

WEEK FOUR VIDEO NOTES

- 1) *Church Planting Models, Part I*
 - a) Independent Pioneer Model
 - i) Church is started in a place not previously evangelized
 - ii) Church is started by a planter that does not have institutional support
 - (1) Mother church
 - (2) Denomination
 - iii) Once the church is planted, the pioneer looks for a new place to plant a church
 - iv) Advantages
 - (1) The pioneer spirit of the planter is contagious and motivates the group to face challenges
 - (2) There is a great loyalty to the church planter/founder and people share his enthusiasm as well as his sacrifice
 - (3) There are many opportunities for leadership and service
 - (4) The pioneer has a great deal of freedom to make decisions because there is no one in authority over him
 - v) Disadvantages
 - (1) Because there is no authority over the church planter and no accountability, he lacks advice that could help him prevent making mistakes
 - (2) The family relationships of the church planter may be strained because he ends up working long hours without external support
 - (3) Frequently there is a lack of adequate financial resources
 - (4) The church planter may become proud and try to maintain control over the members
 - (5) The lack of support for the church planter can result in discouragement and eventually his abandoning the church plant
 - b) Mother-Daughter Church Model
 - i) Most commonly used method to plant churches
 - ii) Mother church sends families and leaders to a new place and provides them with economic resources and support
 - iii) Very successful model
 - iv) Advantages
 - (1) The members of the initial group starting the church share the same ministerial philosophy of the mother church
 - (2) There are enough resources from the mother church for the daughter church to get started
 - (3) The mother church is forced to develop new leaders
 - (4) The mother church provides continuous support and supervision to the church planter
 - (5) They can achieve more in less time because they have the necessary resources

- (6) The church plant immediately acquires visibility and stability in the community
- v) Disadvantages
 - (1) It takes much
 - (a) Planning
 - (b) Preparation
 - (c) Sacrifice
 - (2) It is possible to depend too much on the mother church
 - (3) The church plant can try to be too much like the mother church and not develop its own identity and ministry
 - (4) It can cause difficulties in the mother church due to the loss of the members who are sent to the daughter church
- c) Colonizing Model
 - i) Advantages
 - (1) This group has a high level of commitment to Christ and to the Great Commission
 - (2) The members of the colonizing group offer their homes to get things started
 - ii) Disadvantages
 - (1) The number of members at the start is very small
 - (2) The physical distance from the mother church makes it hard to have adequate supervision of the church plant
- 2) *Church Planting Models, Part 2*
 - a) Multi-Congregational Model
 - i) An urban church uses the same building at different times for different ethnic groups with their own pastors and autonomous leaders
 - (1) Anglos
 - (2) Hispanics
 - (3) Asians
 - ii) Each group contributes economically to maintain the facilities
 - iii) Advantages
 - (1) Makes sense economically
 - (2) Maximizes the use of the property and facilities
 - (3) Attractive evangelistically
 - (4) Offers options for languages and kinds of worship services
 - (5) Promotes the breaking down of discrimination and racism
 - iv) Disadvantages
 - (1) The frequent use of the building makes it necessary to have strict scheduling of programs, leaving little margin for activities outside the established times
 - (2) If the congregations are not prepared for the challenges of diversity, there can be problems between the different ethnic groups
 - (a) Challenges:
 - (i) Do not have good communication skills
 - (ii) Do not value people over things
 - b) Satellite Model

