

Maize Plant Discipleship

Module 4

Dynamics of Commissioning

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Using this handbook

This module explores God's commissioning of the Messianic Community, in four inter-related studies:

Studies

1. The **Commissioning** of Messianic Community
2. The **Strategies** of Messianic Community
3. The **Structures** of Messianic Community
4. The **Expansion** of Messianic Community

Maize Plant Discipleship handbooks facilitate reflective learning and group discussions, based on scripture readings and topical studies. They rely simply upon facilitators willing to co-ordinate small groups of learners.

Comprehensive guidelines on appropriately facilitating study groups and discussions are incorporated in the *Maize Plant Discipleship Facilitators Handbook*—available from the same source as this handbook, or via the Internet.

Websites

- <http://maizeplantdiscipleship.wordpress.com/>
- <http://johnbrc.github.io/MPD-Distribution/>

Syllabus

The Maize Plant Discipleship Syllabus incorporates a Facilitators Handbook and 16 modular Handbooks, themed to symbolically reflect the maize plant metaphor, by referring to the imagery of soil, roots, growth, sunlight and rainfall.

Modules

1. The Eternal Purpose of God
2. Dynamics of Vocation, The Nations
3. Dynamics of Vocation, The Jews
4. **Dynamics of Commissioning**
5. Dynamics of Body Membership
6. Dynamics of Revival
7. Dynamics of Truth
8. Dynamics of Intercession
9. Dynamics of Cultural Transformation
10. Disciplines of Spiritual Maturity
11. Disciplines of Running the Race
12. Disciplines of Pressing Towards our Vocation
13. Disciplines of Economic Faithfulness
14. Disciplines of Messianic Leadership
15. Disciplines of Living By Faith
16. Disciplines of Overcoming

The Commissioning of Messianic Community

Synopsis

The Messianic Covenant Community has been commissioned to work alongside the Messiah in his mission

Topics in this study

1. Military commissioning
2. God's commissioning
3. Commissioned as disciples

T Terms used in this study

Commission To charge with responsibility for a task or duty, as when a military officer is given a specific rank and responsibility, e.g. *he was commissioned after attending the training academy*

To grant authority to undertake a task or function, as when an architect is authorised to build something, e.g. *the architect was commissioned to manage the project*

S Scripture

Read these passages aloud; memorise the **bold** passages.

- Numbers 27:23
- Matthew 22:14
- **1 Corinthians 9:17**
- 2 Corinthians 2:17
- Galatians 1:1
- Colossians 1:25



T1 Military commissioning

This topic examines the experiences of a military soldier, in order to enlarge our understanding of what it means to be *commissioned*. It highlights three principal stages of becoming a soldier: calling, training and commissioning.

Calling

A soldier's life starts when they perceive a *calling* to a life of military service. A calling is an awareness that a particular occupation represents a desirable, compelling, or appropriate vocation to pursue. There may be many reasons why someone enlists in an army, but at some point they sense a calling towards it.

Training

A soldier's calling is tested with a period of intensive, *basic training*, which potentially equips them for a lifestyle of military service.

Trainee soldiers experience trials and hardships intended to test their discipline, teamwork, communication, competence, obedience, initiative, determination, loyalty and resolve. During this time, each individual's capabilities and characteristics are either affirmed, enhanced or exposed as inadequate. At the end of this period, training officers assess whether each soldier has satisfactorily completed basic training.

Failure means that a soldier will be required to undergo basic training again, until they pass satisfactorily—or they leave military service altogether.

Success means a soldier is equipped and authorised for *active service*: capable, ready and trusted to fulfil their duties, which include general soldiering *and* personal vocational duties—such as those of infantry, driver, engineer, medic, officer, chef and so on.

Commissioning

A soldier's commissioning represents the beginning of their *active service*, as a member of a specific regiment of the army. Historically, soldiers are commissioned ceremonially by the national sovereign—the King or Queen—providing a vivid illustration of the calling to “serve the crown,” as a loyal subject.

Once commissioned, soldiers continue to lead highly disciplined lives and to experience demanding trials and tests. However, there are significant differences to the training phase. Failure is no longer an option. Instead, the entire military apparatus upholds and supports commissioned soldiers in their work, providing every opportunity for success. Furthermore, significant achievements are typically rewarded by receiving enhanced or additional responsibilities.

Discuss Topic 1: Military commissioning

- How do the demands of military soldiering differ from the challenges of civilian life?
- How helpful is the metaphor of soldiering in your cultural context? In your own life?

T2 God's commissioning

This topic explores the origins of the word *mission* and its connection with *commissioning*, in order to understand how the messianic, new covenant community is united with God's mission.

The sending of God

The English word, *mission*¹ was originally used exclusively to refer to God's active sending of himself, into the world, to restore it from the effects of human wickedness, idolatry, chaos, spiritual darkness, oppression, injustice and evil.² This is seen in three particular ways.

The Old Testament reveals God's glorious Presence most vividly as a pillar of cloud and fire during the exodus from Egypt, within the Tabernacle of Meeting, above the Ark of the Covenant and at Solomon's dedication of the temple.³

The New Testament reveals the Messiah, Jesus as *Lamb of God, apostle, high priest*⁴ and *the radiance of the (Shekinah) glory, the very expression of God's essence...the visible image of the invisible God*⁵—in every way Jesus the Messiah reflects the reality that God the Father is a missional god.

¹From Latin *missio*, meaning *sending*

²*Missio Dei*—an increasingly widespread theological concept; closely equivalent with *God's eternal purpose* (Module 1).

³The Hebrew word, *Shekinah* refers to the “Glorious Presence of God Dwelling Amongst His People”—see Exodus 13:17–14:29; Exodus 40; 2 Chronicles 7; also Luke 2:9, Hebrews 1:3; 1 John 1:14, 2 Peter 1:17; Matthew 17:6 etc.

⁴John 1:29; Hebrews 3:1 (4:14–16)

⁵Hebrews 1:1–4; Colossians 1:15,19

The New Testament reveals the Holy Spirit as the *Breath*⁶ of the Messiah, sent by the Messiah, as the Messiah was sent by the Father, the Holy Spirit empowers and *sends* the Messianic Community, anointing it to do the works of God.⁷ and to become his living temple.⁸

The sending of God's people

Having begun with God's *sending* of himself, mission is enlarged through the biblical covenants, as God's people are united with God and his sending of himself into the world, to restore it.

Commission *co* means joining, uniting or sharing, hence, *commission*: to join, or unite with a particular mission. The covenant community is *commissioned* by God: united with him in his mission to reconcile and restore creation to himself, through the Messiah. This commissioning begins with the covenant community of Israel and is renewed through the Messiah.

Joining the Messiah's mission

Jesus' mission is the purpose for which he was sent into the world: to represent the Father and to do the works of God, forming and sending disciples, in his name.⁹ He then calls and commissions (sends) his disciples to complete his mission:

As the Father sent me, so I now send you—John 20:21

Messianic commission therefore, refers joining, being united with and sharing in the *mission* of the Messiah: representing the Father, joining him in doing the works of God, forming and sending disciples in his name. In this way, the messianic community is prepared, set apart, blessed, anointed and *sent* towards the world, for the sake of the world, *commissioned* to bless the peoples of the world, in God's name.¹⁰

⁶Hebrew: *ruach*, means breath, or spirit

⁷See John 6:28, 14:12–17 and 16:7–11

⁸1 Corinthians 3:16–17; 1 Peter 2:4–5

⁹John 16:5, for example

¹⁰See Module 1, *The Eternal Purpose of God*.

