

DISCIPLE-MAKING

1. The Definition of Disciple-Making.

- a. Disciple-making is:
 - (1) Making fishers of men (Mt 4:19).
 - (2) Making disciples of all nations by baptising and teaching (Mt 28:19-20).
 - (3) Entrusting biblical truth to faithful people who are able to teach others (2 Ti 2:2).
- b. Historical examples.
 - (1) The Jesuits under Francis Xavier.
 - (2) The Methodists under John Wesley.
 - (3) The Navigators under Dawson Trotman.

2. The Priority of Disciple-Making.

- a. Key verse.
 - (1) **Mt 28:19** 19 Go...and make disciples of all nations....
- b. Principles.
 - (1) Our job is to make disciples (Mt 28:19). It's Jesus' job to build his church (Mt 16:18).
 - (2) Disciple-making is how churches are to be planted (Ac 14:21-22).
 - (3) If we multiply disciple-makers, the local church in many respects will take care of itself.
- c. Quotes.
 - (1) Disciple-making is the normal agenda and priority of every church and every Christian disciple.¹
 - (2) Our traditions can shift our focus away from our main task and agenda, disciple-making.²
 - (3) "Focus on making disciples. It is Jesus' job to build his church."³

3. The Strategy of Disciple-Making.

- a. The purpose of disciple-making is glorifying the Father (Jn 15:8).
- b. The mission of disciple-making is producing much fruit (Jn 15:5, 8).
- c. Quotes.
 - (1) "A small body of determined spirits fired by an unquenchable faith in their mission can alter the course of history."⁴
 - (2) "[Jesus'] mission was not to reach the world as much as it was to make disciples capable of reaching the world. His laser focus was on multiplication."⁵

4. Models of Disciple-Making.

¹ C. Marshall and T. Payne, *The Trellis and the Vine*, 13.

² C. Marshall and T. Payne, *The Trellis and the Vine*, 15.

³ Jason Knapp, *Thinking Matters*.

⁴ Mahatma Gandhi.

⁵ D. Spader, "Disciple-Making Metrics," 16.

5. The Qualifications of Disciple-Makers.

- a. A disciple-maker must be:
 - (1) Fully trained (Lk 6:40).
 - (2) Worthy of imitation (2 Th 3:7, 9).
 - (3) A hard worker (2 Th 3:7-8).
- b. Disciple-makers are ones who:
 - (1) Willingly die in order to produce much fruit (Jn 12:24).
- c. Quotes.
 - (1) "...Jesus was making men to lead his church to conquest, and no one can ever be a leader until first he has learned to follow a leader. So he brought up his future commanders from the ranks, drilling in them along the way the necessity for discipline and respect for authority. There could be no insubordination in his command."⁶
 - (2) Elders and other church leaders should be disciple-making disciples who are reading the Bible one to one with others and sharing Jesus with their neighbours.⁷

6. The Selection of Disciples.

- a. Examples.
 - (1) Moses selected Joshua (Nu 11:28).
 - (2) Elijah selected Elisha (1 Ki 19:19).
 - (3) Jesus selected his disciples (Mt 4:19, 21; Mk 3:13-14; Lk 5:27; Lk 6:13; 10:1; Jn 6:70; 15:16).
 - (4) Paul selected his disciples (Ac 15:40; Ac 16:3; Ti 1:5).
- b. Principles:
 - (1) It is the disciple-maker who is to initiate the disciple-making relationship.
 - (2) Some disciples will turn back and no longer walk with us (Jn 6:66).

7. The Qualifications of Disciples.

- a. Disciples must be faithful, available and teachable (FAT).
 - (1) Faithful.
 - (a) Faithfulness means:
 - 1) Loving Jesus more than anyone else, taking up your cross, and following him (Mt 10:37-38; Mk 8:34; Lk 14:26-27).
 - 2) Being willing to be poor, hungry, sad, and hated for Jesus (Lk 6:20-23).
 - 3) Calculating the cost of discipleship (Lk 14:28).
 - 4) Having a good reputation (Ac 16:2).
 - 5) Being willing to suffer as a soldier for Jesus (2 Ti 2:3).
 - (b) Examples.
 - 1) Joshua was faithful to Moses (Nu 13:16; Jos 11:15).
 - 2) Elisha was faithful to Elijah (1 Ki 19:21; 2 Ki 2:2, 4, 6).
 - 3) The disciples were faithful to Jesus (Jn 6:67-68; 1 Ti 1:12).
 - 4) John Mark was not faithful to Paul and Barnabas (Ac 15:38).
 - 5) Timothy was faithful to Paul (Php 2:20-22).

