

Titus

Sound Conduct Against Opposition											
Appoint Elders		Set Things in Order									
Prevent False Doctrine		Practice True Doctrine									
Elders vs. False Teachers		Conduct for Various Groups					Grace Leads to Godliness				
Chapter 1		2:1-10					2:11–3:15				
Organize		Teach					Grace				
Truth Leads to Godliness 1:1-4	Elders 1:5-16	Older Men 2:1-2	Older Women 2:3	Younger Women 2:4-5	Younger Men 2:6-8	Slaves 2:9-10	Educates 2:11-15	Empowers 3:1-2	Motivates 3:3-8	Protects 3:9-11	Relates 3:12-15
Asia Minor to Crete											
Summer AD 66											

Key Word: Conduct

Key Verse: “This is a trustworthy saying. And I want you to stress these things, so that those who have trusted in God may be careful to devote themselves to doing what is good. These things are excellent and profitable for everyone” (Titus 3:8).

Summary Statement: The way for us to be reputable amidst false teachers is through godly elders who teach respectable conduct based on God’s grace.

Application:

God’s grace should lead to our proper conduct.

Do you do good deeds:

- because you fear punishment by God (external motivation, the law) or
- because you love God in response to his grace?

Titus

Introduction

- I. **Title:** The Letter to Titus (Πρὸς Τίτον *To Titus*) is one of the three books commonly called Pastoral Epistles, which are unique in that they are addressed to individuals (not churches) and constitute Paul's last writings (cf. 1 Timothy notes).

II. Authorship

- A. External Evidence: Support for Paul as the author is as good as any other Pauline epistle except Romans and 1 Corinthians (cf. 1 Timothy notes).
- B. Internal Evidence: The letter claims Pauline authorship (Tit 1:1) and contains the typical Pauline characteristics (cf. 1 Timothy notes).

III. Circumstances

- A. Date: The chronology of the latter years of Paul's life is obscure (Guthrie, 623), yet one harmonization of the internal and external data yields this scenario (Hoehner, 381-84):

First Roman Imprisonment (Acts 28:30-31; cf. p. 142)

Paul writes **Ephesians, Colossians, Philemon, & Philippians**
James, the Lord's brother, was martyred

February 60–March 62

Fall 60–early Spring 62
Spring 62

Freedom from Imprisonment

Paul in Ephesus and Colosse (Timothy left at Ephesus)
Peter travels to Rome
Paul in Macedonia
1 Timothy written from Macedonia to Timothy in Ephesus
Paul in Asia Minor
Paul in Spain (anticipated in Rom. 15:24)
Christians persecuted by Nero; Peter martyred
Paul in Crete (Titus left there; Tit 1:5)
Paul in Asia Minor
Titus was written from Asia Minor to Titus in Crete
Paul in Nicopolis (Tit 3:12)
Paul in Troas (2 Tim 4:13), Macedonia and Greece

Spring 62–Fall 67

Spring–Summer 62
62
late summer 62–winter 62/63
Fall 62
Spring 63–Spring 64
Spring 64–Spring 66
Summer 64
early Summer 66
Summer– Fall 66
Summer 66
Winter 66/67
Spring– Fall 67

Second Roman Imprisonment

Paul was arrested and brought to Rome
2 Timothy was written from Rome to Timothy in Ephesus
Paul beheaded

Fall 67–Spring 68

Fall 67
Fall 67
Spring 68

Destruction of Jerusalem

September 2, 70

- B. Origin/Recipients: Paul's letter to Titus (Tit 1:4) was sent from an unknown location to Titus in Crete (Tit 1:5). Ephesus, Macedonia, and Corinth have been postulated, but the place Paul wrote does not change the interpretation of the contents.
- C. Occasion: Between Paul's first and second Roman imprisonments, he and Titus traveled together to Crete. With the evangelistic work well underway and many new Christians, Paul left Titus to organize the new believers into local churches and then moved on to other ministries. Shortly afterward, Paul penned this letter to Titus to provide him with practical wisdom regarding church administration and the conduct of believers.

