The Best Path To Bring Faith And Spirituality Into The Workplace In A Positive And Productive Manner

My paper will include and discuss these selective most important subjects in a workplace. Also, it will give us as Christians a better outlook on how to keep our faith and still be in the workplace with non-believers and people who mean us harm by sidetracking our faith in the workplace. The subjects are as followed: (1) What is the best path to bring faith and spirituality into the workplace in a positive and productive manner? (2) Three basic skills required to represent Christ effectively. (a)The 'Challenge of Distribution'(b)The 'Distribution Process', describing the four phases of evangelism of the agrarian model and (c)Briefly discuss the five models of Evangelism. Plus, "you don't have to leave the workplace to know the joy of being used by God. He wants to use you right where you are" (Peel, WC, Larimore, W,2003, p.47).

What is the best path to bring faith and spirituality into the workplace in a positive and productive manner?

The best path to bring faith and spirituality into the workplace in a positive and productive manner is about people and associations considering work to be a profound way, as a chance to develop and to add to society in an important manner. It is about consideration, empathy and backing of others; about honesty and individuals being consistent with themselves as well as other people. It implies people and associations endeavoring to experience their qualities even more completely in the work they execute. "Work is also an avenue to demonstrate excellence. Our work should always be done with the integrity and excellence, "With sincerity" (Colossians 3:22) means literally "without wax." (Peel, WC, Larimore, W,2003, p.43).

Three basic skills required to represent Christ Effectively

Three basic skill are for us to recognize, addressee, and overcome if we expect people to come to faith. Meaning we as Christians must realize that everyone must follow their path and to be able to get off and get back on to the right path with the help of Christians friends, coworkers, and their church family. As the evangelism process compares to the growing of crop: cultivating, planting, and harvesting. (Peel, WC, Larimore, W ,2003, p.14). These elements are our faith in Christ and how we grow as a Christian in faith, love, and loyalty toward Jesus, family, friends , and coworkers.

The 'Challenge of Distribution'

The 'Challenge of Distribution'; which means to me is to acknowledge your place in the word and the world and setting your balance as a follower of Christ. Which means is to not be afraid to let the JOY that God has bestowed upon you to not show in your workplace. 'As Christians, we have what people want. And we need to learn how to communicate in ways they can understand.' (Peel, WC, Larimore, W ,2003, p.58). In the book of 2 Corinthians 5:20 Therefore, we are ambassadors for Christ, God making his appeal through us. We implore you on behalf of Christ, be reconciled to God. (ESV)

The ‘Distribution Process’, describing the four phases of evangelism of the agrarian model

Now as we explore the ‘Distribution Process’, we must appeal ourselves to the people. In the book of 2 Corinthians 5:20 Therefore, we are ambassadors for Christ, God making his appeal through us. We implore you on behalf of Christ, be reconciled to God. (ESV) As we begin the process with Jesus, we will have a long process in being one with him and our overall completion will be able to receive God’s gift to us is salvation. The four phases of evangelism of the agrarian model are as followed: (1) cultivating, (2) planting, (3) harvesting, and (4) multiplying. (Peel, WC, Larimore, W ,2003, p.24).

Briefly discuss the five models of Evangelism

To conclude my paper, I will briefly discuss the five models of Evangelism. The five models of Evangelism are: (1) the proclamational evangelism model features public preaching and announcing the truth to a large audience, (2) confrontational evangelism and it occurs when someone initiates a conversation with an individual (usually a stranger) with the specific aim of leading the person to Jesus, (3) intentional evangelism refers to creating opportunities to expose friends and colleagues to Jesus in a non-religious, non-threatening atmosphere, (4) passive evangelism uses symbols, objects, or art to arouse curiosity in the observer, and (5) relational evangelism builds a bridge of friendship based on common ground between a Christian and non-Christian. (Peel, WC, Larimore, W,2003, p.26-28).

References

1. Peel, WC, Larimore, W (2003). Going Public with Your Faith. Becoming a Spiritual Influence at Work. Grand Rapids, Michigan: Zondervan.
2. Koukl, G. (2009). Tactics: A game plan for discussing your Christian convictions. Grand Rapids, MI: Zondervan 2 Corinthians 5:20 English Standard Version (ESV)