Discuss Topic 2: God's commissioning

- What is significant about God's sending of himself into the world?
- What does it mean to be sent as the Messiah was sent?

T3 Commissioned as disciples

This topic explores parallels between soldiering and messianic discipleship.

The metaphor of a soldier

The apostle, Paul, uses the metaphor of a soldier to emphasise that disciples of Jesus Christ must endure discipline, hardship and suffering.¹¹

Take your share of the hardships and suffering which you are called to endure as a good, first-class soldier of Jesus Christ. No soldier when in service gets entangled in the enterprises of civilian life; his aim is to satisfy and please the one who enlisted him—*2 Timothy 2:3–4 ABV*

Called to serve

Military commissioning (Topic 1) explored how soldiering begins with discerning a calling to military service. Messianic discipleship similarly begins with a calling. This happens as we personally or corporately discern a calling to serve God's mission, in some way—to serve God's eternal purpose.¹²

Many are called, but few are chosen

Those who hear and respond to a calling to military service are commissioned only after satisfactorily completing basic training. Jesus' words,

¹¹ Modules 10–16 explore the disciplines, hardships and suffering required, as disciples of the Messiah progress in their calling to serve God's eternal purpose.

¹² See modules 1–3, incorporating *The Eternal Purpose of God* and *Dynamics of Vocation*.

*Many are called, but few are chosen*¹³ similarly suggests that hearing the call to serve God's mission is only the start.

Like soldiers, disciples of the Messiah need to learn basic disciplines and specialised skills. Like soldiers, progressing from calling to commissioning requires yielding ourselves fully to the demands of vocational service, in order to become disciplined, skilled, faithful.

The process of *calling, training and commissioning* is therefore how we are prepared for useful service.¹⁴ It is how we become co-workers with the Messiah in his mission. And it is how we become *chosen* by the Messiah: appointed and empowered to work alongside him, gathering a *harvest of faithfulness*,¹⁵ in the power of his Spirit.

Discuss Topic 3: Commissioned as disciples

- What messianic disciplines might be compared to basic military training?
- How might a messianic disciple fail the equivalent of basic training?

Summary: Study 1

This concludes Study 1, *The Commissioning of Messianic Community*, which:

- explored various aspects of soldiering, including calling, training and commissioning;
- explained that *commissioning* essentially means joining together in mission, illustrating how the new-covenant community joins with the Messiah's mission;
- compared military service with messianic discipleship, highlighting similarities relating to obedience, faithfulness, duty and reward.

In summary, the study revealed how:

¹³Matthew 22:1-14

¹⁴2 Timothy 2:20-21

¹⁵Hebrews 12:11

The Messianic Covenant Community has been commissioned to work alongside the Messiah in his mission: as a community of disciples, called, equipped and chosen to serve God's eternal purpose

Discussions: Study 1

1: relating to T1, Military commissioning

- How do the demands of military soldiering differ from the challenges of civilian life?
- How helpful is the metaphor of soldiering in your cultural context? In your own life?

2: relating to T2, God's commissioning

- What is significant about God's sending of himself into the world?
- What does it mean to be sent as the Messiah was sent?

3: relating to T3, Commissioned as disciples

- What messianic disciplines might be compared to basic military training?
- How might a messianic disciple fail the equivalent of basic training?

4: relating to Study 1, as a whole

- How does the *duty* of a commission differ from the *discipline* of basic training?
- Describe the responsibility imparted by the giving and receiving of a commission.

The Strategies of Messianic Community

Synopsis

Scripture reveals a series of five primary strategies empowering the mission of the Messianic community

Topics in this study

1. The strategy of prayer
2. The strategy of reconciliation
3. The strategy of discipleship
4. The strategy of teaching
5. The strategy of sending

T Terms used in this study

Strategy a plan of action or policy designed to achieve a major or overall aim; military operations and movements in a war or battle.

S Scripture

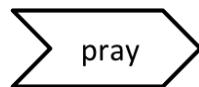
Read these passages aloud; memorise the **bold** passages.

- Matthew 9:35–38
- Mark 16:15–18
- Luke 24:44–49
- John 20:21–23
- **Matthew 28:18–20**
- Acts 26:15–18
- Hebrews 5:11–14



T1 The strategy of prayer

The foundational strategy of messianic mission is prayer.



Strategic prayer

There are many kinds of prayer, much of which is not *strategic*. Strategic prayer is prayer that is a forward-thinking, planned priority, focussed upon a clear purpose.

A plentiful harvest

When Jesus proclaimed the kingdom of God in Israel, he compared a ripe, abundant crop harvest to crowds of distressed and dejected people, who were to him *like sheep without a shepherd*. Then he said to his disciples:

The harvest is indeed plentiful, but the labourers are few. So pray to the Lord of the harvest to force and thrust out labourers into his harvest—Matthew 9:35–38 ABV¹

By speaking of *the Lord of the harvest* Jesus affirms how significant the harvest is to the Lord. Just as a crop of maize is vitally important to the farmer. The harvest belongs to the Lord!

A harvesting problem

Although the harvest is plentiful, Jesus identifies a problem: a shortage of labourers ready and willing to gather it. There is a shortage of trained disciples, ready to be commissioned into service.

How does Jesus teach his disciples to respond to this challenge? Jesus immediately points them towards the most fundamental strategy of mission, instructing them:

Pray to the Lord of the harvest!

Pray to the Lord of the harvest...to force and thrust out labourers into the harvest field!

This is the starting point of strategic mission: focussed prayer that workers—disciples—loyal to Lord of the harvest would be thrust towards wholeheartedly serving God's eternal purpose.

Discuss Topic 1: The strategy of prayer

Use Discussion 1 now, or continue to Topic 2 and use Discussions 1–6 together at the end of this Study

¹Amplified Bible amplifies meaning based on original Hebrew and Greek text

T2 The strategy of reconciliation

The second strategic step of messianic mission is reaching people, in order to encourage reconciliation with God, through the Messiah.



Reconciliation with God

Reaching people implies a holistic process of reconciliation with God and his eternal purpose.² This process of reconciliation incorporates:

- God's forgiveness and cleansing of our wrongdoings;
- Forgiving others for wrongdoings inflicted upon us;
- Deliverance from dominant sinful behaviour;
- Cleansing from spiritual and practical impurity;
- Renunciation of idols and idolatry;
- Establishing a wholehearted devotion to the Messiah
- Inviting the Messiah to rule in our daily lives.

Without experiencing the transformative power of reconciliation with God, through the Messiah, people cannot be liberated to serve him as disciples.

Personal reconciliation

Reaching others with a message of reconciliation challenges our own lifestyle and faithfulness. Failing to exhibit kingdom values and priorities corrupts our personal testimony and that of the Messianic Community as a whole. Before reconciling others, we ourselves must first be fully reconciled and submitted to God.

