



HEAVEN IN SPAIN

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Moving in the apostolic

Apostolic vs pastoral leaders



Jesus's
anointing
was
distributed
to 5 fold gifts

Luke 4:18-19 "The Spirit of the Lord is on me, because he has anointed me to preach good news to the poor. He has sent me to proclaim freedom for the prisoners and recovery of sight for the blind, to release the oppressed, to proclaim the year of the Lord's favor."

- Evangelistic-Preach the good news to the Poor
- Teaching-Sent to proclaim freedom for prisoners
- Prophetic-Recovery of sight for the blind
- Pastoral-Release the oppressed
- Apostolic-Proclaim the year of the Lord's favor

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Jesus's anointing was distributed to 5 fold gifts

- How a kingdom church, business or ministry is led is usually a reflection of which of the five fold gifts they are strongest in
- Kingdom ventures are led by all sorts of leaders, we will focus on the pastoral leader versus the apostolic leader because this is the most common transition that currently occurring

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1 Cor
12:28,29

Leader is an evangelist

- People don't feel they are cared for

Leader is prophetic

- Church strong in prayer & worship, weak in teaching

Leader is pastoral

- Church doesn't grow

Leaders is a teacher

- Church can become legalistic and lose grace

Leader is apostolic

- People can feel controlled and overwhelmed

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The order of things

1 Corinthians 12:28 "And God has appointed these in the church: first apostles, second prophets, third teachers, after that miracles, then gifts of healings, helps, administrations, varieties of tongues."

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Whose first?

8. Tongues

- +ve - Spiritual Empowerment
- -ve - Overemphasis on spiritual warfare

7. Administration

- +ve - Organised
- -ve - We can't do anything more

6. Helps

- +ve - A lot of assistance
- -ve - A lack of focus in the action

5. Healings

- +ve - Mental and emotional health
- -ve - Too much time spent getting well

4. Miracles

- +ve - God's intervention
- -ve - A lack of process for growth

3. Teachers

- +ve - A lot of relevant helpful advice
- -ve - A lot of irrelevant unhelpful advice


2. Prophets

- +ve - Getting God's direction
- -ve - All talk, little action

1. Apostles

- +ve - Equip you to take ground
- -ve - Control or overwhelm


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Apostolic vs Pastoral Leadership

Issue	Pastoral	Apostolic
Focus	People's needs	People's calling
Activity	Feeding People	Training People
Outcome focus	Staff	Congregation
Equipping	Staff to meet needs	Congregation to extend kingdom
Goals	Maintenance	Maturity
Christ focus	Position worth in Christ	Reality of Christ in you
Needs met	Comfort/ relief	Identity/ fulfilment
Desired Change	Behaviour	Belief

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The New Apostolic Reformation C. Peter Wagner

Pastoral Center	}	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A destination for worship • Go to church (inward focus)
Pastoral Leader		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cares for the sheep • Ministers • Elders "supervise" the pastor • Final authority with a group
Apostolic center	}	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A launching pad for Kingdom work • Outward focus
Apostolic Leader		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mobilizes an army • Equips others to minister • Elders support the apostolic leader • Final authority with an individual but in collaboration with the leadership team

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Pastoral to Apostolic Leadership Transition

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- Church to Kingdom (Hab 2:14 "The Earth will be filled, not just the church)
- Safe to Risky
- Denomination to Relationship (I sent you, Timothy)
- Control to Freedom/ Self-control (Jesus allowed Judas to be a disciple)
- Big Churches to big people
- Man of God to priesthood of believers
- Going to heaven to heaven on Earth
- Going to church to being the church
- Doctrine to Culture (Culture is to the apostolic as doctrinal statements are to denominationalism)



Pastors should..

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- Carry the burden of the Lord and not of the people
- Meet the core needs of people and not their felt need
- Help people to care for themselves and others
- Help people to renew their minds in order to change their lifestyle
- Focus on helping people to self-manage instead of crisis management
- Focus on every area of lifestyle, not just the religious part
- Help people come into the fulfilment of God's written word and specific word to them



Apostolic churches

- Acts 1:8 "You shall be witnesses to Me in Jerusalem, and in all Judea and Samaria, and to the end of the earth."
- Every church's primary ministry is to their neighbourhood or city. Secondly, it is to their area, then to their state or province, to their nation and then to the nations and uttermost parts of the earth.

