

Motivation

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I. Introduction.

II. Definitions.

A. Motivation means to provide the incentive, empower, incite, persuade or invoke.

B. We want to know how to motivate people to become disciple-makers.

III. Observations.

A. Motivation is an unending process.

1. We are channels of the Holy Spirit in this.

2. Motivation is based on external authority.

B. Motivation is a two-way street.

1. Communication is the heart of motivation.

2. We need to listen just as much as we need to communicate.

3. Motivation must involve personal involvement.

C. Motivation must have a specific target.

1. We need a more meaningful personal relationship with Christ. (Exodus 33:11)

2. We need a sense of mission and relevance in community.

a. Purpose as a person. (Galatians 5:22-23)

b. Purpose as a partner. (Romans 15:13)

c. Purpose in the mission.

IV. Matthew 4:19.

A. Follow.

1. This means to associate with in order to duplicate.

2. There are basic attitudes that we need for this. (Proverbs 3:3-4)

a. Mercy.

b. Truth.

B. Me.

1. Effective motivation requires personal involvement.

2. One must know fully how Christ lived and His doctrine—you cannot separate them to follow Jesus. (John 1:38-39, I Corinthians 11:1-2, II Timothy 3:10, Philippians 4:9, Matthew 4:18)

3. He commanded more than one to follow Him. We cannot underestimate the value of a community of believers.

C. Promise: I will make you fishers of men.

1. Only the Word of God and people are eternal.

2. By being fishers of men, we make an eternal memorial. All other works will be dissolved. (II Peter 3:10-11)

Application questions:

1. Why is it important that our goals be specific when motivating people? Explain.

2. What does it look like to have a balance in mercy and truth?

3. How are you making progress in becoming an effective fisher of men? How can you grow further?