²Acts 26:17–18

Discuss Topic 2: The strategy of reconciliation

Use Discussion 2 now, or continue to Topic 3 and use Discussions 1–6 together at the end of this Study

T3 The strategy of discipleship

The third strategy is the formation of disciples.



Discipleship is at the heart of messianic community

The forming of disciples is the very heart and centre of messianic community and mission. We are called and commissioned to make people from all nations into disciples, by immersing (baptising) them into the reality of God's life, through the Messiah, by the Spirit.³

Discipleship deals with our hearts

Discipleship deals with something deeper than the mind: our *hearts*—the centre of our being, the seat of our motivation, our willpower, our commitment. Through discipleship, we are challenged to become wholly aligned with God's eternal and vocational purposes and to serve him as our Lord and Master. As these new allegiances and practical priorities are adopted and applied, our heart becomes renewed.

- Unless our hearts are challenged and renewed in this way, we remain mere *religious converts*—engaging in devotional, religious activity, whilst our will, character, allegiances, loyalties and lifestyle remain practically unchanged.
- As we experience a process of formation into disciples of Jesus, we face the challenge of whether to make our whole heart available to God—or to shrink back from the demands of Messianic mission.

³Matthew 28:19–20

- Only as we allow our hearts to be transformed by the Holy Spirit do we begin the life of a disciplined co-worker of the Messiah⁴: one who has been authentically *co-missioned* with him.

Discipleship is the priority

Because discipleship deals with the heart, strategically and practically it should *precede* concentrated biblical teaching (Topic 4), which is for committed disciples who have progressed beyond the elementary teachings.

Discuss Topic 3: The strategy of discipleship

Use Discussion 3 now, or continue to Topic 4 and use Discussions 1–6 together at the end of this Study

T4 The strategy of teaching

The fourth strategy is teaching.



Solid food

Though by this time you ought to be teachers, you need someone to teach you the elementary truths of God's word all over again. You need milk, not solid food! Anyone who lives on milk, being still an infant, is not acquainted with the teaching about righteousness. But solid food is for the mature, who by constant use have trained themselves to distinguish good from evil—Hebrews 5:12–14

The writer of Hebrews talks about *solid food*, or *strong meat*,⁵ as a metaphor for the challenging teaching of God's word. He chastises them

⁴1 Corinthians 3:9

⁵The KJV phrase, *strong meat*, captures well the sense of maturity required to ingest and digest challenging scriptural teaching.

that they should be teaching others by this time, yet instead they still need *milk*—a metaphor for elementary teaching.⁶

Strong meat is for spiritually mature, committed disciples. For them, biblical teaching represents a fruitful source of insight, conviction, trust, knowledge, wisdom and understanding. It develops and deepens appreciation of messianic life, spirituality and vocational service.

The whole counsel of God

Paul refers to *the word of God in its fullness* or *the whole counsel of God*.⁷ Experiencing this fullness requires holding together, in appropriate tension, three complementary strands of biblical teaching: *pastoral-evangelistic, prophetic and apostolic*.

Pastoral-evangelistic teaching

Pastoral-evangelistic teaching is directed towards appreciating and applying the accumulated wisdom, knowledge, understanding and traditions of messianic community.⁸

- Calling disciples into *The Way*⁹ of the Messiah.
- Systematically studying and interpreting scripture.
- Exploring church history and denominational identity.

Historically, pastoral-evangelistic teaching has dominated Western church traditions—with mixed results. Often, systematic pastoral-evangelistic teaching has produced strong, rooted and active messianic communities. At times, however, dogmatic beliefs have been vigorously, sometimes even violently, used to protect denominational traditions and to justify political power.¹⁰ My observation is that balance is needed with the spontaneity and cultural relevance of prophetic insight and the intercultural outlook of apostolic missionary vision.

⁶Hebrews 6:1–3

⁷Colossians 1:25; also Acts 20:27 ff.

⁸1 Timothy 3:15

⁹Acts 9:2; 18:25–26; 19:9,23; 22:4; 24:14,22; cf. John 14:4–6

¹⁰Historically, Christian belief has even been used to justify the tyranny of anti-Semitism, colonialism, racism and racial apartheid.

Prophetic teaching

Prophetic teaching is directed towards interpreting historical, contextual signs of the times,¹¹ calling for an appropriate response from messianic communities.

- Responding to God's historical, contextual, missional purposes, amongst the peoples, societies and cultures¹² of the nations.
- Critiquing the inner culture of messianic communities, organisations (denominations) and structures, in the light of God's missional purpose and historic timing.

Historically, prophetic teaching has tended to represent a threat to the status quo of Christian tradition. This can lead to a marginalisation of fresh, prophetic movements and a corresponding deepening of mainstream inertia. At the same time, prophetic movements that cut themselves off from other parts of the Messianic Community can become extreme in their views and practices. Balance is need with both the predictable steadiness of pastoral-evangelistic teaching and the intercultural vision of apostolic teaching.

Apostolic teaching

Apostolic teaching is directed towards interpreting the responsibility of messianic communities to look beyond their own sphere of activity and towards other regions, where there are different needs to be served.

- Offering and relating the word of life¹³ to those outside of messianic community.
- Preparing personnel for intercultural missionary activity.
- Appropriately critiquing human culture, in the light of God's Word.

The peculiar demands of intercultural ministry can mean that it does not rest easily alongside parochial concerns. As a result pastoral-evangelistic communities and apostolic, missionary agencies often end up operating separately—to the detriment of both. Prophetic insight and teaching can help to bridge the gap between them.

¹¹Matthew 16:3; see also 1 Chronicles 12:32

¹²We may think of culture as including the *activities, institutions, knowledge, traditions, values, motivations and thought-processes* of a particular nation or people group.

¹³Philippians 2:16

Spiritual revelation

The *spirit of wisdom and revelation*¹⁴ plays a vital role in messianic teaching and understanding. The disciples experienced this when they met the risen Messiah.

He opened their minds, so that they could understand the Scriptures...—Luke 24:45–47

Revelation is a gift of the Spirit that opens our understanding to spiritual truths and realities. The Spirit of God expands our human understanding to incorporate spiritual truths that are not obtained by, or received within, our natural, rational minds. Instead, they are revealed to our spirit.¹⁵

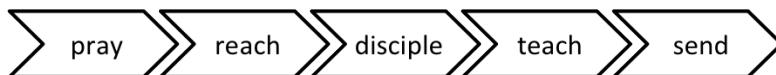
A vital key to experiencing wisdom and revelation is the desire to do God's will: Jesus promised that *Anyone who chooses to do the will of God will find out whether my teaching comes from God...*¹⁶ and ...*Everyone who asks receives; the one who seeks finds and to the one who knocks, the door will be opened.*¹⁷

Discuss Topic 4: The strategy of teaching

Use Discussion 4 now, or continue to Topic 5 and use Discussions 1–6 together at the end of this Study

T5 The strategy of sending

The fifth strategy is sending disciples.



¹⁴Ephesians 1:16–19

¹⁵1 Corinthians 2:6–16

¹⁶John 7:17

¹⁷Luke 11:10

Culmination of strategies

Sending represents a culmination of the four strategies that have preceded it: prayer, reconciliation with God, formation of disciples and teaching about the kingdom. God sends the whole messianic community towards all the peoples and cultures of the world both *inter-culturally* and *intra-culturally*.