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Models of apostolic churches *Not to be followed*

1. The Corinthian model - Pride and lack of spiritual discipline and order
2. The Galatian church - Quickly departed from the sound doctrine of Jesus of the Apostles
3. Laodicean model - Lacked spiritual substance.

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Models of apostolic churches Jerusalem

Acts 2:43 “Then fear came upon every soul, and many wonders and signs were done through the apostles.”

- Born during the feast of Pentecost
- Large gatherings
- Tens of thousands added
- The apostles did everything – miracles, finances

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Models of apostolic churches Jerusalem

- A crisis forced them to appoint 7 deacons in Acts 6, but they only helped with the distribution of food
- Another crisis caused them to leave Jerusalem
- Acts 8:1 – “At that time a great persecution arose against the church which was at Jerusalem; and they were all scattered throughout the regions of Judea and Samaria, except the apostles.
- Philip evangelised Samaria (This happened 8 years after Pentecost)
- Stephen went to Synagogues
- Nicholas to Antioch (probably)

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Models of apostolic churches Jerusalem

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- The church operated missions – sending people and teams to Joppa and Lydda (Acts 9:32-42 and Acts 10:5-6)
- The apostles stayed in Jerusalem – Acts 8:1, and itinerated
- There was no church planting
- By Acts 15:22, they had elders
- By Acts 21:8-9 they had traveling prophetic teams



Models of apostolic churches Jerusalem

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- Started in a unique supernatural manner
- Had the first apostles
- Was filled with the Holy Spirit
- Had profound awe towards God
- A profound zeal for God's prophetic Word. (Acts 2:43-47; 3:4-8; 4:33).
- The apostles were Jews who had lived in Palestine all their lives and all they really knew was the city of Jerusalem with its religious, theological (but traditionalist) "spirit" and the city authorities.



Models of apostolic churches Jerusalem – major pitfalls

1. Single culture focussed (Jewish) and so offended other cultures (Gentile)
2. “Platform” focussed – The apostles held centre stage.
3. Centralised government led by Peter then James (Jesus’ brother) so creativity and initiative is stifled
4. Crisis management – temporary not permanent solutions (Acts 6:1-6)
5. No deliberate leadership or ascension gift development
6. Lacked a good structure – so the apostles were over-worked with administration
7. Slow development of missions – internally focussed
8. Focuses on church over kingdom

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Models of apostolic churches Antioch

Acts 11:19 "Now those who were scattered after the persecution that arose over Stephen traveled as far as Phoenicia, Cyprus, and Antioch, preaching the word to no one but the Jews only. But some of them were men from Cyprus and Cyrene, who, when they had come to Antioch, spoke to the Hellenists, preaching the Lord Jesus. And the hand of the Lord was with them, and a great number believed and turned to the Lord."

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Models of apostolic churches Antioch

- Started with group of scattered persecuted saints from Jerusalem
- Started with the Jews
- Broke through culturally to reach the Gentiles
- Sensitive to Spirit and moved on from Jerusalem culture and focus
- Multiracial and multicultural
- A large number believed, supernatural favour
- Moved into church planting
- Initiated by believers not apostles

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Models of apostolic churches Antioch

- The planted churches related to Antioch on the basis of relationship with Paul, not centralised government
- The churches were self-supporting, self-governing and self – propagating
- Apostolic teams started at Antioch
- People were raised up at Antioch

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Models of apostolic churches Antioch

- Paul raised, travelled with, recommended and assigned people to help churches
- Phoebe to the Romans (Rom 16:1-2)
- Luke at Philippi (Acts 16:11-40)
- Timothy to Thessalonica (Acts 17:1-15)
- Silas at Berea (Acts 17:10-15)
- Aquilla and Priscilla at Ephesus (Acts 18:19-21)

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Models of apostolic churches Antioch: Barnabas

- Barnabas helped the church to grow
- Acts 11:22-24 “Then news of these things came to the ears of the church in Jerusalem, and they sent out Barnabas to go as far as Antioch. When he came and had seen the grace of God, he was glad, and encouraged them all that with purpose of heart they should continue with the Lord. For he was a good man, full of the Holy Spirit and of faith. And a great many people were added to the Lord.”

