

OHANA BAPTIST CHURCH

Doctrinal Studies

Ecclesiology



I. The Definition of the Church

A. Origin of the word “church”

1. The _____ word “church” comes from the Greek word “*kuriakon*”

I Cor. 11:20, Rev. 1:10

- a. “*Kuriakon*” means “_____ to the Lord”
 - b. It was used by the Greek Christians to designate the meeting place for the church.
2. The primary Greek word for the church is “*ecclesia*”:
 - a. *ek* _____ *kaleo* _____
 - b. It denotes a _____ or _____ of persons called out, selected, chosen and separated from a larger, more general group of people.
 - c. As adapted by Christianity it designates an assembly _____ out from the _____.

B. Uses of the word “*ecclesia*”

1. The word *ecclesia* is found _____ times in the New Testament.
2. _____ times the word refers to the church.
3. 3 times it refers to a gathered assembly of _____. Acts 19:32, 39, 41
4. 2 times it is used in a Jewish sense as applied to ancient _____ as God’s assembled, chosen people. Acts 7:38, Heb. 2:12
5. 90 times *ecclesia* is used to refer to the _____ church.
6. The _____ use the word “church” only 3 times.

II. The Nature of the Church (Figures and Metaphors)

A. Words used for members of the church.

1. _____ Eph. 1:1
2. _____ Acts 2:44
3. Those of the _____. Acts 9:2, Acts 19:9, 23
4. _____ Acts 6:1, 9:1
5. Christians Acts 11:26, 26:28, I Pet. 4:16
6. _____ of God Rom. 8:33, Col. 3:12, II Tim. 2:10

7. Brethren I Jn 2:10, 11, 3:14; Col. 4:9, I Tim. 6:2; Rom. 12:1

8. _____ I Pet. 2:5 & 9

a. Sacrifice of _____ Rom. 12:1-2

b. Sacrifice of _____ Phil. 4:18

c. Sacrifice of _____ Heb. 13:15

d. Sacrifice of doing _____ and to communicate (_____) Heb. 13:16

B. Word _____ of the church.

1. The _____ of Christ. Eph. 1:22-23, 4:4,12, 16; Eph. 5:30, I Cor. 12:12-31

a. Teaches _____. Rom. 12:4,5; Eph. 4:11-13

b. Teaches _____. I Cor. 12:14-18

c. Teaches _____. Rom. 12:5

d. Teaches the relation of the body to the _____.

1) Jesus is the _____ of the church. Eph. 5:23-24

2) Jesus is the _____ of life to the body. Col. 1:18, 2:19, 3:4

2. The _____ of God

a. The _____

1) Built by the apostles on _____. I Cor. 3:10,11

2) The Apostles and prophets are those who _____ the foundation in the _____ of God. Eph. 2:20

b. The _____ is Jesus. Eph. 2:20-21

c. The stones or building blocks are _____. I Pet. 2:5

• Lithos = _____ stones (I Pt. 2:5) Sunarmologeo = to fit closely together

3. The _____ of Christ.

a. Teaches the love of the _____ (Christ). Eph. 5:22-23

b. Teaches the submission of the _____ (the church) . Eph. 5:24

c. Illustrates the present commitment and the future _____.

1) The church is _____ as betrothed. II Cor. 11:2

2) The marriage will occur in heaven after the _____. Rev. 19:7-9
(The Rapture is pictured as part of the marriage ceremony. Mt. 25:1-13, Jn 14:1-2)

4. The Flock Jn 10:16, Acts 20:28, I Pet. 5:2-4

a. The flock is _____.

b. The _____ Shepherd is Christ.

c. The under shepherds are the elders (_____)

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5. The Vine and the branches Jn. 15

- a. Abide for _____.
- b. Abide for _____.

III. The Distinctiveness of the Church

A. The church is distinct from _____. Eph. 2:11-16

1. This concept was a _____. Eph. 3:2-5, Col. 1:25-26, Rom. 11:25
2. The church was made up of _____ Jews and Gentiles. Eph. 3:5-6, I Cor. 10:32
3. Israel (the Jews) needed to get _____. Rom. 9:3-4

B. The church has a distinct time: Pentecost to the _____. Mt. 16:18, Eph. 1:10

C. The church is distinct from the _____. Acts 1:6-7, 11

IV. The _____ of the Church. Matt. 16:18-19

A. Provoke Israel to _____. Rom. 11:11

B. The display of God's _____ (Eph. 2:7) and _____. Eph. 3:6, 10

C. Prepare _____ for the kingdom. Rom. 8:17, I Cor. 6:2-4

D. _____ the world. Matt. 28:19-20, Mk. 16:15, Acts 1:8, (Acts 8:4)

E. _____ (Eph. 4:16) & _____ (Eph. 5:26-27) a peculiar people. Tit. 2:14

1. _____. Mt. 28:19-20, Eph. 4:11-14

2. _____. II Tim. 4:1-2

3. Fellowship (_____. Heb. 10:24-25

F. _____ God. Eph. 1:11-14, I Pet. 1:9

V. The _____ of the Church Matt. 28:18-20, I Thess. 1:5, II Tim. 1:7

A. The _____ Acts 1:8

B. The _____ Rom. 1:16, I Cor. 1:18, 24

C. Our _____ Acts 2:46-47, 4:32-33; Matt. 18:18-20, I Cor. 5:4

D. Our _____ Jn. 13:35

VI. The Organization of the Church I Tim. 3:15

A. A local church is a _____ of professing believers in Christ who have been baptized and have _____ for the purpose of doing God's will.

