

THE CHURCH

And My Relationship With It

Study #3

This study looks at one of the most confusing and misunderstood doctrines of the Bible. People have all kinds of ideas as to what a church really is. Some people think it is a **building** (a cathedral, or some place of worship). Others think of a church as a **denomination** (a human organization) and speak of the “Catholic Church,” the “Presbyterian Church,” the “Baptist Church,” etc. Some Christians conceive the “Church” as

consisting of all born-again believers in the world, a kind



of “invisible, universal” church.

Our task is to put aside all these notions and determine what **God** says a church is in His Word.

- Lesson Overview**
- I. The Church Is A New Testament Institution.
 - II. The Church Is An Assembly.
 - III. The Church Is A Living Organism.
 - IV. The Church Has Officers.
 - V. The Church Makes Decisions.
 - VI. The Church Is An Independent Institution.
 - VII. The Church Is A Commissioned Organization.
 - VIII. The Church Has Ordinances.
 - IX. The Church Is To Be Financed.
 - X. The Church And You

- Checklist**
- This Lesson
 - Spiritual Journal
- For Next Session**
- Lesson D

Informal Conversation –
 Ask about his week.
 Ask about answers to the prayer requests you have shared.

- Discuss Last Week’s Assignments –**
1. Ask him to share his Scriptural insights, prayers, and applications from his Spiritual Journal.
 2. Share one of your Quiet Times.
 3. Exchange highlights of your sermon notes.
 4. Ask him about his effort of handing out a gospel tract.

Read page one with your Timothy.

I. THE CHURCH IS A NEW TESTAMENT INSTITUTION.

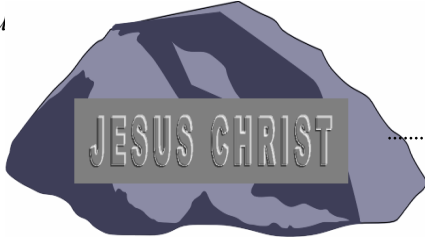
Look up *Matthew 16:18*. This is the *first* mention of the Church in the Bible.

A. *Who founded (built) the Church?* _____

B. *Look up John 1:42. What is the meaning of Peter’s name?* _____

C. *Look up 1 Peter 2:3-8. Who did Peter identify as the “Rock” upon which the Church would be built?* _____

D. *In Acts 4:10-11, Peter and John identify Jesus as, “the S_____ which was set at nought of you builders, which is become the head of the C_____.”*



E. *How does the Apostle Paul identify Jesus Christ in Ephesians 2:20?*
The C_____ C_____ S_____.

Discipler:

In this lesson you will read each Roman numeral heading and give a summary comment for the section. Some sections will have additional teachings in margin boxes.

Summary of section one – The church was founded by and built upon Christ.

Comment:

There is an erroneous teaching that the church was built upon Peter. Read Matthew 16:18. The name Peter (Greek, *Petros*) means small stone. In the next phrase Christ used *petra* (“upon this rock”), referring to a rocky mountain or peak. Jesus was comparing Peter, a small stone, to the great mountainous rock on which He would build His church. Jesus was using a play on words here. Christ Himself is the massive foundation and chief cornerstone of the church.

Note: This institution, the local New Testament church, was built upon Jesus Christ. It is new and is not to be confused with the nation of Israel. The Old Testament is primarily addressed to Israel, and the New Testament is mainly written to churches. Don’t confuse these two institutions (church and nation). The Bible distinguishes the two in 1 Corinthians 10:32.

II. THE CHURCH IS AN ASSEMBLY.

The word “church” (or “churches”) is found 114 times in the New Testament, and is translated from the Greek word “EKKLESIA.”

This word “ekklesia” means – “a company of people called out for a specific purpose.” It has its roots in the democracies of the Greek city-states, when the town crier would call out the citizens to a meeting to conduct business.

In *Matthew 16:18*, the Lord Jesus did not change the meaning of ekklesia, but He distinguished it from other assemblies of the day with the personal pronoun “MY.” Thus, a New Testament church is the “Lord’s Assembly.”

Comment:

Our church is a New Testament church that has been organized and operates after the pattern of the church that Jesus founded.

Definition of a Church

A New Testament church is an organized assembly of baptized believers who band together for the purpose of fulfilling the Great Commission.



