

LEVEL 1

Proclaiming Gospel Through Power

7 Day Beginner Training Program

Introduction to End Time Evangelism

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INTRODUCTION

The mission of the Church has always been to proclaim the Gospel of Jesus Christ to the world. From the early church in the book of Acts to the present generation, believers have been called to share the message of salvation with clarity, conviction, and compassion. In every age, God raises men and women who carry the Gospel faithfully so that people may be reconciled to Him and experience the transforming power of Christ. This course, “Introduction to End-Time Evangelism – 7-Day Beginner Training Program,” is designed to equip believers with a clear understanding of the Gospel and the responsibility of evangelism in the present generation. The program introduces learners to the biblical foundations of salvation, the nature of true repentance, and the importance of proclaiming the Gospel faithfully in today’s world. The training is organized into seven modules, each corresponding to one day of focused learning.

The course begins with the Foundations of Salvation, explaining humanity’s need for redemption, the meaning of spiritual death, and the necessity of Christ’s atoning sacrifice. It then progresses to explore the foundations of complete evangelism, the responsibility of sharing the Gospel in the right way and at the right time, and the urgency of proclaiming Christ faithfully. As the program continues, learners will examine the ongoing responsibility of the Church to preach the Gospel until the final hour.

The course also discusses the urgency and character of the Gospel message in the last days, the prophetic dimension of evangelism, and the preparation of believers to participate in God’s mission during a critical period in history. Throughout this training, Scripture remains the primary authority. Biblical teaching, doctrinal insights, and practical applications help learners understand not only what the Gospel message is, but also how it can be communicated clearly and responsibly. The aim is to move beyond theory and help participants gain confidence in sharing their faith and guiding others toward genuine repentance and discipleship.

By the end of this 7-day beginner training program, learners will gain a clearer understanding of the Gospel message, the urgency of evangelism in the present generation, and the responsibility of every believer to participate in God’s mission. The goal of this training is to help raise faithful witnesses who can communicate the Gospel effectively and participate in the harvest of souls.

MODULE 1

Foundations of Salvation

Introduction

Salvation is the heart of the Gospel message. Every doctrine, every sermon, and every evangelistic effort must ultimately lead to the saving work of Jesus Christ. This module presents a systematic and Scripture-centered study of salvation in a structured textbook format. Each section provides clear titles, doctrinal meaning, definitions, biblical foundation, missionary insight, and practical application for ministry. The purpose of this module is not only theological understanding but evangelistic clarity. Learners will be equipped to explain salvation simply, biblically, and completely.

Lesson 1.1 The Foundation of Salvation:

Meaning Of Salvation

Definition:

Salvation is the restoration of spiritual life and reconciliation with God through the atoning work of Jesus Christ. It is the reconnection of a person who was separated from God because of sin.

Biblical Foundation

1. Genesis 3:23–24 – Humanity separated from God’s presence
2. Ephesians 2:1 – “You were dead in trespasses and sins.”
3. Romans 6:23 – The wages of sin is death

Doctrinal Explanation

Spiritual death began in the Garden of Eden. When Adam sinned, he did not die physically that day, but he was driven out of God’s presence. True death is separation from God. Therefore, salvation addresses the deepest human problem — spiritual separation. Salvation is not self-improvement, religion, or moral reform. It is a spiritual resurrection. It restores fellowship with God and brings the believer into union with Christ.

Doctrinal Value

- Doctrine of Original Sin
- Doctrine of Spiritual Death
- Doctrine of Reconciliation

Practical Applicability

When presenting the Gospel, always begin with humanity's separation from God. People must understand the problem before they can appreciate the solution.

Why Blood Was Required

Meaning: God's justice required a righteous payment for sin.

Biblical Foundation

- Leviticus 17:11 – Life is in the blood
- Hebrews 9:22 – Without shedding of blood there is no forgiveness
- Hebrews 9:12 – Eternal redemption through Christ's blood
- 1 Peter 1:18–19 – Redeemed with precious blood

Biblical Explanation

In the Old Testament, sacrifices temporarily covered sin. However, those sacrifices had to be repeated continually, showing their insufficiency. They were shadows pointing to Christ. Jesus offered Himself once for all. His sinless blood satisfied divine justice and accomplished permanent redemption.

Key Principle: Without blood, there is no reconciliation.

Doctrinal Value

- Substitutionary Atonement
- Justification by Grace
- Redemption

Missionary Insight

Hudson Taylor said, “Christ is either Lord of all, or He is not Lord at all.” True salvation requires complete dependence on Christ’s finished work.

Practical Applicability

When preaching, clearly explain why Jesus had to die. Do not assume people understand the meaning of the cross. Emphasize both God’s justice and God’s love.

Lesson 1.2 Who Truly Needs Salvation?

1. The Universality of Sin

Definition: All humanity stands guilty before God and in need of salvation.