B. Evidences of organization

1. They knew the _____ of members. Acts 2:41
2. They had regular, _____ public worship and prayer meetings. I Cor. 14:40, II Thess. 3:6-7
3. They practiced the _____. (Acts 2:41-42) & collected _____. I Cor. 16:1-2
4. They administrated common _____. Acts 4:32
5. They exercised church _____. I Cor. 5:4-5
6. They had _____ (Acts 14:23) and _____ Acts 6:1-7 with requirements for both offices. I Tim. 3:1-13

C. _____ of the church

1. Necessity of membership
 - a. _____. Heb. 10:24-25
 - b. _____. Eph. 4:11-14
 - c. _____ in the New Testament. Acts 2:41-42, 20:7; I Cor. 14:19,23,28,
2. Qualification for Membership
 - a. _____ Acts 2:47, Rom. 1:7, I Cor. 1:2
 - b. _____ Acts 2:41
3. Admission to Membership
 - a. Salvation and _____ Acts 2:41
 - b. _____ of recommendation. Rom. 16:1-2
 - c. Statement of _____. Acts 19:1-5
4. Dismissal from membership
 - a. _____
 - b. By _____ Acts 18:27, Col. 4:10
 - c. By exclusion or church _____. Matt. 18:15-17, I Co. 5:1-5, II Co. 2:5-11

D. _____ of the church

1. Wrong forms of church government
 - a. _____ form of government
 - 1) Hierarchy of _____ and other church leaders
 - 2) Examples
 - b. _____ form of government
 - 1) _____ of church leaders and laymen run the church

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2) Examples

- _____ organization

2. _____ form of government

- a. Theistic _____ *The authority of the church rests in the members of the church as led by the Holy Spirit.*

- 1) *Indigenous*; each church is self-_____, self-supporting and self-propagating

- 2) *Autonomous*; each local church has the right or power of self government

- b. Biblical _____ of Congregational church government

- 1) Christ is the only _____ of the church as a whole

- 2) The _____ is the under-shepherd. I Pe. 5:2, Acts 20:28

- a) The pastor is to _____. I Tim. 5:17, Heb. 13:17

- b) To lead by _____. I Tim. 4:12-16

- c) The deacons are not a governing board, but _____. Acts 6:2-5

- 3) Each member is _____ indwelt by the Holy Spirit. I Cor. 6:19

- 4) Each individual believer is a _____ (I Pet. 2:5,9) before God and has _____ access to God through Christ. Heb. 10:19-22

- 5) God gave _____ to the believers gathered in His name. Mt. 18:18-20

- c. Biblical _____ of congregational church government

- 1) The church chooses it's _____. Acts 6:3-5

- 2) The church is responsible for correct doctrine and _____. I John 4:1, I Thess. 5:21, I Cor. 11:18, 23

- 3) Church _____ rests with the local church. Matt. 18:15-17, II Ths. 3:6, 14-15, I Cor. 5:1-7

- d. Biblical _____ of congregational church government. Acts 15:25

- 1) Led by the _____. Acts 13:2

- 2) After much _____. Acts 13:2-3

- 3) In a spirit of _____. Acts 23:44-47, 4:32; I Cor. 12:25

- a) Sharing the benefit of our _____ and knowledge. I Cor. 12:12-20
Rom. 12:3-8
 - b) _____ discussion, not _____ opposition. Matt. 18:15
 - c) _____ and without confusion or conflict I Co 14:33, 40, Ga 6:1
 - 4) _____ to Pastoral leadership under God Heb. 13:7, 17-18; I Th. 5:12-13; I Tim. 5:17; I Pet. 5:1-4
 3. Biblical basis for church cooperation and _____. I Co. 1:2-3
 - a. Our _____ faith. Eph. 4:5, II Pet. 1:1, Jude 1:3
 - b. Sharing of Apostolic _____. Col. 4:16
 - c. Mutual support and reception of _____ (I Cor. 16:12, III Jn 5-8) and _____ (II Cor. 11:9, Rom. 15:24, Phil. 4:15)
 - d. Cooperation in church _____. II Jn. 1:9-11
 - e. _____ aid and help. I Cor. 16:1, Rom. 15:26
 4. Conclusion:
 - a. *No detailed legalistic organizational pattern is demanded in the New Testament for the local church, but it is clear that churches are to have an orderly, congregational form of church government independent of outside control.*
 - b. *The state requires that the church, as a legal entity, have an organizational structure of membership, decision making and business practices. These requirements are within the states' authority (Rom. 13:1) and should be followed by the church as long as they do not contradict God's Word. (Acts 5:29)*
- E. _____ of the Church
1. General Leaders Eph 4:11
 - a. Apostle, "One _____ forth"
 - 1) _____ of the resurrection Acts 1:22
 - 2) _____ the Lord I Cor 9:1
 - 3) _____ by the Lord Lk 6:13, Rm 1:1
 - 4) Evidenced in _____ I Cor 9:2, Heb 2:3-4
 - b. Prophet I Cor 13:8-9
 - c. Evangelist II Tim 4:5, Acts 21:8
 2. Pastor
 - a. Bible names for the office of Pastor