⁶ R. E. Coleman, *The Master Plan of Evangelism*, 58.

⁷ C. Marshall and T. Payne, *The Trellis and the Vine*, 24.

- 6) Timothy was to look for faithful disciples (2 Ti 2:2).
- (c) See *Faithfulness*.
- (2) Available.
- (a) Examples.
- 1) Joshua was available to Moses (Nu 11:28).
 - 2) Elisha was available to Elijah (1 Ki 19:19-21).
 - 3) The disciples were available to Jesus (Mt 4:20, 22; 8:23; Lk 5:11, 28).
 - 4) Others weren't available to Jesus (Mt 8:18-22).
 - 5) Timothy was available to Paul (Ac 16:3-4).
- (3) Teachable.
- (a) **Is 50:4-5** 4 Lord Yahweh gave to me [Isaiah and Messiah] the tongue of [trained] disciples (לְמוֹדֵיִם), that I may know how to sustain the weary one with a word. He awakens me morning by morning. He awakens my ear to listen as disciples (בְּלְמוֹדֵיִם) do. 5 Lord Yahweh has opened my ear, and I was not disobedient, nor did I turn back.
- (b) See *Teachability*.
- b. Quotes.
- (1) “Compulsion is futile, and disastrous. There are men who will be taught. He must seek out those and turn to them. ...Everywhere there are those whose hearts God touches and so bring prepared hearts. On those the missionary may concentrate his attention.”⁸
 - (2) “This [John 6] was strong teaching. Not many people could take it. They liked to be numbered among his followers when he filled their stomachs with bread and fish, but when Jesus started talking about the true spiritual quality of the Kingdom and the sacrifice necessary in achieving it..., many of his disciples ‘went back, and walked no more with him’ (John 6:66). As they put it, ‘This is a hard saying: who can hear it?’ (John 6:60). The surprising thing is that Jesus did not go running after them to try to get them to stay on his membership roll. He was training leaders for the Kingdom, and if they were going to be fit vessels of service, they were going to have to pay the price.”⁹
 - (3) “Jesus did not have the time nor the desire to scatter himself on those who wanted to make their own terms of discipleship.”¹⁰
 - (4) “...[T]he disciples were told to concentrate their time on the most promising individuals in each town who would thereby be able to follow up their work after they had gone. This was to receive priority over everything else. In fact, if they could not find someone who would take them in, they were specifically instructed to shake off the dust on their feet as a testimony against them. ...This principle of establishing a beachhead in a new place of labor by connecting with a potentially key follow-up leader is not to be minimised. Jesus had lived by it with his own disciples, and he expected them to do the same.”¹¹

⁸ R. Allen, *Missionary Methods: St. Paul's or Ours?*, 129.

⁹ R. E. Coleman, *The Master Plan of Evangelism*, 51.

¹⁰ R. E. Coleman, *The Master Plan of Evangelism*, 52.

¹¹ R. E. Coleman, *The Master Plan of Evangelism*, 69-70.

- (5) Six don'ts in selecting disciples are:¹²
 - (a) Don't compromise on core beliefs and values.
 - (b) Don't be impressed by flashiness.
 - (c) Don't ignore one's track record.
 - (d) Don't choose those who aren't good at relating to people.
 - (e) Don't recruit in desperation.
 - (f) Don't call for volunteers.
- (6) We are to be "talent scouts," looking for communicators who persuade for a living, entrepreneurs, natural leaders, academically gifted people, and people with potential to reach particular groups.¹³
- (7) "Move with the movers."¹⁴

8. The Number of Disciples.

a. Examples.

