

STUDY GUIDE

Present-day Apostolic Ministry

MIN461

- 1) What is meant by a paradigm shift in leadership?
- 2) Identify two reasons there is a need for a paradigm shift in leadership.
- 3) What are 3 functions of the 5-fold ministry as they relate to the Body of Christ?
- 4) Samuel anointed Saul and David in different manner. What was the difference and what is the significance of this difference.
- 5) Today's generation has been called a "fatherless generation." What does that mean?
- 6) What is the prophet's role in remedying the dilemma of a "fatherless generation?"
- 7) God is omnipresent, meaning that He is everywhere at the same time. What is meant by His manifested presence?

- 8) In the last 500 years of church history, we have seen four major restorational movements. We have seen one of the major foundational doctrines of Hebrews chapter 6 restored. Identify these movements and the foundational doctrine restored to the Church?
- 9) What is meant by "a governing territorial church?"
- 10) Identify three characteristics of a governing church.
- 11) What is the difference between the "rhema word of God" and the "logos word of God?"
- 12) What are the three major concepts of building churches?
- 13) Be able to give a brief description of each concept of building churches.
- 14) Concepts govern _____ whereas principles govern _____.
- 15) We studied seven dangers of the Jerusalem Concept. Identify four.
- 16) Which concept of church building was more mono-cultural than the others?
- 17) What is a platform-centered church?

- 18) What biblical proof do we have that the Antioch church had a plurality of leadership?
- 19) Name three concepts of the true meaning of the Church as Jesus stated in Matthew 16:13-19.
- 20) In what major way was the Ephesus concept different from the Jerusalem and Antioch concepts?
- 21) Apollos was the minister of the Ephesian church before it took on apostolic structure. Who were the three major persons to be responsible for the Ephesian church becoming apostolic?
- 22) Identify three different types of followers in Jesus' Day.
- 23) What is the definition of a "breakthrough believer?"
- 24) In what way does a spiritual interpretation of Revelation 12 illustrate the truth concerning a new generation that is rising in our days that will affect the destiny of the nations?
- 25) Identify four characteristics of "breakthrough believers."
- 26) Name three reasons senior pastors are reluctant to change their paradigm of church leadership.
- 27) Identify three differences between pastoral concepts today and the New testament apostolic functions.
- 28) Identify three apostolic concepts of pastoring.
- 29) How is helping people do what they can do for themselves an apostolic function?
- 30) Paul had multiple inputs into the Ephesian church as a pastor, teacher, prophet, and apostle. Describe how each of these inputs were accomplished (Acts 20).
- 31) Who were two apostles who succeeded Paul at Ephesus?
- 32) The apostolic input which the senior pastor should provide will be in which three major areas?
- 33) In what way did Paul re-lay doctrinal foundations at Ephesus?
- 34) What are apostolic doctrines based upon?
- 35) What do you think was the essence of Jesus' teaching during His forty days between his resurrection and His ascension?
- 36) Paul spoke of those who were "spiritual." What do you think he meant by being "spiritual?"

- 37) How long will the 5-fold ministry be a part of God's plan for the Church? What biblical passage do we base this upon?
- 38) Apostolic paradigms and perspectives has to do with the apostle things. What are some ways that the apostle thinks in terms of his role in the work of God through the Church?
- 39) Apostolic signs are not the functions of an apostle but what do they reveal about the apostle?
- 40) There are six identifiable signs of an apostle. What are they?
- 41) Of the 12 original apostles, there was a prophetic anointing that enabled them to bring the understanding of Old Testament Scriptures and interpret them to New Testament relevance. Give an example of this as was recorded in the New Testament. (Hint: Peter and James). In your explanation, give the Old Testament reference and the New Testament significance.
- 42) What is meant by apostolic impartation?
- 43) Apostolic grace is not "saving grace," but what?
- 44) Give three examples of Paul's apostle grace.
- 45) The Church is built upon the foundation of the apostles and prophets with Jesus Christ being the chief cornerstone. Christ alone is the foundation, so what was the role of the apostles and prophets as related to the foundation upon which the Church is built?
- 46) The apostolic mantle provides the apostle with the ability to teach and preach _____.
- 47) Apostle forms covenant relationships with individual men or _____.
- 48) Give an example of a father-son covenantal relationship Paul had.
- 49) What is an example of a covenant team relationship?
- 50) What is the importance of spiritual fathering?
- 51) What is meant by "spiritual fathering is to establish self-government in sons?"
- 52) What is the apostle's unique relationship with churches based on?
- 53) Why is it important for an apostle to define and operate within his apostolic boundaries and spheres?
- 54) Name two reasons an apostle leaves his "measure of rule."
- 55) As related to other ministry gifts, why is the full restoration of the apostolic ministry important?

- 56) Name three distinctions between the ministry of the apostle and the prophet.
- 57) In what way have the two ministries of the prophet and the teacher been in conflict?
- 58) Prophets possess insight; teachers possess _____.
- 59) How does the apostle and the evangelist work together?
- 60) Give a biblical example of an apostle working with an evangelist in the book of Acts by explaining each role.
- 61) Identify two differences in the mindset between the apostle and the evangelist.
- 62) What do the apostle and the teacher have in common?
- 63) Apostles lay the foundation; teachers _____.
- 64) Apostles reproduce _____, while teachers _____.
- 65) The objective of apostolic oversight to churches is not to provide “pastoral care” to the members of the church which are under the direct authority of the local eldership. What does this mean?
- 66) The primary purpose of the apostle is to promote _____ to help the local eldership oversee and grow their church more effectively.
- 67) We studied five purposes of an apostolic team. One was “for the strategic attack on strategic places where God is moving.” Explain this in more detail.
- 68) Another purpose of the apostolic team is for cross pollination of seeds. What does this mean and how is it accomplished?
- 69) Explain the differences between an apostolic team and a missions team.
- 70) What is meant by apostolic networks?