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- 1) _____ (*presbuteros*) teaches the Jewish concept of the dignity and respect of the office. Acts 20:17, Tit 1:5, I Pet 5:1
 - a) Age - not a _____ (I Tim 3:6-7), but not necessarily _____ in age. I Tim 4:12
 - b) Rank - shows the _____ of the position. Heb. 3:17
- 2) _____ (*episkopos*) teaches the responsibility of being an overseer of the church. Acts 20:28, Ti 1:7, I Pet 5:2
 - a) Responsibility of _____. I Tim. 5:17, 3:4-5
 - b) Responsibility of _____. I Tim. 4:12-16, 3:2
- 3) _____ (*poimen*) teaches the concept of the Pastor as the shepherd of the church. Eph 4:11, Acts 20:28
 - a) To _____ the flock. I Pet. 5:1-3
 - b) To _____ the flock. Acts 8:31
- 4) _____ (*diakonos*) teaches the necessity of being a servant to the church. Acts 20:24, I Yim. 4:5 (Mt. 23:11-12, I Pet. 5:1-3)
 - a) Servant of _____. I Tim. 4:6
 - b) Servant of _____. Rm. 15:16
- b. Description of the office of Pastor
 - 1) Called by the _____ (Acts 20:28) and _____ (*ordained*) by man. I Tim 4:14, Tit 1:5
 - 2) The position of a pastor is an _____ where a gift or gifts are practiced. Eph 4:11, I Cor 12:4-6
 - 3) The Bible allows for a _____ of elders (Acts 14:23) with one _____ elder. I Tim 5:17
- c. Qualifications for the office of Pastor. I Tim 3:1-7, Tit 1:5-9
 - *These qualifications are accumulative not exclusive.*
 - 1) Desire the office - _____ *forward to*
 - 2) Blameless - *without* _____

- 3) Husband of one wife - *A one-* _____ *man* Job 31:1, Mt 5:27-28, Eph 5:25,28
 - a) _____ I Co. 7:6,9
 - b) Not a _____. I Tim. 2:11-12
 - c) _____ or _____ Mt. 5:31-32, I Co.7:15
- 4) Vigilant - *Not under the* _____, *always alert* I Pet 5:8, I Tim. 3:11 - _____
- 5) Sober - *sound* _____, _____-*controlled*
- 6) Good behavior - *Orderly* I Cor 14:40, I Tim 3:15
- 7) Given to hospitality - *love of* _____ *Rm 12:13, I Pet 4:9*
- 8) Apt to teach - _____ *at and enjoy teaching.* II Tim 2:24, 2:2
 - Holding fast the faithful Word Tit 1:9
 - a) Sound _____. I Tim 4:13-16
 - b) Exhort = _____. Tit. 2:12
 - c) Convince = _____. Tit. 1:9
- 9) Not given to wine Rm 14:17,21; Pr 23:19-21, 29-34; Eph 5:18, I Tim 5:23
- 10) No striker - *to* _____ *out at verbally, emotionally or physically*
- 11) Not greedy of filthy lucre (base _____) ex. Jn 12:6
- 12) Patient - *gentle, reasonable, willing to consider the* _____ Jas 3:17
- 13) Not a brawler - *not a* _____, *macho* Rm 12:18
- 14) Not covetous - *not a lover of* _____ I Tim 6:10, Heb 13:5, Phil 4:11.
- 15) Ruleth well his own house - *to* _____ *before as an officer leading into battle* Rm 12:8, I Tim 5:17
- 16) Children in subjection with all gravity (dignity) - *a military term meaning to rank under*
- 17) Not a novice - *newly* _____
- 18) A good report of them which are without I Pet 3:15-16, Rm 15:1-2
- 19) Grave - *seriousness of* _____, *self-respect in conduct, inspires respect.* Tit 1:6-9
- 20) Not accused - _____ *accusation* I Tim 5:19
 - a) riot - _____ *living*
 - b) unruly - *not subject to* _____, *above the* _____
- 21) Steward - _____ *to his ministry* I Cor 4:1-2, II Tim 4:7

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22) Not self willed - *self-pleasing*, _____ *asserts his own will, opposite of gentle* II Pt 2:10, I Pet 5:3

23) Not soon angry - *not passionate, controls his* _____ Eph 4:30-32

24) Lover of good _____ II Tim 3:3

25) Just - *righteous, right-*_____, *do what is right*

26) Holy - *right* _____

27) Temperate - *exercise* _____ *control* I Cor 8:10-13

d. Responsibility of the office of the Pastor

1) _____ the Word. II Tim. 4:1-2

a) Reprove - what we should _____ do.

b) Rebuke - what we _____ do.

c) Exhort - encourage to do what is _____.