Inter-cultural contexts

Inter-cultural mission implies being sent to significantly different cultural, ethnic and geographical contexts.

- Cultural context profoundly affects the translation into practice of messianic identity and vocation, requiring specialist intercultural training, experience and understanding.
- The responsibility for intercultural mission belongs to the whole messianic community, whilst being the vocation of *apostolic missionary teams* (Topic 3) in particular.

Intra-cultural contexts

Intra-cultural mission represents the sending of the messianic community towards the people of its resident cultural context.

- Intra-cultural sending implies identifying and co-operating with the Messiah's purposes wherever we are, whatever our vocational role—including participation in industry, commerce, arts, sports, media, health, civil and other government services.
- Every cultural contexts need messianic disciples capable of bringing God's blessing into the personal and vocational contexts of home, family, community, workplace and organisation.

Sent by the Spirit

Whether inter- or intra-culturally, God is the one who equips, empowers and sends workers, by his Spirit. When a particular community sends workers into any context, it needs to do so in harmony with the Holy Spirit, upholding the Lord's sending of those people.¹⁸

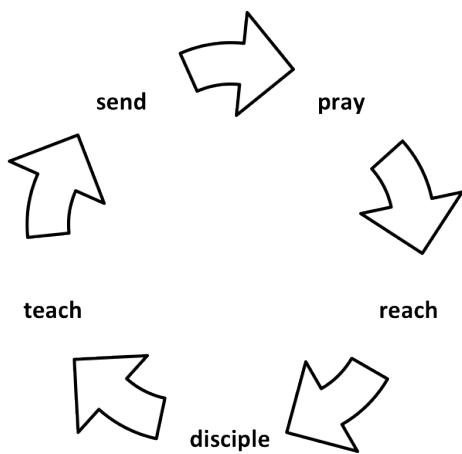
¹⁸Acts 13:1-4 provides an example of the Messianic Community and the Holy Spirit acting in harmony together, in sending Paul and Barnabas on a missionary journey.

Discuss Topic 5: The strategy of sending

Use Discussion 5 now, or continue to the Summary and then Discussions 1–6 to complete Study 2

Summary: Study 2

This concludes Study 2, *The Strategies of Messianic Community*, which explored five foundational, missional strategies: strategic prayer, reconciliation with God, formation of disciples, teaching the spiritually mature, sending people into mission. These five strategies can be summarised as a cycle: *pray, reach, disciple, teach, send*.



As each generation of disciples follow these strategies, a cyclical process begins to establish an expanding, missional movement.

In summary, the study revealed how:

Scripture reveals a cycle of five major strategies empowering the mission of the Messianic community: Pray, Reach, Disciple, Teach, Send

Discussions: Study 2

1: relating to T1, Prayer

- What makes prayer strategic?
- What hinders strategic prayer?

2: relating to T2, Reconciliation

- What does it mean to be fully reconciled to God and his kingdom purposes?
- What issues hinder you, your household or family, from personally experiencing peace with God?

3: relating to T3, Discipleship

- To what is your heart devoted? Be honest.
- What compromises your expression of whole-hearted commitment to serving God's purposes?

4: relating to T4, Teaching

- How have you responded to God's *strong meat*?
- How have your responses effected your life?

5: relating to T5, Sending

- What does it mean to be sent—is it something that happens once, regularly, or continuously?
- Discuss the role of the Holy Spirit in sending the whole Messianic Community.

The Structures of Messianic Community

Synopsis

The messianic community has a God-ordained structure that uniquely equips it to fulfil the messianic commission

Topics in this study

1. Pastoral, evangelistic communities
2. Teaching and training centres
3. Apostolic missionary teams
4. Prophets, priests, mediators
5. Structures and strategies

Terms used in this study

Structure referring to vocational communities structured (organised) according to their purpose and function.

Note: In the following sections, various messianic structures are represented by circles—and a combination of overlapping circles.

Pastoral from *pastor*, meaning shepherd—implying care, protection, provision, discipline and guidance—as a good shepherd with his sheep.

Evangelistic from *evangel*, meaning Good News—the proclamation that the Messiah, Jesus, is Lord, especially of his covenant community.

Prophetic from *prophet*—those appointed by God, to speak to human beings on behalf of God *and* to God, on behalf of human beings.

Apostolic from *apostle*, meaning *sent one*; referring to those sent as intercultural, missionary pioneers.

Scripture

Read these passages aloud; memorise the **bold** passages.

- Exodus 26:30

- 2 Corinthians 5:20–21

- Acts 13:1–4

- Acts 19:8–11

- **Ephesians 4:11–13**

- **Hebrews 8:5**



T1 Pastoral, evangelistic communities



Pastoral evangelistic communities are defined by their dual pastoral *and* evangelistic character.¹

- Being pastoral means reflecting the affirming, selfless, humble, protective, overseeing care of the Good Shepherd, Jesus.
- Being evangelistic means reflecting the Lordship of Jesus over the community itself *and* the spiritual and natural powers that influence and shape human society.

In practice, this pastoral-evangelistic character is demonstrated through being a community that is *faithful, hospitable* and *celebratory*.

Community faithfulness

Community faithfulness reflects a unity of trust in and faithfulness towards the Messiah: a shared expression of confidence in the *evangel*—the Good News—of what God has done for all peoples, through his Messiah.

- Messianic faith is most powerfully demonstrated through love.² Sharing one another's concerns and burdens is a vital aspect of trusting in and proclaiming our faithfulness to the Messiah. Love-in-action provides a profound, living demonstration of the Messiah's victory over human self-centredness.³

¹Pastoral, evangelistic community is expressed contextually as *local church*.

²On the primacy of love, see: John 13:35; Galatians 5:6; 1 John 3:14 & 4:20

³Galatians 5:6

Community hospitality

Community hospitality offers friendliness, kindness, warmth, welcoming, care, openness, acceptance and concern, most especially for those who are aliens, strangers, outsiders.⁴ The root meaning of hospitality is to host others.

- *Being an inviting, hospitable community*, however, implies more than simply offering invitations to events. On a practical level, it means opening our hearts and our homes to one another. Above all, it means expressing messianic faith and love in a manner that *invites the interest and involvement* of outsiders.⁵
- The ultimate invitation to outsiders is join the messianic community in giving the Messiah wholehearted allegiance, which incorporates worship, service and faithfulness.

Community celebrations

Community celebrations express honour, gratitude and commitment towards God *and* the public commemoration of his goodness and love towards his creation.

- Covenant feasts, prescribed in the *Torah*,⁶ incorporate prophetic signs, pointing towards both the good things that God has done for his people *and* his call to faithful service. The annual *Passover* is the most significant Hebraic celebration.
- The new covenant, inaugurated by Jesus, fulfils the Passover: the sharing of bread and wine, representing the body and blood of the Messiah, speaks of the Passover *Lamb of God*⁷, who sacrificed his life to serve God's eternal purpose.
- Celebrating this sacrifice, by sharing *daily bread* with one another, reminds us of the devoted, sacrificial service to which we are called and commissioned, as members of the messianic community.