- i) One single church meeting in several semi-autonomous groups
- ii) Satellites have a close relationship with the mother church
- iii) Satellites have a great deal of freedom
- iv) Advantages
 - (1) Combines the characteristics of large churches and cell groups
 - (2) Provide opportunities for seminary students to get experience evangelizing and teaching
 - (3) Widespread:
 - (a) Reproduction
 - (b) Reach
 - (c) Growth
- v) Disadvantages
 - (1) Use of different properties can mean an increase in expenses
 - (2) Roles of the mother church and the satellites may get confused
 - (3) Define the roles of both to avoid:
 - (a) Discrepancies
 - (b) Overlap
- c) Missionary Model
 - i) Most familiar to North American evangelicals
 - ii) Missionary pastor starts a church plant with the support of the churches centralized in the missionary agency
 - iii) Pastor resigns and leaves a leader in charge after:
 - (1) Church is formed and established
 - (2) Doctrine established
 - (3) Leadership established
 - (4) Finances established
 - iv) Advantages
 - (1) Works well in pioneer situations
 - (2) Missionary pastor who is sent generally has a good deal of experience
 - (3) The pastor and his family have solid financial support
 - (4) Economic support for the church plant allows them to build a sanctuary quicker
 - v) Disadvantages
 - (1) The church plant tends to depend a great deal on the missionary agency's resources or the churches that send the pastor
 - (2) The missionary pastor usually has to be absent from the work in order to report back to the sending churches and to raise additional financial support
 - (3) On some occasions the church becomes dependent on the agency and fails to become responsible for its own finances
 - (4) It is hard to make a successful transition from an initial missionary pastor to a permanent local pastor
- 3) *Church Planting Models, Part 3*
 - a) Denominational Model

- i) Association kind of model
- ii) Occurs when many churches unite in a covenant to start churches:
 - (1) Uniting resources
 - (2) Sharing their experiences
 - (3) Do studies
 - (4) Select areas
 - (5) Set goals
- iii) Advantages
 - (1) Financial resources available
 - (2) Financial burdens shared
 - (3) Effective administration
 - (4) Wide network of people and ideas available
- iv) Disadvantages
 - (1) Can leave little room for:
 - (a) Initiative
 - (b) Participation
 - (2) Church planter can feel limited to work with the program established by the denomination
 - (3) Can create “parochialism” if leaders lose sight of the needs of other regions
- b) Cellular Model
 - i) Way of organizing a church using small groups and meetings in homes as the central axis of the church’s work
 - ii) Anticipates the multiplication of cells and leaders
 - iii) Advantages
 - (1) Promotes the development of leaders
 - (2) Creates a friendly environment for non-believers
 - (3) Provides opportunities for more direct interaction
 - iv) Disadvantages
 - (1) If the leadership is not dynamic, it tends to kill the church or the church becomes stagnant
 - (2) It requires a large enough number of leaders to develop the model
 - (3) Can create resistance to multiplication because of the comfort factor:
 - (a) People bond with others in their group
 - (b) No new groups are formed
- c) Connections Model
 - i) The seed of the church plant is in the walk of the church planter with spouse and family
 - ii) Church planter invites others to join in the reproductive walking with God in a mutually supporting environment
 - iii) Church planter creates groups of those supporting the walking with God
 - iv) Worship gathering that supports the walking with God is created
 - v) Church is built

- vi) Advantages
 - (1) Participants spiritual walk is dramatically strengthened
 - (2) Appropriate for bi-vocational church planters
 - (3) Church planter's family is very active in the church plant
 - (4) Church plant starting in the home fuels the entire church plant
 - (5) Obstacles faced with a smaller number of participants prepare the church for leading larger numbers of reproducible leaders
 - (6) Can be easily integrated in to most other approaches
- vii) Disadvantages
 - (1) Approach is not very programmatic
 - (2) Approach though simple is not necessarily easy to obtain
 - (3) Approach does not work well if the church planter's spouse and family are not on board in participating in walking with God
 - (4) Sometimes this approach avoids the practice of evangelism because of the intense focus of developing strong habits
- d) Reflection
 - i) Which of the church planting models are you most familiar with
 - ii) Which of the church planting models are you using in the church you are presently planting or will you use
 - iii) How can you maximize the advantages of that model
 - iv) How can you compensate for the disadvantages of that model
- e) 3 Important Ingredients of Church Planting
 - i) Accountability
 - (1) Church planter will have more success when knows he has to report to others
 - (2) Report turned into:
 - (a) Work team
 - (b) Supervisor
 - (c) Advisor who is supporting the church planter in his work
 - ii) Mentor
 - (1) Church planter will be much more successful if he is accompanied by a person who can give:
 - (a) Emotional support
 - (b) Spiritual support
 - (c) Concerned about him and his work
 - (2) Frequency of visits should not be any less than once a month
 - iii) External or Structural Support
 - (1) Advantage over those that work alone:
 - (a) Recognition
 - (b) Nurture
 - (c) Interest
 - (2) Does not refer to economic support