

REVITALIZING CHURCHES

“It is a sin to be good if God has called us to be great.” – Thom S. Rainer

I. The _____ of a Local Church

A. _____

B. _____

C. _____

D. _____

E. _____

F. _____

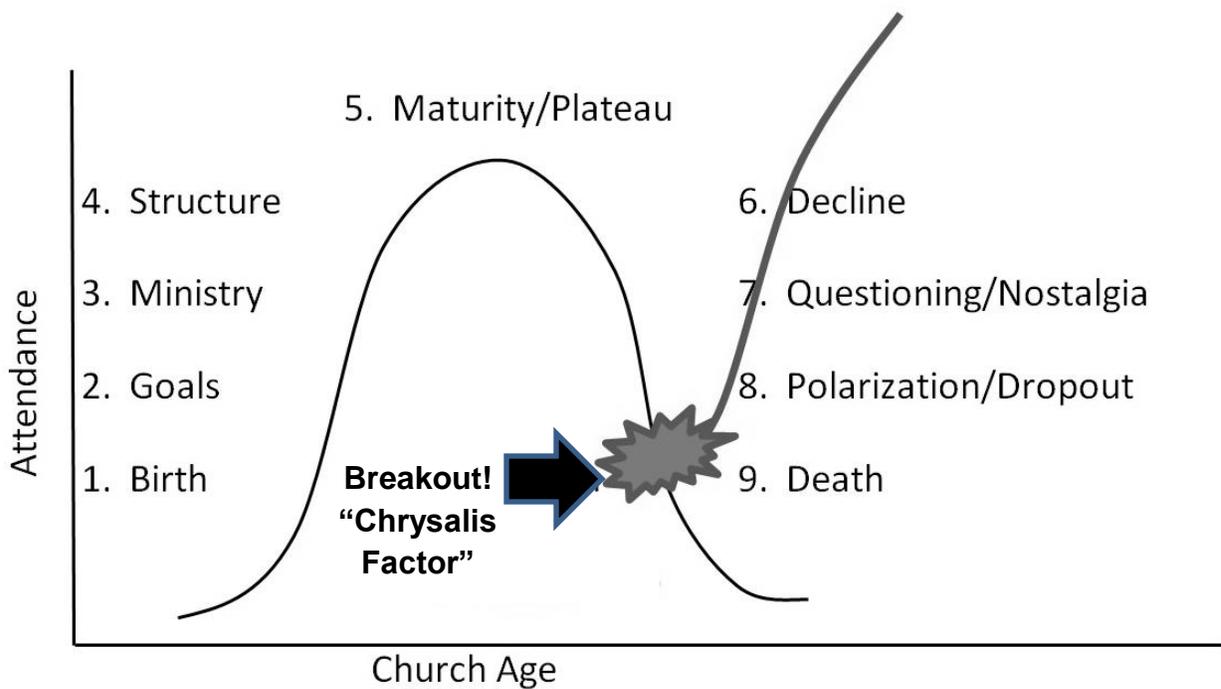
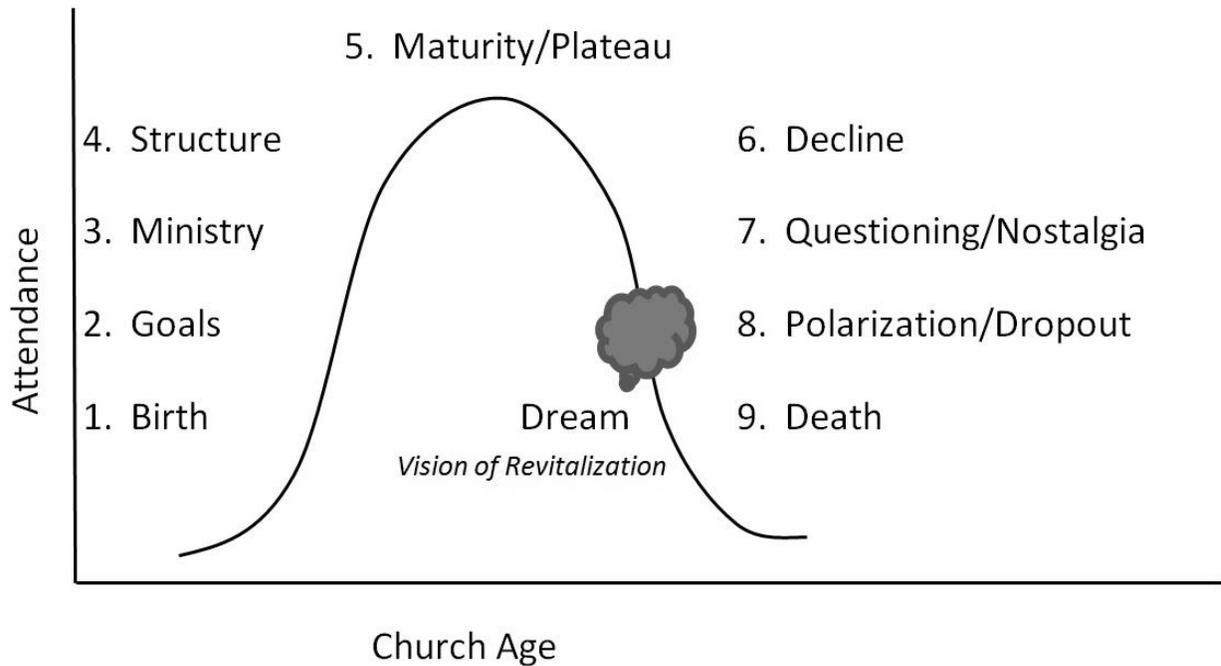
G. _____