⁴Deuteronomy 10:19; cf. 1 Peter 2:11-12

⁵Colossians 4:6; Philippians 2:4

⁶The first five books of the Bible, accredited to Moses and forming the covenantal foundation of the nation of Israel.

⁷John 1:29

Dual characteristics, one community

Clearly, pastoral and evangelistic characteristics of messianic communities overlap each other. It is true to say that the two things cannot be separated: when a community is living a faithful, devoted, celebratory lifestyle that is hospitable, open, welcoming and inviting towards outsiders, its existence represents both a practical *embodiment* and a living *proclamation* of the Good News.⁸

Pastors and evangelists

Pastors and evangelists are responsible for equipping messianic communities to express their pastoral and evangelistic character.

- Pastors and evangelists are called to be inspirers, facilitators, catalysts and equippers, so that a *whole community*, of all ages and abilities, is equipped to mutually support one another with hospitality and pastoral care *and* to share their faith confidently with others, outside of the messianic community.

Summary: Pastoral, evangelistic communities

Pastoral, evangelistic communities are called to be a fellowship of people learning to share their lives and values in ways that practically express both the *Shepherding* and the *Lordship* of Jesus, so that the whole community is working together towards a shared, primary goal of:



⁸1 Peter 2:12

Discipling people into faithful allegiance to God's Messiah, by facilitating and encouraging deep, lasting spiritual and practical expressions of faithfulness and loyalty, in homes, workplaces and community arenas

Discuss Topic 1: Pastoral, evangelistic communities

Use Discussion 1 now, or continue to Topic 2 and use Discussions 1-5 together at the end of this Study

T2 Teaching and training centres



Teaching and training centres supplement the formation of disciples taking place within [pastoral, evangelistic community]. Their function is to equip mature messianic disciples for missional, vocational service, in both *intra-cultural* and *inter-cultural* contexts.

Intra cultural contexts

Intra-cultural teaching and training equips messianic disciples and communities to live faithfully within their own culture, amongst their own people.

- Researching, understanding, presenting and explaining the content of God’s Word, in order to equip disciples with a *messianic worldview*—a way of understanding and relating to the world with a biblical, messianic perspective.
- Edifying—encouraging, strengthening and correcting—the practices and self-understanding of messianic communities, enabling them to become *pillars and foundations of truth*,⁹ in the context of cultures shaped by different spiritual and moral values.
- Typical examples include: Bible schools, conferences, seminars, workshops.

Intercultural contexts

Intercultural teaching and training equips disciples to live faithfully and effectively in relationship with people of a different culture.

- Preparing and equipping disciples with spiritual confidence and practical resources to undertake *apostolic missionary work* in non-native contexts.
- Researching, presenting, explaining, understanding the *worldviews* of people from other cultures and religions.
- Typical examples include: Scripture translation, language learning, cross-cultural training, missionary trips.

Different contexts, one calling

There are significant and important differences relating to intra- and inter-cultural contexts. Together they represent the fulness of messianic mission: to serve God’s eternal purpose, blessed to be a blessing to all the peoples of the world—those both near *and* far away.

Teachers and trainers

Messianic teachers and trainers are called to prepare mature disciples with an understanding of biblical truth that appropriately equips them for faithful works of service, in a variety of vocational contexts.¹⁰

⁹1 Timothy 3:15

¹⁰Ephesians 4:11-16

- *Training* tends to emphasise learning from the experience of others, encouraging learners to be responsive and accountable to overseers, in *specific* contexts.
- *Teaching* tends to emphasise the value of knowledge and understanding, making learners responsible for evaluating, internalising and using knowledge, in *multiple* contexts.

Summary: Equipping with truth

The characteristic role of messianic teaching and training centres is to supplement the formation of disciples taking place within pastoral, evangelistic communities, by:



Equipping mature disciples with biblical truth, enabling them to fulfil personal, vocational callings, in a manner that expresses faithful allegiance to the Messiah, in a range of cultural contexts.

Discuss Topic 2: Teaching and training centres

Use Discussion 2 now, or continue to Topic 3 and use Discussions 1–5 together at the end of this Study

T3 Apostolic missionary teams



New Testament missionary apostle, Paul, employs two significant metaphors to illustrate the function of apostles and their teams: *architect* and *ambassador*.

Architects are responsible for both designing and supervising the construction of buildings, which others will inhabit and use.

Ambassadors are internationally-accredited diplomats, or emissaries, sent by a country as its official representatives to a foreign country.

Architect—laying a messianic foundation

Paul compares the apostolic missionary role to that of a skilful architect, or *master builder*, laying a Messianic foundation.¹¹

- Thus, apostles and apostolic missionary teams are responsible to pioneer the formation and establishment of pastoral, evangelistic communities (Topic 1) and messianic teaching and training centres (Topic 2). These messianic structures are then handed over to local, contextual leaders, as the apostle moves on to other fields of work.
- Because apostolic work is laying a foundation upon which others will build, its quality is crucial to the future of the messianic community in those settings. Apostolic work is especially critical to intercultural contexts.

¹¹1 Corinthians 3:10-15

Ambassador—acting as the Messiah's representative

Paul compares to the responsibility of representing the Messiah amongst people of other nations or cultures, as that of *ambassadors of the Messiah*.¹²

- Thus, apostles and apostolic missionary teams cross geographical and cultural boundaries in order to represent and to pioneer messianic community amongst people and places where there are no, few or waning gospel communities.
- Living and working inter-culturally, in non-native contexts, places significant additional demands upon workers, because of differences encountered in a whole range of experiences, including language, climate and food; political, economic and bureaucratic systems; customs, social expectations and religious sensibilities.

First in the church

Through the *pioneering* roles of ambassador and architect, apostles lay a crucial foundation for the building of the whole messianic community. For this reason the apostolic ministry is considered *first* in the Messianic Community.¹³

Yet for all the reasons discussed, apostolic work is especially demanding for practitioners. Thus Paul, who experienced many trials and tribulations, identifies his apostolic, missionary service with being *put on display at the end of the procession*.¹⁴

- Paul is referring to the apostolic missionaries' need to risk humiliation and all manner of difficult challenges, for the sake of furthering the message of the Messiah.
- Through sacrificial dedication, endurance of suffering, embrace of humility and deep-seated reliance upon the power of the Holy Spirit, apostolic workers provide a profound example to the whole Messianic Community, of our *shared calling* to faithful missional service.