III. THE CHURCH IS A LIVING ORGANISM.

A. The church has a Head.

Man-made religious organizations have their heads – presidents, popes, moderators, superintendents, etc. Each New Testament Baptist church also has a Head – but One vastly different from any of the above.

1. Look up Colossians 1:18 and Ephesians 5:23, 24. Who is the Head of each New

Ask:

Who is the Head of the Church? Answer—
Jesus Christ

Who is the Head of *our* church? Answer—
Jesus Christ

Testament Baptist church?

2. Each church is to be S_____ to its Head.
3. Look up John 17:17. In what way is a church subject to its Head? _____

Note: Jesus Christ is not a “figure-head.” Any “church” which is not subject to Him and His laws is out of control. No church has the right to *make* laws – it may only obey the laws already given by the Head through His Word.

Comment:

We don't make the rules; we obey them. Sometimes a church has to disassociate with a group, a “religious movement,” an individual, and thus is accused of being *unloving*. It is not unloving to separate from sin and false doctrine – it is obedience.

Give an illustration of this kind of loving separation.
Church discipline
Ecumenicism

Illustration:

It is not unloving to discipline your child for sinful behavior. It is an act of love to take the time and interest to correct the behavior for the child's own welfare.

A church without a living Head is dead!

B. The church is a body.

1. Romans 12:5 says we are, “one body in C_____.”

Circle each occurrence of the word “body” in this passage.

(1 Corinthians 12:12-27) “For as the body is one, and hath many members, and all the members of that one body, being many, are one body: so also is Christ. {13} For by one Spirit are we all baptized 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. {14} For the body is not one member, but many. {15} If the foot shall say, Because I am not the hand, I am not of the body; is it therefore not of the body? {16} And if the ear shall say, Because I am not the eye, I am not of the body; is it therefore not of the body? {17} If the whole body were an

eye, where were the hearing? If the whole were hearing, where were the smelling? {18} But now hath God set the members every one of them in the body, as it hath pleased him. {19} And if they were all one member, where were the body? {20} But now are they many members, yet but one body. {21} And the eye cannot say unto the hand, I have no need of thee: nor again the head to the feet, I have no need of you. {22} Nay, much more those members of the body, which seem to be more feeble, are necessary: {23} And those members of the body, which we think to be less honourable, upon these we bestow more abundant honour; and our uncomely parts have more abundant comeliness. {24} For our comely parts have no need: but God hath tempered the body together, having given more abundant honour to that part which lacked: {25} That there should be no schism in the body; but that the members should have the same care one for another. {26} And whether one member suffer, all the members suffer with it; or one member be honoured, all the members rejoice with it. {27} Now ye are the body of Christ, and members in particular.”

Ask:

How many times is *body* found in this passage?

Answer – 18 times in 14 verses

Comment:

Paul uses the term *body* metaphorically to demonstrate the workings of the local church. As the human body has many members (arms, legs, eyes, ears, mouth, etc.) so the local church has many members (people with different spiritual gifts). The local church is the body of Christ.

2. According to 1 Corinthians 1:2, who is the letter of 1 Corinthians written to?
The C_____ of G_____ at Corinth.
3. In 1 Corinthians 12:27, what does Paul call this church of God which is at Corinth?
4. According to 1 Corinthians 12:18,20,26-27, what are the Corinthians in the church considered? M_____
5. According to verse 18, how did they get into the body of Christ at Corinth? _____
6. Answer the following questions according to this passage in 1 Corinthians 12.

- a. Are there many or few members in the church? _____ (v.14)
 - b. Are some members of the church unnecessary? _____ (v.21)
 - c. What are two things members do on behalf of each other? (v.26) _____
7. How do members get into the church?
1 Corinthians 12:18 _____
Acts 2:47 _____
8. From a practical standpoint, what does this truth about *members being added to the church by God* mean regarding your commitment to the church? _____
9. Should Christians become members of the local church they are attending? _____

Comment:
God puts members into the local church. Therefore, those members should be committed to it. Christians should be willing to cooperate with God and join a local church.

IV. THE CHURCH HAS OFFICERS.

- A. Look up *Philippians 1:1*. What are the two offices in a church?**
B _____ , (*elders, pastors*) and
D _____ .

