



WEEK 28

2ND SEMESTER · DISCIPLESHIP & SERVICE

Multiplying Disciples

Entrusting the Word to faithful people who teach others

SPIRITUAL THEME

Multiplying Disciples

PERSONAL THEME

**Taking responsibility – learning
to mentor**

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Personal Theme: Taking Responsibility - Learning to Mentor**MAIN IDEA**

By the end of this lesson, the students should understand that discipleship is not finished when they receive teaching. They must learn to pass the truth of Christ to faithful people who can teach and strengthen others.

1. Why This Lesson Matters

This lesson closes the main teaching weeks of the trimester. The students have learned about following Jesus, evangelism, testimony, family, church, gifts, leadership, the Holy Spirit, endurance, and spiritual battle. But if all this truth stays only with them, the training is incomplete. Jesus makes disciples who make disciples. The Word must move from faithful teachers to faithful students, and then through those students to others.

A Bible student must not remain only a receiver. He must become a faithful carrier of the Word of God. This does not mean every student becomes a pastor immediately. It means every student should begin to take responsibility for at least one other person: a younger believer, a family member, a small group member, a youth, or a new convert.

Multiplication is not fast spiritual production. It is faithful relational ministry. It happens through Scripture, prayer, example, correction, encouragement, patience, and love. A mentor does not create his own followers. He helps people follow Jesus.

2. Main Bible Passage: 2 Timothy 2:1-7

Read the passage slowly. Let students hear the chain of transmission in verse 2 and the pictures of endurance in the soldier, athlete, and farmer.

"You therefore, my child, be strengthened in the grace that is in Christ Jesus. The things which you have heard from me among many witnesses, commit the same things to faithful men, who will be able to teach others also. You therefore must endure hardship as a good soldier of Christ Jesus. No soldier on duty entangles himself in the affairs of life, that he may please him who enrolled him as a soldier. Also, if anyone competes in athletics, he is not crowned unless he has competed by the rules. The farmer who labors must be the first to get a share of the crops. Consider what I say, and may the Lord give you understanding in all things." (2 Timothy 2:1-7)

Parallel passages for this lesson: Matthew 28:18-20 and Titus 2:1-8. Matthew 28 gives the great commission to make disciples. Titus 2 shows how sound teaching and good example shape different groups in the church.

3. Be Strengthened in Grace

Paul begins, "Be strengthened in the grace that is in Christ Jesus." This is important. Timothy must pass on truth, endure hardship, and train others, but he must not do it by self-confidence. He must be strengthened by grace. Discipleship ministry begins with receiving from Christ before giving to others.

We can only pass on faithfully what we are receiving from Christ by grace. A mentor who stops receiving grace becomes dry, proud, or controlling. A mentor who stays near to Christ can serve with humility because he knows he is also dependent.

Application: Students should not wait until they feel perfect before helping others. But they must also not mentor from pride. The right posture is humble dependence: "Jesus is teaching me, and I want to help you follow Him too." This makes discipleship honest and grace-filled.

4. Entrust the Word

Paul says Timothy should entrust what he heard to faithful people who will be able to teach others also. This verse shows four generations: Paul, Timothy, faithful people, and others. The gospel and apostolic teaching are not private property. They are a sacred trust to be passed on.

Biblical multiplication is not passing on opinions, personality, or tradition first. It is entrusting the Word of Christ faithfully. The content matters. Timothy must pass on the same things he heard from Paul among many witnesses. Discipleship is not simply friendship. It is friendship and example shaped by the truth of God.

Practical application: A student mentoring another person should open the Bible. He should not only give advice. He should teach the gospel, prayer, repentance, obedience, church faithfulness, and service. The question is: Can this person later teach another person the same truth clearly?

5. Sketchnote: From One to Others

Use the sketchnote as a teaching pause. Ask students to identify the chain: Paul to Timothy to faithful people to others. Then ask why the open Bible is being passed on. The picture should help them see that discipleship is personal, biblical, and multiplying.

Sketchnote: Multiplying disciples means entrusting the Word to faithful people.

6. Faithful People, Not Famous People

Paul does not say, "Entrust this to impressive people" or "popular people" or "rich people." He says faithful people. Faithfulness means reliability, teachability, obedience, and trustworthiness. Ability matters too, because they must be able to teach others, but ability without faithfulness is dangerous.