IV. Characteristics

- A. Paul's letter to Titus shares many of the same concerns as 1 Timothy (leadership qualifications, advice on false teaching, need for sound doctrine and behavior).
- B. While similarities exist between Titus and 2 Timothy, there exist many differences between these last two letters we have penned by Paul:

Titus	2 Timothy
Written in freedom at Asia Minor (AD 66)	Written in captivity at Rome (AD 67)
Briefer (3 chapters, 46 verses)	Longer (4 chapters, 83 verses)
More official, less personal (6 names used)	Warm, informal (20 names used)
Teaches how the church is to be organized	Teaches how the church is to be led
Emphasis on sound conduct	Emphasis on sound doctrine

- C. Despite its greater emphasis on behavior as opposed to doctrine, Titus contains three excellent summaries of Christian theology (1:1-4; 2:11-14; 3:4-7), the last two being among the most significant New Testament passages on the grace of God (*TTTB*, 440).

Argument

Paul's letter to Titus aims to give him practical advice to help this apostolic delegate organize the new believers in Crete. His letter offers counsel in three general areas: how to appoint the right elders who can counter false teaching through word and deed (Tit 1), how to teach the people respectable conduct to protect the churches from being tarnished by opposers (2:1-10), and finally, how to encourage the saints to live in contrast to the false teachers since the grace of God which they received leads to godly behavior (2:11-3:15). Paul stresses Christian behavior more than Christian doctrine, but the fact that Titus had to *teach* the people proper action makes doctrine and behavior inseparable.

Synthesis

Sound conduct against opposition

1	Elders against false teachers
1:1-4	Truth leads to godliness
1:5-16	Elders
1:5-9	Character/Scriptural knowledge
1:10-16	Needed to refute materialistic teachers
2:1-10	Conduct for various groups
2:1-2	Older men
2:3	Older women
2:4-5	Younger women
2:6-8	Younger men
2:9-10	Slaves
2:11-3:15	Grace leads to godliness
2:11-15	Educates
3:1-2	Empowers
3:3-8	Motivates
3:9-11	Protects
3:12-15	Relates

Outline

Summary Statement for the Book

The way for us to be reputable amidst false teachers is through godly elders who teach respectable conduct based on God's grace.

- I. The way for young Cretan churches to be reputable amidst legalistic false teachers was by being taught by godly elders (Titus 1).**
 - A. Paul greets Titus that truth leads to godliness amidst pagans (1:1-4).
 - B. Select only godly elders to refute legalistic false teachers in word and deed (1:5-16).
 1. Titus must unite Crete's churches by appointing godly elders who know the Word (1:5-9).
 2. These godly elders must refute legalistic and greedy Jewish heretics (1:10-16).
- II. The way for young Cretan churches to be reputable was for Titus to teach various groups proper conduct so enemies could not accuse them (2:1-10).**
 - A. Teach older men to act respectably in line with their age (2:1-2).
 - B. Teach older women the correct behavior so they can teach younger women (2:3).
 - C. Older women should teach younger women the priority of an upright home life (2:4-5).
 - D. Teach younger men self-control in speech and actions (2:6-8).
 - E. Teach slaves to submit to their masters with respect, a lack of slander, and honesty (2:9-10).
- III. The way for young Cretan churches to be reputable was to see that God's grace leads to godly behavior for all saved by grace (2:11–3:15).**
 - A. God's grace educates believers on how to choose godliness over ungodliness (2:11-15).
 - B. God's grace empowers gracious behavior before all people (3:1-2).
 - C. God's grace motivates good works in response to God's mercy (3:3-8).
 - D. God's grace protects from division where argumentative saints are disciplined (3:9-11).
 - E. God's grace relates to people with warmth and diligence (3:12-15).