2) _____ the Word. I Tim. 4:11, 3:2

3) _____ (I Tim. 5:17, Rom. 12:8) and _____ the church
.I Pt. 5:2, Acts 20:28

4) _____ others for the ministry. II Tim. 2:1-2

5) To be a _____. Rom. 15:16, I Tim. 4:6

6) To _____. Acts 6:2,4

7) Etc.

e. The church's responsibility to the Pastor.

1) To _____ and _____ him. I Th. 5:12-13

2) _____ and follow him. Heb. 13:7 (I Co. 11:1, Phil. 4:9)

3) _____ and submit to Pastoral leadership. Heb. 13:17

4) _____ for him. Heb. 13:18, Eph. 6:18-19 (21)

5) Give _____ to him. I Tim. 5:17

6) Support him financially. I Tim. 5:18, Heb. 13:16, Gal 6:6

3. Deacon

a. Definition: *diakonos* - _____, minister. Mt. 23:11-12

- 1) _____ Phil. 2:5-7, Mt. 20:26-28, Jn. 13:13-17
 - 2) _____ I Tim. 4:6, II Tim. 4:5
 - 3) _____ Jn. 12:26
- b. Deacon's _____
- 1) He is a _____. Mt. 23:11-12, 20:26-28
 - a) _____ the Pastor. Acts 6:2,4
 - b) Should already be _____.
 - 2) He is a _____.
 - a) By _____. Acts 6:3-5, I Tim. 3:6-13
 - b) By _____. Acts 6:8, 8:5,26
 - 3) He is an _____. Prov. 15:22
- c. Deacon's qualifications. I Tim. 3:6-13
- 1) Good and _____ report. Acts 6:3,7; II Co. 6:3-4, (I Pt. 3:15-16, Rom. 15:1-2)
 - 2) Grave = _____, seriousness of purpose, inspires _____.
 - 3) Not doubled - tongued
 - 4) Not given to wine. Rom. 14;17,21
 - 5) Not _____. Mt. 6:21
 - 6) Holding the mystery of the faith in a pure conscience.
 - a) _____ II Tim. 2:2, Heb. 5:11-14
 - b) _____ II Tim. 2:15, Acts 17:11
 - c) _____ Col. 4:6
 - 7) Proved (not a _____ vs. 6)
 - 8) Use the office of Deacon well I Pt. 4:10-11, Rom. 12:3-8
- Wives Tit. 2:3-5*
- a) *Grave*
 - b) *Not slanderers (devils, accusers)*
 - c) _____ *to husband, children, church, and Saviour*
- 9) Husband of one wife - literally: "a _____ woman man"
 - a) Negatively Mt. 5:27-28, Job 31:1
 - b) Positively Eph. 5:25,28
 - 10) Used the office well. I Co. 16:15, Col. 4:17
- d. Questions to ask:

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- 1) Are you confident in your relationship with the Lord Jesus Christ as your personal Saviour and Lord?
 - 2) Are you sincerely trying to live a Spirit - controlled life to the best of your ability?
 - 3) Do you feel led of the Lord to serve as a Deacon? Have you already been serving and will you continue to serve whether chosen or not?
 - 4) Do you understand that the Deacon's ministry is that of service and counsel to the body of Christ, not authority?
 - 5) Are you prepared to submit yourself first to the Lord, then to His people, and finally to the Pastor and other leaders with whom you will work?
 - 6) Do you support the local church with at least a tithe (10%) and Missions offering (at least 10% of your tithe)?
 - 7) Do you agree with the tenets of faith and governing principles and practices of this church? Is there any area which you disagree with or have a problem?
 - 8) Do you live a life that is consistent with the Word of God as pertains to morality, conversation, life-style, and appearance? Is there any specific habit or practice in your life that may bring offense to the Gospel or this Church?
 - 9) Do you conduct your home life in a way that meets with the demands of scripture? Is there any problem with your relationship with your wife or children that would affect your testimony in the church?
 - 10) Are you committed to the soul-winning/visitation program of the church? Are you and will you continue to be actively involved in these weekly outreach?
 - 11) Do you have a problem with changing any area of your life, if asked to, in order to serve in this position?
 - 12) Are you committed to being at all regularly scheduled services and activities of the church, unless providentially hindered?
 - 13) If chosen, will you serve as a deacon in an attitude of love, unity, and faith?
4. Other Scriptural positions of service in the church

- a. _____ Eph. 4:11
 - b. _____ II Tim. 2:1-2, Acts 16:1-3, Acts 13:5
 - c. _____ I Tim. 5:3-16
 - d. _____ Rom. 16:1-2, Phil. 4:2-3
5. Miscellaneous positions of service:

VII. The Ordinances of the Church

A. Definitions

- 1. _____
- 2. Derived from the Latin *sacramentum* which was applied to anything _____
- 3. The word has the idea of a magical conferral of _____ to the participant.
- 4. _____
- 5. Derived from the Latin *ordo* meaning _____
 - a. Ordinances emphasize the fact that the rights of Baptism and the Lord's Supper were _____ by the Lord.
 - b. The emphasis is an obedience to the practicing of these ordinances as a _____
 - c. Sacraments practiced in some churches include: [Baptism \(infant\)](#), [communion](#), [marriage](#)
 - d. Practice of the Lord's supper
 - 1) As oft as you _____. I Co. 11:26
 - 2) Who can participate? I Co. 11:27-32
 - 3) Open, closed or _____

