

Navigator History and Ministry

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I. Introduction.

II. The testimony of Trotman.

A. Trotman attended a Bible group that encouraged Scripture memory through competition and this stuck with Trotman.

B. Key verses were emphasized for salvation and growth such as Romans 3:23, 2 Corinthians 5:17.

C. The lessons that Trotman learned form the basis for the Navigator's philosophy.

1. A mixture of older and younger converts are best for groups.

2. The Navigator Bridge Illustration covers the Gospel basics, it is simple, and it is true.

III. The object of the Navigators is to equip laborers.

A. A laborer is someone teaching another how to disciple someone.

B. The intention of the movement at the beginning was to focus on laborers and it remains that way.

IV. History.

A. The Navigators started out small because of its objective and shrank in staff after WWII.

B. After 1962, the decision was made to increase staff using Glen Eyrie and homes for training.

C. The president made a move away from using the home for development but there is still a place for it and nearly every person trained in the speaker's home was involved in his ministry.

D. Colorado Springs was chosen because there is good weather and longer days for harder work.

E. The Navigator's relationship to the church should be one of hospitality, and he should never be a burden to the church.

F. The Navigator should not be trying to pick out the brightest men.

G. The ministry starts with people.

V. The future of the Navigators.

A. Jesus came not to be served but to serve and this is the philosophy of ministry. (Philippians 2:3-4, Mark 10:45)

Application questions

1. What is the important to the Navigator's philosophy of ministry?

2. What elements of the Navigators history help to explain its current ministry philosophy?

3. How does the history of the Navigator's challenge you in your personal life? Explain.