- (1) Jesus' inner circle was small ([]).
- (2) Paul's inner circle was small ([]).

b. Quotes.

- (1) "One cannot transform a world except as individuals in the world are transformed, and individuals cannot be changed except as they are molded in the hands of the Master. The necessity is apparent not only to select a few helpers but also to keep the group small enough to be able to work effectively with them."¹⁵
- (2) "The fact that there is no record of the disciples complaining about the preeminence of the three, though they did murmur about other things, is proof that where preference is shown in the right spirit and for the right reason, offense need not arise."¹⁶
- (3) "...[O]ther things being equal, the more concentrated the size of the group being taught, the greater the opportunity for effective instruction. Jesus devoted most of his remaining life on earth to these few disciples. He literally staked his whole ministry on them."¹⁷
- (4) "Though [Jesus] did what he could to help the multitudes, he had to devote himself primarily to a few men, rather than the masses, so that the masses could at last be saved. This was the genius of his strategy."¹⁸
- (5) "Surely if the pattern of Jesus at this point means anything at all, it teaches that the first duty of a church leadership is to see to it that a foundation is laid in the beginning on which can be built an effective and continuing evangelistic ministry to the multitudes. This will require more concentration of time and talents on

¹² C. Marshall and T. Payne, *The Trellis and the Vine*, 118-20.

¹³ C. Marshall and T. Payne, *The Trellis and the Vine*, 139, 41.

¹⁴ Kris Bate.

¹⁵ R. E. Coleman, *The Master Plan of Evangelism*, 24.

¹⁶ R. E. Coleman, *The Master Plan of Evangelism*, 25-26.

¹⁷ R. E. Coleman, *The Master Plan of Evangelism*, 26.

¹⁸ R. E. Coleman, *The Master Plan of Evangelism*, 31-32.

fewer people in the church... It will mean raising up trained disciplers 'for the work of ministering' with the pastor and church staff (Eph. 4:12). A few people so dedicated in time will shake the world for God. Victory is never won by the multitudes. Some might object to this principle when practiced by the Christian worker on the ground that favouritism is shown toward a select group in the church. But be that as it may, it is still the way that Jesus concentrated his life, and it is necessary if any lasting leadership is to be trained. Where it is practiced out of a genuine love for the whole church, and due concern is manifested toward the needs of the people, objections can at least be reconciled to the mission being accomplished. However, the ultimate goal must be clear to the worker, and there can be no hint of selfish partiality displayed in relationships to all. Everything that is done with the few is for the salvation of the multitudes."¹⁹

- (6) "...Jesus would not cast his pearls before those who did not want them. This characterised his teaching throughout life. Jesus purposely reserved for his few chosen disciples, and particularly the Twelve, his most revealing things... Indeed, their eyes and ears were blessed.... Such a policy may seem strange until we remember that Jesus was deliberately investing all he had in these few men so that they could be properly prepared to do his work."²⁰

9. The Secret of Disciple-Making: Quantity-Quality Time.

a. Examples.

- (1) Moses spent quantity-quality time with Joshua (Nu 11:28).
- (2) Elijah spent quantity-quality time with Elisha (2 Ki 3:11).
- (3) Jesus spent quantity-quality time with his disciples (Mk 3:14).
- (4) Paul spent quantity-quality time with his disciples (Ac 14:28; 20:4-6).

b. Quotes:

- (1) "Having called his men, Jesus made a practice of being with them. This was the essence of his training program—just letting his disciples follow him."²¹
- (2) "The natural informality of the teaching method of Jesus stood in striking contrast to the formal, almost scholastic procedures of the scribes."²²
- (3) "Contrary to what one might expect, as the ministry of Christ lengthened into the second and third years he gave increasingly more time to the chosen disciples, not less."²³
- (4) "[Jesus] actually spent more time with his disciples than with everybody else in the world put together."²⁴
- (5) "Building men and women is not that easy. It requires constant personal attention, much like a father gives to his children. This is something that no organisation or

¹⁹ R. E. Coleman, *The Master Plan of Evangelism*, 32-33.