B. Baptism

- 1. Christian baptism finds its precedent in the _____ proselyte baptism and the Baptism of _____
- 2. Christian Baptism was not just an _____ of these. Acts 19:1-5
- 3. Evidences for the necessity of Baptism
 - a. _____ by Christ Mt 28:19-20
 - b. Christ's _____ to us Mt 3:13-17
 - c. _____ by New Testament Christians Acts 2:38, 41; 8:12
 - d. _____ in the Epistles Rm 6:3-5, Col 2:12
- 4. The meaning of Baptism

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- a. Threefold picture Rom. 6:3-5, Col. 2:12
 - 1) Past - Christ's death, burial, and _____
 - 2) Present - My _____
 - 3) Future - Resurrection of our _____
 - b. Pictures our _____ in the body. I Cor. 12:12-13
 - c. First step of _____ I Pet. 3:21
 5. Is baptism necessary for salvation?
 - a. Baptism is a _____ (Eph. 2:8-9)
 - b. Salvation is often taught without mention of baptism Acts 15:9 Eph. 3:17, Gal. 2:20 etc.
 - c. _____ did not baptize many. I Cor. 1:14-17
 6. Problems with Baptism
 - a. _____ baptism Acts 2:37-38
 - b. _____ baptism
 - c. _____ baptism Acts 16:30-32
 7. Mode of Baptism: Immersion
 - a. *Baptizo* - to _____ or _____
 - b. Bible example Jn. 3:23, Acts 8:36
 - c. _____ I Pt. 3:21
 - d. Historical
 - C. The Lord's Supper
 1. The _____ of the Lord's Supper
 - a. _____ Supper -- I Cor. 11:20
 - b. Communion -- I Cor. 10:16
 - c. Eucharist (giving of _____) -- I Cor. 11:24
 - d. Breaking of _____ -- Acts 2:42, 20:7
 - e. Lord's _____ -- I Cor. 10:21
 2. The _____ of the Lord's Supper
 - a. Instituted by _____. Matt. 26:26-29, Mk. 14:22-25; Lk. 22:17-20

- b. _____ by the early church. Acts 2:42,46
- c. _____ by Paul in the Epistles. I Cor. 11:23-26
- 3. The _____ of the Lord's Supper
 - a. A _____ of Christ -- Lk. 22:19, I Cor. 11:24-25
 - 1) A remembrance of the _____ of Christ.
 - 2) A remembrance of the _____ of Christ. I Cor. 11:26, Mk. 14:24
 - b. A _____ of the second coming of Christ. Mt. 26:29, I Co. 11:26

"Till He come."
 - c. A reminder for personal judgment and _____ by the believer.

I Cor. 11:28-32
- 4. The efficacy of the Lord's Supper
 - a. Non-Baptist views
 - 1) Transubstantiation (Romanism) The bread changes to the actual _____ of Christ, and the wine to the actual _____ of Christ.
 - 2) Consubstantiation (Lutheranism) - Omnipresence of body and blood are placed _____ the bread and wine giving it sacramental value.
 - 3) Spiritual Presence (Reformed) - Christ is present in a special way - _____ is received.
 - b. Baptist view
 - 1) No grace is _____ conveyed in any way.
 - 2) Blessings, that come from this act of obedience:
 - a) Remembrance of what Christ did for us
 - b) Close _____ with Christ
 - c) Close fellowship with other _____
 - d) _____ of salvation
 - e) Anticipation of the _____ coming
- 5. Participants of the Lord's Supper
 - a. _____ - Acts 2:41-42
 - b. _____ and found in right relationship with Christ (including _____ by immersion) -- I Cor. 11:28-32
 - c. _____ church members
- 6. _____ for the Lord's Supper. I Cor. 11
 - a. Prayer of thanksgiving over the elements.

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- b. The distribution of the bread and cup to all.
 - c. The recalling of the words of Jesus explaining the bread and cup as representative of His body and blood in sacrifice for His people and inviting them to “take” and “eat”.
 - d. Eating and drinking the elements.
 - e. The person who should administer the Lord’s Supper is not mentioned, but would normally be the leader of the church.
7. _____ for the Lord’s Supper
- a. Bread and wine (cup) are the two elements.
 - b. The emphasis in Scripture is not on the nature of the bread and wine, but rather upon their symbolic significance.
8. _____ of observance of the Lord’s Supper.
- a. No specific direction is given in the New Testament. “As oft as ye...”
 - b. It is implied that it was done regularly and frequently in the early church

WHAT IS A BAPTIST?

I. Baptists

A. Baptists are not _____

- 1. Protestants began with the *protests* of the excesses of the Catholic church during the _____. (1500’s)
- 2. Baptists were originally called AnaBaptist or _____ because of their requirement for baptism after salvation.
- 3. Most church historians trace a “Baptist” church back to the _____ century.
(*Montanists, Novatians, Donatists, Waldensians*)
- 4. Baptists do not have a _____ founder.
- 5. Baptists have historically held to and fought for freedom of _____ for everyone.