The best person to mentor is not always the most gifted person, but the faithful person who is willing to learn and obey. This is a needed correction. Churches sometimes invest only in visible talent. But Paul looks for faithful people who can carry truth responsibly.

Application: Students should learn to look for faithfulness in others. Who comes regularly? Who listens to Scripture? Who repents when corrected? Who serves quietly? Who is honest? Who wants to help others, not only be seen? These may be the people to invest in.

7. Make Disciples: Matthew 28

In Matthew 28, Jesus commands His disciples to make disciples of all nations, baptizing them and teaching them to obey all He commanded. This means evangelism and discipleship belong together. We do not only seek decisions. We teach people to follow Jesus in all of life.

The goal is not only converts, but obedient disciples of Jesus. A new believer needs teaching, prayer, church family, correction, and example. If the church evangelizes but does not disciple, many young believers remain weak. If the church discipless but never evangelizes, it becomes inward-looking. Jesus commands both mission and teaching obedience.

Practical application for Uganda: After outreach, students should not only count how many people prayed. They should ask: Who will visit them? Who will teach them the basics of faith? Who will invite them into local church life? Who will help them leave old sins and follow Jesus? Multiplication requires follow-up.

8. Word and Example: Titus 2

Titus 2 shows that discipleship includes sound teaching and visible example. Older men, older women, younger women, and younger men all need instruction that fits real life. Paul tells Titus to show himself as an example of good works, integrity, seriousness, and sound speech. This means mentoring is not only information transfer. It is life transfer under the Word.

People learn from what we teach, but they also learn from what we live. A mentor who teaches prayer but never prays with the student is incomplete. A mentor who teaches humility but never apologizes gives a mixed message. A mentor who teaches purity but lives secretly in sin damages discipleship.

Application: Students should ask: What would a younger believer learn by watching my speech, money use, phone use, relationships, church attendance, work habits, and prayer life? Mentoring begins before the formal meeting. It begins with a life that can be watched.

9. What Mentoring Can Look Like

Many students may think mentoring is complicated. It can be simple and faithful. Meet regularly with one person. Read a Bible passage together. Ask what the passage teaches about God and obedience. Pray together. Ask about real life. Encourage one step of faith. Follow up next time.

A simple faithful pattern repeated over time can produce deep fruit. Discipleship is not always dramatic. It may look like weekly Scripture, prayer, questions, correction, and encouragement. The power is not in a clever system. The power is in God's Word, God's Spirit, and faithful love.

Practical mentoring pattern:

- Meet consistently, even if the meeting is simple.
- Open the Bible and let Scripture lead the conversation.
- Ask honest questions about faith, obedience, temptation, and service.
- Pray together, not only at the end but as real dependence on God.
- Give one clear next step and check it next time.
- Keep pointing the person to Jesus and the local church, not to yourself.

10. Dangers in Mentoring

- Control: making the person dependent on you instead of Christ.
- Pride: using mentoring to feel important or superior.
- Neglect: beginning with excitement but not continuing faithfully.
- Shallow advice: giving opinions without Scripture.
- No boundaries: trying to carry what belongs to pastors, parents, or the whole church alone.

Healthy mentoring serves under Christ, with Scripture, humility, boundaries, and connection to the local church. A mentor is a helper, not a savior. Jesus is the Shepherd. The church is the body. The Word is the authority.

11. Main Application for the Students

The main application is this: each student should begin to pray for one person to mentor. This person may be a new believer, a younger student, a youth in the church, or a family member who wants to grow. The student should not begin by acting like an expert. He should begin by offering to read Scripture, pray, and walk together toward Jesus.

Multiplication begins when one faithful disciple takes responsibility for one other person in love. If every student learns to disciple one person, and that person later discipled another, the Word spreads deeply. This is slower than a big event, but often stronger for the long term.

This week, each student should write three names: one person who discipled or helped him, one person he could begin to help, and one area where he needs to become a better example. Then he should pray and take one concrete step: invite, visit, read Scripture, or encourage.

12. Teacher Guidance: Close the Trimester Well

The teacher should help students see the whole journey of the trimester. Following Jesus led to evangelism, testimony, family responsibility, church faithfulness, gifts, leadership, the Holy Spirit, endurance, spiritual battle, and now multiplication. The final question is not only, "What have I learned?" The question is, "Who will be helped because I learned this?"

The fruit of Bible school should be faithful disciples who help make more faithful disciples.