Biblical Foundation

- Romans 3:23 – All have sinned
- Psalm 38:4 – Guilt as a burden
- Hebrews 9:14 – Cleansing of the conscience

Explanation

Some individuals are burdened by guilt and inner unrest. They may be successful outwardly yet empty inwardly. The Gospel offers cleansing and forgiveness through the blood of Christ.

Doctrinal Value

- Total Depravity
- Cleansing of the Conscience

Practical Applicability

Address the conscience when evangelizing. Many people already feel conviction; they need assurance of forgiveness.

2. The Healed but Not Yet Saved

Meaning: Miracles do not equal salvation.

Biblical Foundation

- Luke 17:11–19 – Ten lepers healed; only one saved
- Mark 8:36 – What profits a man if he loses his soul?

Explanation

Jesus healed ten lepers, but only one returned in gratitude and received salvation. Physical healing is temporary; spiritual salvation is eternal.

Doctrinal Value

- Distinction between temporal blessing and eternal redemption
- Priority of the soul over the body

Missionary Insight

William Carey said, “Expect great things from God; attempt great things for God.”
Evangelism must aim beyond miracles toward lasting transformation.

Practical Applicability

Never conclude evangelistic work at the point of healing or testimony. Always lead individuals to repentance and faith.

Lesson 1.3 The Nature of True Repentance

Definition of Repentance

Repentance is a Spirit-produced turning from sin toward God that results in transformation. It is not merely regret or emotion but a decisive change of heart and direction.

Biblical Examples

Judas and Peter

- Matthew 27:3–5 – Judas felt remorse but did not return to Christ
- Luke 22:61–62 – Peter wept and later was restored

The difference is not emotion but return. True repentance brings a person back to Christ.

Zacchaeus

- Luke 19:1–10

Zacchaeus voluntarily confessed and made restitution. Jesus declared that salvation had come to his house.

Doctrinal Value

- Conversion
- Regeneration
- Restoration

Missionary Insight John Wesley declared, “Give me one hundred preachers who fear nothing but sin and desire nothing but God... and they alone will shake the gates of hell.”

Practical Applicability: When leading someone to Christ, ensure repentance is clear. Avoid emotional pressure. Encourage sincere confession and surrender in Christ’s presence.

Lesson 1.4 The Complete Evangelism Model

Definition

Complete evangelism is the balanced proclamation and demonstration of the Gospel that leads to lasting discipleship.

Biblical Foundation

- Mark 16:17–18 – Signs may follow
- Acts 4:12 – Salvation in Christ alone
- Acts 2:38 – Repent and be baptized
- John 15:4 – Abide in Christ
- Hebrews 10:25 – Fellowship
- Matthew 24:13 – Endurance

Components of Complete Evangelism

1. Preach healing
2. Demonstrate deliverance
3. Clearly proclaim salvation
4. Lead to repentance
5. Establish union with Christ
6. Connect to the local church
7. Encourage perseverance

Doctrinal Value

- Great Commission Responsibility
- Perseverance of the Saints
- Church as the Body of Christ

Practical Applicability

A complete evangelist does not stop at decisions but ensures discipleship. True success is not numbers but transformed lives rooted in Christ.

MODULE 2

Foundations of Complete Evangelism

Introduction

Evangelism is not merely an activity of the Church but a calling that brings spiritual life and transformation to individuals, churches, and nations. Throughout history, whenever God raises a generation of evangelists, spiritual renewal spreads across communities and societies. This module explains the rise of an evangelistic generation and explores the different dimensions of the Gospel revealed in Scripture. While the Gospel is one message, the Bible describes various expressions such as the Gospel of Christ, the Gospel of Salvation, and the Gospel of Peace. Understanding these dimensions helps believers present the Gospel effectively in different contexts.

Learners will also explore the nature of spiritual death, the necessity of Christ's atoning blood, and the importance of leading people into complete salvation rather than temporary experiences. This module emphasizes that true evangelism includes healing, deliverance, repentance, and the establishment of believers in a lasting relationship with Christ.

Lesson 1.1 The Rise of an Evangelistic Generation and the Nature of the Gospel

Definition

An evangelistic generation is a generation raised by God with a strong burden to proclaim the Gospel and bring spiritual transformation to the world.

Biblical Foundation

Job 29:2–3 describes the experience of walking in God's light: "By His light I walked through darkness." This passage illustrates the power of divine light overcoming darkness.

Biblical Explanation

Whenever God raises a generation of evangelists, spiritual health spreads across multiple areas of society. Evangelistic movements bring renewal not only to individuals but also to churches, families, and entire nations. The Gospel functions as light in a dark world. Darkness is not an independent substance but the absence of light. When light appears, darkness disappears. In the beginning of creation, darkness existed first, and then God introduced light. In the same way, the Gospel enters a world already filled with spiritual darkness and brings illumination.