B. Baptists are _____ believers

- 1. Place a strong emphasis on _____.
- 2. Practice individual _____ and responsibility.

3. Form _____ local churches.

4. Live _____ lives.

Biblical authority in all matters of faith and practice. - We do not need visions, new revelations, tongues, or any other extra Biblical “messages from God.” We just need to study and know the Revelation that He has already given.

Autonomy or self-governing power of the local church. - Our church is completely self-governed outside of any denominational organization. We operate as a church body as led by the Holy Spirit.

Priesthood of believers. - Every believer has equal and instant access to God. There is only one mediator between God and men, the man Christ Jesus.

Two ordinances. - We practice two simple ordinances. - Baptism and the Lord’s Supper. These ordinances have no part in salvation and only serve as pictures and reminders of what Christ did for us.

Individual Soul Liberty. - Every man, woman, and child must choose personally to come to Christ for salvation through His shed blood.

Security of the believer. - Salvation is a gift from God that cannot be taken away. Nothing can separate the believer from eternal life in Christ and he can have full assurance of Heaven as his future home.

Two offices within the local church. - Our Church has two Biblical offices of leadership - Pastors and Deacons. It is the responsibility of the Pastor to serve the church by leading, teaching, and overseeing the church. It is the responsibility of the deacons to serve the church family through assisting with care and provision for special needs.

Separation of church and state. - The state should have no power to intervene in the free expression of religious liberty. Separation doesn’t mean that Christians should not influence the state but that the church should not control the state nor should the state control the church.

** Any church that practices and believes these things is still Baptist by another name.*

I. Independent Baptists Acts 5:29

A. There is no organization or _____ outside the local church in scripture.

B. Each church is independent of _____ and ecclesiastical control.

C. No formal membership in a convention or religious _____ is taught in Scripture.

1. Cooperation and fellowship with churches of like faith and _____ is taught and encouraged.

2. Some Independent Baptist Churches belong to _____. (BBF, GARBC, IFCA)

D. The emphasis is on autonomous (_____) local churches./

II. Fundamental Baptist Jude 1:3-4

A. Fundamental in their _____ and practices. Isa. 8:20

1. Fundamentalist - The Bible is the _____ rule for faith and practice.

II Tim. 3:14-17, II Pet. 1:19

2. Liberal - The Bible is _____ one rule for faith and practice.

a. _____ the supernatural elements in the Bible

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- b. Preach and practice a _____ gospel
3. New-Evangelical - The Bible is _____ rule for faith and practice.
 - a. An Evangelical believes in the need for Evangelism.
 - b. A New- Evangelical wants to bridge the gap between Liberals and Evangelicals (ex. II Chr. 18:1-19:2) through _____ and _____
 - *“What matters is a heart attitude of complete love and trust in Christ, regardless of how you live the outward life.” I Pt.1:15-16*
 - c. Seven characteristics of a New-Evangelical
 - 1) “A fresh understanding of the reliability and authority of the _____.”
 - 2) “A reinterpretation of Biblical infallibility and inerrancy and acceptance of _____ criticism.”
 - 3) “Emphasis on meaningful sanctification rather than on a _____ code of conduct following the new birth.”
 - 4) “A marked aversion to _____ and detailed eschatological speculation.”
 - 5) “Fresh interest in a _____ Gospel as opposed to Biblical evangelism.”
 - 6) “Freer religious dialogue and cooperation with Evangelicals, _____, and even non-Christians.”
 - 7) “Increasing friendliness to modern science and mounting acceptance of Theistic _____ in some form.”
 - “Redeeming worship centers on the Lord’s Table. Whether your tradition celebrates it as Communion, Eucharist, the Mass, or the Lord’s Supper, we are all called to this centerpiece of Christian worship” Dr. Jack Hayford
 - “God wants to bring Christian men together regardless of their ethnic origin, denominational background, or style of worship. There’s only one criterion for this kind of unity: to love Jesus and be born of the Spirit of God. Can we look one another in the eye-black, white, red, brown, yellow, Baptist, Presbyterian, Assemblies of God, Catholic, and so on- and get together on this common ground: ‘We believe in salvation through Christ alone, and we have made Him the Lord of our lives’.” Bill McCartney
 - “I think everybody who knows Christ, whether they are conscious of it or not, they’re members of the body of Christ...God’s purpose for this age is to call out a people for His

name, whether they come from the Muslim world, or the Buddhist world, or the Christian world, or the non-believing world, they are members of the Body of Christ, because they've been called by God. They may not even know in their hearts that they need something that they don't have, and I think they turn to the only light they have, and I think that they are saved, and that they are going to be in Heaven with us." Billy Graham

B. Separatist by _____. II Cor. 6:14-17

1. Personal separation in _____. Rom. 12:1-2, Eph. 5:11
2. Ecclesiastical separation in _____ & _____. II Co. 6:14-18
 - a. _____ them Rom. 16:17, Phil. 3:15-19
 - b. _____ from them II Th. 3:6, II Th. 3:14-15 (II Tim. 2:24-25 cp. Jas. 1:19-20)
 - c. _____ them Eph. 5:11, II Jn. 10-11
 - d. _____ them Tit. 1:9-11, 13, 3:10-11
3. Spiritual separation unto _____. Gal. 2:20