Church Government Summary

	Episcopal	Presbyterian	Congregational	Elder/Congregational
<i>Definition</i>	Bishop rule over several churches	Local church elders submit to higher bodies	Individual local church members have ultimate say	Individual local church members power balanced with elected elders
<i>Structure</i>	Bishop Archdeacon Vicar Priest Warden PCC Leaders Congregation	General Assembly Synod Presbytery Session Local church	Congregation Deacons Pastors	Elders/Pastors Deacons Congregation
<i>Uniqueness</i>	Various levels of clergy Most hierarchical structure	One level of clergy Teaching and ruling elders distinguished (1 Tim 5:17)	One level of clergy Democratic Local church autonomy Single pastor per church common	One level of clergy Democratic Local church autonomy Plurality of elders
<i>Denominations and Groups</i>	Anglican/Episc. Lutheran Methodist Orthodox Catholic	Presbyterian Reformed	Congregational Baptist Bible Presbyterian Evangelical Free Pentecostal	Bible churches Independent
<i>Biblical Support Cited</i>	OT precedent of single leader Matt. 16:18; 18:18; 28:18-20 (apostolic succession) Acts 6:3, 6 (bishop ordaining) Acts 15:13 (James) Tit 1:5 (Titus' authority)	OT precedent of rule by elders Acts 11:30 (elders handled finances) Acts 14:23 (group of elders per church) Acts 15 (assembly higher than local church) Acts 20:17f. (elders as ultimate church authority)	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; 1 John 2:20; 4:1 (group decisions) Elder, bishop, pastor & overseer synonymous (e.g., 1 Tim 3:1 vs. Tit 1:5) 1 Pet. 2:9 (priesthood of believers) NT focus on local church (many verses)	Presbyterian column (except Acts 15 is not seen as denoting an assembly higher than the local church) + Congregational verses

	Episcopal	Presbyterian	Congregational	Elder/Congregational
Biblical Refutation	No clear evidence of structure above the local church (James presided rather than ruled) Power to ordain not clearly given to a single bishop Apostolic succession unproved Bishop/presbyter distinction unwarranted	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) Priesthood of believers not sustained with elders who lord it over the flock	Single pastor (=elder) concept unbiblical as elders always functioned as a group	No refutation is offered here as I believe this model has the advantages of both the Presbyterian and Congregational views
Practical Advantages	Efficiency Unity (less church splits?)	Group decision making	Group decision making Congregation has significant input	Balance of power between elders & congregation Teaches maturity
Practical Disadvantages	Too much authority in one person (bishop) Little place for congregational input	Too much authority in one group (elders) Little place for congregational input	Inefficiency Major decisions often made by the uninformed Disunity (church splits) Pastor too often seen as employee rather than a leader	Danger of an overpowering elder board Difficulty determining which issues are elder issues and which are congregational

Christian Baptism



It is wise to present views from both sides to really “hear out” an issue—especially one with such emotion as baptism. We think believer’s baptism has stronger support, but we present both views here.

	Infant	Believer's
Adherents Who does it?	Catholic, Lutheran, Presbyterian, Reformed, Anglican, Methodist, some Evangelical Free Church	Baptist, Bible, Brethren, Mennonite, Pentecostal, some Evangelical Free Church, most independent churches
Purpose Why do they do it?	Three Views: 1. <u>Catholic</u> : Means of saving grace <i>apart</i> from the faith of the baptized (baptismal regeneration) 2. <u>Lutheran</u> : Means of saving grace <i>assuming</i> faith by those baptized (baptismal regeneration) 3. <u>Others</u> : <i>Not</i> a means of saving grace but Reformed churches see it as a seal and sign of the covenant while the Methodists see it as a form of membership in the church family	Unified View: Baptism is a symbol of salvation: an outward sign of the inward reality of justification received in Christ with no external efficacy (A. Oepke, “bapto, baptizo...” <i>TDNT</i> abr., 93).
Supports for Above Stated Purpose:	Baptismal regeneration is taught in many verses (Mark 16:16; John 3:5; Acts 2:38; Tit. 3:5; 1 Pet. 3:21). (Baptismal regeneration is refuted by Ronald K. Y. Fung, <i>The Epistle to the Galatians</i> , NICNT, 173-74)	Baptism and salvation are indeed linked, but not directly so that baptism <i>causes</i> salvation. This would contradict the clear NT teaching of salvation by faith alone (John 3:16; Rom. 10:9-10; Eph. 2:8-9). In NT times, baptism often occurred on the day of one’s conversion. This close association between salvation and baptism was viewed as a single event, yet baptism was not always commanded with conversion (Acts 3:19; 16:31).
	Baptism is the sign of the covenant (Col. 2:12). It thus signifies the recipient’s initiation into the community of God.	The sign of the new covenant is not baptism but the Lord’s Supper (1 Cor. 11:25). Colossians 2:11-12 associates baptism not with physical circumcision but with “spiritual” circumcision, or salvation. Also, Scripture never connects water baptism with an OT covenant such as the Abrahamic Covenant. The argument at the left is an argument from silence, as Colossians mentions no covenant relating to baptism.
	Baptism is the seal of the covenant (Acts 15:1; 21:21; Gal. 2:3-5).	The verses at the left prove only that circumcision is not required in the present age; they say nothing about baptism. The seal of the new covenant is not baptism but the Spirit (Eph. 1:13-14).