The evangelist therefore carries the light of the Gospel into places where spiritual darkness exists. However, light must be directed intentionally. Evangelists must intentionally bring the message of Christ into communities, cultures, and environments that need spiritual transformation.

Doctrinal Value

- The transformative power of the Gospel
- The spiritual nature of evangelism
- The responsibility of believers to spread God's light

Missionary Insight

Many revival movements began when individuals recognized the darkness around them and felt compelled to bring the light of the Gospel into those places.

Practical Applicability

Believers can participate in the rise of an evangelistic generation by:

- Sharing the Gospel in their communities
- Supporting evangelistic ministries
- Praying for spiritual awakening

Lesson 1.2 The Gospel of Christ – Christ-Centered Evangelism

Definition

Christ-centered evangelism focuses entirely on the person and work of Jesus Christ rather than on human personalities or achievements.

Biblical Foundation

Romans 1:16 describes the Gospel as the power of God for salvation.

Acts 12 records the story of Herod, who accepted glory that belonged to God and was struck down.

Biblical Explanation

The central focus of evangelism must always be Jesus Christ. Evangelism is not an opportunity for self-promotion or personal recognition. Instead, it is the proclamation of Christ and His work. Jesus Himself demonstrated this principle. He declared that He spoke only what the Father taught Him. When human pride replaces Christ-centered preaching, the Gospel message becomes distorted.

The Gospel of Christ includes the entire story of Jesus:

- His birth
- His life
- His miracles
- His sacrificial death
- His resurrection
- His future return

Evangelists must ensure that every message points clearly to Christ. An important example of incomplete understanding appears in Luke 17. Ten lepers were healed, but only one returned to Jesus and experienced deeper spiritual restoration. This example demonstrates that miracles alone do not guarantee salvation.

Doctrinal Value

This lesson emphasizes:

- The centrality of Christ in the Gospel
- The dangers of self-glorification in ministry
- The complete work of Christ

Missionary Insight

Great evangelists throughout history emphasized Christ rather than themselves. Their ministry focused on pointing people to Jesus as the source of salvation.

Practical Applicability

Evangelists must ensure that their ministry:

- Exalts Christ rather than personalities
- Teaches the full message of Jesus' life and work
- Leads people beyond miracles to true salvation

Lesson 1.3 The Gospel of Salvation – From Spiritual Death to Eternal Life

Definition

The Gospel of Salvation explains how humanity is restored from spiritual death to eternal life through Jesus Christ.

Biblical Foundation

Ephesians 1:13 describes the Gospel as the message of salvation. The story of Adam demonstrates that true death is separation from God rather than physical death.

Explanation

Many people assume that death refers only to the physical end of life. However, the Bible teaches that the most serious form of death is spiritual separation from God. When Adam sinned, he did not die physically on the same day. Instead, he was separated from God's presence. This separation represents spiritual death.

Salvation therefore means restoring the broken relationship between humanity and God. Through Christ, those who were spiritually dead are brought back to life and reunited with their Creator.

Doctrinal Value

This lesson highlights:

- The nature of spiritual death
- The meaning of salvation
- The restoration of relationship with God

Missionary Insight

Many people who encounter the Gospel recognize their spiritual emptiness and respond with repentance when they understand the seriousness of separation from God.

Practical Applicability

The Gospel of salvation should be preached especially to:

- People burdened by guilt and sin
- Individuals seeking forgiveness
- Those who recognize their spiritual need

Lesson 1.4 The Gospel of Peace & Complete Salvation

Definition

The Gospel of Peace describes the reconciliation that occurs when a person is restored to God through Jesus Christ.

Biblical Foundation

Ephesians 2:17 describes Christ proclaiming peace. The Old Testament sacrificial system illustrates the requirement of blood for the forgiveness of sins.

Biblical Explanation

Animal sacrifices in the Old Testament temporarily covered sin. However, these sacrifices had to be repeated continually. The blood of Jesus, however, provides permanent redemption. Through Christ's sacrifice, believers experience reconciliation with God and receive access to the Kingdom of Heaven.

Peace through the Gospel operates in three dimensions:

1. Inner Peace – peace within the individual heart.
2. Relational Peace – peace with others.
3. Peace with God – reconciliation with the Creator.

Evangelism must therefore lead people into complete salvation rather than temporary spiritual experiences. Many evangelists focus on healing and deliverance. While these ministries are important, they must ultimately lead individuals into salvation. Without salvation, healing or deliverance remains incomplete.

Doctrinal Value

This lesson emphasizes:

- The atoning blood of Christ
- Reconciliation with God
- The completeness of salvation

Missionary Insight

Evangelists who focus on both miracles and discipleship often see lasting spiritual fruit because people are guided into a permanent relationship with Christ.

Practical Applicability

A complete evangelistic ministry should:

- Proclaim Christ clearly
- Lead people to repentance
- Teach salvation through His blood
- Connect believers to fellowship and discipleship

The goal of evangelism is not temporary excitement but lasting transformation.

