

Modeling: Power/Holiness *Skip Gray*

I. Introduction.

II. Principles from Jesus' testimony at the Pharisee's house. (Luke 7)

- A. Jesus can be socially secure in the house of a Pharisee.
- B. Jesus can be unsullied by contact with a prostitute (nonsexual).
- C. Jesus asks questions to help people discover truth for themselves.
- D. Christ gets to the heart of the issue.
- E. Christ refers to Simon's works and the woman's faith.

III. Evangelism is...

- A. Proclamation.
- B. Performance.
- C. Presence.

IV. The sowing of the soil. (Luke 8:20-21)

- A. The final outcome was not a function of the seed but the predisposition of the soil. Soil preparation is important with our children. (Romans 10:17, Hebrews 4:2)
- B. There is no shortage of seed—there is a shortage of sowers.
- C. Jesus redefines family relationships.
- D. We can do nothing against the truth. (2 Corinthians 13:8)
- E. We have time and conscience on our side with evangelism.

V. Jesus exercises authority over...

- A. The weather. Faith is only as valid as its object.
- B. Demons.
 - 1. Apart from Jesus Christ people are vulnerable to demonic influence.
 - 2. Evil spirits recognize Jesus and his authority over them. (Acts 19:15)
 - 3. The value system of men is depraved—animals and fish are more important than human beings.
- C. Disease and death.

VI. Disciples are given authority over disease, death and demons.

Application questions:

1. Why is presence an important aspect of evangelism?

2. How is it helpful to know that the predisposition of the “soil” is key for the final outcome?

3. What stands out to you about Jesus’ testimony in the house of the Pharisee? Explain.