²⁰ R. E. Coleman, *The Master Plan of Evangelism*, 69-70.

²¹ R. E. Coleman, *The Master Plan of Evangelism*, 37.

²² R. E. Coleman, *The Master Plan of Evangelism*, 38.

²³ R. E. Coleman, *The Master Plan of Evangelism*, 40.

²⁴ R. E. Coleman, *The Master Plan of Evangelism*, 42.

class can ever do. Children are not raised by proxy. The example of Jesus would teach us that it can be done only by persons staying close to those whom they seek to lead. The church obviously has failed at this point, and failed tragically. There is a lot of talk in the church about evangelism and Christian nurture, but little concern for personal association when it becomes evident that such work involves the sacrifice of personal indulgence.”²⁵

(6) “Everything [Jesus] said and did was a personal lesson in reality, and since the disciples were there to notice it, they were learning practically every moment of their waking day. How else will his way ever be learned? It is good to tell people what we mean, but it is infinitely better to show them. People are looking for a demonstration, not an explanation. ... This is the Master’s method, and nothing else will ever suffice to train others to do his work. It makes us vulnerable, of course. We are not perfect like our Lord, and those persons to whom we open our lives will come to see our many shortcomings. But let them also see a readiness to confess our sins when we understand the error of our ways. Let them hear us apologise to those we have wronged. Our weaknesses need not impair discipleship when shining through them is a transparent sincerity to follow Christ.”²⁶

(7) “[T]he real work of God is people work.”²⁷

(8) “Quality time is quantity time.”

(9) “Proximity trumps content.”

c. Practical ideas.

(1) Make disciple-making a part of your life rhythm.

(2) Invite a disciple to live with you.

(a) “Ever since my wife and I were married, we’ve had college students living with us. Our strategy has always been to buy or build a big house next to a major campus, then handpick Christian young men or women to live with our family. The motive? We want to pour into these students to raise them up as labourers to help fulfil the Great Commission.”²⁸

(3) Meet regularly. Consider a weekday meeting from 6:30-7:30 am.

(4) Meet face to face.

(5) Take your disciple with you when engaging in ministry.²⁹

10. The Content of Disciple-Making: the Three Cs.³⁰

a. Conviction: knowledge of God and understanding of the Bible (Jn 17:8, 17, 19).

(1) Milk (Heb 5:12-14).

(a) Basic theology.

(b) Sonlife, *The 33 Things*.

²⁵ R. E. Coleman, *The Master Plan of Evangelism*, 46-47.

²⁶ R. E. Coleman, *The Master Plan of Evangelism*, 77-78.

²⁷ C. Marshall and T. Payne, *The Trellis and the Vine*, 27.

²⁸ Steve Shadrach, *The God Ask*, Kindle Locations 326-329.

²⁹ C. Marshall and T. Payne, *The Trellis and the Vine*, 170.

³⁰ C. Marshall and T. Payne, *The Trellis and the Vine*, 118-20.

- (c) Sonlife, Identity, Walk, Feed, Talk, Bathe
- (2) Solid food (Heb 5:12-14).
 - (a) Inductive Bible study.
 - (b) Advanced theology.
 - (c) Biblical worldview.
- b. Character: godly character and life that accords with sound doctrine.
 - (1) Qualities of love (1 Co 13:4-8).
 - (2) Fruit of the Spirit (Ga 5:22-23).
 - (3) Qualities of fruitfulness (2 Pe 1:5-8).
 - (4) Elder qualifications (1 Ti 3).
 - (5) Qualities of a noble woman (Pr 31).
 - (6) Planned biblical response (PBR) for areas of weakness (AOWs).
- c. Competency: ability to speak God's word to others in various ways.
 - (1) Ministry skills.
 - (a) Prayer (Mt 6:9; Lk 11:1).
 - 1) Individual.
 - 2) Corporate.
 - (b) Worship ([]).
 - (c) Preaching/ teaching ([]).
 - (d) Fellowship ([]).
 - 1) The One Anothers.
 - 2) Small group leading.
 - 3) Service ([]).
 - (e) Evangelism (Mk 3:14; Lk 5:10; Lk 10:2).
 - 1) Spreadtruth.com, *The Story*.
 - 2) Sonlife, *Peer to Peer*.
 - (f) Disciple-making (Mt 28:19; 2 Ti 2:2).
 - (2) Life skills.
 - (a) Goal-setting.
 - (b) Time management.
 - (c) Money management.
 - (d) Dating, marriage, parenting.
 - (e) Vocation.