III. Dangers of being and Independent Fundamental Baptist

- _____ Col. 2:20-23
- _____ Luke 18:9-14
- _____ spirit James 1:19-20

A. Personalities I Co. 1:10-17, 3:3-6

1. _____ I Co. 11:1
 2. _____
- *We can share our collective perspectives (Acts 15:2, 6, 15) without giving up our distinctiveness (Gal. 2:5)*
3. _____ II Th. 3:6
 - a. We need to take a stand for the traditions of the _____. II Th. 2:15
 - b. Not the traditions of _____ Mt. 15:2-3, 6

B. Personal Acts 15:36-40

1. Agree to _____
 - a. Paul had to repent. II Tim. 4:11
 - b. God gives us different _____ Gal. 2:7-9
2. There is a time to take a _____ . Gal. 2:11-17
 - a. With a right _____ II Tim. 2:24-26
 - b. Desire for _____ II Pt. 3:8-9, 15-16
 - c. Not questioning _____ Phil. 1:12-18

C. Person (of Christ) Heb. 12:1-2

1. We are all _____ of Christ. I Co. 11:1
2. For _____ glory not man's I Co. 1:27-31

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HOW TO FIND A CHURCH

1. Look for identifying words in their advertising.
 - a. **Independent** - Some denominational churches will be independent in their beliefs and practices.
 - b. **Fundamental**- You want a church that takes a strong stand on the fundamentals of the faith and is not ashamed to do so.
 - c. **Bible believing and/or Bible preaching** - Is their emphasis on the Word of God and not a creed or covenant or man's wisdom?
 - d. **Baptist** - You want a church that is Baptist in polity if not in name also. Many "Bible" churches are also Baptist.
 - e. Use caution with churches that have unusual names from the Bible (i.e. - City of Refuge, Church of Perfect Liberty) as these are usually charismatic.
 - f. Independent churches that are non-denominational may be good, but churches that identify themselves as interdenominational usually are not.
 - g. Watch out for phrases like "spirit-filled", "Kingdom of God", "Charismatic", "Worship or praise music", etc.
2. What to look at when you visit a church.
 - a. Doctrinal Statement
 - b. Constitution
 - c. Programs - Soul winning, strong missions, Bible teaching
 - d. Promotional literature - What do they emphasize? How do they identify themselves?
 - *Do not look for an Ohana twin!*
3. Questions to help you.
 - a. What Bible(s) do you use in your services?
 - b. What colleges do you promote? *Pensacola Christian (PCC), West Coast (WCBC), Ambassador (ABC), Champion Baptist Church (CBC)*
 - c. What mission boards do you work with? *BIMI, BMM, WWNTBM, GFA, BWE*
 - d. Name some Evangelists that you have had. Ron Comfort, Paul Schwanke, Rich Touzer
 - e. What is the purpose of your church? *Glorify God, evangelism, edifying or teaching, fellowship, testimony, worship.*
4. What to look for in a church.
 - a. Strong Bible emphasis.
 - b. Evangelistic outreach.
 - c. Missions emphasis.
 - d. Attendance ratio between Sunday School/Sunday Morning/Sunday Evening and Midweek.
 - e. Pastor led with active deacons, not Board run.
 - f. Who or what is honored.

- g. Friendliness with emphasis on fellowship and accountability.
- h. Active prayer ministry.
- i. Obvious standards of personal separation and holiness, especially in the leadership
- j. A unity of purpose in the church.

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False Religions

I. Who they are

A. Definitions

1. _____: An organized system of faith and worship developed and established by _____. Acts 17:22-25
2. _____: An unsaved person who professed salvation, but turned away from the truth. I Jn. 2:18-19 (II Tim. 3:1-9) *“To stand away from”*
3. _____: A saved person who chooses to forsake the truth of God’s Word. Tit. 3:10-11, II Pt. 2:1 *“To choose”*
 - a. _____ failure I Co. 5:1-7
 - b. _____ teaching I Tim. 1:19-20, II Tim. 2:17-18
 - c. _____ spirit I Co. 11:19-20, Gal. 5:19-20

B. Different types of Religious groups

1. _____ religions
2. _____ religions
3. _____
4. _____ or _____

C. Signs of a false religion or a cult

1. Leadership of _____ character
2. Belief in _____-Biblical revelation
3. Salvation through _____
4. A “_____” system in Heaven - *“Be as gods”*
5. Teaching the need to “_____” doctrine and teaching
6. Appeals to the emotions, pride, greed, etc. but not the _____
7. Overemphasis on one area of _____ I Tim. 4:1-3
8. Hesitant to study the Bible but would rather _____