	Infant	Believer's
Purpose (continued)	The central idea associated with baptism is purification from sin (Col. 2:11-12).	Baptism signifies forgiveness of sin but also identification with Christ in His death and resurrection (Rom. 6:1-7).
	Assigning to baptism only a symbolic purpose shows a low view of baptism in light of the many NT references.	This outward sign of an inward reality is supported in that all NT baptisms were performed on believers. To the contrary, to perform it only on Christians is to show a <i>high</i> view of baptism—especially since it is so often associated with salvation. The statement at the left assumes that a symbol cannot be important, but this is exactly what we have in the Lord's Supper.
	The thief on the cross lacked a chance to be baptized so he is not a good example of requisites for salvation. Christ may have made an exception in his case.	Concerning Catholic and Lutheran views requiring baptism for salvation, Christ promised the repentant thief on the cross salvation without baptism (Luke 23:40-43).
Subjects Who can be baptized? Support for Above Stated Subjects	Infants who have no personal faith in Christ can be baptized.	Believers alone should be baptized, which excludes infants and the unsaved.
	Baptism is parallel to circumcision, and circumcision was done to infants. Therefore, baptism should be performed on infants as well.	The logic at the left is faulty in its first premise—that baptism and circumcision are parallel (see above under Col. 2:12). Also, only boys can be circumcised.
	Infant baptism more powerfully illustrates the grace of God. Children were included in the old covenant. Since the new covenant supersedes the old, the new covenant should surely include children. Even animals are included in God's covenant of redemption (Gen. 9:10), let alone children, who are definitely more precious to Him.	How is God's grace towards a baby who has never consciously sinned <i>greater</i> than His grace towards one who has repeatedly rebelled against Him? Grace towards adults is the greater marvel. Children under the old covenant were not saved by circumcision but by faith (Gen. 15:5). Likewise, under the new covenant we are accepted by faith—not by baptism (Rom. 4:1-25). Besides, how is denying baptism for infants a sign of the priority of animals over humans? Since animals are not baptized, the comparison cannot be made.
	Entire households were baptized in the NT, which almost certainly included infants (Acts 10:47-48; 16:15; 18:8; 1 Cor. 1:16).	Each of the household texts declare that the households <i>believed</i> before baptism; that infants were baptized is an assumption that is counter to the stated fact that people believed before baptism.
	Infant baptism has been practiced throughout the history of the church from earliest times.	The earliest non-scriptural baptism instructions (early second century) requires fasting of 1-2 days prior to baptism, thus implying only adult baptism (<i>Didache</i> 7:4 in J. B. Lightfoot, <i>Apostolic Fathers</i> , 153)

	Infant	Believer's
Subjects (continued)	Christ blessed little children—probably even infants (Mark 10:13-16); this indicates His approval to baptize them.	Blessing children and baptizing them are wholly different. The argument at the left is valid only if the NT shows Christ baptizing children, which it does not.
	Infant baptism is not prohibited in the NT and therefore is allowed.	Silence does not necessarily argue for approval (e.g., we cannot argue for baptism of the dead simply because the NT does not prohibit it). NT support for believer's baptism automatically prohibits infant baptism since infants cannot believe.
		The order in the Great Commission is first to make disciples, <i>then</i> to baptize them (Matt. 28:19-20). So only believers are to be baptized, which excludes infants.
		Baptism points <i>back</i> to the believer's becoming united with Christ in His death (Rom. 6:1-11); this cannot be said of infants who have yet to believe.
		All subjects of baptism in the NT are clearly believers; one must have very good reason to deviate from this norm (Acts 2:38, 41; 8:12, 36-38; 9:18; 10:47; 16:14-15, 33; 18:8; 19:5). These texts show that repentance preceded baptism in a sequence of "hearing...believing...being baptized."
Mode	Scripture does not specify any particular mode of baptism, thus allowing both sprinkling and pouring. It is not <i>method</i> that counts, but the <i>sincerity</i> of the one baptized.	The only scriptural mode is immersion, so how can we say mode is unimportant? While it is true that mode is less important than heart attitude, this does not then imply that mode is irrelevant.
Support for the Above Stated Mode	Baptism by pouring has been practiced throughout the history of the church from earliest times.	Pouring is first stated in the early second century—and only as an exception when immersion in running water or cold water should/could not be used (<i>Didache</i> 7:1-3 in J. B. Lightfoot, <i>Apostolic Fathers</i> , 153).
	Baptism by <i>pouring</i> is mentioned often in the NT (1 Cor. 6:11; Eph. 5:26; Heb. 9:10; 10:22; Tit. 3:5).	None of these verses refer to baptism and none refer to pouring. They refer in each case to <i>spiritual</i> cleansing from sin by faith in Christ ("washing") or to <i>Jewish</i> ceremonial washings that were performed numerous times on the same persons (cf. Heb. 9:10). Hebrews 10:22 refers not to baptism but to "having our <i>hearts sprinkled</i> to cleanse us from a guilty conscience and having our bodies washed with pure water."