- B. Look up *1 Timothy 3:1-13*. This reference gives the qualifications required for these two offices.**

Note: The terms “bishop,” “elder,” and “pastor” are used interchangeably in the New Testament. We prefer to use the term “pastor” because the other two have been given unbiblical ecclesiastical connotations.

Comment:
The officers of our church are the pastors and deacons.

C. MY PASTOR(S)

1. Look up 1 Peter 2:25 and 5:4. Who is the Chief Pastor of my Church?

2. The word “pastor” means *shepherd*. Look up 1 Peter 5:2 and Acts 20:28. What does



- the Bible call the church in relation to its pastor(s)? The F_____ of God.
3. According to 1 Peter 5:2, what is the duty of the pastors? _____
4. According to Ephesians 4:12-14, why has the Lord given our church a pastor(s)? _____
5. According to Acts 20:17, 28-31, how will our pastor(s) protect me? _____
6. According to Hebrews 13:7, we are to R_____ our pastor(s) and F_____ them.
7. According to Hebrews 13:17, we are to O_____ our pastor(s) and S_____ to their leadership in the church.

Explain Ephesians 4:11-12.

God gave apostles, prophets, evangelists, and pastor/teachers to mature the believers. The offices of apostle and prophet were foundational and are no longer available today. Evangelists (missionaries) and pastor/teachers are given to the church to “perfect” or *mature* the saints so they can do the work of the ministry and edify the church.

How Should We Address Our Pastor(s)?

Many feel unsure as to what they should call their pastor(s) in conversation. There is no God-given title for a pastor, and it is unwise to refer to him as “Reverend” or “Father.” (See Psalm 111:9; Matthew 23:9.) Both of these refer to God.

Read the section **How Should I Address My Pastor?** with your Timothy.

However, just as we train children not to call their parents by first names out of respect for their place and authority, and thus with their teachers and policemen, etc., it is right to show similar respect to the men God puts over you in your church.

Our senior pastor may be addressed as *Pastor*; our associate pastors as *Pastor (last name)*. The respect in the title is primarily for the God-appointed office more so than for the individual.

Give each of your pastors your confidence, love, encouragement, and constant prayers. Be their co-worker. Go to them in your difficulties; call them when in need.

They are able to help you with counsel from the Word of God. Never make them your idol – keep your eyes on the Lord, but neither harshly criticize your pastor(s) or be a party to scheming against them. Read 1 Thessalonians 5:12-13 and 1 Timothy 5:17-19.

Also...

Love and appreciate the wife of each of the pastors. They hold no office in the church and have no authority – yet they are so important to their husbands' ministries. They don't seek recognition or special treatment.

Identify for your Timothy who the Senior Pastor is and who the Associate Pastors are.

Comment:

The wife of each of the pastors does make an extra sacrifice as each one's husband is usually away from the family more evenings than normal as they minister to peoples' spiritual needs.

Comment:

Our church practices *Congregational* church government. We have one major business meeting each year that charts the church's financial course for the upcoming year. An independent auditing firm provides checks and balances. Church members are welcome to participate in the business meetings with questions and comments. Our business meetings are always a positive and spiritual time together — a real testimony of the unity that God's people can achieve.

V. THE CHURCH MAKES DECISIONS.

A true New Testament Baptist Church never *makes* laws – it simply follows its Lord's commands as set forth in His Word. In a practical sense, a church often needs to make decisions in keeping with this principle. Unlike the hierarchical systems of many religious bodies, Baptist churches practice what is known as *Congregational* church government, where the congregation decides on a course of action.

- A. *Look up Acts 6:1-5. Who chose the seven deacons? _____*
- B. *Look up Acts 1:15-26. What preceded the vote of the whole church in electing a successor to Judas? P _____ .*
- C. *According to Matthew 18:17, what is the highest decision-making body in spiritual affairs? The C _____ .*
- D. *In Matthew 18:18, the decisions of a church congregation are ratified in H _____ .*

Summary and Comment:

Our church is independent from all other churches and organizations. We are independent as opposed to a denominational church. Denominational churches (Presbyterian, Episcopal, Methodist, Lutheran, etc.) have a national headquarters that determines policies and practices. Some denominations rotate pastors among the churches, buy and own the churches' properties, determine Sunday School curriculum the churches will use, and so on.

VI. THE CHURCH IS AN INDEPENDENT INSTITUTION.

- A. *Each New Testament Baptist Church is independent.*

In Acts 15 the men from the church at Antioch came to the church at Jerusalem to consider a matter of extreme doctrinal importance. After they determined the teaching of God's Word on the matter (verses 15-18), the issue was resolved. Even then, the church at Jerusalem HAD NO AUTHORITY over the church at Antioch. Their sentence was that "... we trouble not them ..."; and they simply wrote a letter making a request (see verse 19).

This is vastly different from the hierarchical religious systems of man – wherein the various congregations of a denomination are controlled and dictated to by "higher authorities."

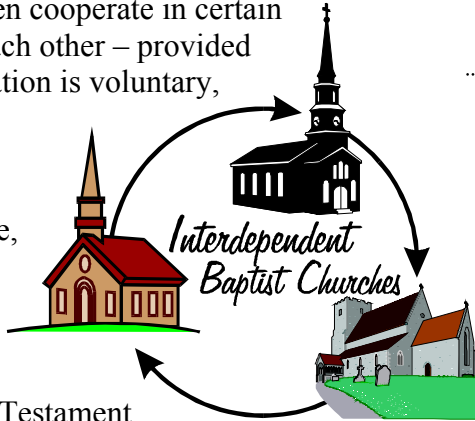
- B. *Churches are to be separated from governments.*

1. The Bible teaches separation between the spiritual and the secular institutions (see Matthew 22:21).
 - a. Christians are to be law-abiding citizens (Romans 13:1-7).
 - b. Christians may disobey a civil law only in the case where they are compelled (by that civil law) to disobey God’s law (Acts 5:29).
2. Governments should not involve themselves with the establishment or support of any particular religious group, except to offer security and protection as it would for all citizens of the land.

Comment:
Christians can and should be involved in government. When good people don’t get involved in government, you end up with bad government. Though the church has no control over the state, it should have great influence upon it.

C. Churches may scripturally cooperate with other churches.

Independence does not mean isolationism. Baptist churches often cooperate in certain areas with each other – provided such cooperation is voluntary, and does not violate the sovereignty, independence, and autonomy of each church.



Comment:
Sovereignty—supreme power within the church is *the church itself*, there is no higher authority.
Independence—there are no binding ties with another organization.
Autonomy—the church is self-governing.

We particularly cooperate with other New Testament Baptist Churches in support of missionaries to spread the gospel to foreign lands.
Explain briefly our missions program.

1. New Testament churches worked together to support missionaries. See Acts 11:22-26; 2 Corinthians 8:9-14.

Churches (plural) of G _____	Galatians 1:2
Churches (plural) of A _____	1 Corinthians 16:19
Churches (plural) of J _____	Galatians 1:22

2. New Testament churches worked together in social relief. See 1 Corinthians 16:1-3; Acts 11:27-30; Romans 15:25-26. This financial assistance was a gift, not a loan.
3. New Testament churches were involved in regional fellowship.
4. Read Colossians 4:16. Here were two churches that shared the Scriptures and other apostolic writings.

VII. THE CHURCH IS A COMMISSIONED ORGANIZATION.

A. The church has been given a mission.

The Lord Jesus Christ established His churches to continue His work here on earth. This is not a social ministry, but a spiritual one. Just before the Lord returned to Heaven, He left His church with instructions known as the “Great Commission.”

1. Jesus’ authority (Matthew 28:18)
How much authority does Jesus have? _____

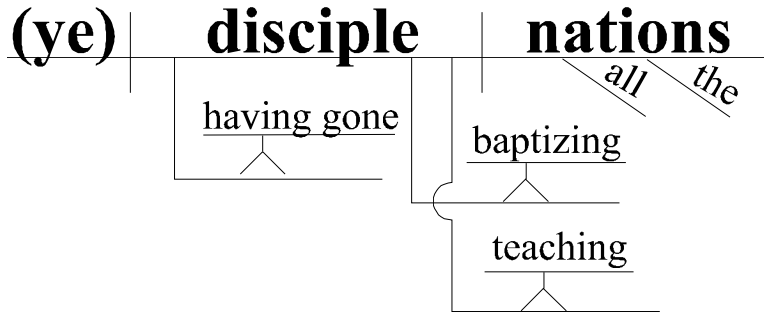
What is this authority?

In this verse, the word “power” is the Greek word *ekousia* (authority power), not *dunamis* (power or might) as a great conqueror would have. When Jesus *said*, “*All power is given unto me...*” He was speaking of having all authority.

2. Our responsibility (Matthew 28:19-20)
The commission in these verses is not the original authority to preach, baptize, and

teach. It was already given (Mark 3:14; Matthew 10:5-6; John 3:22-26, 4:1-2), and that commission was to reach out to Israel only – now the disciples are to reach out to the entire world population!

DIAGRAM of Matthew 28:19, 20



Explain this diagrammed sentence.

The word “teach” in Matthew 28:19 is *matheteuo* and means *to disciple*, or *make disciples of*. The word “teaching” in verse 20 is a different word altogether.

Our commission from God is to make disciples. We are to bring sinners to the point of being followers of Christ. That is done by evangelizing, baptizing, and teaching them. It is insufficient just to “win souls” to Christ.

The commission is to make disciples of Christ of all peoples of the world. The church is to do more than just evangelize. Soul winning is the first step in “discipling” someone. They also need to be baptized and taught the *whole counsel of God*.

3. Jesus’ promise (Matthew 28:20) is to be with us A _____, even unto the E ____!

B. This Great Commission is repeated in each of the Gospels and in the Book of Acts.

Read these passages and see exactly what the mission of a Baptist church is (Mark 16:15; Luke 24:47; John 20:21; Acts 1:8).

Summary:

Our church has two main goals — (1) To glorify God, and (2) To fulfill the Great Commission.

VIII. THE CHURCH HAS ORDINANCES.

- A. **BAPTISM** was taught in Study #2.
- B. **The LORD’S SUPPER** will be taught in Study #12.

IX. THE CHURCH IS TO BE FINANCED.

Financial stewardship will be taught in Study #13.

X. THE CHURCH AND YOU

Having learned these many things about the New Testament church, how should it be applied? Listed below are some practical instructions for you to receive great blessings from your church:

Read this entire section X. THE CHURCH AND YOU with your Timothy.


A. Join It.

1. It is God’s will for every born-again believer to be a member of a sound, Bible-believing, New Testament church.
2. Look up Acts 2:47. “The L_____ added to the C_____ D_____ such as should be saved.”
3. Look up 1 Corinthians 12:18. God has S_____ the M_____ in the B_____.

B. Love It.

A Christian ought to love the things his Lord loves. Look up Ephesians 5:25. Christ L_____ the C_____ and G_____ Himself for it.

C. Support It.

1. Your church is the place  where you will grow, find comfort and fellowship, and serve the Lord. Write out

Hebrews 10:25.

2. Plan now to attend as many of the services and meetings of your church as you can. Decide in your heart never to miss a service unless providentially hindered.

Read these questions with your Timothy. Help him evaluate his level of commitment to God through His church.

Ask yourself these questions:

If everyone in the church (from pastor down) was as committed to the church as I am, would it continue to thrive? Would as much ministry get done? Would as many people receive Christ? Would attendance on Sunday and Wednesday nights increase or decrease? Would the church be as financially prepared to spread the gospel to the ends of the earth?

Review this spiritual growth assignment with your Timothy.

SPIRITUAL GROWTH ASSIGNMENT:

- Read your D Lesson (**D**aily Walk) and answer all the questions.
- Continue reading the Gospel of John *at your own pace*.
- Take sermon notes using your *Spiritual Journal* and be prepared to share highlights next week.
- Where would you like to meet for next week's session? Be sure to bring your Bible, pen, D Lesson, and *Spiritual Journal*.

Encourage your Timothy and cast a vision for him regarding spiritual growth.

Pray for him and have him pray aloud.

REMEMBER!!!
Turn in the "Discipler Report Back" page by dropping it off at the Hospitality Booth in the church foyer.

Discipler Report Back



I met with _____ on
_____/_____/_____ and reviewed the contents of this
lesson. My comments regarding the discipleship time
together are:

*(make comments only if they are needed to help the Pastoral
staff assist you in ministering to this person)*

Discipler's Name _____

*Please drop this off at the Hospitality Booth in the
church foyer on the first service after conducting
this session. This will help the Pastoral staff stay
current with the status of our new converts and
new members being disciplined.*

Thank You

**This is a
sample of
the
“Discipler
Report
Back” page
that you
removed
from the
back of your
Timothy’s
lesson.**

**Return that
sheet to the
Hospitality
Booth in the
church foyer.**