¹²2 Corinthians 5:20–21

¹³1 Corinthians 12:28

¹⁴2 Corinthians 4:7–12 & 6:3–10; 1 Corinthians 4:9–13

Summary: Pioneering with power

The characteristic role of *apostolic missionary teams* is to lay a messianic foundation, by:



Skilfully, resolutely, purposefully, sacrificially pioneering in the power of the Spirit: planting and establishing both pastoral, evangelistic communities and teaching and training centres, in new geographical and cultural contexts

Discuss Topic 3: Apostolic missionary teams

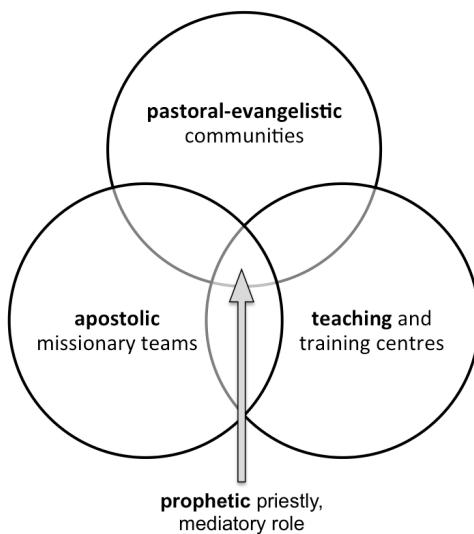
Use Discussion 3 now, or continue to Topic 4 and use Discussions 1-5 together at the end of this Study

T4 Prophets, priests, mediators

Of the five leadership gifts,¹⁵ pastor, evangelist, teacher and apostle are each represented by one or other of the three principal structures examined in Topics 1-3. This topic explores how the *prophetic* ministry functions in relation to other messianic structures.

Heart of Messianic Community

Overlaying the three circles representing each of the three foundational messianic structures, creates a central region where all three overlap. I believe this region may be identified as representing the *prophetic heart* of messianic community.



The idea of a central heart, interacting with and influencing each of the other ministry structures thus provides a profound metaphor for the prophetic ministry. This suggests the prophetic role is vital, influential and central, even though it functions in a somewhat hidden, non-structural manner.

Interestingly, Paul describes the foundational significance of the prophet as second only to that of the apostle.¹⁶ When embraced,

¹⁵Ephesians 4:11-12

¹⁶1 Corinthians 12:27-31

it has a profound capacity to spearhead deep, spiritual renewal and cultural impact. Yet, perhaps partly because of its somewhat hidden way of functioning, the prophetic role and ministry can easily become overlooked or misunderstood.

God's heartbeat

The prophetic role may be thought of as *listening to and discerning God's heart*.¹⁷ This implies a significant level of spiritual intimacy, enabling prophets to:

- walk closely with God, in order to discern the thoughts, feelings and intentions upon his heart;
- share in the intercessory ministry of the Spirit;
- discern and share God's *kairos*¹⁸ word for a particular context.

Accordingly, those gifted to walk prophetically with God are often sensitive personalities—including poets, artists, writers, visionaries and other kinds of imaginative, inventive or creative individuals. This factor, combined with its relatively obscure, non-structural mode of functioning, may lead to such people being misunderstood, reacted to, dismissed and under-appreciated—with a corresponding loss to the functioning of the whole body.

Dual mediatory role

Ultimately, the prophetic ministry fulfils a dual mediatory role, incorporating both *priestly* and *prophetic* mediation.

Priestly mediation involves speaking with God, as a representative of the Messianic Community:

sharing the intercession of the Holy Spirit, by faithfully modelling, advocating and encouraging the vital mediatory work of intercessory prayer;¹⁹

¹⁷See Module 8: *The Dynamic of Intercession*, for further discussion of this concept.

¹⁸Greek, referring to a particularly opportune, favourable, suitable or appropriate moment—e.g. see John 7:6–8, 12:23; Luke 21:13; Mark 13:4; Acts 1:6–7; 1 Timothy 2:6; *kairos* contrasts with *chronos*, referring to fixed, measurable units of time.

¹⁹Romans 8:26–27

based upon a purity of heart and faithfulness of life that enables them to offer effective intercession on behalf of others.²⁰

Prophetic mediation involves speaking with the Messianic Community, as a representative of God:

providing discernment, direction and insight, especially regarding contextual and historical challenge, opportunity and responsibility;

providing exhortation, clarification, even rebuke, particularly when messianic communities are failing in their vocational calling to serve God's purposes as *a house of prayer for all nations*.²¹

based upon a capacity for *hearing what the Spirit is saying to the Messianic Community*.²²

Summary: Picking up God's heartbeat

The prophetic role is essentially a mediatory role, requiring a sensitive, intimate, faithful walk with God that enables prophets to:

Pick up God's heartbeat for the peoples of the world, interceding with the Spirit for the purposes of God, in order to hear and convey what the Spirit is saying to the messianic community

Discuss Topic 4: Prophets, priests, mediators

Use Discussion 4 now, or continue to Topic 5 and use Discussions 1–5 together at the end of this Study

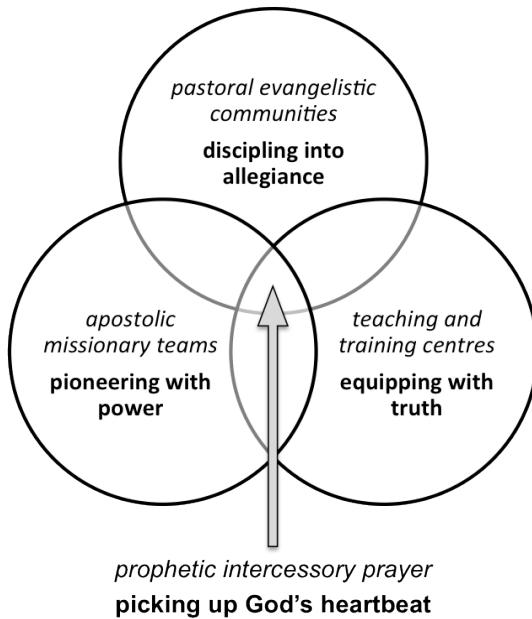
T5 Whole body working together

This topic explores structural and spiritual interaction between pastoral-evangelistic community, teaching and training centres, apostolic missionary teams and prophetic mediators.

²⁰James 5:13–20; Psalm 24:3–4; also *Module 8: The Dynamic of Intercession*.

²¹Matthew 21:13, c.f. Isaiah 56:7

²²Revelation 2:7,11,17,29,3:13,22; also Matthew 11:15, Mark 4:9, Luke 8:8 etc.



Structures and strategies

The Strategies of Messianic Community (Study 2) illustrated and explored five foundational strategies: pray, reach, disciple, teach, send. These five strategies correspond closely with the messianic structures explored in this study. This correspondence is displayed in the table, below.

Strategy	Messianic structure	Function
pray	prophetic mediatory role	picking up God's heartbeat
reach, disciple	pastoral, evangelistic communities	discipling into allegiance
teach	teaching and training centres	equipping with truth
send	apostolic missionary teams	pioneering in power

These correspondences are not intended to be definitive or exclusive. They simply illustrate how *different parts* of the body contribute significantly to the functioning of the *whole body*, so that the Messianic

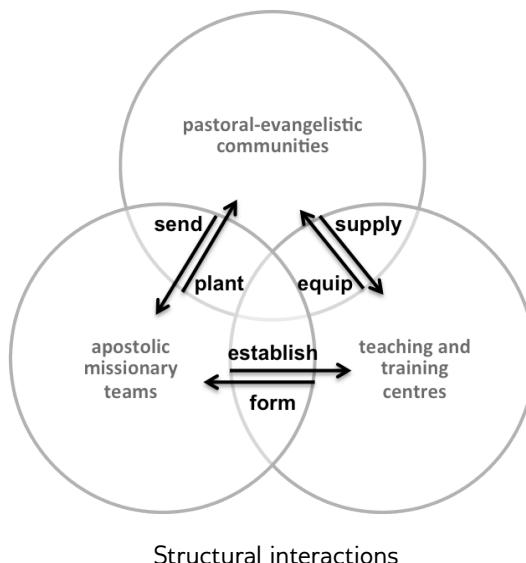
Community is able to function according to God's unique plan, purpose and vocation:

You are...members of the household of God, built upon the foundation of the apostles and prophets, with Christ himself as the cornerstone. In him the whole structure is joined together and grows into a holy temple in the Lord, in whom you also are being built spiritually into a dwelling place for God—Ephesians 2:19b–22 ABV

Structural interactions

As these messianic structures learn to function faithfully and to interact dynamically with one another in accordance with God's strategic design and purpose an effective missional, discipleship movement becomes established.