MODULE 3

The Right Gospel at the Right Time

Lesson 1.1 The Immediacy and Responsibility of Evangelism

Definition

The urgency of the Gospel refers to the immediate responsibility of believers to proclaim the message of Jesus Christ so that those living in spiritual darkness may come to salvation. The Gospel is not merely information; it is the message of eternal life that must reach people before it is too late.

Biblical Foundation

Matthew 24:14

“This gospel of the kingdom shall be preached in all the world for a witness unto all nations; and then shall the end come.”

Romans 10:14–15

“How shall they hear without a preacher?”

Job 29:2–3

“By His light I walked through darkness.”

The Bible consistently teaches that the Gospel is the light that removes spiritual darkness.

Biblical Explanation

The Gospel must spread everywhere because many people still live without the knowledge of Christ. Even though Jesus came more than two thousand years ago, many regions and communities remain spiritually unreached. Darkness does not have independent power. Darkness exists only where light is absent. When the light of the Gospel shines, darkness disappears. Therefore, the Church carries the responsibility to bring this light into every place.

Doctrinal Value

The urgency of the Gospel emphasizes several important doctrines:

- The mission of the Church
- The necessity of evangelism
- The spiritual darkness of humanity
- The universal offer of salvation

Missionary Insight

Billy Graham frequently reminded believers that the Gospel must be proclaimed clearly and urgently. His ministry emphasized that every generation must take responsibility for sharing Christ with the world.

Practical Applicability

Believers must develop a sense of urgency about evangelism. This includes:

- Praying for opportunities to share the Gospel
- Recognizing that many people still live without Christ
- Being willing to speak about Jesus in daily life

Evangelism is not limited to pastors or missionaries. Every believer has a role in spreading the Gospel.

Lesson 1.2 Personal Calling and the Seed Principle

Definition

The Seed Principle teaches that the harvest we receive depends on the seed we sow. In evangelism, the seed that must be planted is the Gospel itself. If the Gospel seed is planted, the harvest will be salvation.

Biblical Foundation

Luke 8:11 “The seed is the word of God.”

Galatians 6:7 “Whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap.”

The Word of God functions as a seed that produces spiritual life when it is received.

Biblical Explanation

Many believers desire to share the Gospel but feel uncertain about how to begin. They wonder how to speak to family members, colleagues, or friends. The key principle is simple: we must sow the right seed. If we only share philosophical ideas, social opinions, or intellectual debates, the result will only be intellectual discussion. But when the Gospel is shared, it produces salvation.

Doctrinal Value

This lesson highlights the following doctrines:

- The power of the Word of God
- The responsibility of believers to sow the Gospel
- The principle of spiritual harvest

Missionary Insight

Many evangelists emphasize that evangelism begins with simple obedience. The most important step is to faithfully sow the Word of God.

Practical Applicability

Believers should intentionally share the Gospel in everyday life:

- With family members
- With friends and neighbors
- With colleagues and classmates

Every conversation becomes an opportunity to sow the seed of the Gospel.

1.3 Context Matters in Evangelism

Definition

Contextual evangelism means presenting the Gospel in a way that addresses the specific needs and circumstances of the listener while keeping the message of Christ unchanged.

Biblical Foundation

The Bible presents several expressions of the Gospel:

- Romans 1:16 – The Gospel of Christ
- Ephesians 1:13 – The Gospel of Salvation
- Ephesians 2:17 – The Gospel of Peace
- Colossians 1:6 – The Word of Truth, the Gospel
- Romans 10:15 / Isaiah 52:7 – The Gospel of Good Things
- Ephesians 3:8 – The Unsearchable Riches of Christ
- Romans 15:19 – The Full Gospel
- Matthew 24:14 – The Gospel of the Kingdom

Biblical Explanation

Although the Gospel message remains the same, the emphasis may change depending on the situation.

For example:

- A sick person needs to hear about Jesus the Healer.
- A person oppressed by evil spirits needs to hear about Jesus the Deliverer.
- A sinner burdened by guilt needs to hear about Jesus the Savior.

Just as a doctor prescribes different medicines for different illnesses, evangelists must present the appropriate emphasis of the Gospel.

Doctrinal Value

- The sufficiency of Christ
- The completeness of the Gospel
- The wisdom required in evangelistic ministry

Missionary Insight

Billy Graham often studied the social and cultural issues affecting people before preaching. By understanding their struggles, he presented Christ as the answer to real-life problems.

Practical Applicability

Before sharing the Gospel, believers should ask:

- Who am I speaking to?
- What is their background?
- What struggles are they facing?

Understanding these questions helps communicate the Gospel effectively.

Lesson 1.4 Discernment Before Declaration

Definition

Discernment in evangelism means seeking God’s wisdom to understand when, how, and what aspect of the Gospel should be shared with a particular person.