11. The Method of Disciple-Making: MAWL.

- a. Model.
 - (1) Examples.
 - (a) Jesus' disciples saw him:
 - 1) Teaching in synagogues (Mk 1:21) and in the open air (Lk 5:3).
 - (b) Paul's disciples saw him....
 - (2) Principles.
 - (a) We are to wash the feet of our disciples, giving them an example (Jn 13:14-17).
 - (b) We are to explain to our disciples what we are doing and why (Mt 5:1-2; 13:36; 16:13-20; Mk 4:34; Lk 10:23-24).

- (c) We are to show our disciples how to interact with seekers (Jn 6:25-40) and opponents (Jn 6:41-59).
- (3) Quotes.
- (a) “[Jesus] was never premature in his insistence on action. The first invitation to the disciples to follow him said nothing about going out and evangelising the world, although this was his plan from the beginning. His method was to get the disciples into a vital experience with God, and to show them how he worked, before telling them they had to do it.”³¹
- (b) “The early disciples did not do much more than watch Jesus work for a year or more.”³²
- b. Assist.
- (1) Examples.
- (a) Joshua assisted Moses ().
- (b) Elisha assisted Elijah (1 Ki 19:21; 2 Ki 3:11).
- (c) Jesus’ disciples assisted him (Mt 14:19; 15:36; Lk 10:1-3; Jn 4:2).
- (d) Timothy assisted Paul (Php 2:22).
- (2) Principles.
- (a) Ask questions of your disciples to test them (Jn 6:5-6).
- (b) Discuss with them how to feed the crowds (Jn 6:5-10).
- (c) Reason daily with them (Ac 19:9).
- c. Watch.
- (1) Examples.
- (a) Moses gave assignments to Joshua (Ex 17:8-13).
- (b) Jesus gave assignments to his disciples (Mt 10:5; Lk 9:1-6; 10:1).
- (c) Paul gave assignments to Timothy and Titus (Php 2:19; Ti 1:5).
- (2) Principles.
- (a) Like Jesus, direct (Lk 9:3-5; 10:2-11), deploy (Lk. 9:1-2, 6; 10:1), and debrief (Lk 9:10; 10:17-20) your disciples.
- (b) Allow your disciples to experience rough seas and strong winds (Jn 6:18) in order to build their courage (Jn 6:20).
- (c) Talk with your disciples about what they have done and taught (Mk 6:30).
- (3) Quotes.
- (a) “[Jesus] kept the disciples going on toward the goal he had set for them. He did not expect more from his disciples than they could do, but he did expect their best, and this he expected always to be improved as they grew in knowledge and grace. His plan of teaching—by example, assignment, and constant checkup—was calculated to bring out the best that was in them.”³³
- (b) “Here was on the job training at its best. ... The fact that [the disciples] tried to do [Jesus’] work even though they may have failed at it, gave them greater

³¹ R. E. Coleman, *The Master Plan of Evangelism*, 79-80.

³² R. E. Coleman, *The Master Plan of Evangelism*, 80-81.

³³ R. E. Coleman, *The Master Plan of Evangelism*, 97.

awareness of their deficiencies, and they were more disposed to the Master's correction."³⁴

- (c) "It would be better, far better, that our converts should make many mistakes, and fall into many errors, and commit many offences, than that their sense of responsibility should be undermined."³⁵
- (d) "Slavery is not the best training for liberty. It is only by exercise that powers grow. To do things for people does not train them to do them for themselves. We are learning more and more in things educational that the first duty of the teacher is not to solve all difficulties for the pupil, and to present him with the ready-made answer, but to awaken a spirit, to teach the pupil to realise his own powers, by setting before him difficulties, and showing him how to approach and overcome them. The work of the missionary is education in this sense: it is the use of means to reveal to his converts a spiritual power which they actually possess and of which they are dimly conscious. As the converts exercise that power, as they yield themselves to the indwelling Spirit, they discover the greatness of the power and the grace of the Spirit, and in so doing they reveal it to their teacher."³⁶

d. Leave.

