## How To Give Away Your Faith

**HANDOUT #2** 

## Understanding Conversion And Telling Your Story Handout #2

Introduction: We live in a time in Church history when there is considerable
confusion & controversy over the nature of man in his unsaved state and
God works in the hearts of the lost to salvation. Many who come from a
strong Calvinistic or Reformed background will reason, "If the elect will be
saved no matter what, why work so hard to reach them?" Those of this persuasion
believe that man has ability in himself to freely respond to the good news of
the gospel unless he is elected by God to do so—thus, their doctrine that is
commonly referred to as the doctrine sovereign election. Those who do not agree
with John Calvin's (1509–1564) perspective on "sovereign election" believe that
his teachings remove the sense of to evangelize the lost. In fact, most
non-Calvinists reason that if God Almighty has already unconditionally elected
individuals for salvation, such an outlook may diminish a Christian's for
sharing the gospel. However, those who identify as Calvinists would assert that
God ordains both the ends and the means, and that every Christian is
commanded to share God's plan of salvation. Most Calvinists would concede
that, apart from glorifying God through obedience in proclaiming the message,
the majority of individuals and will not respond—because they are
not among the elect that God chose before He created them to be
At the other end of the spectrum are those who as Arminian in their
theology, generally holding to the teachings first articulated by Jacobus Arminius
(1560–1609). While there are gradations within Arminian theology, in its
form, adherents would affirm that although all people are affected by the,
they canfreely choose for or against Christ on their own—apart from being
"elected" or chosen by God ahead of time.
or cheesen by continuous by time.
A true Arminian typically teaches that even a believer can fall away from
the faith and salvation if he willfully turns away from Christ. In contrast,
Calvinists often criticize the Arminian persuasion for underestimating the
of human depravity, which they argue leads to a more man-centered evangelism
relying on human persuasion or even human manipulation, rather than on a
dependence on the Holy Spirit's work. Despite these theological differences, both
traditions engage in personal evangelism, but with emphases: Arminians
highlight human responsibility and free will, whereas Calvinists stress
absolute sovereignty in salvation. I hope in the course of our study that
we will find a biblical balance in how we think and in how we

the Calvinist vs. Arminian debate concerning the doctrine of salvation, as we focus on how each perspective—whether positively or negatively—affects the practice of personal evangelism. The topic of salvation often generates confusion and controversy, especially regarding doctrines such as Total Depravity, Unconditional Election, Limited Atonement, Irresistible Grace, and Perseverance of the Saints. These five doctrines are usually summarized by the acronym TULIP. Please be assured that both Arminians and Calvinists believe in the same simple plan of salvation. However, the five teaching of TULIP are foundational for understanding God's sovereignty, human responsibility, salvation and the nature of grace and faith. These issues are only for pastors and theologians because our understanding of them deeply influences we perceive the character of God, the of Christ, and our personal assurance of salvation.
Tonight, however, we will specifically on what is necessary to become a Christian, so that when we write our personal testimonies, these essential truths will be clearly reflected in our presentations.
I. To Become A Christian One Must Be About Christ
A. One must be convinced on the  (Acts 2:23; 1 Peter 3:18)
B. One must be convinced of the  (Acts 2:24-32; 1 Corinthians 15:1-3)
II. To Become A Christian One Must Be By Christ
A. Conviction is not simply (Exodus 9:27-35).
B. Conviction is not simply (Hebrews 12:16-17; Mark 10:17-22).
C. Conviction is (Luke 18:10-14).
III. To Become A Christian One Must Be To Christ
A. Conversion will show itself in your (2 Cor. 5:17; Mt. 7:21-23).
B. Conversion will show itself in your (Matt. 10:32-33; 12:34).

## "How To Tell Your Own Story"

Sharing our testimony is one way of finding common ground with the non-believer. As you tell your story, divide it into three parts:

I. Your Life Before You Received Christ (Acts 26:4-11)
A did your life revolve around?
B did you look for security, happiness and peace of mind?
II. The Process Leading Up To Your Receiving Christ (Acts 26:12-15)
A. When did you first hear and the gospel?
B. What led to your to receive Christ?
C. How did that decision transpire?
III. The Difference Christ Has Made In Your Life (Acts 26:16-23)
A. What do you see in your life (attitudes, actions and problems)?
B. Use examples.
C. What does Jesus Christ mean to you?
IV. Some Important Reminders
A. Negatively
1. Don't be on how you became a Christian.
2. Don't promise all your will go away if you end up receiving Christ.
3. Don't the importance of your testimony.
4. Don't use terminology that is
5. Write it out to as you would it.

B. Positively
1. You want to be listened to, so be
2. You want to be understood, so be
3. You want the moment of your new birth to be clear, so be
4. You want your testimony to be used, so be
5. You want your testimony to be and
Assignment: Using the Apostle Paul as an example use the format above to tell you story. Write it out and prepare to give it in three minutes or less. In addition attempt to invite five people to church & memorize John 15:16.
GUIDELINES FOR SHARING MY TESTIMONY ON A WEDNESDAY NIGHT
Name
☐ I am a member of Community Bible Church.
☐ I have written my testimony using the before, how and after format.
☐ I have written my testimony as if I were speaking to one single person.
$\Box$ I have read the written portion out loud & it is 3 minutes or less.
My signature