Biblical Foundation

Proverbs 11:30 “He who wins souls is wise.”

Colossians 4:5–6 “Walk in wisdom toward those who are outside.”

These verses emphasize wisdom and discernment in sharing the Gospel.

Biblical Explanation

Evangelism should not follow a rigid template. People come from different backgrounds and face different challenges. A message that speaks to the heart of a person’s struggle will often open the door for deeper spiritual conversation. Discernment allows the evangelist to speak the truth with wisdom and compassion.

Doctrinal Value

- The role of wisdom in ministry
- The guidance of the Holy Spirit in evangelism
- The responsibility of believers to speak truth with discernment

Practical Applicability

Believers should develop discernment by:

- Praying before sharing the Gospel
- Listening carefully to people’s struggles
- Allowing the Holy Spirit to guide conversations

When evangelism is guided by discernment, the Gospel becomes relevant and powerful in the lives of those who hear it.

MODULE 4:

The Gospel Until the Last Hour

Introduction

This module teaches that the Gospel must be preached to all nations until the end of the age. It explains the urgency of evangelism in the last days, the challenges that hinder it, the decline of missionary zeal, and the biblical cooperation between the church and evangelists within the fivefold ministry.

Lesson 1.1 The Mission and Responsibility of Evangelism

Definition

The urgency of the Gospel refers to the continuing responsibility of believers to proclaim the message of salvation to all nations before the end of the age. Evangelism remains God's priority in the final days.

Biblical Foundation

Matthew 24 teaches that the Gospel of the Kingdom must be preached to all nations before the end comes.

Luke 21 describes the events of the last days and calls believers to remain faithful witnesses during that time.

Among all the signs mentioned by Jesus, the worldwide preaching of the Gospel receives special emphasis.

Biblical Explanation

Jesus clearly taught that the Gospel must reach every nation before the end. This reveals that evangelism is not optional but central to God's redemptive plan. In the last days, the Church must remain committed to sharing the message of Christ. The world continues to live in spiritual darkness, and the Gospel is the only message that brings salvation. Unfortunately, the emphasis on evangelism has weakened in many places.

Churches sometimes become more focused on internal activities than on reaching those who are outside. When evangelism loses priority, the mission of the Church becomes incomplete.

Doctrinal Value

- The Great Commission
- The universal proclamation of the Gospel
- The responsibility of believers in the last days

Missionary Insight

Historic missionaries recognized the urgency of the Gospel. Many left their homes and traveled to distant lands to reach those who had never heard the name of Christ. Their commitment reminds believers that evangelism requires dedication and sacrifice.

Practical Applicability

Believers must restore evangelism as a central priority by:

- Praying for the spread of the Gospel
- Supporting missions and evangelistic ministries
- Personally sharing Christ whenever opportunities arise

Lesson 1.2 Faith Over Fear and Provision in Evangelism

Definition

Fear and financial insecurity are common barriers that discourage believers from responding to evangelistic calling.

Biblical Foundation

Scripture teaches that those who serve God must trust Him as their provider.

Biblical Explanation

Many believers hesitate to pursue evangelistic ministry because they worry about financial stability or family security. They may prefer predictable income or established church positions rather than stepping into faith-based ministry. However, God has repeatedly demonstrated His faithfulness in providing for those who obey His calling. There are many testimonies of unexpected provision. In one example, when the ministry faced technical difficulties due to power failures during broadcasts, prayer was offered. Soon afterward, supporters unexpectedly provided financial help and equipment. These experiences reveal that God Himself sustains the ministry He calls.

Doctrinal Value

- Trust in God's provision
- Faith in God's calling
- Dependence on divine guidance

Missionary Insight

Many servants of God throughout history began ministry with limited resources. Yet as they obeyed God.

Lesson 1.3 The Role of the Evangelist in the Fivefold Ministry

Definition

The evangelist is one of the ministry gifts given by Christ to proclaim the Gospel and reach those who are outside the Church.

Biblical Foundation

Ephesians 4:11 describes the fivefold ministry given to the Church:

- Apostles
- Prophets
- Evangelists
- Pastors
- Teachers

Each ministry contributes to the growth of the body of Christ.

Biblical Explanation

The evangelist has a unique role within the fivefold ministry. While pastors nurture believers inside the church, evangelists focus on reaching those who are outside. Evangelists often preach in various settings such as public gatherings, weddings, funerals, and informal meetings. The Gospel is not limited to church pulpits. Every place can become a field for evangelism. Jesus Himself said that there are other sheep outside the fold who must also be brought in. Evangelists therefore play an important role in spreading revival beyond church walls.

Doctrinal Value

- The structure of the fivefold ministry
- The unique calling of evangelists
- The importance of cooperation within the body of Christ

Missionary Insight

Throughout history, evangelists have helped extend revival beyond individual congregations. Their ministry often opens new regions for the Gospel.