This keeps the training practical and missional.

13. Ministry Practice: A First Mentoring Conversation

Many students are willing to help someone, but they do not know how to begin. Give them a simple model for a first mentoring conversation. The student can say: "I would like to encourage you in following Jesus. Could we meet once a week for four weeks, read the Bible, pray, and talk about obedience?" This is clear, humble, and not controlling.

In the first meeting, the mentor should listen before teaching much. Ask: How did you come to faith in Jesus? What is difficult for you right now? Do you have a Bible? Are you part of a local church? What questions do you have? Then read a short passage, perhaps Mark 1:14-20 or John 15:1-8, and ask what Jesus is calling the person to believe and obey.

Good mentoring begins with Scripture, listening, prayer, and one clear next step. It should not become a long lecture every time. The mentor should help the person take the next faithful step. For a new believer, this may be daily prayer, leaving a sinful relationship, attending church, asking forgiveness, or learning to share a simple testimony.

The mentor should also keep healthy boundaries. He should not promise to solve every problem. He should not replace church leaders or family responsibilities. If the issue is serious, such as abuse, deep addiction, false teaching, or major family conflict, he should involve mature church leadership. Mentoring is personal care under the wider care of the church.

14. Follow-Up After Evangelism

This lesson also connects strongly with the earlier evangelism weeks. After an outreach, students should not only ask, "How many responded?" They should ask, "Who will be discipled?" A person who shows interest in Christ needs follow-up quickly. Waiting too long often leaves the person alone with confusion, pressure, and old habits.

A simple follow-up plan can include four questions: Does the person understand the gospel? Has the person begun to pray and read Scripture? Is the person connected to a local church? What immediate obstacle to obedience needs help? These questions keep follow-up practical and pastoral.

Evangelism without discipleship can leave newborn believers without care. Discipleship without evangelism can make the church inward-looking. Jesus commands both. The students should learn to see outreach and mentoring as one mission under Christ.

15. Measuring Faithfulness, Not Control

A mentor cannot force growth. He can teach, pray, model, encourage, correct, and remain faithful, but only God gives growth. This protects the mentor from both pride and despair. If the person grows, give glory to God. If the person struggles, continue patiently. If the person refuses Christ, grieve and pray, but do not try to control the heart.

The goal of mentoring is not to make someone dependent on the mentor, but mature in Christ. A good mentor slowly helps the disciple learn to read Scripture, pray, obey, serve, and disciple others. In the end, multiplication means the mentor becomes less central because Christ and His Word become more central.

This is why humility matters. A mentor should often say, "Let us see what Scripture says," rather than always saying, "My opinion is." He should pray with the person, not only advise. He should rejoice when the disciple also learns from other faithful believers in the church.

16. Class Discussion Questions

1. Why does Paul begin with grace before commanding Timothy to entrust the Word?
2. What is the difference between a faithful person and an impressive person?
3. Why must discipleship include both teaching and example?
4. How does Matthew 28 connect evangelism and teaching obedience?
5. What dangers can happen in mentoring?
6. Who is one person you could begin to encourage or mentor?

17. Group Exercise

Divide the class into groups. Each group creates a simple four-week mentoring plan for a new believer. The plan should include Bible passages, prayer, one practical obedience step each week, and connection to the local church.

- Week 1: Assurance of salvation and the gospel.
- Week 2: Prayer and daily Bible reading.
- Week 3: Repentance, temptation, and obedience.
- Week 4: Church, service, and sharing testimony.



Let the groups share. The teacher should correct plans that are too complicated or not biblical enough.

18. Memory Statement

A multiplying disciple receives the Word by grace, lives it faithfully, and entrusts it to others who can also teach and follow Jesus.

19. Closing Prayer

Lord Jesus, thank You for making us Your disciples. Strengthen us in Your grace. Help us receive Your Word faithfully and pass it on clearly. Give us humble hearts, faithful lives, and love for younger believers. Show each student one person to encourage, teach, and pray for. May Your church grow through faithful disciples who make disciples. Amen.

20. Source Note for the Teacher

The lesson is built mainly on 2 Timothy 2:1-7, with Matthew 28:18-20 and Titus 2:1-8 as focused parallel passages. Exegetical notes were checked against NET Bible notes and standard evangelical resources on discipleship, entrusting apostolic teaching, and mentoring by word and example. The Bible text in the handout is from the World English Bible, public domain.