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Models of apostolic churches Antioch: Saul

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- Barnabas brought Saul to Antioch to help build the church
- He did not seek help from Jerusalem – Why? – Galatians 2:7-10
- Acts 11:25-26 “Then Barnabas departed for Tarsus to seek Saul. And when he had found him, he brought him to Antioch. So it was that for a whole year they assembled with the church and taught a great many people. And the disciples were first called Christians in Antioch.
- They put time into developing people



Models of apostolic churches Antioch: Agabus

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- Prophets came from Jerusalem
- Acts 11:27-28 “And in these days prophets came from Jerusalem to Antioch. Then one of them, named Agabus, stood up and showed by the Spirit that there was going to be a great famine throughout all the world, which also happened in the days of Claudius Caesar”
- They imparted a prophetic anointing so that Antioch soon had their own prophets
- Acts 13:1 “Now in the church that was at Antioch there were certain prophets and teachers”



Models of apostolic churches

Antioch: Diversity

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- Diverse Leadership
- Started with believers
- Submitted to Barnabas when he was sent
- Acts 13:1 "Now in the church that was at Antioch there were certain prophets and teachers: Barnabas, Simeon who was called Niger, Lucius of Cyrene, Manaen who had been brought up with Herod the tetrarch, and Saul."
- Barnabas was an ex-Levitical priest, Saul was highly educated in Judaism from a gentile culture and Manaen was Herod's foster brother, Simeon was of African descent (called Niger) and Lucius was a gentile from an African colony of Cyrene



Models of apostolic churches

Antioch: Decisions

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- There were prophets and teachers. Together they create an environment for the apostolic
- They were praying and fasting
- They were ministering to the Lord
- They knew how to discern what He was saying
- They responded in obedience
- From this environment they listened and obeyed the spirit's direction for the church.
- Acts 13:2-3 "As they ministered to the Lord and fasted, the Holy Spirit said, "Now separate to Me Barnabas and Saul for the work to which I have called them." Then, having fasted and prayed, and laid hands on them, they sent them away.
- They sent some of their best men
- Paul and Barnabas were called to keep planting
- It became the apostolic mission base. Churches planted from there had their own distinctiveness



Models of apostolic churches

Antioch: Apostolic strategy

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- Acts 11:26 “And the disciples were first called Christians in Antioch”
- From Antioch, the team of Barnabas and Paul (and later Silas and Paul) was released for an apostolic work throughout the known world. Antioch became an apostolic mission base that affected nations and planted strategic churches
- Antioch was a totally indigenous church founded by Gentiles and later built up by Paul and Barnabas. It involved the cooperation of both Jew and Gentile and was functioning in five-fold ministry.
- It provides us a very good example of an apostolic church. The Antioch church functioned with apostolic strategy.
- Jerusalem fulfilled their call primarily because of the dispersion, while Antioch did so with planning, purpose, and apostolic strategy



Models of apostolic churches

Antioch: Home Base

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- Paul and Barnabas used Antioch as a home base
- Acts 14:26-28 “From there they sailed to Antioch, where they had been commended to the grace of God for the work which they had completed. Now when they had come and gathered the church together, they reported all that God had done with them, and that He had opened the door of faith to the Gentiles. So they stayed there a long time with the disciples.
- Acts 15:34-36 “However, it seemed good to Silas to remain there. Paul and Barnabas also remained in Antioch, teaching and preaching the word of the Lord, with many others also. Then after some days Paul said to Barnabas, “Let us now go back and visit our brethren in every city where we have preached the word of the Lord, and see how they are doing



Models of apostolic churches Ephesus: The start

- Priscilla and Aquila, who had worked with Paul at Corinth (Acts 18:1-3), were taken to Ephesus by him to learn about the city and start the work of God there.
- They met Apollo who had some disciples but was not following the way of the Lord properly so “they taught him more precisely the way.” (Acts 18:18-28).
- Eventually Paul came to impart his apostolic anointing on the congregation with whom Apollo, Priscilla and Aquila had laboured. (Acts 19:1).