Practical Applicability

Churches and evangelists must work together by:

- Supporting evangelistic ministry
- Encouraging cooperation rather than competition
- Recognizing the unique calling of each ministry gift

When the Church and evangelists work together, revival spreads more effectively. Evangelism remains the heartbeat of God in the last days. Believers must not compete, compare, or isolate themselves. Instead, churches and evangelists must run together in unity so that the Gospel may continue to spread until the last hour. May the Church restore its evangelistic burden. May unity increase among ministries. May the Gospel reach every place before the end comes.

MODULE 5

The Urgency of the End-Time Gospel

Introduction

As history approaches its final phase, the proclamation of the Gospel becomes increasingly urgent. Jesus taught that the Gospel of the Kingdom must reach all nations before the end comes, making evangelism a central responsibility of the Church.

This module explains the urgency of the Great Commission, the nature of the end-time harvest, and the need to raise laborers for the Gospel. It also clarifies true revival and how God is preparing a generation of evangelists for the final days.

Lesson 1.1 The Great Commission and the Shortness of Time

Definition

The Great Commission is the final command of Jesus Christ to preach the Gospel to all creation. It represents the Church's primary mission until the end of the age.

Biblical Foundation

The command of Jesus requires that the Gospel of the Kingdom be proclaimed to the entire world. The end will come only after the Gospel has been preached to all nations.

Biblical Explanation

Before ascending into heaven, Jesus gave His disciples a clear mandate: the Gospel must be preached to all creation. This command is not limited to a particular generation but continues until the mission is complete. At the same time, Scripture reminds believers that the time available for this mission is limited. The world is vast, consisting of countless nations, cultures, and islands that still need to hear the message of Christ.

Because the time is short and the task is enormous, the Church must respond with urgency. Evangelism cannot be delayed or treated as a secondary activity.

Doctrinal Value

- The authority of the Great Commission
- The urgency of the Gospel mission
- The responsibility of believers in the last days

Missionary Insight

Throughout history, missionaries have understood that the Great Commission requires urgency. Many travelled great distances and endured hardship because they believed that the Gospel must reach every nation.

Practical Applicability

Believers must respond to the Great Commission by:

- Supporting global missions
- Sharing the Gospel locally
- Encouraging others to participate in evangelism

Recognizing the shortness of time motivates believers to act with urgency.

Lesson 1.2 Harvest and the End-Time Laborers

Definition

The harvest represents the multitude of people who are ready to hear and receive the Gospel. Laborers are those who are called and equipped to proclaim the message of salvation.

Biblical Foundation

Scripture teaches that the harvest is plentiful but the workers are few. This indicates that many people are ready to receive the Gospel, but more labourers are needed to reach them.

Biblical Explanation

In the last few days, the need for evangelistic workers will increase dramatically. God will raise a large number of evangelists to participate in the final harvest. Compared with previous generations, the end-time period may see more evangelists than any other ministry gift. This reflects the urgency of reaching people before the end of the age.

The responsibility of the Church is therefore to identify, train, and release these labourers.

Doctrinal Value

- The harvest principle of evangelism
- The calling of evangelistic workers
- God's preparation of labourers in the last days

Missionary Insight

Missionary movements throughout history have demonstrated that when believers respond to God's call, the Gospel spreads rapidly across nations.

Practical Applicability

Churches must actively:

- Pray for labourers
- Train evangelists
- Encourage those called to Gospel ministry

When the Church supports evangelistic workers, the harvest can be gathered more effectively.

Lesson 1.3 – What Is Not Evangelism

Definition

Evangelism is not merely emotional excitement, religious activity, or large gatherings. True evangelism is the faithful proclamation of the Gospel that leads people to Christ and produces lasting spiritual transformation.

Biblical Foundation

Biblical evangelism is centered on sharing the message of salvation through Jesus Christ and calling people to repentance, faith, and discipleship.

Biblical Explanation

Many people mistakenly equate evangelism with large meetings, inspiring messages, emotional responses, or impressive ministry events. While these activities may create interest and encouragement, they are not evangelism by themselves. Evangelism is not measured by crowd size, applause, or emotional intensity. Genuine evangelism takes place when the Gospel is clearly communicated, people are given the opportunity to respond to Christ, and lives are transformed by the power of God. True evangelism focuses on leading people to salvation and helping them begin a life of obedience to Jesus.

Doctrinal Value

- The difference between religious activity and Gospel proclamation.
- The centrality of Christ in evangelism.
- The purpose of evangelism as leading people to salvation and discipleship.

Missionary Insight

Throughout church history, effective evangelists focused on proclaiming Christ, calling people to repentance, and making disciples. Lasting spiritual fruit came not from entertainment or emotional experiences, but from the faithful presentation of the Gospel.