The figure below, *Structural interactions*, suggests some specific ways in which the different structural parts of the whole body could interact with the other parts. For example, apostolic missionary teams planting pastoral-evangelistic communities and establishing teaching centres and so on.



Discuss Topic 5: Whole body working together

Use Discussion 5 now, or continue to the Summary and then Discussions 1–5 to complete Study 3

Summary: Study 3

This concludes Study 3, *The Structures of Messianic Community*, which examined the foundational structures of messianic community, including their relation to the five foundational gifts—pastor, evangelist, teacher, apostle and prophet—and the five foundational strategies—pray, reach, disciple, teach, send.

In summary, the study revealed how:

The messianic community has a God-ordained structure that uniquely equips it to fulfil the messianic commission

Discussions: Study 3

1: relating to T1, Pastoral-evangel'c community

- How do people express and experience alliances and allegiance to families, tribes, sports teams, nation?
- How is being *in alliance* with the Messiah significant?

2: relating to T2, Teaching, training centres

- How does context effect our understanding of mission?
- How are you passing on your experience and knowledge?

3: relating to T3, Apostolic, missionary teams

- What is your most significant experience of intercultural work?
- Which qualifications—gifts, talents, characteristics—are *most* needed by apostolic missionary workers?

4: relating to T4, Prophets, priests, mediators

- How does its *non-structural* aspect affect the confidence of people called to function prophetically?
- How might messianic communities make appropriate room for people fulfilling prophetic, mediatory roles?

5: relating to T5, Structural Interaction

- Identify all of the different interactions between the three foundational structures?
- How might the prophetic ministry complement these structural interactions?
- Which structural dynamic is most significant? Why?
- Which is presently *least* evident in your contexts?

The Expansion of Messianic Community

Synopsis

The Messianic Community is intended to be a rapidly multiplying movement of disciples, constantly expanding into all the world

Topics in this study

1. Honey bees
2. Maize plant
3. Commercial organisations
4. Missional movements

T Terms used in this study

Increase referring to numerical growth

Expansion referring to geographical enlargement

S Scripture

Read these passages aloud; memorise the **bold** passages. Notice how each passage summarises a significant period of missional activity, during which early messianic community established an expanding movement of disciples.

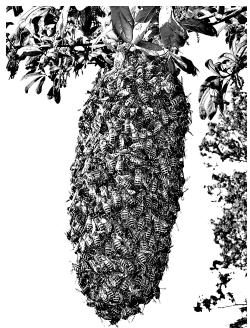
- **Acts 1:8**
- **Acts 2:42–47**
- **Acts 6:7**
- **Acts 9:31**
- **Acts 12.24**
- **Acts 16.5**
- **Acts 19.20**



T1 Honey bees

A bee colony is a kind of *collective organism*, because individual bees cannot survive very long outside of a colony and, although there are clearly defined *roles*, there is no hierarchy or leadership. A bee colony may contain between 2,000 and 60,000 bees, including:

- a single fertile *queen bee*
- a few thousand fertile male *drone bees*
- several thousand non-fertile female *worker bees*



A swarm of bees

Increase

A colony grows as workers raise thousands of new bees, born to the queen. Usually, around a queen's second springtime, a colony will prepare to *swarm*. In readiness for swarming, worker bees begin preparing new virgin queen bees, one of which will take over the existing hive, by killing all of the other virgin queens, after the old queen leaves with the swarm.

Division

When it is time for the swarm to leave the hive, *scout bees* will find a suitable place for the swarm to gather initially and report this location to the colony. Shortly afterwards, about 6 out of every 10 worker bees in the colony—usually the the most vigorous ones—swarm around the queen bee. The swarm then leaves the hive altogether, moving directly to the scouted location.

Expansion

Scout bees must swiftly identify a suitable, permanent hive location, so the swarm can form a new colony. This step is critical since swarming bees can survive on the honey in their stomachs for only 2-3 days. Once a new hive is settled, the cycle of growth begins again. The old queen may not live long and must quickly start the process of repopulating the colony, including producing new virgin queens, ready to take over her role.

Summary: Honey bees



Organic, steady, cyclical *increase* in bee numbers leads to swarming and eventually a **division** of the colony, which then *expands* into a different geographical region.

Risks — swarming divides the colony, temporarily weakening both groups.

Benefits — bees produce an abundance of honey, from plant pollen, which is used to feed the growing colony; honey is a harvestable crop for both humans and animals.

Discuss Topic 1: Honey bees

Use Discussion 1 now, or continue to Topic 2 and use Discussions 1–4 together at the end of this Study

T2 Maize plant

The maize plant is a rapidly-reproducing cereal crop, with a leafy stalk, typically growing two or more metres high.

Figure: Maize plant

Increase

Maize plants grow from seeds sown into the ground. Growth begins when the seed's hard, outer shell breaks open, allowing the soft, inner kernel to access the moisture and nutrients within the soil. It immediately sprouts



roots and a single stem that moves upwards, towards the surface of the soil.

Once through the surface, the plant's leaves can begin photosynthesising sunlight, while its roots continue drawing on soil nutrients and moisture. In arid locations, typical of Africa, the most significant growth factor is a sufficiency of rainfall.

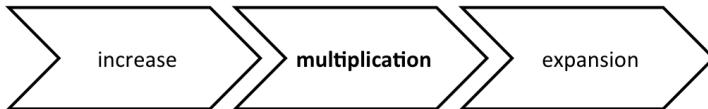
Multiplication

Each maize plant produces a number of ears, each of which typically contains 600–800 seeds. Thus, a single season of growth can produce thousands of seeds from a single plant.

Expansion

Maize plants expand into new areas through redistribution of their seeds. Because of the way the plant has been cultivated, over hundreds of years, the intervention of farmers is required to effectively distribute seeds.

Summary: Maize plant



Organic *increase*, as each plant grows, potentially producing a thousand-fold **multiplication** of seeds, often twice a year, allowing rapid *expansion* of crop, depending upon climate and soil conditions.

Risks — shallow roots make plants susceptible to poor soils, drought and severe winds.

Benefits — maize is a valuable crop, suitable for use in a variety of foodstuffs.