(1) Examples.

- (a) Moses left Joshua (Dt 34:5-9)
- (b) Elijah left Elisha (2 Ki 2:9-12).
- (c) Jesus left his disciples (Jn 17:18; Ac 1:9).
- (d) Paul left Timothy (1 Th 3:2; 2 Ti 4:6).

(2) As you leave your disciples, send them out with a challenge.

- (a) Moses charged Israel (Dt 31:6) and Joshua (Dt 31:7-8).
- (b) Yahweh charged Joshua (Jos 1:2, 6-9).
- (c) Joshua charged Israel ([]).
- (d) Jesus charged the apostles (Mt 28:19-20; Jn 17:18; 20:21; Ac 1:8).
- (e) Paul charged Timothy ([]).

(3) Quotes.

- (a) "Want of faith has made us fear and distrust native independence. We have imagined ourselves to be, and we have acted so as to become, indispensable. In everything we have taught our converts to turn to us, to accept our guidance. We have asked nothing from them but obedience. We have educated our converts to put us in the place of Christ. We believe that it is the Holy Spirit of Christ which inspires and guides us: we cannot believe that the same Spirit will guide and inspire them. We believe that the Holy Spirit has taught us and is teaching us true conceptions of morality, doctrine, ritual: we cannot believe that the same Spirit will teach them."³⁷

³⁴ R. E. Coleman, *The Master Plan of Evangelism*, 96.

³⁵ R. Allen, *Missionary Methods: St. Paul's or Ours?*, 113.

³⁶ R. Allen, *Missionary Methods: St. Paul's or Ours?*, 114.

³⁷ R. Allen, *Missionary Methods: St. Paul's or Ours?*, 112.

- (b) “It is crucial that those engaging in the work of evangelism have personal supervision and guidance until such time as they are mature enough to carry on alone. ...All too many times one has been boring to the place of service only to be discharged with no further training or inspiration. The result is that the activity come localised in a feverish round of excitement. There is no growth. The potential ability resident in the worker is not developed, and before long a promising leader is spoiled for want of supervision. Success is lost on the eve of victory. What once looked so good eventually becomes a stumbling stone to the best. Undoubtedly much of our effort for the Kingdom is dissipated for this reason. We fail, not because we do not try to do something, but because we let our little efforts become an excuse for not doing more. The result is that we lose by default the advantage of years of hard work and sacrifice. ...Disciples must be brought to maturity.”³⁸
- (c) Be exporters of trained people, not hoarders of trained people.³⁹

12. The Needs of Disciples. Disciples need:

- a. Prayer (Jn 17:9).
- b. Focused attention.
- c. Their feet washed (Jn 13:14-15).
- d. Strengthening and encouragement (Ac 14:21-22; 18:23).
- e. Exhortation and encouragement (1 Th 2:11; 1 Ti 4:11-16).
- f. Freedom (Ac 15:10).
- g. Periods of rest (Mk 6:31).
- h. Protection (Jn 17:12).
- i. Persuasion.
 - (1) “[Paul] never sought to enforce their obedience by decree; he always strove to win their heartfelt approval and their intelligent co-operation. He never proceeded by command, but always by persuasion. He never did things for them, he always left them to do things for themselves. He set them an example according to the mind of Christ, and he was persuaded that the Spirit of Christ in them would teach them to approve that example and inspire them to follow it.”⁴⁰

13. The Goal of Disciple-Making: Multiplication.

- a. Examples.
 - (1) Jesus multiplied disciples (Mt 10:5; 28:19-20; Lk 10:1).
 - (2) The apostles multiplied disciples (Ac 6:1-2, 7; 1 Ti 1:18; 6:20).
 - (3) Those disciples were expected to multiply disciples (2 Ti 2:2).
- b. Quotes.
 - (1) “Men were his method. It all started by Jesus calling a few men to follow him. This revealed immediately the direction his evangelistic strategy would take. His concern was not with programs to reach the multitudes, but with men whom the multitudes would follow. Remarkable as it may seem, Jesus started to gather these

³⁸ R. E. Coleman, *The Master Plan of Evangelism*, 98.