Practical Applicability

Believers should evaluate evangelistic efforts by asking:

- Is the Gospel of Jesus Christ being clearly proclaimed?
- Are people being called to repentance and faith?
- Does the ministry produce lasting spiritual growth and discipleship?
- Are people becoming committed followers of Christ rather than merely emotional listeners?

MODULE 6

Prophetic Evangelism and End-Time Preparation

Introduction

In the last days, evangelism will not only expand but also carry a prophetic dimension. God will raise evangelists who operate with spiritual revelation, vision, and power to proclaim the Gospel of the Kingdom. These evangelists will understand the times and communicate the message of Christ with clarity and authority.

This module explores the prophetic dimension of evangelism and explains how God prepares a generation of evangelists for the final harvest. It also addresses the hindrances that weaken evangelistic ministry and outlines the steps needed to restore and activate a strong end-time evangelist movement.

Lesson 1.1 The Kingdom Revelation

Definition

Prophetic evangelism refers to proclaiming the Gospel with spiritual revelation and divine insight. Evangelists are not merely communicators of information; they are messengers who understand God's unfolding plan and speak with prophetic clarity.

Biblical Foundation

Throughout Scripture, God revealed His plans prophetically before they were fulfilled. The prophet Isaiah spoke about the coming of the Messiah long before Jesus was born. King David described events related to the crucifixion centuries before they occurred. In the New Testament, the apostle John received visions while he was "in the Spirit," revealing future events in the book of Revelation. These examples demonstrate that God often reveals His plans before they are fulfilled.

Biblical Explanation

Evangelists who proclaim the Gospel of the Kingdom must understand the reality of the Kingdom they preach. It is difficult to communicate a message about God's Kingdom without spiritual revelation.

Therefore, prophetic insight becomes important in end-time evangelism. Evangelists must seek God for vision and understanding so that they can proclaim the Gospel with conviction and authority. Without prophetic clarity, ministry can become routine and mechanical. But when evangelists receive revelation from God, their message carries spiritual power.

Doctrinal Value

This lesson highlights:

- The prophetic nature of God's revelation
- The role of spiritual insight in ministry
- The connection between prophecy and the proclamation of the Gospel

Missionary Insight

Throughout church history, many evangelistic movements were accompanied by strong spiritual conviction and prophetic awareness of God's mission. These movements often produced powerful revival and widespread evangelism.

Practical Applicability

Believers who feel called to evangelistic ministry should:

- Seek God through prayer and Scripture
- Ask for spiritual understanding of God's plan
- Depend on the Holy Spirit for guidance

When evangelists receive vision from God, their message becomes clear and impactful.

Lesson 1.2 The Prophetic Evangelist – Vision, Power, and Activation

Definition

A prophetic evangelist is a Gospel messenger who combines evangelistic calling with spiritual vision, divine power, and prophetic insight.

Biblical Foundation

Throughout Scripture, God empowered His servants with spiritual gifts and anointing to fulfill their mission.

Biblical Explanation

The last days will require a new generation of evangelists who are spiritually equipped and ready to proclaim the Gospel globally. Training is essential for preparing these workers. This training may include online programs, international seminars, and communication through various platforms such as websites, phone services, and digital networks. Unity among believers is also essential. Evangelists must work under one King—the King of Kings—and pursue one Kingdom purpose.

Modern ministry also faces new challenges. Science and technology influence society, and the younger generation often demands clarity and understanding. Therefore, God will release fresh anointing and spiritual gifts to equip evangelists for these challenges. Through prophetic activation and impartation, a strong generation of evangelists can be raised to carry the Gospel across the world.

Doctrinal Value

- Spiritual gifting for ministry
- The role of unity in the Church
- The empowerment of believers for evangelistic mission

Missionary Insight

Many revival movements were sustained because leaders invested time in training and activating new evangelists. This ensured that the Gospel continued spreading beyond a single generation.

Practical Applicability

Preparing an end-time evangelist generation requires:

- Identifying committed candidates
- Providing structured training
- Equipping them with spiritual and practical tools

When evangelists are properly trained and empowered, the Gospel can spread rapidly across nations.

Conclusion

The Rise of the Prophetic Evangelist End-time revival will raise a large number of evangelists who carry both evangelistic passion and prophetic vision. These evangelists will proclaim the Gospel of the Kingdom with power and clarity. They will be spiritually equipped, unified in purpose, and committed to reaching the nations. The King's business is urgent. The time has come to prepare and activate this generation so that the Gospel may reach the world before the end.

MODULE 7

The Gospel of the Kingdom in the Last Days

Introduction

As the world approaches its final era, the Gospel message must be proclaimed with clarity and completeness. While the foundation of the Gospel remains unchanged—salvation through Jesus Christ—the emphasis in the last days must expand to include the proclamation of Christ as the coming King and the establishment of His Kingdom. This module explains the nature of the Kingdom Gospel and how it addresses the spiritual needs of the final generation. It also explores the increasing darkness of the last days and the importance of spiritual power, discernment, and strategic preparation in evangelistic ministry. Learners will understand how God is preparing a generation of evangelists equipped to proclaim the Gospel of the Kingdom with wisdom, power, and conviction.

