

# CHRISTIAN DISCIPLESHIP SEMINAR



Facilitator  
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Topic:  
**“Disciple Making”**

**Resource:** Bill Hull, *The Disciple-Making Pastor: the Key to Building Healthy Christians in Today's Church* (Grand Rapids, MI: Fleming H. Revell, 1988), 146-190.

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## Topic: "Disciple Making"

### I. The Product: Christian Disciples as defined by Jesus Christ

- A. One who is willing to deny self, take up a cross daily, and follow Him (Luke 9:23-25).
- B. One who puts Christ before self, family, and possessions (Luke 14:25-35).
- C. One who is committed to Christ's teachings (John 8:31).
- D. One who is committed to world evangelism (Matthew 9:36-38).
- E. One who loves as Christ loves (John 13:34,35)
- F. One who abides (remains) in Christ, is obedient to Christ, bears abundant and abiding fruit, glorifies God, has joy, and loves the brethren (John 15:7-17)

### II. The Big Picture

- A. The kingdom is the model. (*vision*) [Taking the rule of God to the world!]
- B. The cross is the means. (*resources & character*) [Creating the commitment to work for it!]
- C. The commission is the method. (*Disciple making*) [Putting the work plan in place!]
- D. The coming is the motive. (*reward & accountability*) [Sustaining the commitment]

### III. The Needed Commitment

- A. The commitment to place disciple making at the heart of the church
- B. The commitment to clearly identify and communicate the roles
  - 1. The *pastor* must be devoted to the following:
    - a. The ministry of the word and prayer (Acts 6:1-7)
    - b. The training and deployment of leaders (2 Tim. 2:2) [disciple makers]
    - c. The management of the ministry (1 Pet. 5:1-5)
  - 2. The *people* must be equipped to do ministry and pastoral care. (Eph. 4:11-16)
  - 3. The *discipling process* must make converts into mature, reproducing disciples.
- C. The commitment to the priesthood of all believers
- D. The commitment to multiplication

### IV. The Essential Elements

#### A. *The Principle of Selectivity*

- 1. It protects the product (a disciple).
- 2. It produces a good product
- 3. It protects the church from trouble.
- 4. It models the objective. (disciple making)
- 5. It gives people something to which they can aspire.

#### B. *Philosophical Purity on the Leadership Level*

- 1. A heart for disciple making.
- 2. A proven leader.
- 3. Strong biblical knowledge.
- 4. Agreement with methods and priorities of the church.

### **C. *Accountability***

1. It's a means for quality control. (Matthew 18:15-17;; Titus 3:10;11)
2. It facilitates leadership. (Hebrews 13:17)
3. It protects the congregation. (Hebrews 13:17)
4. It makes ministry a joy. (Hebrews 13:17)
5. It helps people keep their commitment to God. (1 Thessalonians 5:14)
  - a. Warn the unruly [rebellion, disobedience, idleness or neglect]
  - b. Encourage the fainthearted [the fearful & timid]
  - c. Help the weak [Whether physical, emotional, spiritual, etc]

### **D. *The Small Group as the Vehicle for Disciple Making***

1. The small group is Jesus' example.
2. The small group provides the proper ministry flow.
  - a. Large group ministry is primarily for inspiration and motivation.
    - 1) It is used to help interest people in Christ and the Mission.
    - 2) It can tell people the "what" and the "why" of the disciple making.
    - 3) It is the invitation to "Come and See!"
  - b. Small group ministry is primarily for teaching and training.
    - 1) It establishes people in the basics of discipleship.
    - 2) It can train people by showing them how and doing it with them.
    - 3) It is an invitation to "Come and Follow Me!"
  - c. The one on one ministry is primarily for fine-tuning.
    - 1) It mentors prospective leaders.
    - 2) It lets them do ministry and deploys them to lead in ministry.
    - 3) It is an invitation to "Come and Be with Me!"
3. The small group provides a controlled environment.
  - a. An environment where basic skills can be developed.
    - 1) A working knowledge of Scripture
    - 2) A belief in and understanding of prayer
    - 3) The benefits of sharing one's life with others
    - 4) The ability to communicate the message of Christ
  - b. An environment where there are positive peer relationships.
  - c. An environment where people will experience accountability.
  - d. An environment where people can be trained to do outreach projects.
  - e. An environment where disciple makers can be trained effectively.

### **E. *The Decentralization of Pastoral Care***

1. Pastoral care is a corporate responsibility [the ministry of the entire body]
2. The decentralization of pastoral care is important.
  - a. It enables the proper use of the pastor [declaring, training, managing]
  - b. It enables the proper use of the body [laity are equipped for ministry]