H. _____

I. _____

“An unhealthy IPHC church is one that fits one or more of the following criteria: Self-serving, ingrown, lacking love for Christ and love for others, limited commitment to prayer, has an unteachable pastor, congregation believes they have received all that Christ has for them, and/or Spiritual gifts are not known or experienced” – Dr. Lou Shirey, Interviewed. May 27, 2015.

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II. Leadership of Church Revitalization:

A. _____

1. Three Basic Pastoral Leadership Styles:

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

(aka Transformational Leader)

2. Responsibilities of a Church Revitalizer:

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

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3. Two Qualifications of a Church Revitalizer:

1. _____

2. _____

- To study?
- To be hated?
- To be misunderstood?
- To be fired?
- To lose friends?
- To not fight back?
- To sacrifice?

“There are a number of NCIPHC churches who want change but only on their terms; churches whose demographics have changed and are truly declining/dying; churches who, because of their size and finances, cannot offer sufficient financial compensation to secure a progressive innovative pastoral situation to enable them to climb out of the rut” - Bishop Danny Nelson, Interview June 2, 2015.

4. Four Essential Values:

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

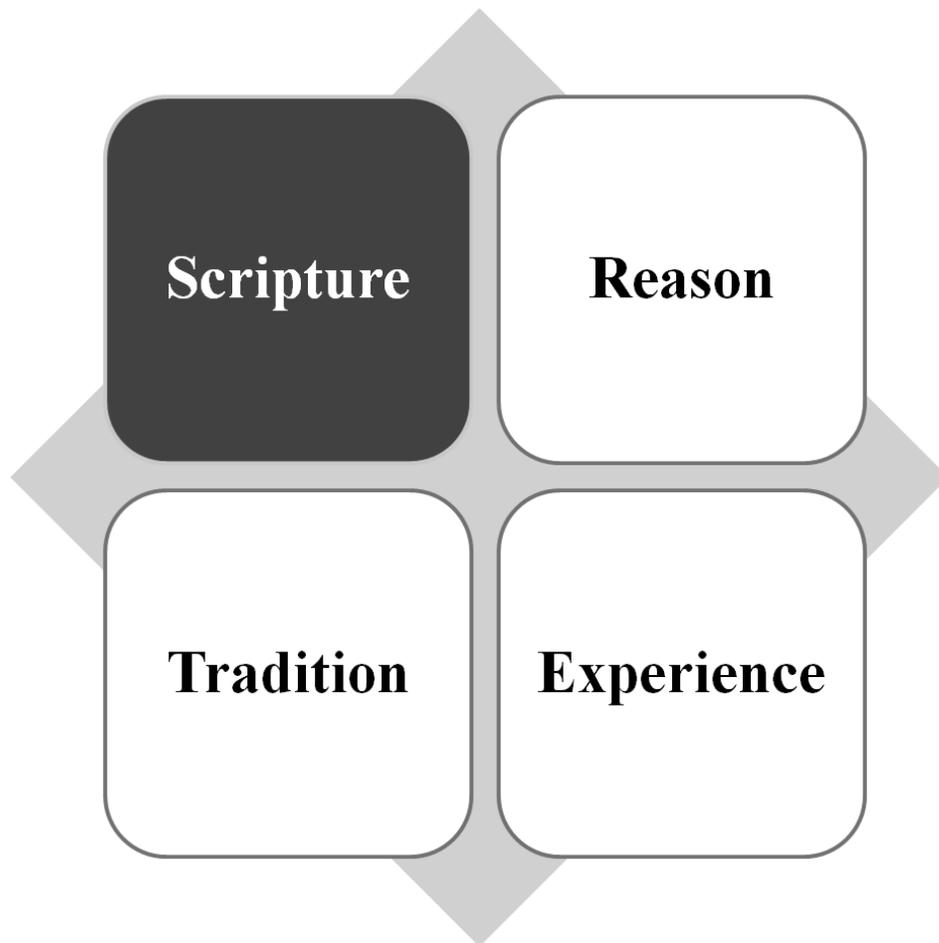
4. _____

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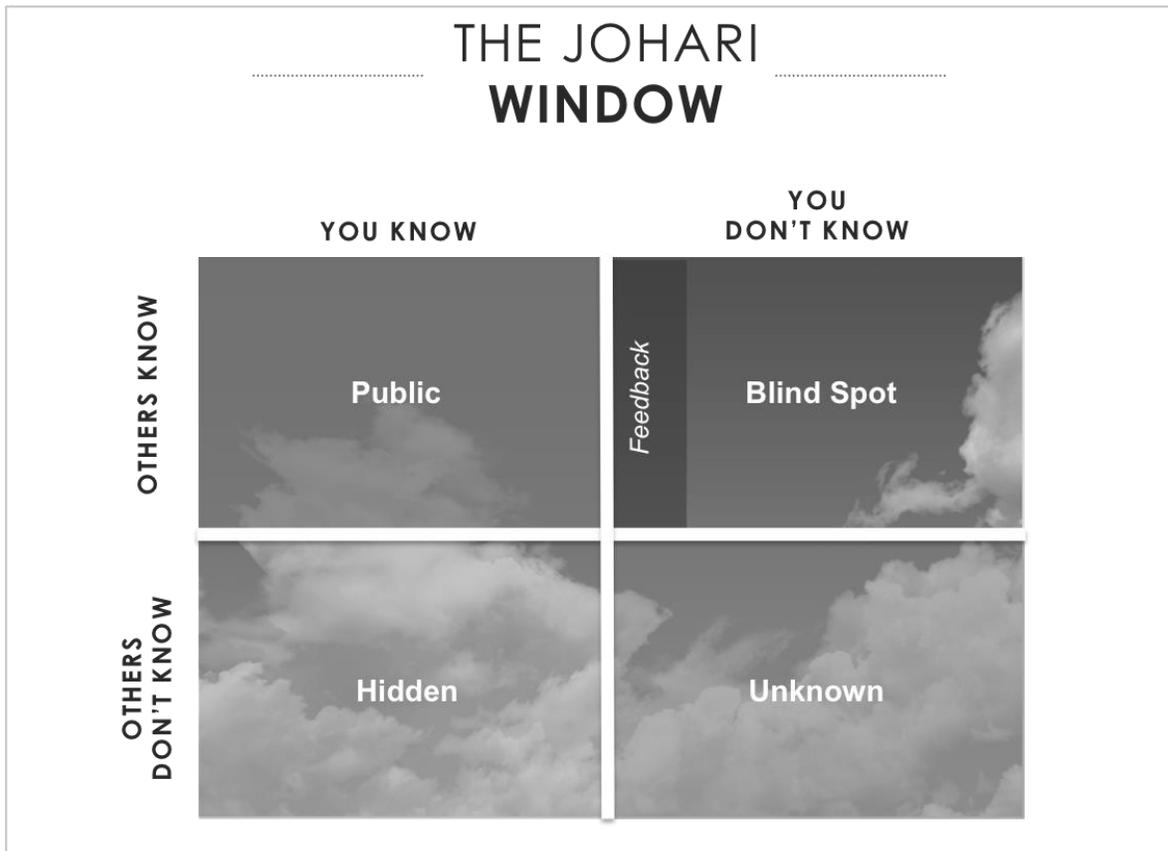
5. Importance of a Christian Worldview for a Church Revitalization Pastor:

1. Helps _____ Truth
2. Helps _____ Truth

Wesleyan Quadrilateral



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"Although most people own a Bible and know some of its content, our research found that most Americans have little idea how to integrate core biblical principles to form a unified and meaningful response to the challenges and opportunities of life." – George Barna

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6. Skills of a Revitalizer:

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

7. Components of a Church Revitalizer's Strategy:

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

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8. Eight Keys to a Church Revitalizer's Leadership¹:

- a. _____
- b. _____
- c. _____
- d. _____
- e. _____
- f. _____
- g. _____
- h. _____

¹ Thom S. Rainer, Breakout Churches. (53-67).

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B. Administrative Church Council

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
 - a. _____
 - b. _____
 - c. _____

Pastor appoints and chairs nominating committee. Steers the committee away from nominating a “Tribal Chief” or “Clergy Killer” and guides toward equal congregational representation.

C. Church Ministries Cabinet

Pastor appoints ministry leaders and each ministry leader is a member of the church ministries cabinet. Each year the ministry leader is asked to complete an evaluation of the ministry and indicates whether he or she wishes to continue as the leader of the ministry.

- a. Leads Individual Ministry
- b. Contributes to Team Ministry

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III. The Journey toward Revitalization

(aka - The ABC's of Breakout Leadership)²

Awareness – Leadership and key persons become aware that the church is not nearly all God intended it to be. At this stage it is common for church leaders to seek some type of outside perspective, such as attending a conference, zealously reading about issues related to the church, or hiring outside consultants. There is a keen desire to learn and improve.

Belief – The leadership confronts the brutal facts of the church's reality. This stage is often a wake-up call to make necessary changes. The leaders do not despair over the needed changes, but instead have a strong belief that God can use them to make a less-than-desirable situation good.

Crisis – Once change has begun, a crisis takes place in the heart of the leader, in the members of the church, or even in the attitudes of the members toward the leader. This often painful stage is the time when many pastors leave.

² Thom S. Rainer, Breakout Churches. (72).

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IV. Thriving Churches in the 21st Century

A. Ten Life-Giving Systems of the Local Church:³

1. _____

Three essential life-giving systems that must be in the life of the pastor to generate spiritual energy:

a. _____

b. _____

c. _____

³ Gary L. McIntosh & R. Daniel Reeves. Thriving Churches in the Twenty-First Century. (45).

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2. _____

a. Four steps to form and nurture an intercession team:

Step One - Find one or two people with a burden for prayer and are able to gather others with a similar burden.

Step Two - Encourage the first person you identify to find a friend with a burden for prayer.

Step Three - Develop a prayer strategy.

Step Four - Begin forming specialty teams.

b. Areas of focus for corporate intercession:

1) _____

2) _____

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3. _____

Three types of Spiritual Disciplines:⁴

a. _____.

- 1) Meditation.
- 2) Prayer.
- 3) Fasting.
- 4) Study.

b. _____.

- 1) Simplicity.
- 2) Solitude.
- 3) Submission.
- 4) Service.

c. _____.

- 1) Confession.
- 2) Worship.
- 3) Guidance.
- 4) Celebration.

