

Biblical Church Leadership

The Bible is clear that the Final _____ in the Church is the _____. _____ is the _____, we are the _____. _____ is the _____, we are the _____.

I. Christ Gives Certain _____ to the _____

- Matthew 18:15-18; I Corinthians 5:4-5; II Cor. 2:5-8 - The _____ church plays a role in church _____.
- Acts 6:1-3 - Though _____ were _____ by the _____, they were _____ by the _____.
- Galatians 1:2, 6-9 - Paul calls for the _____ to _____ & _____ teaching.

II. Church Leadership _____ Spiritual _____

Eph. 4:11-13; Acts 20:17, 28; Romans 12:6-8; I Cor. 12:7-11

- Leadership in the church is _____ by God, but it is _____ by the _____.
- God gives grace _____ at His _____.
- Gifting does not determine _____ as a Christian.
- Spiritual gifts are _____ when the _____ their use to _____ up the Body.

I Timothy 3:1 - A man with a certain _____ and _____ will have a _____ to _____ and _____ God's people. Though it may not be _____ for him, that _____ will manifest itself by him moving toward that as a _____.

The Bible's qualifications for an _____ and a _____ are very _____; but one glaring _____ is that pastor/overseer/elders must be able to _____. (not _____ for Deacons)

III. Scripture Calls for _____ By _____

Acts 20:17, 28; I Timothy 5:17 - Strauch writes that most people "think of _____ as _____, _____ officers, _____. They don't expect church _____ to _____ the Word or be involved _____ in the lives of people." (this is a major misunderstanding)

The NT uses 3 different words for the _____ people: _____, _____ & _____. These are _____ three _____ groups. _____ are to be _____ men with a _____ walk with God who have a _____ by God that is so _____ that a _____ asks them to _____ in that capacity.

Each _____, _____, _____ is responsible:

- To _____ the church from perceived _____
- To give _____ of the church (Acts 20:28)
- To _____ the Christian _____
- To _____ and _____ the people of God
- To _____ the flock the _____ of God

All three NT terms entail _____ and _____.

Acts 20:28-31 - Strauch writes: "A prospective _____ must have enough _____ of the Bible to be able to _____ teachers." (Titus 1:5-6, 9)

_____ do not enjoy _____, but they _____ church _____ so highly that they will _____ when _____.

The different NT titles seem to offer special emphasis:

- _____ (I Timothy 3:1) - This seems to emphasize his role as an _____ of the church's _____ and _____. (administration)
- _____ (I Timothy 5:7) - Scripture is clear that _____ are to _____ in the church. _____ is not a NT _____ of church _____. The title "Elder" also points to their role as seasoned Christians with a special calling and gifting in areas of _____ & _____.

- _____ / _____ - This title emphasizes their role as ones who not only _____ the sheep, but who _____ and _____ for them.
- I Peter 5:1-4 - This shows all _____ functions in one place.

Acts 13:1-2; 14:23; 15:6; 15:23; 20:17; 21:28; I Timothy 5:17; Hebrews 13:7, 17; James 5:4 - The _____ Biblical pattern is for _____ church to have _____ elders. Acts 14:23 does NOT say 'an _____ in _____ church'.

Acts 21:18 especially seems to reveal the idea of a _____ of _____, yet with the thought of a "_____ " or "_____ among _____". That model coincides with Paul leaving _____ in _____ and _____ in _____ to set things in _____ in those churches.

The NT _____ models local faith families being _____ either by _____ rule, by _____, or by _____ pastor.

God often gives churches _____ men with a special calling recognized by that congregation. They may have a _____ / _____ / _____ pastor, yet they should still receive true _____ from _____ of them. _____ among _____ of these _____ is where _____ for a church comes from. They also help to provide important _____ for each other and the _____ pastor.

The NT does not set _____ limits for elders; nor does it give a set _____ of _____ for each church. Each local ministry is _____, and thus the _____ of ministry, as well as the demand of their _____, whether it be _____, _____, or _____, helps determine the _____ of _____.

Each of the _____ are to be _____ by all of the _____. But for the one _____ to the congregation, his _____ and _____ is his _____ focus.

Acts 6:1-4; I Timothy 5:17 - All elders _____, but some _____ in the _____ and _____.

_____ is _____ man extremely _____ in all three _____ areas of their _____.

- _____ handling the _____ of God
- _____ and _____ for the flock
- _____ the _____ and _____ of the church

Often God addresses _____ in pastors by providing _____ elders who are _____ in his _____ area. A church is truly _____ when they have a _____ of _____ that when combined are _____ gifted in all of the above areas, but are _____ allowed to spend the _____ of their efforts working in their _____ gifted areas.

Acts 6; I Timothy 3 - Another tremendous gift God has given to churches is the gift of _____. Yet it must be remembered that _____ are not _____ elders, nor _____ in _____.

_____ are Biblically qualified men who are willing to come alongside the _____ to _____ them in the work of ministry, particularly in the areas of _____ and _____.

In many ways, _____ are the _____ of the church _____; its _____ and _____. Their _____ leadership provides relief in necessary duties, thus freeing _____ leadership for more time in the _____, in _____ and _____. (I Timothy 4:13-16)

As with church leaders at the Jerusalem Council in Acts 15, it is the same today. Leaders of the church do not meet to _____ God's _____. They meet to _____ God's _____, which is _____ as He leads them to arrive at the _____. He _____.

When _____ as a group are spending regular time in God's _____, time in _____, are completely _____ to His _____, and allow for a _____ of _____, they will not _____ God's _____.