	Infant	Believer's
Mode (continued)	Pouring best represents the outpouring of the Holy Spirit upon believers (Matt. 3:11; Acts 1:5; 2:3).	While <i>implied</i> similarities exist between baptism by pouring and the outpouring of the Spirit, the <i>explicit</i> symbolism in the NT is that baptism represents the believer's dying to his old life and rising to a new one (Rom. 6:1ff.). So immersion is the explicit mode in the NT and pouring can be argued only by implication.
	Baptism by <i>sprinkling</i> is mentioned often in the Bible (Exod. 24:6-8; Num. 8:7; Ezek. 36:24-26; Heb. 9:13-14; 10:22).	None of these texts note baptism. They refer to purifying priests with sprinkled water (Num. 8:7), sprinkling vessels with blood (Exod. 24:6-8; Heb. 9:13-14), or the Spirit's saving work (Ezek. 36:24-26; Heb. 10:22).
	Practically speaking, Peter could not have immersed 3000 in a single day on the day of Pentecost (Acts 2:41). This baptism must have been by sprinkling or by pouring.	One wonders if he could have sprinkled or poured upon that many either, but the text does not say Peter did the baptizing. If one could immerse 100 people per hour (a distinct possibility), the 120 disciples there (Acts 1:15) could have immersed 12,000 in a single hour! Even if only the 12 baptized it would take less than three hours to baptize the 3000 (12 x 100 = 1200/hour).
	The Philippian jailer would not have left his post for immersion, but could have momentarily for pouring or sprinkling (Acts 16:33b).	The text says he took time to listen to Paul's preaching (v. 32) and to wash Paul and Silas' wounds (v. 33a), which may have taken just as long. He obviously left his post to invite Paul and Silas to his home for a midnight meal (v. 34). Baptism takes less time than eating a full meal. The argument at the left also assumes that he guarded the jail alone and could not have delegated his responsibilities to others.
	Lexical meanings are not sufficient to establish theology.	The lexical meaning of the only word used for NT baptism (<i>baptizo</i>) means "dip, immerse...wash, plunge, sink, drench, overwhelm...soak" (BAGD 131c). Besides baptism, other literal uses include "to dip" (Luke 16:24; cf. LXX Judg. 2:14; Josh. 3:15; Lev. 4:6; 11:32) and "to dye" (Rev. 19:13). Also, baptism is likened to the Flood (1 Pet. 3:21). From the lexical data even Luther and Calvin both believed immersion to be the biblical mode.
	Since sprinkling was practiced in the OT, John the Baptist probably sprinkled as well—especially since he was a Levite (Luke 1:5).	John the Baptist performed his baptisms in the Jordan River. Would sprinkling have required people to walk into the water with John? Besides, the type of baptism immediately preceding John's historically was Jewish proselyte immersion (see next box below).

