## **Grace Church of Orland Membership Class**Part 2, The Leadership of the Church

I.	Three Views of Church Government
	a. Episcopalian
	b. Presbyterian
	c. Congregational
II.	Elders
	a. Biblical Support
	i. Examples in Acts 14:23 and James 5:14.
	ii. Command in Titus 1:5.
	b. Biblical Terminology
	i. "Elder" (Acts 20:17)
	ii. "Overseer" (Acts 20:28)
	iii. "Pastor/Shepherd" (Eph 4:11)
	iv. 1 Peter 5:1–2 uses all three terms to describe the same office.

## c. Responsibilities

- i. To pray for the church (Acts 6:4).
- ii. To teach the Bible (Acts 6:4; 1 Tim 4:13–16).
- iii. To be a godly example (Heb 13:7; 1 Tim 4:12).
- iv. To govern the affairs of the church (1 Tim 5:17).
- d. Qualifications (1 Tim 3:1-7; Titus 1:5-9)
  - i. Male (1 Tim 2:12).
  - ii. Not a new convert (1 Tim 3:6).
  - iii. Desire for the work (1 Tim 3:1).
  - iv. Above reproach (1 Tim 3:2-7; Titus 1:6-9).
  - v. Ability to teach truth and refute error (1 Tim 3:2; Titus 1:9).

e.	e. Ordination Process (1 Tim 5:22; Titus 1:5; Acts 14:23)			
	i.	Examine his life in the home, church, and community.		
	ii.	Give him opportunities to demonstrate faithfulness and ability to influence others (1 Tim 3:10). Begin small and slowly expand.		
	iii.	Work with him to address areas of weakness. Perhaps he needs more focused theological training.		
	iv.	Demand a high degree of biblical, theological, and pastoral competency.		
	V.	Solicit congregational affirmation.		
	vi.	Public recognition through the laying on of hands (1 Tim 5:22).		
f.	Diversity Within the Eldership (1 Tim 5:17)			
g.	. Senior Pastor?			

## III. Deacons

- a. The Word "Deacon"
- b. Qualifications (1 Tim 3:8–12)
- c. The First Deacons (Acts 6:1-7)
- d. The Great Importance