³⁹ C. Marshall and T. Payne, *The Trellis and the Vine*, 25.

⁴⁰ R. Allen, *Missionary Methods: St. Paul's or Ours?*, 117.

- men before he ever organised an evangelistic campaign or even preached a sermon in public. Men were to be his method of winning the world to God.”⁴¹
- (2) “Jesus was not trying to impress the crowd, but to usher in a kingdom. This meant that he needed people who could lead the multitudes. What good would it have been for his ultimate objective to arouse the masses to follow him if these people had no subsequent supervision or instruction in the Way?”⁴²
 - (3) “...[B]efore the world could ever be permanently helped, people would have to be raised up who could lead the multitudes in the things of God.”⁴³
 - (4) “The goal of all Christian ministry, in all its forms, is disciple-making.”⁴⁴
 - (5) “You haven’t truly made a disciple until they in turn make a disciple.”⁴⁵
 - (6) “I have worked with hundreds of ministries seeking to start a movement of reproduction, and in my experience the hardest part is seeing that first generation of disciples reproduce.”⁴⁶
 - (7) “Our objective here is to send back into the harvest field reproducing disciples who ultimately can bear more spiritual children, grandchildren, and great grandchildren.”⁴⁷
 - (8) “Can you imagine going to heaven and having tens of thousands behind you because of your faithful discipling of a few who in turn disciplined a few, resulting in an ever-growing movement of multiplication?”⁴⁸

⁴¹ R. E. Coleman, *The Master Plan of Evangelism*, 21.

⁴² R. E. Coleman, *The Master Plan of Evangelism*, 30-31.

⁴³ R. E. Coleman, *The Master Plan of Evangelism*, 31.

⁴⁴ C. Marshall and T. Payne, *The Trellis and the Vine*, 153.

⁴⁵ D. Spader, “Disciple-Making Metrics,” 10.

⁴⁶ D. Spader, “Disciple-Making Metrics,” 27.

⁴⁷ D. Spader, “Disciple-Making Metrics,” 32.

⁴⁸ D. Spader, “Disciple-Making Metrics,” 33.

Bibliography

Bonhoeffer, D. *Life Together*.

Bruce, A. B. *The Training of the Twelve*.

Coleman, Robert E. *The Master Plan of Evangelism*. Grand Rapids: Revell, 2010.

Eims, Leroy. *The Lost Art of Disciple Making*. Grand Rapids: Zondervan, 1978.

Gallaty, Robby. *Growing Up: How to Be a Disciple Who Makes Disciples*. 2013.

Marshall, Colin, and Tony Payne. *The Trellis and the Vine: The Ministry Mind-Shift that Changes Everything*. 2013.

Marshall, Colin. *Passing the Baton: A Handbook for Ministry Apprenticeship*. 2017.

Schaeffer, Edith. *L'Abri*. New expanded ed. 1992.

Thomas, Scott, and Tom Wood. *Gospel Coach: Shepherding Leaders to Glorify God*. 2012.

Websites

Becoming 5ive (<https://church-multiplication.com>).

Becoming 5ive, “Disciple Maker Assessment” (http://church-multiplication.com/disciplemaker/?ck_subscriber_id=768887463).

Discipleship.org, “Free eBooks” (https://discipleship.org/ebooks/?ck_subscriber_id=768887463).

Ministry Training Strategy (<https://mts.com.au>).

Podcasts

The Disciple Maker’s Podcast (https://discipleship.org/podcast/?ck_subscriber_id=768887463).

Making Disciples with Robert Gallaty (<https://podcasts.apple.com/us/podcast/making-disciples-with-roby-gallaty/id1379005934>).