

Church Growth — Exam 2 (Hunter's book)

1. From what two sources does Hunter say today's church is experiencing a rebirth of apostolic confidence? p. 21
2. With what three questions did McGavran become increasingly obsessed? p. 22
3. What four methods of research did McGavran use in his approach? p. 23
4. Know the six mega-strategies on which Hunter expounds as well as the six counterpart "myths" which they undermine. pp. 34ff
5. Wesley's rigorously pragmatic approach seems to have been shaped by what three guidelines? p. 44
6. Wesley's bold pragmatism stands as a needed corrective to what two widespread assumptions in today's ministry? p. 44
7. Be able to write a paragraph on John Wesley as a church growth strategist.
8. What were the four stages Wesley used to understand the process in which people become Christians? p. 57
9. What are some of the explanations for the stunted growth of many churches. p. 87
10. Know the Flake formula for Sunday school growth, including where it came from. p. 117
11. Be able to explain Wesley's use of the redemptive cells he called "classes." pp. 118-126
12. Be able to distinguish between E1, E2 and E3 evangelism. pp. 160-161
13. Toward whom does Hunter say 90% of the typical church's evangelistic efforts are directed? What are some of the problems with that? p. 164
14. What was McGavran's generalization that we call the homogeneous unit principle? p. 173
15. What does Lyle Schaller's acronym SAM stand for in relation to useful goals? p. 202
16. What was Alan Walker's reminder to the 1986 World Methodist conference? p. 212
17. What one thought, statement or insight has struck you most about Hunter's book?