II. What they teach

- ###### A. Attitude towards the _____ Is. 8:20

1. Some will _____ to the Word of God Ps. 119:89, II Pt. 1:19-21
 2. Some _____ away from the Word of God II Tim. 3:16-17, Rev. 22:18-19
(Dt. 4:2, 12:32, Prov. 30:6)
 3. Some _____ the Word of God II Tim. 2:14-18, I Tim. 4:1-3
- B. Attitude towards _____ I Jn. 2:22-23 (Jn. 5:39, Jn. 17:17)
1. Make Him not fully _____ Jn. 1:1,14, 8:58, 10:30, 14:6,9
 2. Make Him not fully _____ I Jn. 4:1-3
 3. Make Him only a great _____ Mt. 16:13-17, 19:16-17
- C. Attitude towards the _____ death II Pt. 2:1
1. Salvation by _____ alone Eph. 2:8-9, Gal. 1:6-9
 2. Redemption through His shed _____ I Pt. 1:18-19
Mt. 26:28, Acts 20:28, Rom. 5:8-9, Eph. 1:7, Heb. 9:22, 13:12,20, Rev. 1:5
- III. How they deceive I Kings 12:25-33, Mk. 13:22-23
- A. Strong _____ I Kg. 11:28, II Co. 11:13-15, II Pt. 2:1-3
1. God uses the _____ (I Co.1:26-29) or He _____ them II Co.12:7,10
 2. Can start out _____ I Kg. 11:38, Acts 20:29-30 (II Pt. 2:20-22)
 3. Place themselves in God's _____ I Kg. 12:33, I Tim. 2:5
 - *Sincere but sincerely* _____ Mt. 16:22-23, Gal.2:11-14
- B. Selfish _____ I Kg. 12:26, II Pt. 2:10-20
1. _____ "The error of Balaam" Jude 11, II Pt. 2:15, Rev. 2:14 (Num. 22-24)
 2. _____ II Pt.2:3, 14
- C. Similar _____ I Kg. 12:28, Is. 8:20
1. Having a form (_____) of Godliness II Tim. 3:5
 - a. Same words, different _____ Mt. 5:18
 - b. Same Bible, different _____ Jn. 1:1,14
 2. _____ to the Word of God Rev. 22:18
 - a. _____ God's Word Gn. 3:1, 4-5
 - b. _____ to God's Word Gn. 3:3
 - c. Take the Word out of _____ Mt. 4:6
 - d. _____ the Word of God Mt. 16:21-23
 3. _____ away from the Word of God Rev. 22:19
 - a. Reject or change inspired _____ Acts 10:15, II Pt. 1:19-21
 - b. Over emphasis on _____ of the Word to the neglect of the rest. Lk. 11:42

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- D. Sinful _____ I Kg. 12:30, II Tim. 4:1-4
1. Lack of Spiritual _____ I Tim. 4:7-8
 2. Cults appeal to _____, pride, laziness, and greed but not _____ and logic
 3. To become as _____ Gn. 3:5, Is. 14:14, Ezk. 28:2
- E. Sordid _____ I Kg. 12:31, I Ti. 3:1-7
1. Compromise _____ for leadership I Kg. 13:33
 2. Changing God's _____ for today I Tim. 3:15, Eph. 4:11-14
- F. Sacrificial _____ and Substitute _____ I Kg. 12:32 - 33
1. Sacrifice without _____ I Sam.15:22
 2. Substitute another _____ Gal. 1:6-7
- G. Spiritual _____ and _____ I Kg. 13:1, 18:17-18
1. _____ for yourselves II Jn. 8
 - a. Take a _____ II Tim. 4:14-18, I Tim. 1:18-20
 - b. Be an _____ I Pt. 5:1-3, Rm. 15:1-2
 2. _____ the Word II Tim. 2:14-18, I Tim. 4:13-16
 - a. Be ready with an _____ I Pt. 3:15
 - b. _____ for the Faith Jude 3
 3. Try the _____ I Jn. 4:1
 4. Be _____ to a good church Eph. 4:11-14, I Tim. 4:1, 11, 16
 5. _____ and avoid them Rom. 16:17, Phil. 3:17-18, II Jn. 10-11

IV. How to witness to someone in a false religion

- A. Your _____ Acts 17:16
1. You need to have a _____ Ps. 126:5-6
 2. Be _____ Acts 17:22-23, Mt. 10:16, II Tim. 2:24
- B. Your _____
1. Don't _____ Acts 17:17
 - a. False teachers enjoy _____ I Tim. 6:4-5

- b. Don't _____ on the _____ or _____ on the _____ Tit. 3;9
- c. Study the _____ not their teachings II Tim. 2:15-18
- 2. Preach the _____ Acts 17:18
 - a. It is not our _____ but God's message that changes lives I Co. 1:17-21
 - b. They need to _____ the Gospel I Co. 15:1-4
- 3. Call for a _____ Acts 17:30-31, II Co. 6:2
- C. Your _____
 - 1. Start from common _____ Acts 17:22-23
 - *Use their own beliefs and practices as a starting point*
 - 2. Lay _____ Acts 17:24
 - a. Epicurians denied the _____ of God
 - b. Stoics believed in Pantheism
 - 3. Emphasize their need to _____ God Acts 17:27, Jn. 5:39, Jer. 33:3
 - 4. Counteract the emphasis on _____ Acts 17:25, Eph. 2:8-10
- D. Your _____ Acts 17:32-34