	Infant	Believer's
Mode (continued)	Baptisms preceding Christianity do not absolutely establish that Christian baptism followed the same pattern.	<i>baptizo</i> (to dip) is used not only of NT baptism, but also of Jewish ritual washings (Mark 7:4; Luke 11:38), which were by immersion. Both pagan religious washings and Jewish proselyte baptism preceded Christian baptism, the latter being by self-immersion (A. Oepke, " <i>bapto, baptizo...</i> " <i>TDNT</i> abr., 92-93).
	Sprinkling and pouring also have OT and NT parallels (see above).	Immersion best signifies: • identification with Christ's death and resurrection by going under the water and out again (Rom. 6:3-5; Col. 2:12) • subjection to Christ's authority (Matt. 28:18-19; Acts 19:3-5; 22:16) • obedience and a good conscience before God (1 Pet. 3:21).
	Baptism preceded the writing of Romans, so the immersion portrayed in Romans 6 could have been new. (No evidence prior to Romans indicates that baptism signified Christ's death and resurrection.)	Only six NT books were written before Romans, so Romans was among the first NT books to be written (AD 56-57). It is quite problematic to argue an early and later form of Christian baptism given that there exists "one baptism" (Eph. 4:5).
	The passages at the right argue only that baptism took place in water, but this still could have been by pouring or sprinkling while standing in the water.	All NT examples of baptism best allow for immersion: "plenty of water" (John 3:23), "coming up out of the water" (Mark 1:10), "went down into the water" (Acts 8:38). This last case concerns the Ethiopian eunuch who could have easily been baptized by pouring or sprinkling anywhere along the journey by using water in the caravan.



Please Note: Various persons holding to the infant baptism position above have proofread this column so that this study will accurately present this perspective. However, as with any view, a spectrum of views on exists this topic.

Questions About Baptism

1. Should baptism be required of those who take the Lord's Supper?

Response: Since 1 Corinthians 11:28 warns each believer to *evaluate himself* before taking the Lord's Supper, our church does not act as judge for each participant. However, we encourage people in our congregation to obey Christ in all ways, including baptism. If a person is informed about baptism but resists being baptized, one could ask if he can take the Lord's Supper in a "worthy manner" (1 Cor. 11:27-32). Baptism was required of those partaking in the Lord's Supper as early as the second century (*Didache* 9:5 in J. B. Lightfoot, *The Apostolic Fathers*, 154). Yet, we see this as an individual decision.

2. Should those sprinkled as *infants* later be baptized following confession of salvation?

Response: The difference between infant sprinkling and adult baptism relates to more than simply the *time* of baptism. The whole *purpose* of baptism differs significantly in these two ceremonies. Infant sprinkling signifies the parents' desire for their infant to be accepted into the community of God (Presbyterian view). It even serves as a means of saving grace in the Catholic and Lutheran views. However, as Scripture relates to baptism a symbolic purpose of looking back at one's salvation, it would seem that one who has been saved would welcome the opportunity to testify to his or her salvation through baptism after salvation.

3. Should those sprinkled as *believing adults* be immersed once they see immersion's NT support?

Response: Many churches will not admit persons for membership who have not been immersed after placing their faith in Christ, even if they have been sprinkled following salvation. This is not as serious of an issue as question "2" above, but a similar situation in Scripture can help.

Here is where Acts 19:1-7 can help. In this passage, Paul visits Ephesus and finds twelve men with whom he ministers. A key question is, "Were these men believers in Christ?" Some claim, "The fact that these men did not have the Spirit dwelling within was proof that they had never truly been born again,"¹ but the following shows that, as much as possible, they had placed their faith in Christ:

- a. They were already deemed "*disciples*" when Paul met them (19:1). It is clear they were disciples of John, but Luke uses this word "*disciples*" 31 other times in Acts—and every time he refers to believers in Christ (16:1 18:23, 27; 19:9, 30; 20:1, 7, 30 are the closest references).²
- b. Paul asked them "*when they believed*"—not "*if they believed*" (19:2), so he assumed that they had already placed their faith in Christ according to the teaching of Apollos (Acts 18:25). "The impression of verse 2 and its mention of their believing, however, is that their instruction is incomplete, not that Jesus is not a part of it at all."³
- c. They had already *repented* of their sins in anticipation of the Messiah's ministry.
- d. They had already received the *baptism* of repentance (Matt. 3:2, 6, 8, 11; Mark 1:4-5; Luke 3:8).