Lesson 1.1 The Gospel for the Final Era

Definition

The Gospel for the final era refers to the complete proclamation of Jesus Christ as both Savior and King. While salvation from sin remains the foundation of the Gospel, the last-day message must also declare the coming reign of Christ and the establishment of His Kingdom.

Biblical Foundation

Matthew 24 declares that “this Gospel of the Kingdom shall be preached in all the world, and then the end will come.” Throughout the New Testament, the Gospel proclaims Jesus as the Savior who forgives sin. However, Scripture also reveals that Christ will return as King to establish His Kingdom.

Biblical Explanation

An important question arises when considering the last days:

Is the Gospel different in the final era compared to the New Testament period?

The foundation of the Gospel remains unchanged:

- Jesus is the Savior.
- Jesus forgives sin.
- Salvation is found in Him alone.

However, the emphasis must expand. In the early church era, preaching often focused on salvation from sin and reconciliation with God. In the last days, the message must also prepare humanity for the coming reign of Christ.

The Gospel must therefore proclaim both:

- The Savior who redeems
- The King who will reign

A Gospel that includes only forgiveness but does not prepare people for the coming Kingdom remains incomplete.

Doctrinal Value

This lesson emphasizes:

- The completeness of the Gospel message
- The second coming of Christ
- The reality of the Kingdom of God

Missionary Insight

Throughout history, evangelists have proclaimed salvation through Christ. In the last days, evangelists must also communicate the hope and authority of Christ's coming Kingdom. This message brings urgency and direction to evangelism.

Practical Applicability

Believers should present the Gospel in its fullness by:

- Teaching salvation through Christ
- Emphasizing repentance and readiness
- Preparing people for the return of the King

Lesson 1.2 The Dark Nature of the Last Days and the Power of the Kingdom Message

Definition

The dark nature of the last days refers to the increasing moral, social, and spiritual challenges that will characterize the final era of human history.

Biblical Foundation

Scripture describes the last days as a period of great tribulation and deception. Despite this darkness, the message of God's Kingdom offers hope and deliverance.

Biblical Explanation

The Bible speaks about conditions in the last days that may include:

- Increasing global control
- Economic restrictions
- Social monitoring
- Limited freedoms

During such times, many people may feel trapped or hopeless. As earthly systems fail to provide answers, people begin searching for a greater source of hope. This is where the Kingdom Gospel becomes powerful. When the world experiences darkness, hearts become open to the light of God's Kingdom. The Gospel of the Kingdom offers hope by declaring that Christ will establish a just and righteous rule.

Doctrinal Value

This lesson highlights:

- The reality of spiritual darkness in the last days
- The hope found in the Kingdom of God
- The ultimate authority of Christ

Missionary Insight

Many evangelistic movements throughout history have emerged during times of social crisis and uncertainty. When earthly systems fail, people often become more receptive to the message of God's Kingdom.

Practical Applicability

Believers must proclaim the Kingdom message boldly, especially during times of crisis. Instead of spreading fear, the Church must offer hope by pointing people toward the coming reign of Christ.

Lesson: 1.3 Power to Overcome Deception

Definition

Power to overcome deception refers to the spiritual authority and discernment required to confront false ideologies, technological manipulation, and spiritual deception in the last days.

Biblical Foundation

Throughout Scripture, God empowered His servants with supernatural authority to confront deception and reveal truth. The example of Moses demonstrates this principle. When Moses threw down his staff before Pharaoh, it became a serpent. Pharaoh's magicians imitated the miracle, but Moses' serpent swallowed theirs.

Biblical Explanation

In earlier generations, evangelists often confronted political rulers or religious leaders. In the modern era, evangelists face new challenges such as:

- Scientific dominance
- Technological deception
- Intellectual pride
- Digital influence

The modern generation is shaped by:

- Internet communication
- Artificial intelligence
- Digital financial systems
- Global media networks

Therefore, evangelists must understand the culture and challenges of their generation. Healing and deliverance remain important, but additional spiritual discernment and wisdom are required to address modern forms of deception. God will equip His servants with spiritual gifts that expose falsehood and reveal truth.

Doctrinal Value

This lesson emphasizes:

- Spiritual authority over deception
- The power of God's truth
- The role of spiritual gifts in ministry

Missionary Insight

Every generation of evangelists has faced different challenges. Successful evangelists understood the context of their time and presented the Gospel in ways that addressed those challenges.

Practical Applicability

End-time evangelists must:

- Develop spiritual discernment
- Understand the cultural environment
- Present biblical truth clearly and convincingly

Technology should not be feared but used wisely as a tool for the Kingdom.