Discuss Topic 2: Maize plant

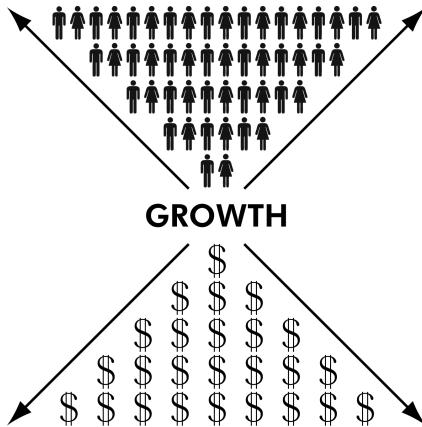
Use Discussion 2 now, or continue to Topic 3 and use Discussions 1–4 together at the end of this Study

T3 Commercial organisations

Commercial, business organisations, including many charitable enterprises, seek to achieve *economic growth*, using profit and loss accounts as a primary indicator of success and failure.

Rewards associated with commercial growth¹ typically produces highly competitive, demanding environments. This can lead to extraordinary performance, yet also to a loss of human dignity.

¹A large multinational corporation can easily grow to employ hundreds of thousands of people, in multiple offices, in numerous countries, with a larger economy than small nation states.



Increase

Organisational growth is marked by an increase in commercial measurements such as turnover, profit, employees, management experience, production capacity, market size and share and so on. At some point, most organisations reach a limit to their growth in one or other of these areas. Further growth is (usually) sought by duplicating the number of outlets (shops, offices, factories etc.) owned or managed by the organisation.

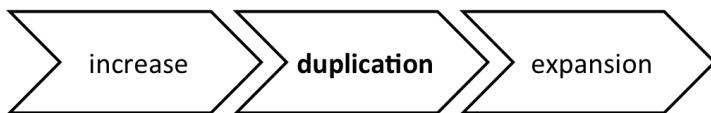
Duplication

Duplication essentially reproduces, in a new location, a *copy* of an existing, successful model. This builds upon proven characteristics of the original concept, increases production and establishes an identifiable brand. Buildings, budgets, payrolls and competition typically play a significant role in decision-making processes, usually controlled closely by a centralised, hierarchical, *command-and-control* structure of management.

Expansion

Regional location, form, speed and costs of expansion are usually determined by a central, organisational strategy. If a new structure does not function according to expectations, it may be closed down—without reference to local, contextual concerns.

Summary: Commercial organisations



Unpredictable, inorganic growth measured by *increase* in profits, personnel and management experience, leading to **duplication** of structures (premises and management hierarchy) and geographical *expansion* of the market being served.

Risks — duplication typically ignores or suppresses local insight and initiative and the effect of contextual differences on the establishment of new structures.

Benefits — successful duplication leads to increased profits and more managers.

Discuss Topic 3: Commercial organisations

Use Discussion 3 now, or continue to Topic 4 and use Discussions 1–4 together at the end of this Study

T4 Missional movements

A **people movement** represents an informally-organised grouping of people and organisations, dedicated to achieving shared political, social, or artistic ideas, ideals and goals.

A **missional movement** represents an informally-organised grouping of people and organisations, dedicated to serving God's eternal purpose.

Increase

Missional movements grow through the forming of disciples who make disciples, who make disciples (see *The Commissioning of Messianic Community* (Study 1) and *The Structures of Messianic Community* (Study 3). Disciples do more than simply *believe* in missional values: they *embody* core beliefs and values by realigning their lives, in order to affect their own contexts and futures—including making disciples...who make disciples...who make disciples and so on.

Reproduction

Within missional movements, as in nature, not all reproduction succeeds. Some individuals and groups fail to mature. Others reach maturity, but don't reproduce. Some start slowly, others rapidly. Some groups evolve a different sense of identity, purpose or form to that of their originating contexts.

Expansion

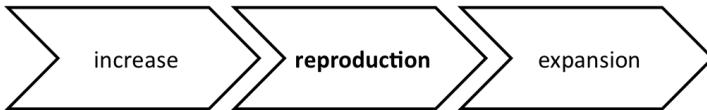
Ultimately, the Holy Spirit is responsible for governing the wild, haphazard growth of a missional, discipling movement capable of impacting communities, regions and even nations, over time.

- It is the Holy Spirit who takes hold of a community, implanting a missional vision larger than that of any individual or single organisation. It is the Holy Spirit who is able to direct where and how our energies are applied.²
- Throughout the world, within every people group, wherever willing hearts and available hands are found, the Holy Spirit may be found working to establish a community that manifests God's heart. The *dynamics* and *disciplines* set out in the Maize Plant Discipleship syllabus illustrate and demonstrate how he works amongst us, continuously moving us onwards towards this goal.

The wind breathes where it wills; and though you hear its sound, yet you neither know where it comes from, nor where it is going. So it is with everyone born of the Spirit—John 3:8 ABV

²Witness the role of the Holy Spirit, throughout the book of Acts, e.g. see Scripture readings, at start of Study.

Summary: Missional movements



An *increase* in fruitfulness amongst missional movements is measured in terms of disciples, in whom there is a faithful **reproduction** of the life of the Spirit, including the vision to produce disciples amongst people of all nations, leading to a cultural *expansion* of the sphere of the Gospel's influence.

Risks — missional movements are unpredictable; results are difficult to measure and assess accurately; some groups that lose focus and faithfulness towards foundational values, yet are difficult to identify and reform.

Benefits — members exhibits wide variety of charisma, talent and contextual influence. As the Good News is accepted amongst people, it leads to gradual transformation amongst families, households, communities, societies, cultures and people groups.

Discuss Topic 4: Missional movements

Use Discussion 4 now, or continue to Summary and then Discussions 1-4 to complete Study 4

Summary: Study 4

This concludes Study 4, *The expansion of Messianic Community* (Study 4), which explored three examples of either organic or organisational reproduction, in order to compare and contrast them with the organised expansion of messianic, discipleship movements.

The study highlighted characteristics associated with the growth, reproduction, relocation, harvest and risks of swarming bees, maize plants, commercial organisations and missional movements.

In summary, the study revealed that:

The Messianic Community is intended to be a rapidly multiplying movement of disciples, constantly expanding into all the world, in order to bless the peoples of the world.

Discussions: Study 4

1: relating to T1, Honey bees

- What is a *collective organism*?
- If bee colonies are a metaphor for messianic community, what can we learn from their characteristics?

2: relating to T2, Maize plant

- How are maize plants dependent on farmers for reproduction?
- If maize plants are a metaphor for messianic community, what can we learn from their characteristics?

3: relating to T3, Commercial organisations

- What benefits and risks are associated with the principles of commercial organisations?
- If commercial organisations are a metaphor for messianic community, what can we learn from their characteristics?

4: relating to T4, Missional movements

- Considering both the *risks* and *benefits* of missional movements, are they a worthwhile investment?
- What would you be prepared to invest in establishing a disciple-forming, missional movement?

Conclusion of Module 4

You have completed **Module 4** of the Maize Plant Discipleship Syllabus, which explored God's *commissioning* of the Messianic Community, in four inter-related studies:

1. The **Commissioning** of Messianic Community
2. The **Strategies** of Messianic Community
3. The **Structures** of Messianic Community
4. The **Expansion** of Messianic Community

Module 5 of the Maize Plant Discipleship Syllabus explores *Dynamics of Body Membership*.

For further information see: *Using this Handbook*.

Author

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