So they were believers when Paul met them. However, for whatever reason, they were unlike most John's disciples, who eventually met and followed Christ. Since they had a baptism (immersion) of repentance under John that was incomplete in picturing their faith in Christ, Paul rebaptized them in the Christian manner (immersion in the name of Christ). Paul felt it vital that their baptism accurately picture their faith in Christ. This is the only place in the NT that explicitly refers to anyone being

¹Warren W. Wiersbe, *The Bible Exposition Commentary* (Wheaton, Ill.: Victor Books, 1996, c1989), Ac 19:1; cf. Lawrence O. Richards, *The Bible Readers Companion*, electronic ed. (Wheaton: Victor Books, 1991; Published in electronic form by Logos Research Systems, 1996), 726; Ben Witherington, *The Acts of the Apostles: A Socio-Rhetorical Commentary* (Grand Rapids: Eerdmans, 1998), 570 (cited by Bock's commentary below) says that neither they nor Apollos were believers, given their lack of the Spirit, which Luke requires for true believers (e.g., Acts 11:17). However, given this narrow definition in the transitional book of Acts, one wonders how even the twelve apostles could be called believers prior to receiving the Spirit in Acts 2.

²Others say that "*disciples*" usually refers to Christians, but since these people had not received the Holy Spirit, it is more likely that they are to be regarded as disciples of John the Baptist, on 'the Way' but not very far along" (D. A. Carson, *New Bible Commentary: 21st Century Edition*, 4th ed. [Leicester, England; Downers Grove, Ill., USA: Inter-Varsity Press, 1994], Ac 19:1). Polhill notes that in Luke's gospel, "*disciples*" can refer to John's followers (Luke 5:33; 7:18-19; cf. J. B. Polhill, *Acts*, New American Commentary [Nashville: Broadman, 1992], 399). However, followers of John the Baptist essentially placed their faith in the coming Messiah. Therefore, since Jesus was the focus of John's preaching, disciples of John believed in the Jesus that he proclaimed (19:4).

³Darrell L. Bock, *Acts*, Baker Exegetical Commentary on the NT (Grand Rapids: Baker, 2007), 599. Bock also notes on the same page, "Most commentators understand disciples as being disciples of Jesus here..."

rebaptized.⁴ As far as we know, neither Apollos nor the twelve apostles were rebaptized, but arguing the case either way would be an ineffective argument from silence.⁵

The Acts 19 situation did not concern *sprinkling*, followed later by immersion as in question “2” above. John *immersed* in the Jordan and the Jewish proselyte baptism that preceded him was also by immersion. Certainly, if Paul felt it necessary to supplement one form of immersion (John’s baptism of repentance) with another form of immersion (Christian baptism), it would be appropriate to supplement post-conversion sprinkling with post-conversion immersion. As in question “2” above, this ceremony gives believers another opportunity and privilege to testify of their faith in Christ.

Someone may ask, “Methodists and Presbyterians and others holding to infant baptism accept new adult members who have been immersed without them being sprinkled. Why can’t those holding to believers’ immersion accept the sprinkling of the other denominations?” This is a fair question, but the two situations are not parallel. Many who practice infant baptism, such as Calvin and Luther, admit that immersion is the scriptural mode, so it is easy for them to accept those with scriptural baptism. However, those practicing immersion of believers do not see any scriptural support for sprinkling either adults or infants. Why should immersionists have to accept an unscriptural form of “baptism” just because those who sprinkle accept immersion as the scriptural form?

4. Should a church require immersion for those who seek to become members?

This question is even stickier than the preceding three questions as it asks not simply what *should* be done but what a church would *require*. This is important since requiring anything beyond what the Bible requires would be legalism; however, requiring less than Scripture would be unscriptural.

Many people object to the requirement of immersion. These objections deserve a reasoned answer:

Objection 1: Why won’t you accept sprinkling as an alternate mode of baptism?

Response: The first recorded case of sprinkling was in AD 257 to someone on a sickbed. It started then as an exception to the rule and brought fierce opposition from the whole church. Not until AD 757 did the church accept sprinkling in such sickbed cases of necessity. It wasn’t until AD 1311 that the Catholic council of Ravenna declared that sprinkling was an acceptable substitute for immersion. From that time forward, sprinkling replaced immersion in the Roman Catholic Church.⁶

Objection 2: Such immersion alone invalidates baptisms by sprinkling or pouring.

