

WHAT WE BELIEVE, PART 24
May 17, 2023
Ecclesiology, Part 1

Introduction to Ecclesiology

• **Definitions:**

- Ekklesia (Greek) = “_____ -out assembly or congregation , church”
 - Ekklesia = from kaleo, “to call” and ek, “out of”
 - Acts 15:14: “Simeon hath declared how God at the first did visit the Gentiles, to _____ out of them a people for his name.”
 - Kuriakos = “belonging to the Lord” = origin of _____
- Logos (Greek) = “word, doctrine”
- Ecclesiology = “the doctrine of the church”

• **Distinctions:**

- What the Church is not:
 - It is not _____ or a continuation of the Old Covenant dispensation.
 - It is new _____ in new wineskins (Matt. 9:17).
 - God’s future for Israel is _____ from that of the Church (Rom. 11).
 - It is not a continuation of the _____ (Matt. 16:18).
 - It is not one particular _____.
- What the Church is:
 - The _____ (singular, capitalized)
 - All redeemed _____ from Pentecost to the Rapture.
 - Matt. 16:18: “And I say also unto thee, That thou art Peter, and upon this rock I will build my _____; and the gates of hell shall not prevail against it.”
 - Col. 1:24: “Who now rejoice in my sufferings for you, and fill up that which is behind of the afflictions of Christ in my flesh for his body’s sake, which is the _____:”
 - Eph. 4:4: “There is _____ one body...”
 - Eph. 5:25-27: _____
 - The _____ church (churches, plural, lower case)
 - A local, _____ manifestation of the body of Christ.
 - An organized body of baptized believers convening together to fulfill the _____ of the Church as outlined in Scripture and to _____

observe its ordinances.

- _____ uses of the word church in Scripture refer to local churches.
 - Matt. 18:17: *“And if he shall neglect to hear them, tell it unto the _____: but if he neglect to hear the church, let him be unto thee as an heathen man and a publican.”*

The Origin of the Church

- **The Church began at _____:**
 - The Church was still in the _____ when Christ said He would build it in Matt. 16:18.
 - The Church requires the Holy _____, Who was given at Pentecost.
 - 1 Cor. 12:13: *“For by one Spirit are we all _____ into one body, whether we be Jews or Gentiles, whether we be bond or free; and have been all made to drink into one Spirit.”*
 - John 16:7: _____
 - John 14:17: _____
 - Eph. 2:20-22: _____
 - The activities and association of Christ’s disciples prior to Pentecost is best viewed as an incipient Church, in _____ form, but not yet sprouted.
 - The first _____ church also began at Pentecost.

The Purposes of the Church

- **To _____ God.**
 - Eph. 3:21: *“Unto him be glory in the church by Christ Jesus throughout all ages, world without end. Amen.”*
- **To _____ the lost.**
 - Matt. 28:19: *“_____ ye therefore, and _____ all nations, baptizing them in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost:”*
- **To _____ itself.**
 - Matt. 28:20: *“_____ them to _____ all things whatsoever I have commanded you: and, lo, I am with you alway, even unto the end of the world. Amen.”*
 - See also Eph. 4:11-16: _____
- **To _____ itself.**
 - See Eph. 5:25-27: _____
 - 1 Cor. 5:7a: *“_____ out therefore the old leaven, that ye may be a new lump, as ye are unleavened...”*

- **To be _____ and _____ in the world.**
 - Matt. 5:13-14: *“Ye are the salt of the earth: but if the salt have lost his savour, wherewith shall it be salted? it is thenceforth good for nothing, but to be cast out, and to be trodden under foot of men. Ye are the light of the world. A _____ that is set on an hill cannot be hid.”*