⁴ Richard J. Foster. Celebration of Discipline.

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4. _____

Four Essential Types of Mentoring:

a. _____.

b. _____.

c. _____.

d. _____.

5. _____

“Team ministry occurs when people doing ministry together develop a vision and carry out plans they’ve had part in conceptualizing.”

6. _____

a. _____ (Events).

b. _____ (Relationships).

c. _____ (Loss).

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7. _____

Three Outreach Skills:

- a. Meeting and Establishing Outside Relationships.
- b. Identifying Receptive People and Meeting Needs.
- c. Connecting Resources.

Four Common Outreach Errors:

- a. Process – Lack of Follow-Up.
- b. People – Lack of Participators.
- c. Attitude – Lack of authenticity.
- d. Balance – Front, Side, and Back Door.

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8. _____

Three Proven Phases of Planning:

- a. _____
- b. _____
- c. _____

Four Basics for Determining Direction:

- a. _____
- b. _____
- c. _____
- d. _____

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9. _____

“The value of structure is that it can channel the right resources to the right place at the right time to generate the right results.”

10. _____

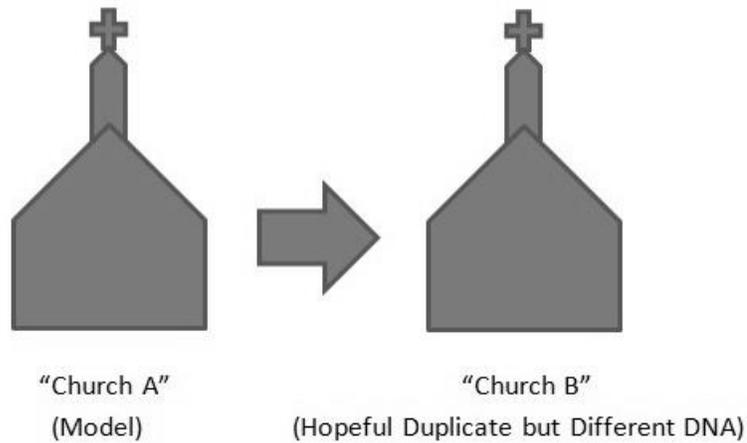
Three Key Areas of Change
Must Be Anticipated:

- a. Increased _____
- b. Increased _____
- c. Increased _____

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V. Church Health and Growth

1. Models (Advantages and Disadvantages)



2. Church Health Principles

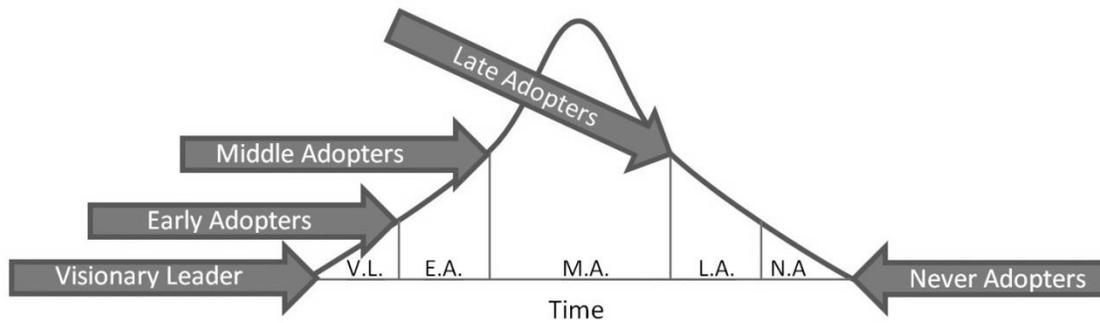
Eight Essential Qualities of Healthy Churches:

1. *Empowering* leadership.
2. *Gift-based* ministry.
3. *Passionate* spirituality.
4. *Effective* structures.
5. *Inspiring* worship service.
6. *Holistic* small groups.
7. *Need-oriented* evangelism.
8. *Loving* relationships.

From Natural Church Development by Christian A. Schwarz

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3. Change and Adopters



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NOTES: