

# Leadership Structure in the Bible



Ecclesiology  
Notes, pages  
35-85

**OT**  
•  
**Inter-  
testament**  
•  
**NT**

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***"Our bylaws specifically state that the will of God cannot be overturned without a 2/3 majority vote."***

# Church Leadership

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A photograph of a man and a woman standing together. The man is on the left, wearing a brown traditional Chinese jacket with black trim and gold buttons. The woman is on the right, wearing a dark blue traditional Chinese jacket with gold embroidery and glasses. They are both smiling. In the background, a wooden cross is visible on the left side, and a light-colored curtain hangs behind them.

What does it take?

# Secular versus Pastoral Leadership: What's<sup>25</sup> the Difference?

## Secular

Appointed

Physical needs

Highly educated

Voice of people

Directing

## Pastoral

Divine call

Spiritual needs

Calling qualif.

Listen to God

Leading

# Secular versus Pastoral Leadership: What's the Difference?<sup>25</sup>

## Secular

Rancher

Profit motive

Own interests

Power & image

Authoritarian

## Pastoral

Shepherd

Glorify God

Will of God

Others concern

Servant leader

# Secular versus Pastoral Leadership: What's<sup>25</sup> the Difference?

## Secular

Wealthy leaders

Selfish

Position

Boss (CEO)

Pride, ego

## Pastoral

Poor pastors

Selfless

Spiritual Qualif.

Servant of all

Meek humility

# Secular versus Pastoral Leadership: What's<sup>25</sup> the Difference?

## Secular

Depend on self

Served

Impatient

Dishonesty

Own benefit

## Pastoral

Depend on God

Serve

Patient

Integrity

Sacrificial

# Secular versus Pastoral Leadership: What's<sup>25</sup> the Difference?

## Secular

Human sources

Temporal results

Immoral OK

Time bound

Duty

## Pastoral

Bible

Eternal reward

Morality

Timeless

Call

# Secular versus Pastoral Leadership: What's<sup>25</sup> the Difference?

## Secular

One birth OK

Paid followers

Complaining OK

## Pastoral

Born again

Volunteers

Contentment

# My Key Leadership Principles:

**Be faithful (1 Cor. 4:1-2)**

**Help the poor (Isa. 58:7-8)**

**Love even immoral people**

**Teach children (Matt. 18:1-10)**

**Be an example (1 Pet. 5:3)**

# My Key Leadership Principles:

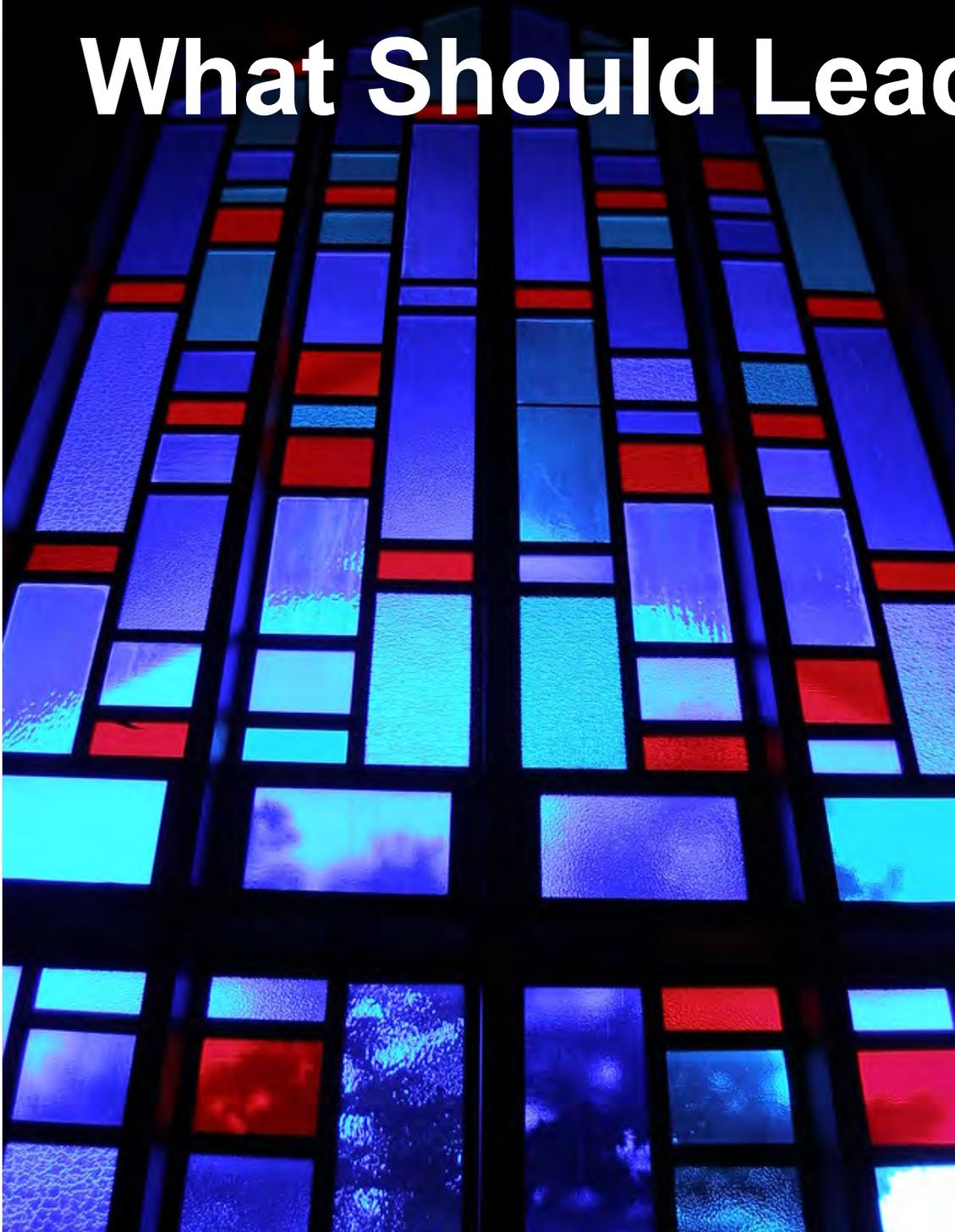
35

**Preach sincerely (1 Thess. 2:10)**

**Maintain unity (Eph. 4:1)**

# What Should Leaders Aim For?

**Numerical  
church growth  
is not a NT  
emphasis  
(1 Cor. 4:2)**





# Scriptural Marks of a Healthy Church

Healthy churches...

- a) are measured in **spiritual rather than numerical** terms
- b) follow **biblical rather than cultural** patterns of ministry
- c) are based on **theological rather than sociological** foundations

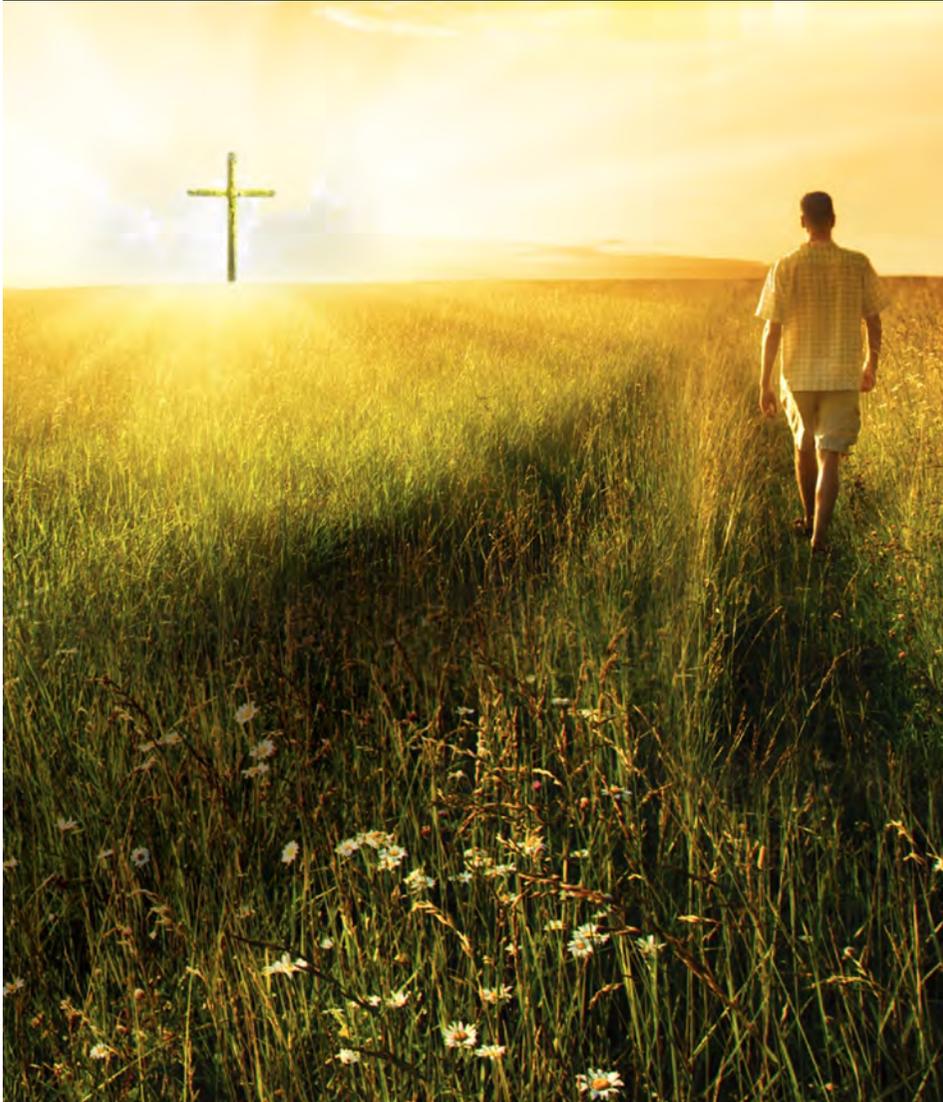


# Scriptural Marks of a Healthy Church

Healthy churches...

- d) focus on a **ministry model** rather than a **marketing model**
- e) adopt **scriptural** rather than **secular** models of leadership

# Biblical Leadership Principles



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## 1. Personal Leadership

- God's Priorities
- Adapt Your Style
- Serve People

## 2. Selecting Leaders

- Delegate
- Spiritual Qualities
- Build a Team

## 3. Other Principles

# LEADERSHIP STRUCTURE IN THE OLD TESTAMENT



*Is there a pattern?*



JOSHUA <sup>38</sup>

MISSION  
IMPOSSIBLE

THE SINGLE LEADER MODEL

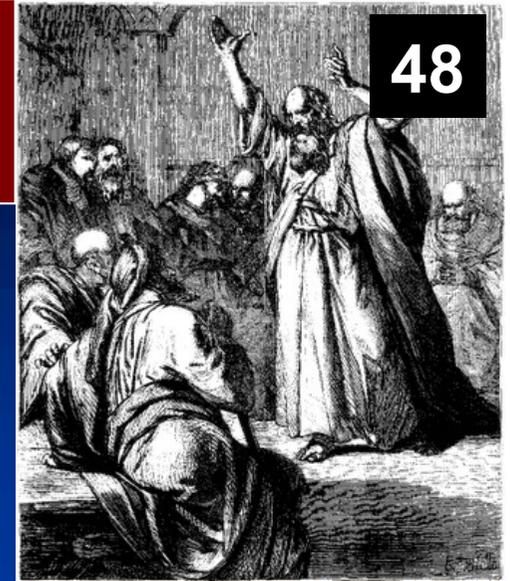
# The Elders of Israel

What do you learn about the elders of Israel from your assigned verses?

A group of Samaritan elders, dressed in traditional white clothing and red or yellow head coverings, are seated on a bench outdoors. They are surrounded by people, including a man in a blue shirt and a man in a white uniform, who appear to be taking photographs or videos. The background shows a large, partially constructed building with a metal frame and a hillside in the distance.

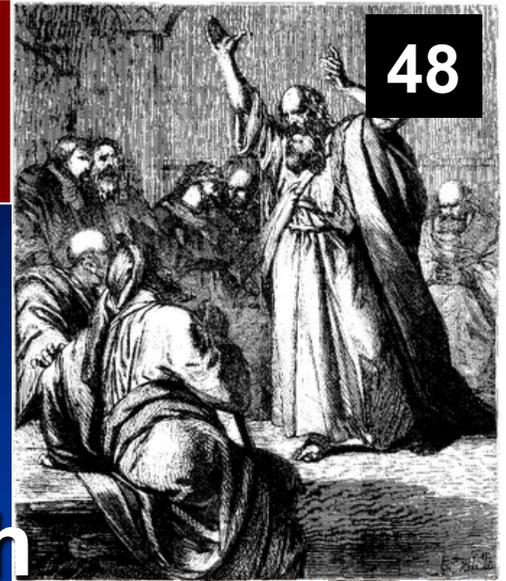
■ Samaritan Elders Today

# The Elders of Israel



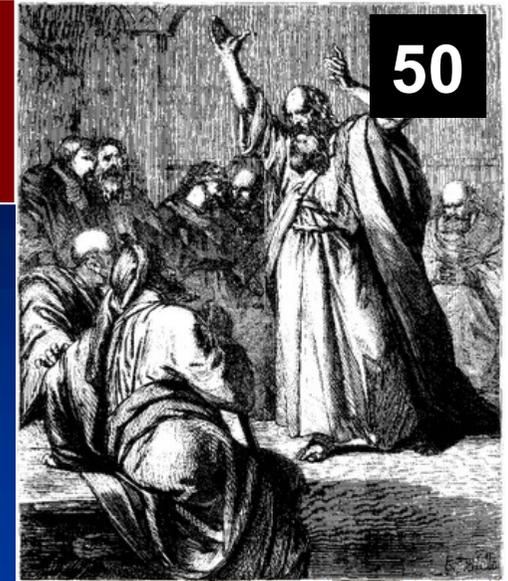
1. Elders are found **throughout** the nation's history
2. Elders were prominent **even when God spoke revelation through a single man** such as Moses (Exod. 3:16, 18; 4:29, etc.) or a prophet like Elijah (2 Kings 6:32)
3. There was always a **plurality** of elders in the OT—only once does the word appear in the singular ("elder" in Isa. 3:2)

# The Elders of Israel



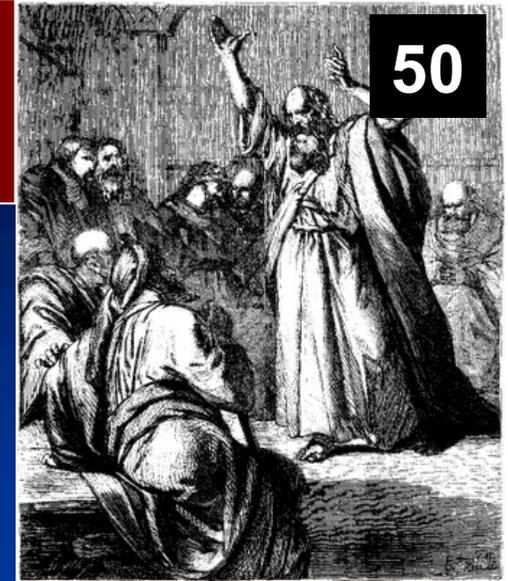
4. Elders led at **various levels**: national, regional, city, house
5. Elders **ruled other nations**, such as Midian (Num. 22:4), Moab (Num. 22:7), and Gibeon (Josh. 9:11).
6. Once Israel's elders **prophesied** (Num. 11:25-26).
7. Elders were **commanded to teach** the people God's laws every seven years (Deut. 27:1-8; 31:9-10), which they did under Josiah (2 Kings 23:1-2).

# The Elders of Israel



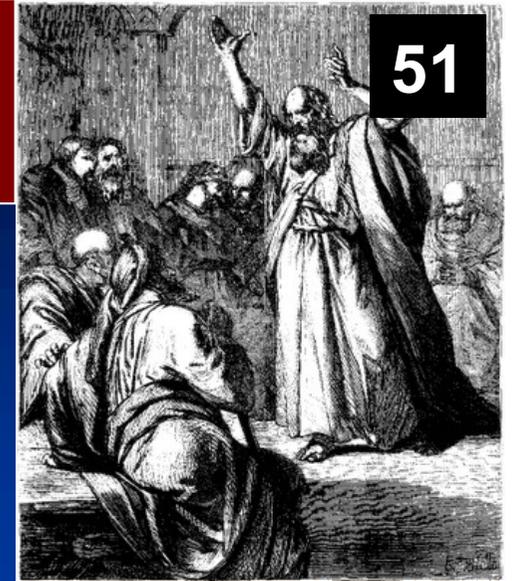
8. Elders were respected for their **wisdom** (Ps. 107:32; Prov. 31:23; Lam. 4:16; 5:12)
9. Elders **counseled kings** in their ruling (1 Kings 12:6-8, 13; 20:7-8; Jer. 26:17) and anointed kings to power (1 Chron. 11:3)
10. Elders **submitted to prophets'** instructions (Elijah in 2 Kings 6:32; Ezekiel in Ezek. 14:1)

# The Elders of Israel



11. Elders **ruled alongside other administrators**: a palace administrator, the city governor, and officials (2 Kings 10:1, 5). Their decision was especially binding in postexilic times (Ezra 10:8, 14).
12. OT elders often **failed to lead** the people biblically
13. Elders **will rule over Israel in the future** millennial reign of Christ (Isa. 24:23)

# The Elders of Israel



14. Unfortunately, the OT gives **no explicit instructions** on who they were or how to select them. Yet the term itself implies that each group of elders was composed of **older, mature men.**

# Key Questions to Answer



1. What is the **biblical form** of church government?
2. Who has the **ultimate authority** in local church matters?
3. How is congregational say **balanced** with biblical commands to respect leaders?

# OUTLINE

## 1. Introduction

- a. Four facts
- b. Basic approach

## 2. Church Government in the NT

- a. Key functions of an Elder
- b. Key function of a Deacon
- c. Appointment of church officers



# OUTLINE

## 2. Body:

e. Decision making in the local church

f. Proposed form of church government

g. Leaders-Congregation dynamics

## 3. Conclusion

## 4. Sources



# Four facts:

1. The Bible **does not explicitly indicate a form** of church government.
2. The Bible does not command the church to adopt any particular form of government.

# Four facts:

3. **Two church offices** are mentioned in the NT:

a. Elder (Pastor/Overseer/Bishop – Acts 14:23; Phil. 1:1; Titus 1:5)

b. Deacon (servant) – Acts 6:3



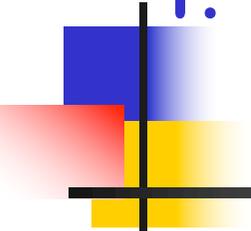
# Four facts:

4. The **qualifications** of these two church officers are clearly stated in the Bible:
  - a. Elder (1 Tim. 3:1-7; Titus 1:5-7)
  - b. Deacon (Acts 6:3; 1 Tim. 3:8-13)

## ***Our Basic Approach***

**We will determine the correct form of church government by understanding the key qualifications of elders and deacons in the NT since they are the only church offices noted.**

# Two Questions:



**1. Who has the ultimate say in the church?**

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**2. What is the biblical pattern for church leadership?**

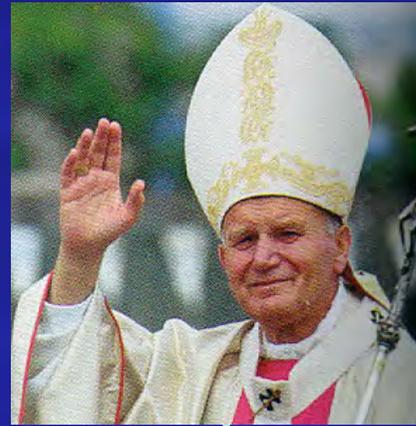
# I. Ultimate authority in the local church rests with the congregation



# Congregational Authority

- In Church Discipline (Matt. 18:17)  
*"Take it to the church..."*
- In Leader Selection (Acts 6:3)  
*"Choose... from among you..."*
- In Maintaining True Doctrine:  
*"For I received from the Lord what I also passed on to you..." (1 Cor. 11:23)*  
*"Friends... test the spirits" (1 John 4:1)*  
*"Contend for the faith" (Jude 3)*

# Episcopal Church Structure (Simplified)



**Bishop**

**Vicar**

**Vicar**

**Vicar**

**Deacons**

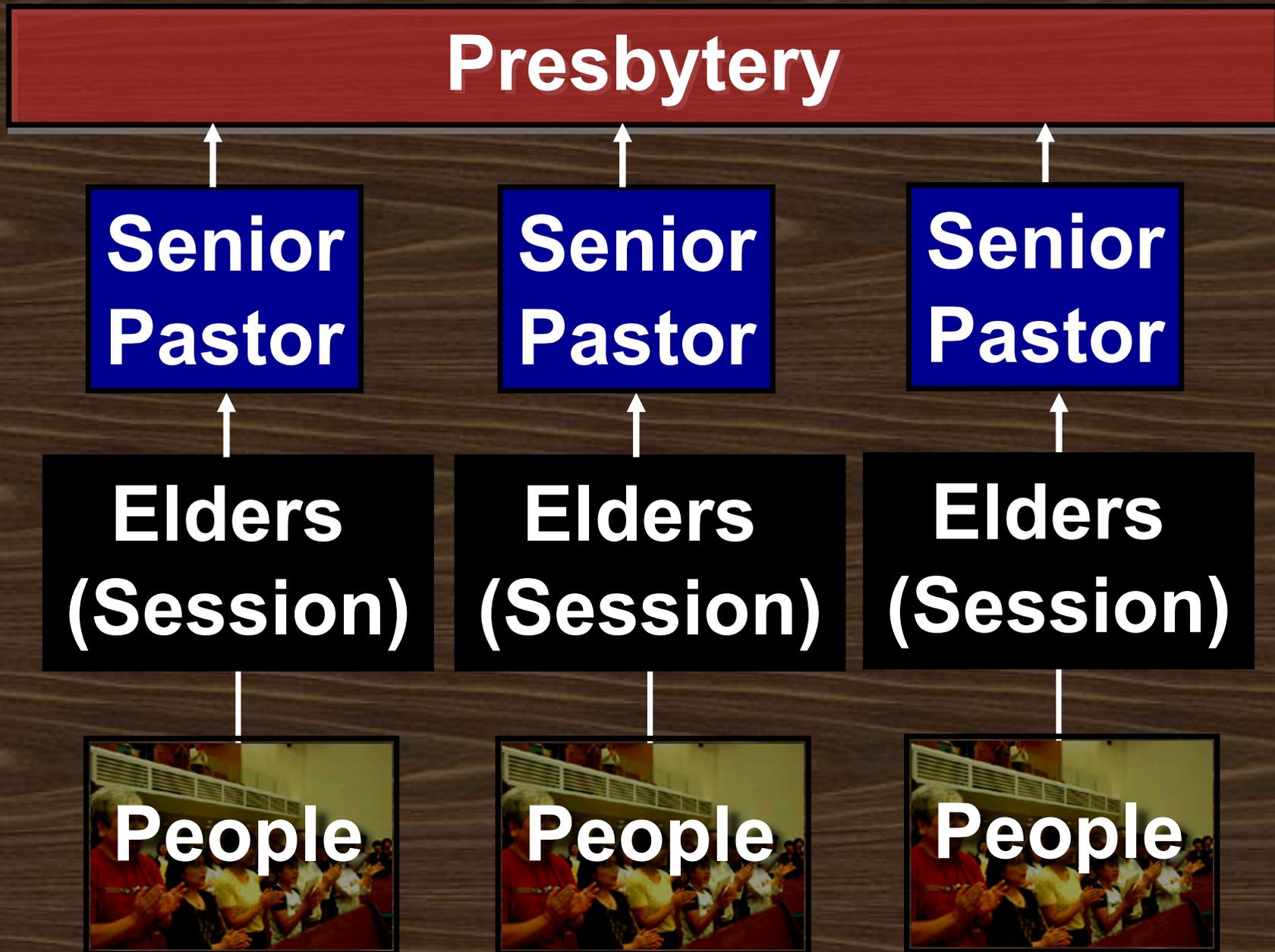
**Deacons**

**Deacons**



Anglican  
Lutheran  
Methodist  
Orthodox  
Catholic

# *Lower Presbyterian Structure*



# Middle Presbyterian Structure

**Synod**

**Presbytery**

**Presbytery**

**Senior  
Pastor**

**Senior  
Pastor**

**Senior  
Pastor**

**Senior  
Pastor**

**Senior  
Pastor**

**Senior  
Pastor**

**Elders  
(Session)**

**Elders  
(Session)**

**Elders  
(Session)**

**Elders  
(Session)**

**Elders  
(Session)**

**Elders  
(Session)**

**People**

**People**

**People**

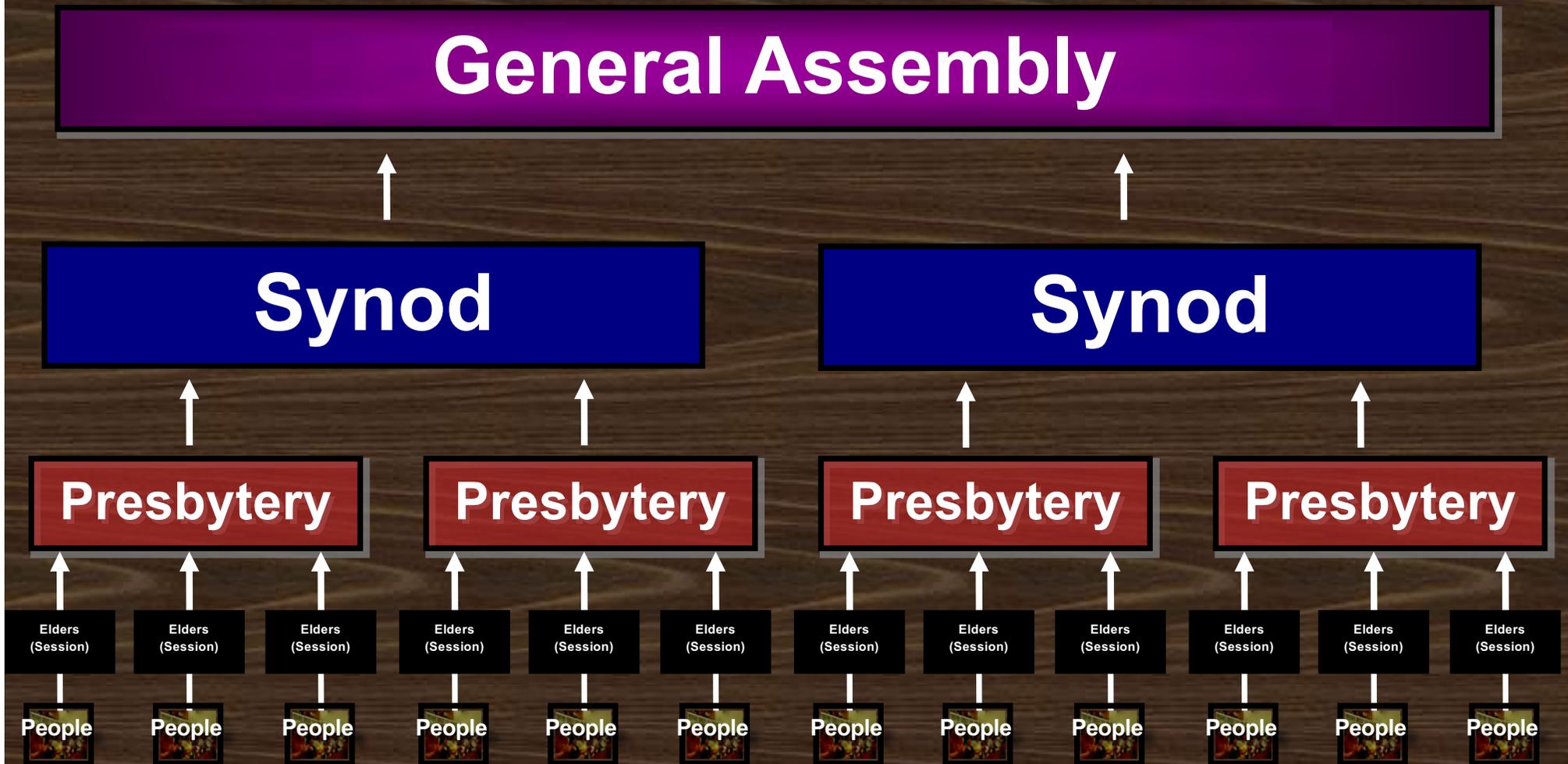
**People**

**People**

**People**



# *Highest Presbyterian Structure*



# What About Baptists?



The Autonomy of  
the Local Church

# Two Questions:

1. Who has the ultimate say in the church?
2. What is the biblical pattern for church leadership?



International  
Baptist Church Singapore

Sharing the Love of God

## II. The biblical pattern is church leadership by elders.



# Elders led from the time of Moses

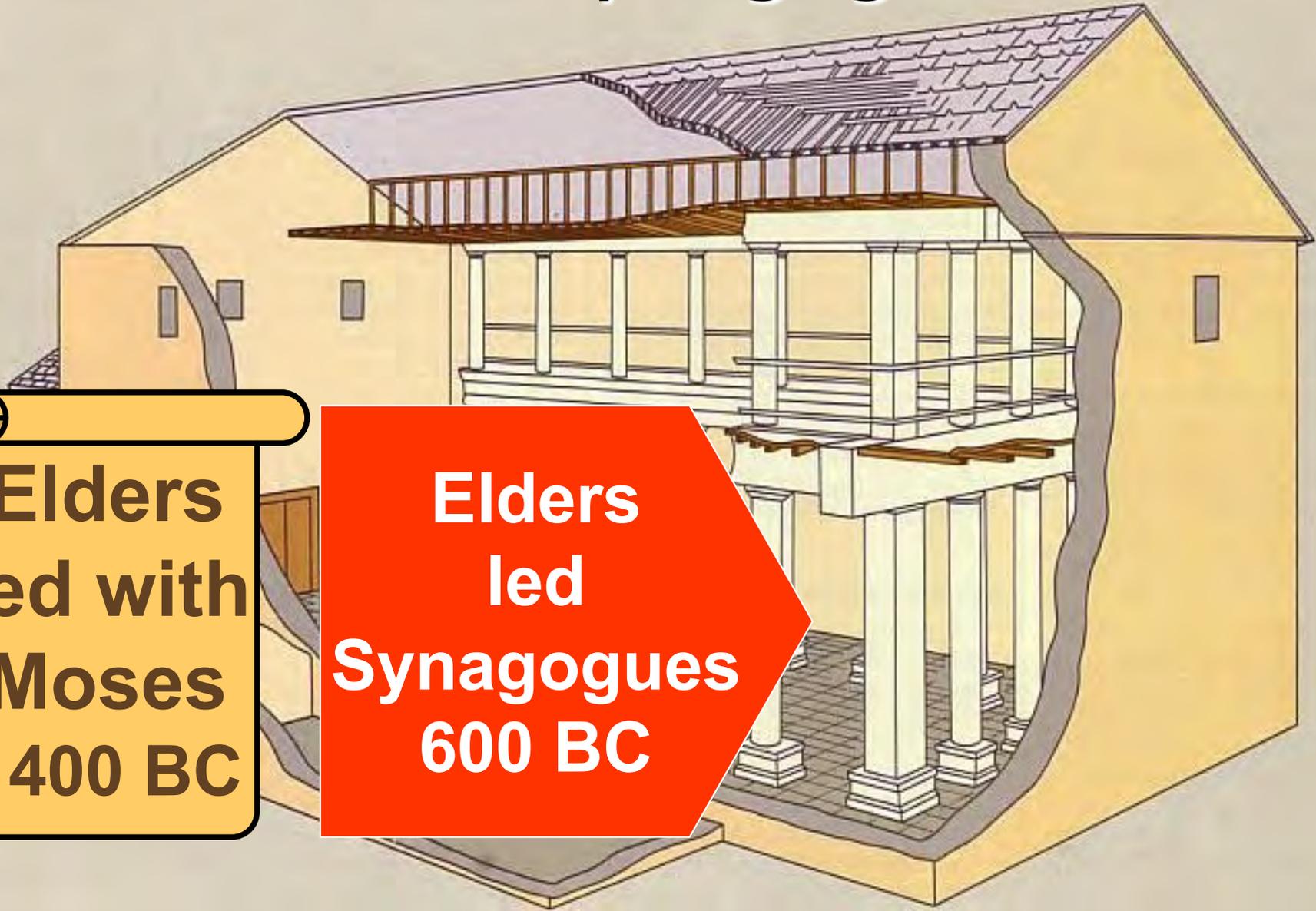
**Elders  
led with  
Moses  
1400 BC**

**"Go, assemble the  
elders of Israel and  
say to them..."  
(Exod. 3:16)**

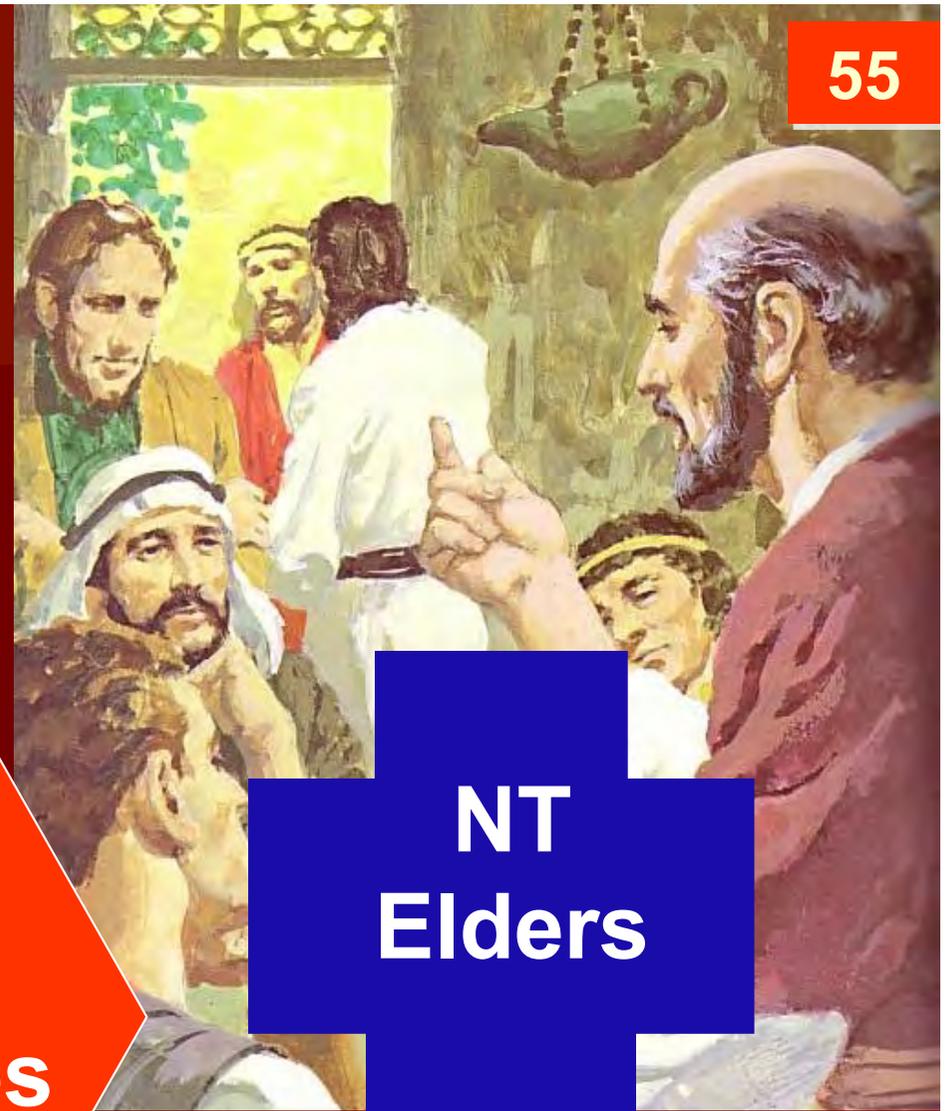
# Who Led the Synagogue?

**Elders  
led with  
Moses  
1400 BC**

**Elders  
led  
Synagogues  
600 BC**



# God has advocated group leadership through the ages



**Elders led with Moses 1400 BC**

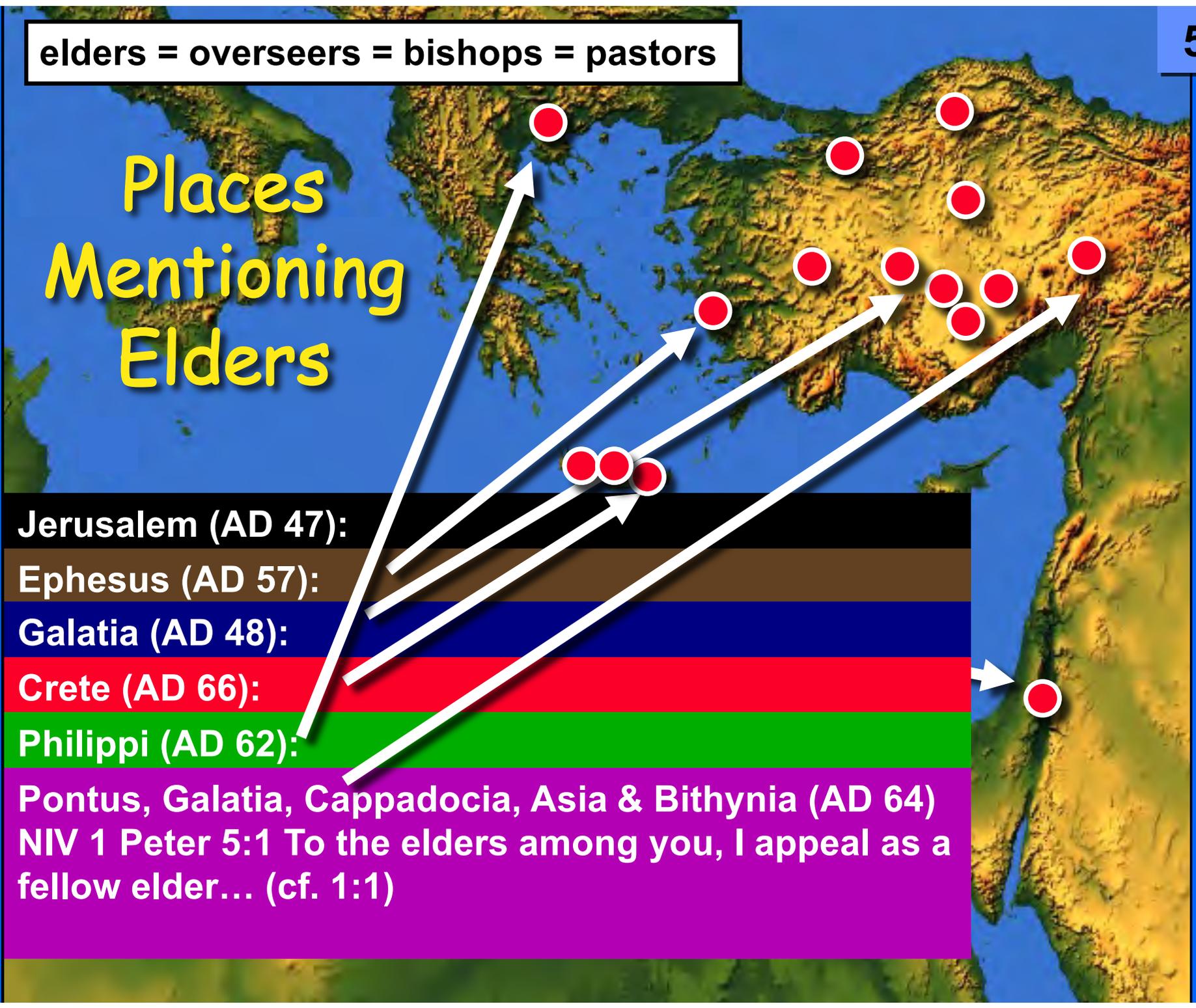
**Elders led Synagogues 600 BC**

**NT Elders**

elders = overseers = bishops = pastors

# Places Mentioning Elders

- Jerusalem (AD 47):
- Ephesus (AD 57):
- Galatia (AD 48):
- Crete (AD 66):
- Philippi (AD 62):
- Pontus, Galatia, Cappadocia, Asia & Bithynia (AD 64)  
NIV 1 Peter 5:1 To the elders among you, I appeal as a fellow elder... (cf. 1:1)



# What should elders do?



23/08/2009

# *Pastoral Leadership of an Elder:*

## **(a) Elders teach:**

- (i) "Shepherd the flock" (Acts 20:28)**
- (ii) "Able to teach" (1 Tim. 3:2)**
- (iii) Scriptural foundation (Tit. 1:9a)**
- (iv) Instruct (1 Thess. 5:12)**
- (v) Teach God's plan (Acts 20:20, 27)**
- (vi) Get paid for teaching (1 Tim. 5:17)**
- (vii) Highest office teach (Acts 6:1-7)**
- (viii) Jerusalem had apostles & elders**

# Three Shepherd Tasks of Elders

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*Teaching*

1 Tim. 3:2;  
5:17

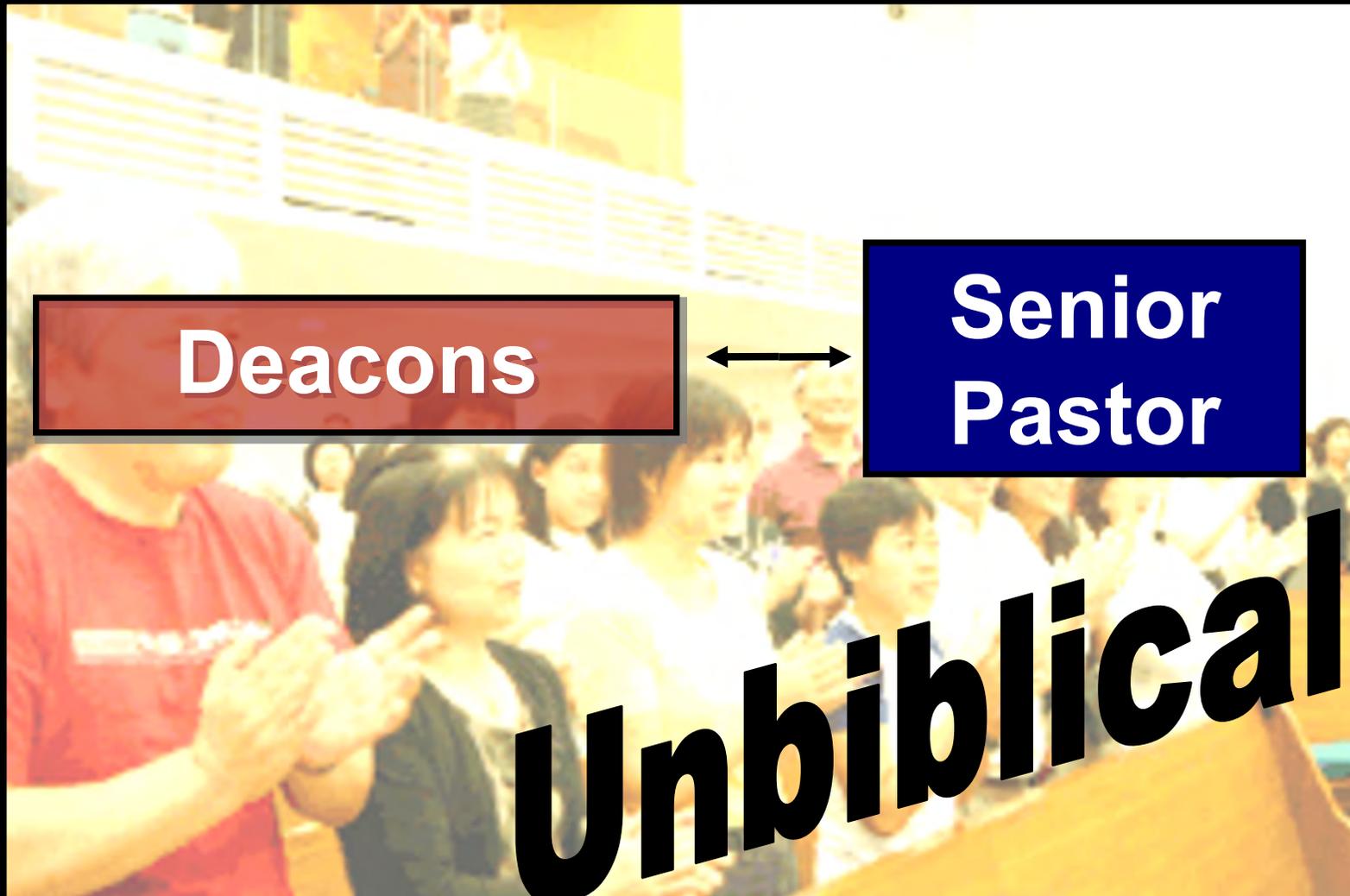
# How Elders Relate to Deacons

## Model 1: Senior Pastor over Deacons



# How Elders Relate to Deacons

## Model 2: Senior Pastor alongside Deacons



# How Elders Relate to Deacons

Model 3: Deacons lead elders/pastors



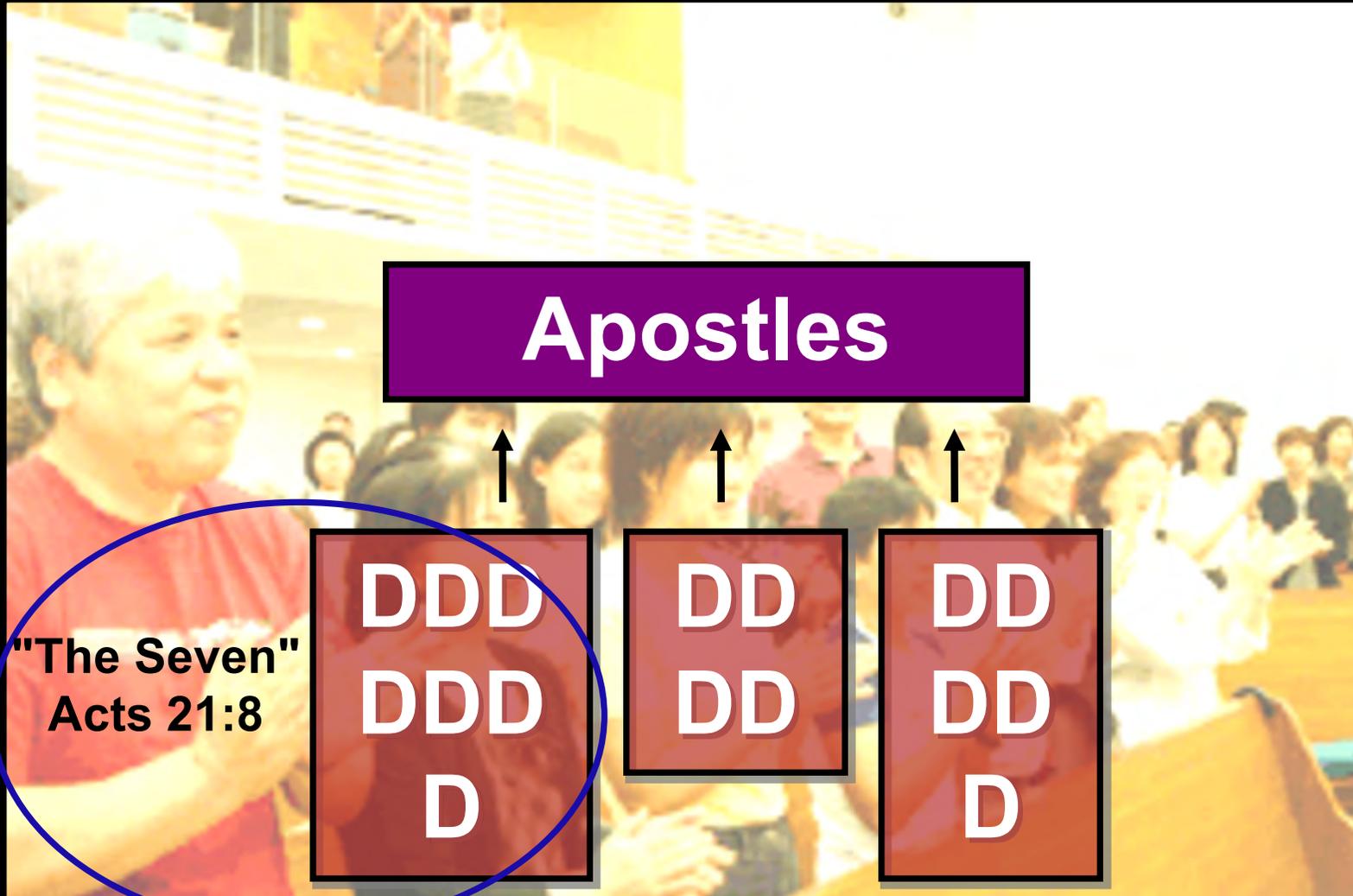
# How Elders Relate to Deacons

## Model 4: Elder Board leads Deacon Board



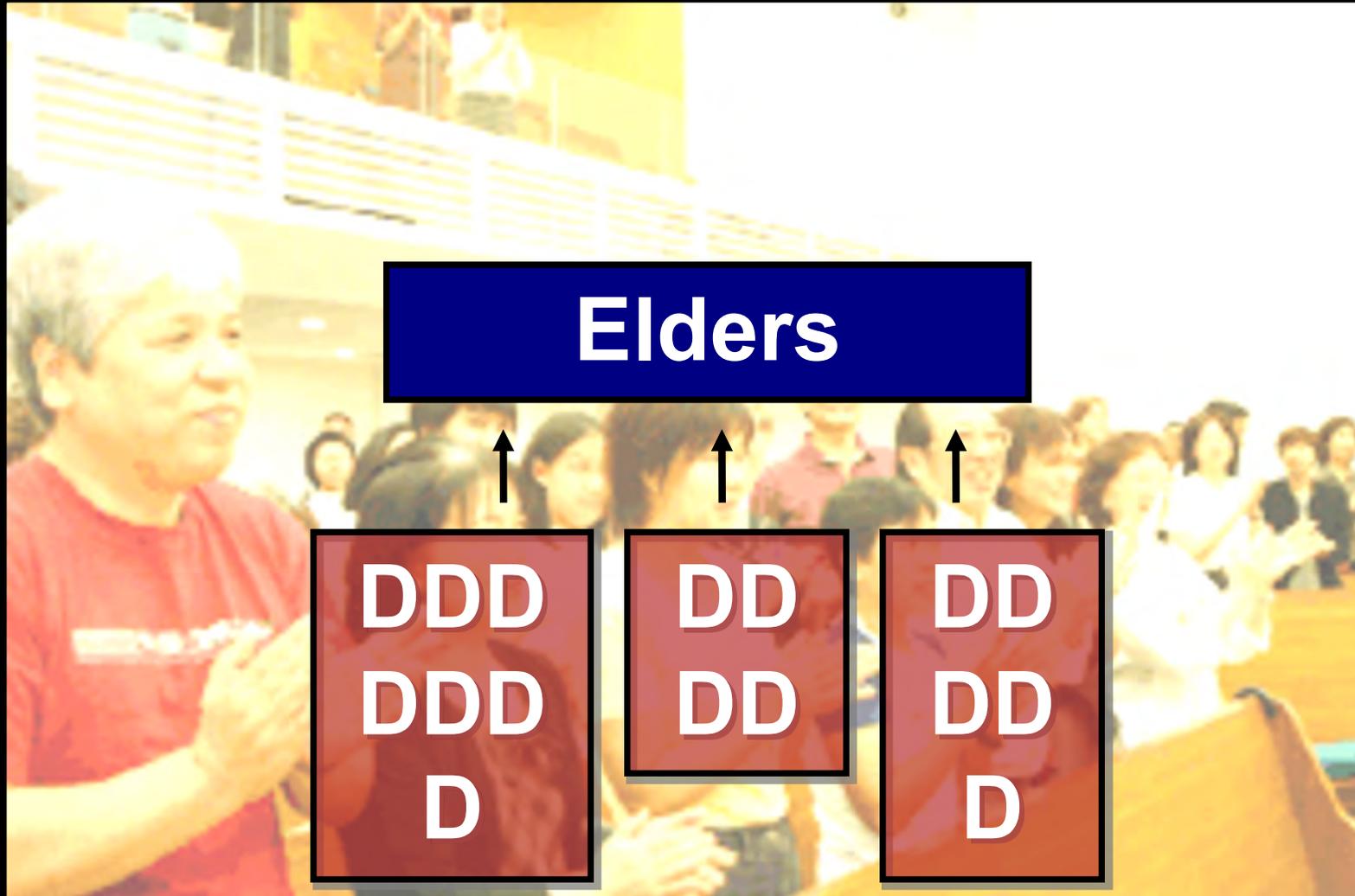
# How Elders Relate to Deacons

## Apostles over "The Seven"



# How Elders Relate to Deacons

## Model 5: Elders with Deacon Committees



# Three Shepherd Tasks of Elders

60

*Teaching*

1 Tim. 3:2;  
5:17

**Pastor-  
Teacher**

**Eph. 4:11**

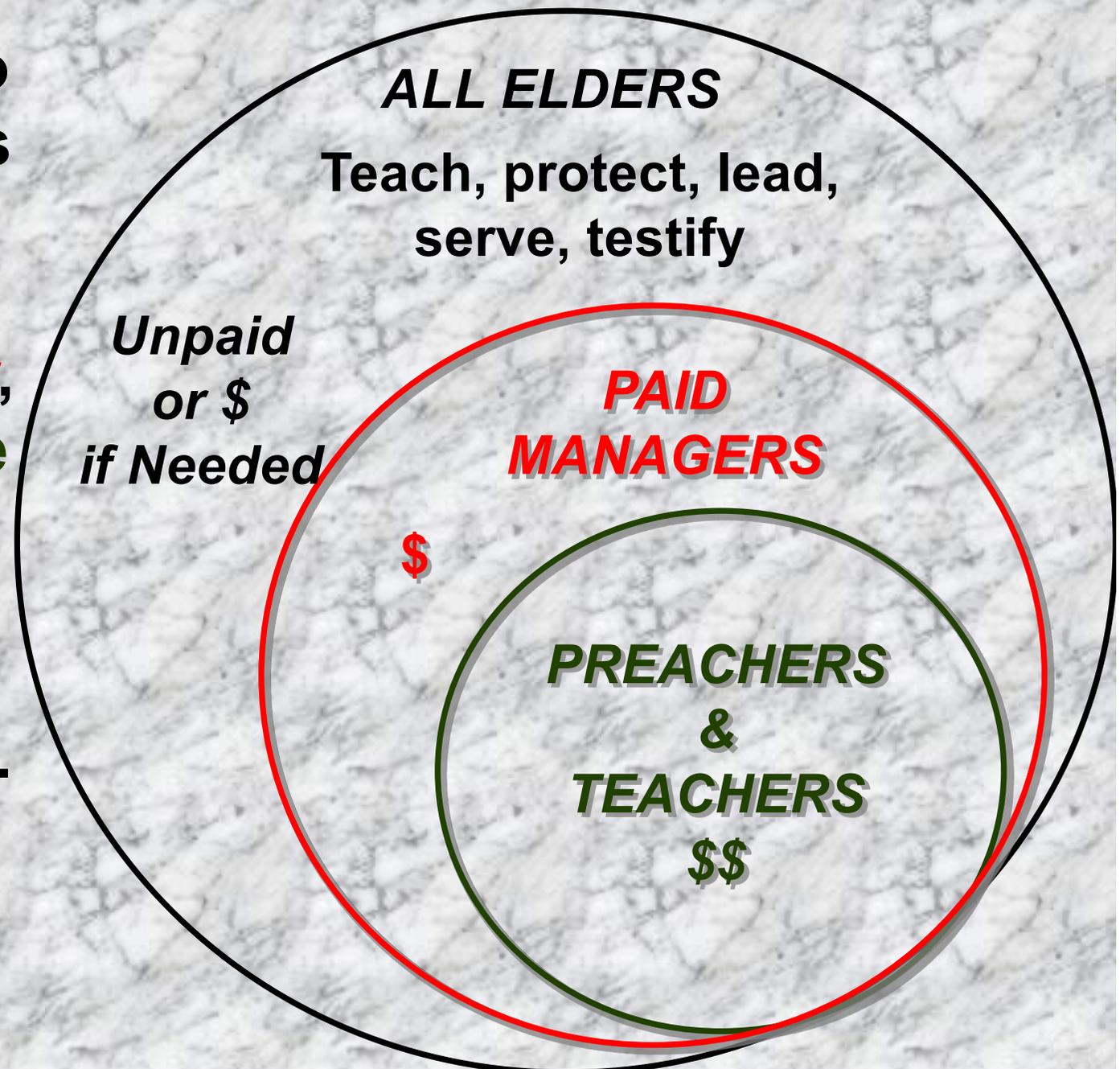
*Pastoring  
(Protect & Lead)*

1 Pet. 5:1-4  
Acts 20:29, 35  
1 Thess. 5:12

# Three Types of Elders

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"The elders who direct the affairs of the church **well are worthy of double honor, especially those whose work is preaching and teaching**" (1 Tim. 5:17 NIV).



# Three Shepherd Tasks of Elders

**Administration**  
(Serve, care for & testify)

1 Tim. 3:1, 4-5;  
5:17

**Episkopos =**  
**Epi "over" +**  
**skopos "look" =**  
**"watch over"**

**Teaching**

1 Tim. 3:2;  
5:17

**Pastor-Teacher**

**Eph. 4:11**

**Pastoring**  
(Protect & Lead)

1 Pet. 5:1-4  
Acts 20:29, 35  
1 Thess. 5:12

# Shared Leadership

Scriptural support for a

plurality of elders:  
plurality  
plurality

Not One  
Elder...

But Many...



## *Summary on Elders*

**Therefore, the New Testament presents an elder whose functions are to teach, pastor and administer.**



# *Key functions of a Deacon:*

**1. To serve:**

**a. Acts 6:1-6**

**b. 1 Timothy 3:8-13**

## *Attention:*

Deacons are not rulers. They are a subordinate class of officers who serve under the direction of the elders. Deacons assist the elders, especially by relieving them of distractions in the temporal affairs of the church.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>[http://www.swrb.com/newslett/actualNLs/bcg\\_ch02.htm](http://www.swrb.com/newslett/actualNLs/bcg_ch02.htm).



## *Attention:*

It is significant that nowhere in the New Testament do deacons have ruling authority over the church as the elders do, nor are deacons ever required to be able to teach Scripture or sound doctrine.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Wayne Grudem, *Systematic Theology: An Introduction to Biblical Doctrine*, 920.



# Church Government Summary

	<b>Episcopal</b>	<b>Presbyterian</b>	<b>Congregational</b>	<b>Elder/ Congregational</b>
<b>Definition</b>	Bishop rule over several churches	Local church elders submit to higher bodies	Individual local church members have ultimate say	Individual church members balanced with elected elders
<b>Structure</b>	Bishop Archdeacon Vicar Priest Warden Parish Church Council Leaders Congregation	General Assembly Synod Presbytery Session Local church	Congregation Deacons Pastors	Elders/Pastors Deacons Congregation

# Church Government Summary

	Episcopal	Presbyterian	Congregational	Elder/ Congregational
<b>Unique Elements</b>	<p>Various levels of clergy</p> <p>Most hierarchical structure</p>	<p>One level of clergy</p> <p>Teaching and ruling elders distinguished (1 Tim. 5:17)</p>	<p>One level of clergy</p> <p>Democratic</p> <p>Local church autonomy</p> <p>Often only one pastor per church</p>	<p>One level of clergy</p> <p>Democratic</p> <p>Local church autonomy</p>
<b>Groups</b>	<p>Anglican/ Episcopal Lutheran Methodist Orthodox Catholic</p>	<p>Presbyterian Reformed</p>	<p>Congregational Baptist Bible Presbyterian Evangelical Free Pentecostal</p>	<p>Bible churches Independent</p>

# Church Government Summary

	Episcopal	Presbyterian	Congregational	Elder/ Congregational
<b>Biblical Support Cited</b>	OT precedent of single leader	OT precedent of rule by elders	Matt. 18:17; Acts 1; 6:3-5; 11:22; 15:25; 1 Cor. 5:12; 2 Cor. 2:6-7; 2 Thess. 3:14;	
	Matt. 16:18; 18:18; 28:18- 20 (apostolic succession)	Acts 11:30 (elders handled finances)	1 John 2:20; 4:1 (group decisions)	Presbyterian column (except Acts 15 is not seen as denoting an assembly higher than the local church)
	Acts 6:3, 6 (bishop ordaining)	Acts 14:23 (group of elders per church)	Elder, bishop, pastor & overseer synonymous (e.g., 1 Tim. 3:1 vs. Tit. 1:5)	
	Acts 15:13 (James)	Acts 15 (assembly higher than local church)	1 Pet. 2:9 (priesthood of believers)	+
	Tit. 1:5 (Titus's authority)	Acts 20:17f. (elders as ultimate church authority)	NT focus on local church (many verses)	Congregational verses

# Church Government Summary

	Episcopal	Presbyterian	Congregational	Elder/ Congr.
<b>Biblical Refutation</b>	No clear evidence of structure above the local church (James presided rather than ruled)	No clear evidence of structure above the local church (Jerusalem church in Acts 15 has no authority over Antioch as decision made by whole church in v. 22)	Single pastor (=elder) concept unbiblical as elders always functioned as a group	None
	Power to ordain not clearly given to a single bishop			
	Apostolic succession unproved	Priesthood of believers not sustained with elders who lord it over the flock		
	Bishop/presbyter distinction unwarranted			

# Church Government Summary

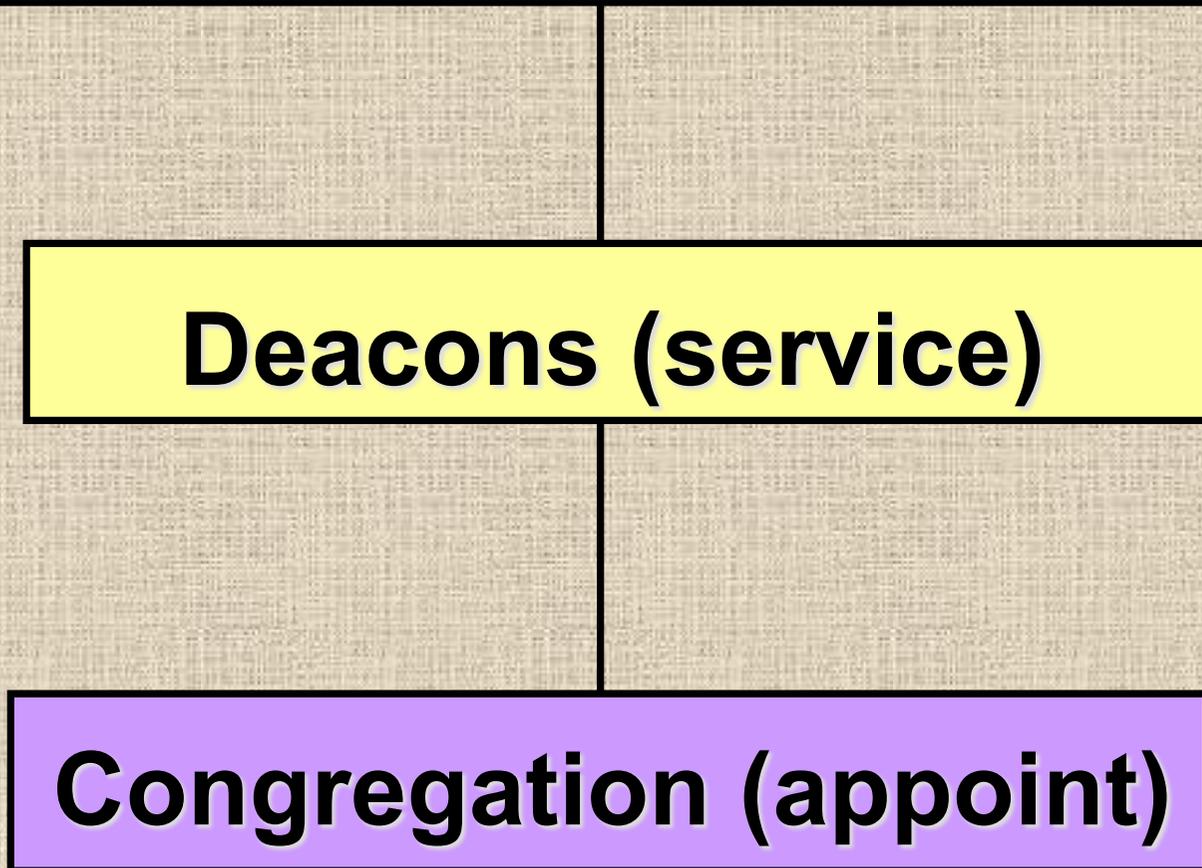
	Episcopal	Presbyterian	Congregational	Elder/ Congregational
<b>Practical Benefits</b>	<p>Efficiency</p> <p>Unity (fewer church splits?)</p>	<p>Group decision making</p>	<p>Group decision making</p> <p>Congregation has significant input</p>	<p>Balance of power between elders &amp; congregation</p>
<b>Practical Minuses</b>	<p>Too much authority in one person (bishop)</p> <p>Little place for congregational input</p>	<p>Too much authority in one group (elders)</p> <p>Little place for congregational input</p>	<p>Inefficiency</p> <p>Major decisions often made by the uninformed</p> <p>Disunity (church splits)</p> <p>Pastor too often seen as employee rather than a leader</p>	<p>Danger of an overpowering elder board</p> <p>Difficulty determining which issues are elder issues and which are congregational</p>

# *Proposed Form of Church Government*

**Elders (govern /make decisions)**

**Deacons (service)**

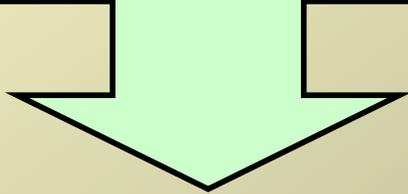
**Congregation (appoint)**



# *Elder-Congregation dynamics:*

**E l d e r s**

**Regard  
themselves as  
servants**



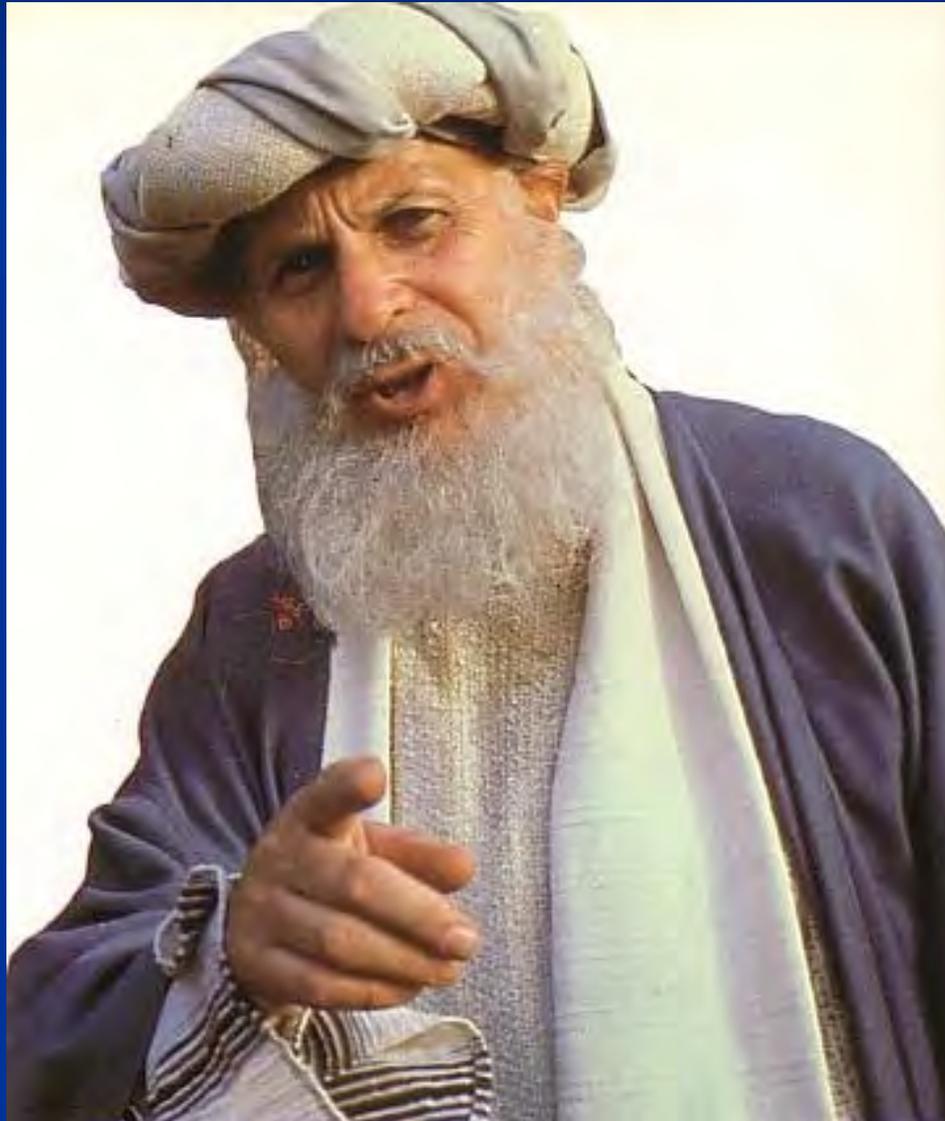
**L  
O  
V  
E**

**Regard  
them as  
leaders**



**C o n g r e g a t i o n**

# What about Elder Qualifications?



# How Do We **P**ick Leaders for the Local Church?

# **P**

- **P**opularity
- **P**ast
- **P**olitics
- **P**ocketbook
- **P**rofession

# *How Should Churches Select Leaders?*

1. Scriptural Examples:  
**Congregation decides/nominates**

- a. **APOSTLES**

Acts 1:12-26 – congregational selection, apostolic appointment

- b. **DEACONS**

Acts 6:3 – congregational selection, apostolic appointment

# *Appointment of church officers:* <sup>63</sup>

2. An apostle (e.g., Paul) or his assistants ordained the elders
  - a. Acts 14:23
  - b. Titus 1:5



## *Conclusion*

**With the demise of the apostolic age, it is therefore logical and scriptural to have the congregation choose both the elders and deacons of the church.**

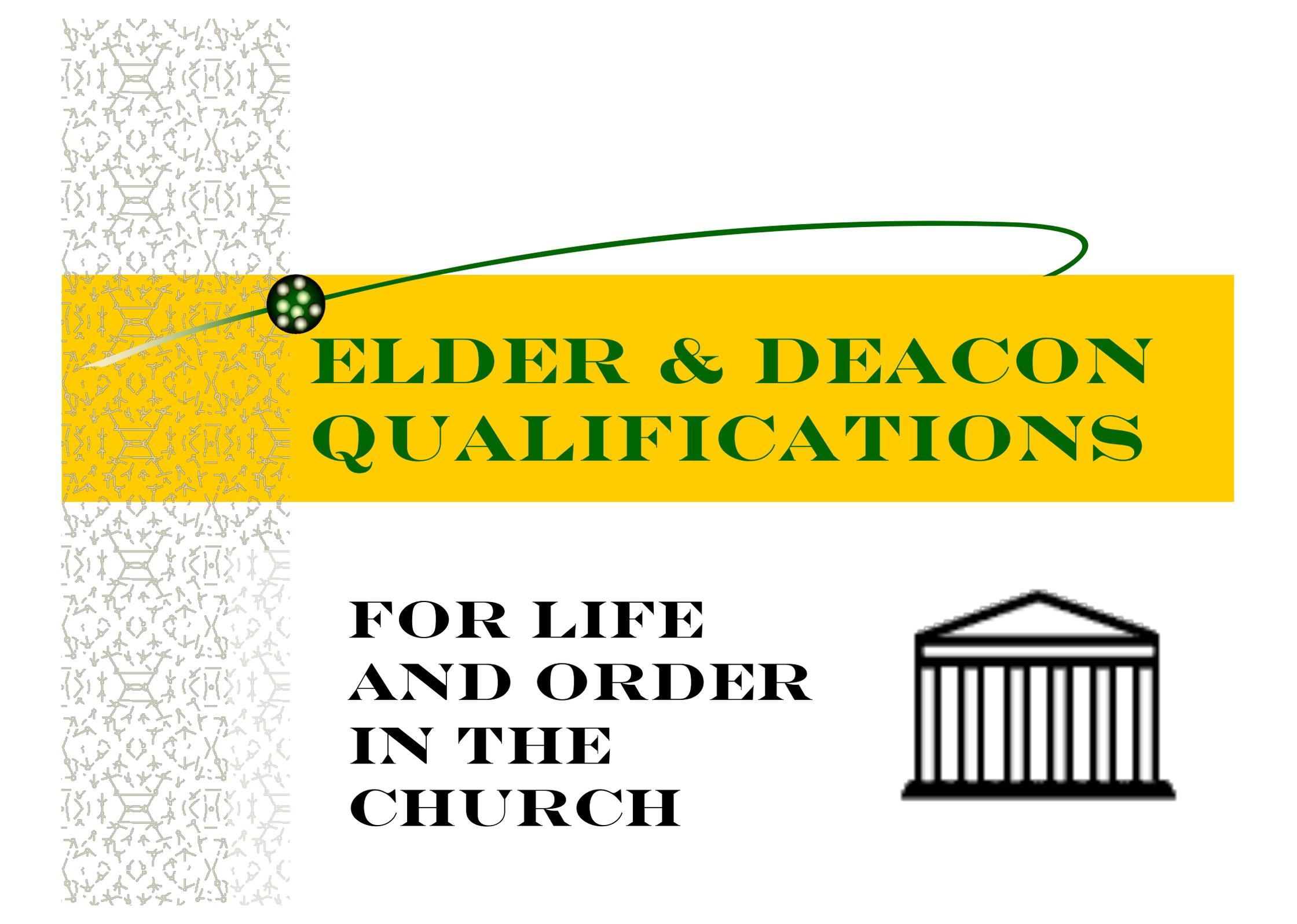


## *How to Choose Leaders*

**The process of choosing or nominating and the election process should be clearly documented in the local church constitution in order to avoid confusion and misunderstanding.**

**(The constitution should also give the process of hiring and firing both elders and deacons even though the Bible is silent on this matter.)**





# **ELDER & DEACON QUALIFICATIONS**

**FOR LIFE  
AND ORDER  
IN THE  
CHURCH**



# REQUIRED LEADER QUALITIES

- a) **Apply only to men**
- b) All qualifications are **essential** and of **equal importance**
- c) Qualifications refer to **present life** of the leader
- d) Who are they? **Overseers** (Elders, Bishops, Pastors) **and Deacons**
- e) If the leader fails, he must **step down**
- f) **Character** is more important than abilities (only 2 traits involve ability)
- g) **Managing of home** given priority over work
- h) Must be qualified so that
  - they can give **godly direction**
  - the church can **avoid problems** that come from bad or inept leaders

## REQUIRED QUALITIES OF AN OVERSEER (O) OR DEACON (D)

### I. General reputation

(Perceived character)

- a) Above reproach (O)
- b) Good reputation with outsiders (O)
- c) Respectable (O & D)

## REQUIRED QUALITIES OF AN OVERSEER (O) OR DEACON (D)

### II. Family life (if married)

- a) Having 1 wife (O & D)
- b) Wife must be worthy of respect, not malicious talkers but temperate and trustworthy in everything (D)
- c) See that his children obey (O & D)



## REQUIRED QUALITIES OF AN OVERSEER (O) OR DEACON (D)

### III. Negative characteristics

- a) Not quick tempered  (O)
- b) Not violent (O)
- c) Not quarrelsome (O)
- d) Not a new convert (O)
- e) Not pursuing dishonest gain (O & D)
- f) Not addicted to wine; temperate (O & D)

# REQUIRED QUALITIES OF AN OVERSEER (O) OR DEACON (D)

## IV. Positive characteristics

- a) Hospitable (O)
- b) Sensible (O)
- c) Tested (D)
- d) Sincere (D)

## V. Able to Teach (O)



# 1 Timothy 3:8-13 (NIV)

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<sup>8</sup>**Deacons**, likewise, are to be men worthy of respect, sincere, not indulging in much wine, and not pursuing dishonest gain. <sup>9</sup>They must keep hold of the deep truths of the faith with a clear conscience.

<sup>10</sup>They must first be tested; and then if there is nothing against them, let them serve as deacons.

<sup>11</sup>In the same way, **their wives** {<sup>11</sup>**Or way, deaconesses**} are to be women worthy of respect, not malicious talkers but temperate and trustworthy in everything. <sup>12</sup>A **deacon** must be the husband of but one wife and must manage his children and his household well. <sup>13</sup>Those who have served well gain an excellent standing and great assurance in their faith in Christ Jesus.

## Views on Women in 1 Timothy 3:11

***Gynaikos* (γυναικὸς) can be legitimately translated as either "women" or "wives."**

**At least six views on this phrase exist:**

- (1) women in general
- (2) wives of both elders and deacons
- (3) a group similar to deacons in function but subordinate to them in rank
- (4) deacon wives
- (5) deaconesses (woman deacons), or
- (6) deacon wives who are *called* deaconesses

# Support for "Like Deacons But Ranking Below Them"

**"They are a group by themselves, not just the wives of the deacons nor all the women who belong to the church....On the other hand, the fact that no special and separate paragraph is used in describing their necessary qualifications, but that these are simply wedged in between the stipulated requirements for deacons, with equal clarity indicates that these women are not to be regarded as constituting a third order in the church, the office of deaconess, on par with and endowed with authority equal to that of deacons"**

**(William Hendricksen, *Pastoral Epistles*, NTC, 346; Donald Guthrie, *The Pastoral Epistles*, 85; See my p. 232, note 2).**

# Supporters of "Deacon Wives"

- Translations: NIV, KJV, NKJV, GNB, Beck, LB, Phillips
- Scholars:
  - Warren Wiersbe, 51-52
  - Earle, *Expositors Bible Commentary*, 11:368
  - Litfin, *Bible Knowledge Commentary*, 2:238 says the view has a slim advantage.

# Supporters of "Deaconesses"

- Translations: NIV footnote, Williams trans.
- Scholars:
  - James B. Hurley, *Man and Woman in Biblical Perspective*, 229-33
  - Kelly, 83
  - Newport J. D. White, in *Expositors Greek Testament*, 4:115-16
  - J. H. Bernard, *The Pastoral Epistles*, 58-59
  - Walter Lock, *A Critical and Exegetical Commentary on the Pastoral Epistles*, ICC, 40-41

**To change to a biblical structure,  
can't a church just call the  
present deacons "elders"?**



**No. There are many differences between them...**



**Qualifications**

**Character**

**Character + Teaching**

**Role (Gifting)**

**Administration**

**Pastoral**

**Time Involved**

**Much**

**Even more extensive**

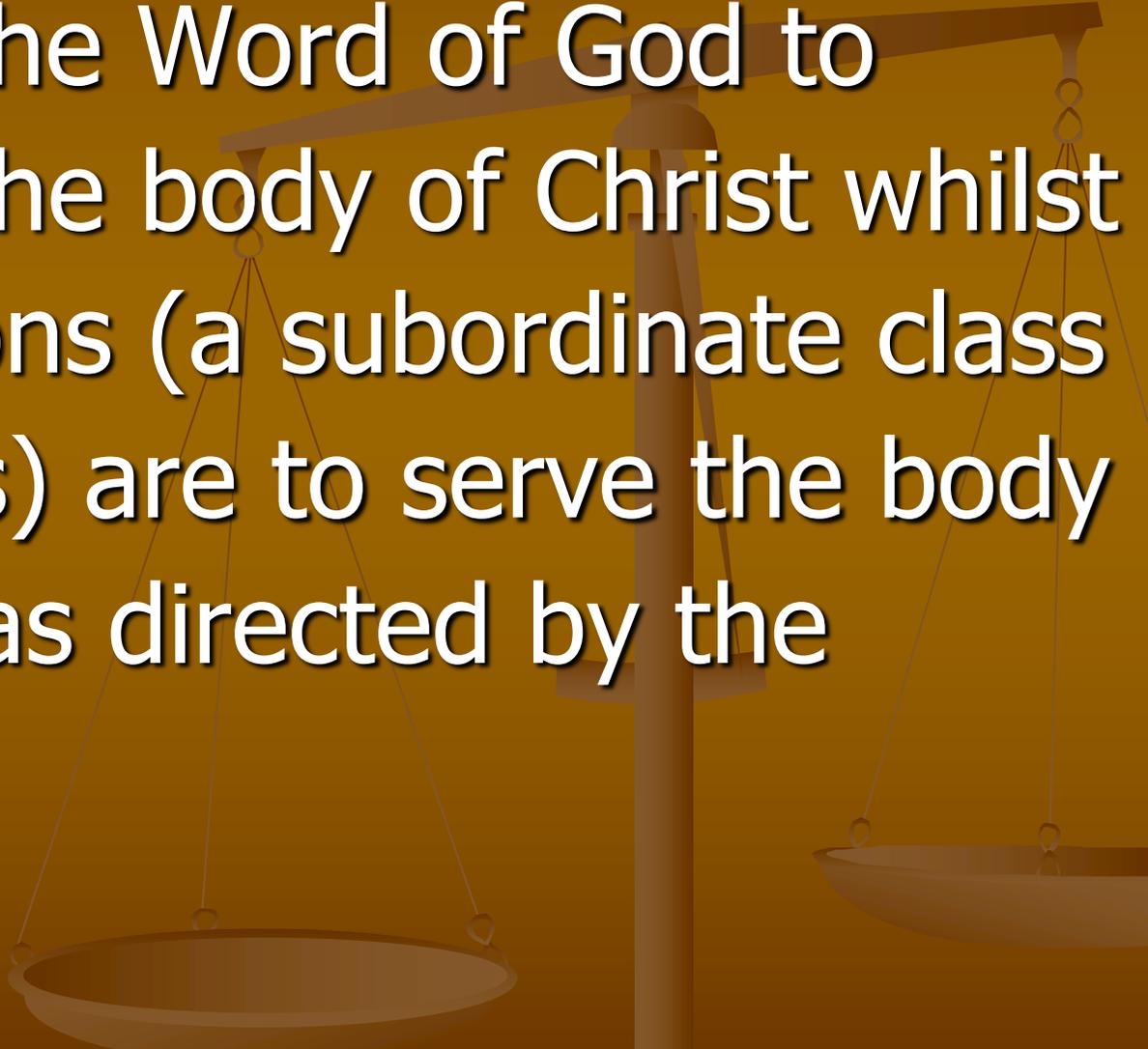
**Age**

**Younger**

**Older**

**Leadership by elders and  
congregational authority are not  
contradictory**

# Summary

1. The elders rule the church and minister the Word of God to build up the body of Christ whilst the deacons (a subordinate class of officers) are to serve the body of Christ as directed by the elders.
- 

# Summary

2. Two vital points to bear in mind:
  - a. It must not be forgotten that no institution or structure is perfect as man is fallible;
  - b. The goal of the leaders and the congregation is not to manage the church successfully but to glorify God which sometimes happens through failures.

A woman with short, curly brown hair and glasses is shown from the chest up. She is wearing a red cardigan over a blue top. She is pointing her right index finger upwards. The background behind her is a dark, patterned wall with diamond shapes.

# **Biblical Decision Making**

**How were  
decisions  
made in the  
Bible?**

# Methods Used

Leader's Choice  
Lots  
Urim & Thummin  
Fleece  
Others?



Paul & Lydia in Philippian Church

# Making Key Decisions



*What  
percentage  
was the  
biblical  
pattern?*

***"Our bylaws specifically state that the will of God cannot be overturned without a 2/3 majority vote."***

# Key Decisions in Acts 15

**Circumcision at the  
Jerusalem Council  
(vv. 1-35)**

**Conflict over John  
Mark's Restoration  
(vv. 36-40)**



# *Decision making in the local church*

1. **From a biblical viewpoint:**
  - a. **Apostles (over all churches)**
  - b. **Elders (over local issues)**
  - c. **Congregation (for serious cases)**
    - i. **Matt. 18:17**
    - ii. **Acts 15:22**
    - iii. **1 Cor. 5:4-5**

## *Attention:*

Therefore it is only wise to state explicitly in the local church constitution the confines of the decision-making prerogative by both the elders and the congregation.



**Church Government**

# Discussion Questions

1. Questions on Elders & Deacons
2. Questions on Normative Structure

# SOURCES

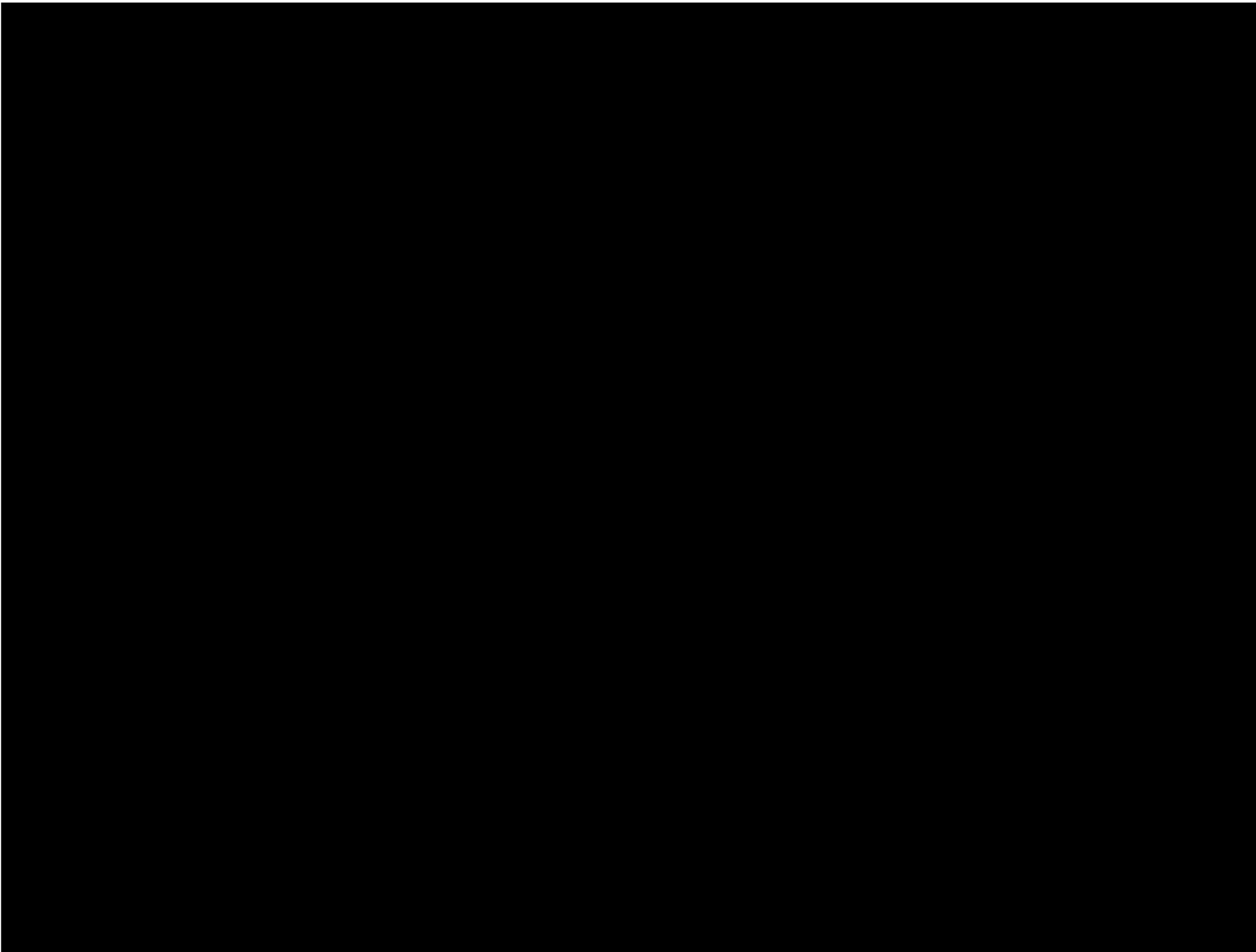
1. **Grudem, Wayne. *Systematic Theology: An Introduction to Biblical Doctrine* (Leicester, England: IVP and Grand Rapids, Michigan: Zondervan), 904-949.**
2. **Reed, Kevin. *Biblical Church Government*  
[http://www.swrb.com/newslett/actualNLs/bcg\\_ch02.htm](http://www.swrb.com/newslett/actualNLs/bcg_ch02.htm).**

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