The Biblical Descriptions of the Church

- **It is the _____ of Christ.**
 - It is under the _____ of Christ.
 - Col. 1:18: *“And he is the _____ of the body, the church: who is the beginning, the firstborn from the dead; that in all things he might have the preeminence.”*
 - It is inseparably _____ to Christ.
 - Col. 2:19: *“And not holding the Head, from which all the body by joints and bands having _____ ministered, and knit together, increaseth with the increase of God.”*
 - It is _____ and growing.
 - Eph. 4:15-16: *“But speaking the truth in love, may grow up into him in all things, which is the head, even Christ: From whom the whole body fitly joined together and compacted by that which every joint supplieth, according to the effectual working in the measure of every part, maketh _____ of the body unto the edifying of itself in love.”*
 - It has both _____ and diversity.
 - 1 Cor. 12:12: *“For as the body is _____, and hath _____ members, and all the members of that one body, being many, are one body: so also is Christ.”*
- **It is the _____ of Christ.**
 - It is built upon the foundation and _____ of Christ.
 - Eph. 2:20: *“And are built upon the foundation of the apostles and prophets, Jesus Christ himself being the chief _____ stone;”*
 - 1 Cor. 3:11: *“For other _____ can no man lay than that is laid, which is Jesus Christ.”*
 - It is built by Christ (Matt. 16:18).
 - Heb. 3:4: *“For every house is builded by some man; but he that built all things is _____.”*
 - It is _____ by Christ through His Spirit.
 - Believers are both living _____ in the temple and priests serving in it.

- See 1 Peter 2:4-10: _____
 - “_____ stones” (vs. 5) = living stones
- **It is the _____ of Christ.**
 - It is espoused to Christ.
 - 2 Cor. 11:2: *“For I am jealous over you with godly jealousy: for I have espoused you to one husband, that I may present you as a chaste _____ to Christ.”*
 - It is to be _____ to Christ.
 - James 4:4: *“Ye _____ and adulteresses, know ye not that the friendship of the world is enmity with God? whosoever therefore will be a friend of the world is the enemy of God.”*
 - It will one day be married to Christ and _____ with Him.
 - Rev. 19:7: *“Let us be glad and rejoice, and give honour to him: for the marriage of the Lamb is come, and his _____ hath made herself ready.”*
 - Rev. 20:6: *“Blessed and holy is he that hath part in the first resurrection: on such the second death hath no power, but they shall be priests of God and of Christ, and shall _____ with him a thousand years.”*

The Offices of the Church

- **The two Biblical offices are _____ and deacon.**
 - Philip. 1:1: *“Paul and Timotheus, the servants of Jesus Christ, to all the saints in Christ Jesus which are at Philippi, with the _____ and _____:”*
 - Other men such as missionaries and _____ are gifts to the church at large and must demonstrate the gifts, calling, and qualifications of a _____.
 - Eph. 4:11: *“And he gave some, apostles; and some, prophets; and some, evangelists; and some, _____ and teachers;”*
- **The office of pastor.**
 - The three Biblical titles encompass the job description:
 - Bishop = _____ (1 Tim. 3:1)
 - A pastor is responsible to oversee the affairs of the church.
 - Elder = a _____ man (not young in the faith, 1 Pet. 5:1)
 - A pastor should lead by example.
 - Pastor = _____ (1 Pet 5:2, Eph. 4:11)
 - A pastor is to _____ the flock with God’s Word.
 - A pastor is to protect, guide, and care for members of the flock.
 - Luke 12:42-44: _____

- These three titles all apply to the _____ office:
 - See 1 Pet. 5:1-3: _____
 - See Acts 20:17, 28: _____
- The pastor's _____ are detailed in two passages:
 - See 1 Tim. 3:1-7: _____
 - See Titus 1:6-9: _____
- **The office of _____.**
 - The title of the office is also the job description:
 - Deacon = _____, minister
 - The primary role is serving as opposed to overseeing or teaching the Word.
 - The first deacons were chosen so that the pastors would have more time to _____ and minister the Word.
 - Acts 6:3-4: *“Wherefore, brethren, look ye out among you seven men of honest report, full of the Holy Ghost and wisdom, whom we may appoint over this _____ . But we will give ourselves continually to _____ , and to the ministry of the word.”*
 - The deacon's qualifications are _____ to that of the pastor and are detailed in two passages:
 - See Acts 6:3: _____
 - See 1 Tim. 3:8-13: _____