Response: Pouring emerged in the second century, followed by sprinkling in the third century. The immersion requirement only acknowledges that the first-century church had a single form of baptism. It in no way invalidates sprinkling or pouring as public testimonies of one’s faith in Christ. There are many ways to testify of Christ that are not noted in Scripture: public profession, walking the aisle, sharing via television, fax, email, blogging, etc. Requiring immersion only notes that immersion is a *biblical* form of public testimony via the baptism that Christ commanded.

Objection 3: Is the rebaptism by immersion in Acts 19 really parallel since immersion after adult sprinkling today is a second public testimony of faith in Christ? Acts 19 required the baptism of those who did not have Christian baptism until trusting in Christ at their second baptism. However, believers today who have been sprinkled as adults have not become Christians between their sprinkling and immersion.

Response: As noted above, believers who have not been immersed are parallel to those in Acts 19. In both cases, true believers publicly responded to what they knew about the Messiah—through John’s immersion then and through sprinkling or pouring today. Those in Acts were immersed *twice*. Why would not believers today who have *never* been immersed be immersed even for the *first* time?

⁴ Stanley D. Toussaint, “Acts,” in *The Bible Knowledge Commentary: An Exposition of the Scriptures*, eds. John F. Walvoord, Roy B. Zuck and Dallas Theological Seminary (Wheaton, IL: Victor Books, 1983-1985), 2:409.

⁵ A. T. Robertson, *Word Pictures in the New Testament* (Oak Harbor: Logos Research Systems, 1997), Ac 19:5.

⁶ See www.bible.ca/cath-overview-false-teaching.htm.

Objection 4: Why have membership at all—especially with such a high standard like immersion?

Response: The NT church had specific lists, such as for those in leadership (Acts 6:5) and widows for church support (1 Tim. 5:9). The church in Jerusalem had 5000 in attendance within the various house churches, which must have had official lists of members.

What was required for membership? The NT pattern required two basics: (1) belief in Christ and (2) immersion. Many churches add numerous other requirements to these two basics: several class sessions on membership, an interview by the pastor, etc. While these are not necessarily wrong, they are often required, but the biblical requirement of immersion needs to be addressed. Immersion is not a high standard. It was practiced immediately on thousands of believers upon their simple testimony of Christ as the One who saved them from sin.

Objection 5: Aren't differing modes of baptism parallel to differing types of food in Communion? If we must follow the NT unleavened bread and wine, why do we use bread and grape juice today?

Response: The variances here are not parallel at all. The difference between wine and grape juice is marginal compared to the symbolism of immersion versus sprinkling or pouring. The latter do not picture the symbolism of immersion, where a believer dies to his old life only to rise to a new life (Rom. 6). Similarly, differences between unleavened and leavened bread are inconsequential compared to pouring and sprinkling, which have no NT baptismal significance as opposed to immersion's symbolism.

Objection 6: In today's international setting with many divergent backgrounds within a congregation, shouldn't a local church be more accommodating to these views rather than require immersion?

Response: Romans 14 warns us not to put a stumbling block before weaker believers. However, this should never be done at the expense of following NT practices. When we must choose between accommodating various backgrounds and violating Scripture, we must choose to obey the Word. All NT believers in the book of Acts were immersed before being added to their particular fellowship:

- Peter commanded those at Pentecost to repent, and 3000 were immersed (2:38, 41)
- Samaritans trusted Christ and were immersed (8:12)
- The Ethiopian eunuch "believed...[and was] immersed" (8:36-38)
- Paul believed and was immersed that same night (9:18)
- Cornelius "believed... [and was] immersed" (10:47)
- The Philippian jailer "believed... [and was] immersed" (16:14-15, 33)
- Crispus "believed... [and was] immersed" (18:8)
- John's disciples "believed [and were] immersed" (19:5)

Almost all NT churches were international—except possibly the Jewish church in Jerusalem. Even Jerusalem likely had Jews from many nations worshipping together if some of those saved at Pentecost remained at Jerusalem. The point is not the background from which people have emerged. Believers today and then are saved from a variety of backgrounds—including pagan religious roots as well as Christian roots of varying stripes. The point is to follow the NT patterns as closely as possible.

Having different membership requirements leads to confusion about the biblical mode. Why require immersion for those baptized by our church but allow sprinkling or pouring for others from other churches? If we have a biblical mode, we should not be afraid to follow it.

Since God has given us such a beautiful, clear picture of our new life in Christ that *all early church Christians practiced*, should we not do so today?