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Models of apostolic churches Ephesus

- Paul set out the apostolic and prophetic foundational truths the church needed to reach out successfully to both the region and society in general. (Acts 19:2- 6).
- After three months, Paul moved the disciples from meeting in the synagogue to a rented school of philosophy of Tyrannus. (Acts 19.9-10).
- As a result of this move, the Gospel was spread very widely across Asia. (Acts 19.10).

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Models of apostolic churches Ephesus

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- The apostolic presence of Paul increased the effects of regional evangelism, deliverance from demons, miracles and the church's general spiritual influence on the city. (Acts 19.9- 10).
- The previously evangelistic congregation became an apostolic and prophetic one. (At 20.1-17).
- It was established under an evangelistic, pastoral and teaching ministerial anointing, and at first therefore lacked the prophetic and apostolic gifting needed to penetrate and transform society.
- Because of the three years of impartation and leadership by the Apostle Paul, the Ephesus church also became a missionary church, sending missionary teams to other parts of the region. (Acts 19:20-22; 2 Cor 2:12-13)



Models of apostolic churches Roman

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- Acts 28: 14 - 31, Paul was taken to be presented to the Emperor, Roman brethren came to greet him.
- The church was probably started by Christian soldiers, merchants, or visitors. Acts 2: 10 that some "visitors from Rome both Jews and proselytes" witnessed the events of the Day of Pentecost at Jerusalem, (Acts 2:10; 18:2; 23:1; Rom 1:7, 15).
- Peter and Paul helped in the development of the church. History tells us that they were both martyred in Rome, one day apart
- Apart from Paul's leadership, this Christian mission had little administrative organization, not even being based in a specific centre.
- It was spontaneous in nature, and developed underground so that it could be safely propagated in secret.



Models of apostolic churches Roman

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- One main characteristic of this church was that it received both the Apostles Peter and Paul, who worked together and endured persecution and martyrdom together.
- This church model fulfils the vision of a mega church in a city, which can influence an entire country and even its neighbours. This vision of “the church in the city” had been developing for a while, known as it was as the “churches of the gentiles” in Romans chapter 16 verses 4.
- At least 38 cities and other places are mentioned in the New Testament to show that Christianity began essentially as an urban and very cosmopolitan religion that suited all strata of society.



Models of apostolic churches Home Churches

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The churches which did not have buildings for their gatherings were the true “house-churches.”

Some examples of this church planting concept were found in cities and other places such as: Jerusalem, (At 2.46), Rome, (Rm 16.5), Corinth, (1 Co 16.19) and Colossi (Cl 4.15; Pm 2).

This church model was limited only by geographical location, being spiritually one with all the churches although geographically separated. (1 Co 7.17).

This model was not specifically planned but rather spontaneously applied as the need arose to host a group of believers somewhere in the city or in the province. (At 2.46; 1 Co 16.5, 19; Cl 4.15; Pm 2).



Leading others into the apostolic

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1. Pray for and promote personal revelation in your group
2. Share your personal journey of revelation to inspire and instruct others.
3. Be personally apostolic - Philipians 3:17 "Brethren, join in following my example, and note those who so walk, as you have us for a pattern."
4. Have a continual focus on the apostolic in your team. - 1 Timothy 4:16 "Take heed to yourself and to the doctrine. Continue in them, for in doing this you will save both yourself and those who hear you."
5. Help your team understand their calling, gifts and appointing



Leading others into the apostolic

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6. Expose your team to apostolic influences - 1 Corinthians 4:17 "For this reason I have sent Timothy to you, who is my beloved and faithful son in the Lord, who will remind you of my ways in Christ, as I teach everywhere in every church."
7. Provide coaching and mentoring in the apostolic
8. Help to connect your team solidly into the church
9. Provide opportunities for people to receive prophetic impartation to confirm, encourage or direct their apostolic action
10. Provide opportunities for people to be commissioned
11. Respect the diversity of apostolic endeavours
12. Resource apostolic ventures