in teaching various ideologies to several elect that He would then deploy to ensure that the world obtained salvation. These philosophies include selection, engagement, assignment, imitation, impartasi, sanctification, and administration Other. Through Jesus Christ, Christ, achieve impressive aspirations to redeem people from all regions, ethnic groups, and speeches. Through these principles, Coleman set the primary purpose of Jesus Christ's ministry along with the strategy of making it happen. Those philosophies consistently reveal the actions of Jesus Christ and His motivations in different ministerial situations. So far, all Christians who wish to bear full testimony of Jesus Christ need to read the Evangelist Master Plan. The next section presents a critique of the main ideas, especially the principles of Jesus' evangelism delivered by the book. Coleman's critique of the Principles of Evangelism is a true reflection of the tools Jesus Christ put into His ministry. Such tools are essential in the work of evangelists. In one of His principles, namely selection, Jesus' plan required teaching a group of 12 people.2 Through these people, the whole world is then expected to bear witness to His being on planet Earth. The Gospel is also planned to reach many people in all countries. Christ's chosen people were non-Pharisees and non-Scribes. Although they are uneducated, they all have a superior heart. One of their most significant attributes is that they are all easily instructed. Small groups made it possible for Jesus' mission to be effective. According to Coleman, when the number of individuals who received the teachings was high, Jesus found it a favorable situation to deliver instructions because many of the participants would give the same to others.3 The selection of the number of people was one of the basic strengths of selection. Jesus effectively shaped the character of His followers. This process is only possible through the efforts and willingness of His followers to be with Him wherever he goes. From a human perspective, it is impossible for one individual to convince a large group of people to change their ways, mindsets, and even leave their families to follow suit. This principle exemplifies the mechanism of personality change in society to ensure its impartiality with one mission. The chosen people changed their personalities from irritable and obsessive individuals to adoring, conscious, and tolerant people who could continue the work of evangelism after Jesus' departure from the physical phase of the world. However, the principle has some drawbacks considering that all people's lives do not change equally. It keeps a lot of people unchanged. Nevertheless, this weakness is deception. Christ did not ignore His followers. For example, He feeds them, performs miracles, and prays tirelessly for them without any form of discrimination. Jesus trained the people of His choice by associating with them. Jesus effectively use this principle through a simple call, namely And follow my methods. Through sorority, Jesus invested three years in speaking, eating, and sleeping with His disciples.4 This observation means that they (the disciples) can bear full testimony of Him when he is gone. The strength of this principle is that it is very simple. Spending three years with them ensured that the disciples intimately knew Jesus Christ. However, it has its drawbacks because concentrating on some people implies majority isolation. However, Coleman also noted that Jesus also spent time with others, apart from the disciples. Such people include Samaritan women and Zacchaeus among others.5 Nevertheless, this interaction does not eliminate the weakness of the principle of association. In the evangelist Jesus, concentrating on some chosen people is the norm. Coleman identifies the third evangelist principle of Jesus as iniquity. The Master asked for the surrender of his disciples. That call requires a one-minded commitment to serve Him. That ideology is a force for those who find it easy to imitate the teachings of Jesus. However, those who violate morality are removed from the chosen group. The fact that a total commitment to the principle of consecration is necessary. Coleman describes several people who he thought could be disciples of Jesus, but they never succeeded, similar to their selfishness. The spiritually weak can assume the principle of consecration is weak. The immediate decision to follow someone is rather 'unfair' without giving enough time for meditation and analysis requests to 'follow' strangers and/or have a full commitment to it. Indeed Jesus could not calm people down to follow him. He only wants people who can make quick decisions to obey His commandments. Consecration allows only a few people to become disciples of Jesus. It focuses only on individuals who are willing to take the cost and price of following Jesus as soon as they see Him.6 That does not apply to people who need more time to say goodbye to their beloved family and friends. Jesus even told many people that following it was an expensive affair that involved sacrificing people's lives for obedience. Impartation is the fourth principle of the evangelist Jesus. According to Coleman, ideology is the most significant doctrine of the preaching ministry of Jesus.7 When He was on planet Earth, Jesus offered His life for the deliverance of those he had chosen to serve and teach them in an effort to continue the work of the evangelist. He soared to heaven. He then sent the Holy Spirit to empower and motivate them to continue the work He had left behind. Did God's Holy Spirit allows people to carry out missions of redemption evangelism. As a result, impartation has no drawbacks. The Holy Spirit has no intrinsic weaknesses. Intrinsic. its main strength is that the principle of acknowledging the power of the Holy Spirit in terms of allowing them to continue the work of evangelists, despite the many challenges they face, including persecution. Jesus illustrated to His followers how they should coexist with others through having a close relationship with God, relying on words, and attracting others to Christ. For example, Jesus begged God for mercy all the time on behalf of His followers. As a result, the students also asked to be taught how to pray. Jesus showed reading the scriptures with reference to the Old Testament. Coleman says that nearly 70 Old Testament scriptures are available in the Bible Gospels. Peter exemplifies the power of this principle. According to Lillie, she was inspired to write two letters, the 1st and 2nd Peter. As Harris says, just as Jesus refers to the scriptures, the 1st Peter makes 12 old testament references. The downside of this principle is that not everyone, for example, Judas, lived up to the demonstration of Jesus. Through delegation, Jesus gave the disciples the opportunity to do work similar to what He did. However, He took the time to give them sufficient instructions. For a whole year, 12 of his men learned from him. They were told to focus their efforts on some people who responded positively to the gospel. In their work, difficulties are inevitable. The strength here is that the work of the disciples reflects the calling of Jesus. Through the principle of supervision, the Lord anticipated the disciples to report to Him for what they had done. Mark's 6:30 book supports Coleman's idea. The strength of this principle stemmed from the creation of a follow-up meeting, which allowed the disciples to better reflect on the things they gained from Jesus' instructions. The Overall Evaluation of the Evangelist Master Plan is powerful and informative text. Coleman has spread the Bible texts as the basis for all his arguments. He is also careful to deliver his message in a liberal way. The technicality of this book is remarkable. All chapters have a summary of the principle, which is then discussed in detail, before its application in the Christian lifestyle is presented. The book is not only in-depth, but also easy to read. The Evangelist Master Plan is instructive and appeals to its readers. The conclusion written by Robert Coleman, the Evangelist Master Plan discusses the teachings that Jesus Christ used to ensure that He conquered the whole world. His first plan consisted of teaching confidence to all his chosen people (the disciples). The disciples were then assigned to teach the lessons they learned from Him to all the people around the world. Through discussion of principles, Coleman brought returned to the simple evangelist when Jesus first introduced him. Coleman Coleman the texts are insightful, just as Christ summed up His work. He said that no other plan could match the trickery Jesus used in spreading the gospel. Similarly, the new generation needs to take advantage of the same principles to continue the evangelist that Jesus Christ pioneered. Coleman's bibliography, Robert. Evangelist Master Plan. Grand Rapids: Revell, 1993. 1Robert Coleman, Evangelist Master Plan (Grand Rapids: Revell, 1993), 21-36. 2Ibid, 25. 3Ibid, 31. 4Ibid, 43. 5Ibid, 44. 6Ibid, 50. 7Ibid, 63-65. 63-65.

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