The Two Offices

T	<u> </u>	(Pastor and Deacon)	
The	Scriptu	res mention two offices with the church: pastor (also called elder or bishop) and	
deac			
•	Deace	ons are special servants of the church whose job it is to serve the church:	
	0	Acts 6	
	 I Timothy 3.8-13 		
•	The r	esponsibility and treatment for pastors is found and determined in Scripture (it is	
	impoi	tant that we obtain our 'qualifications' for these positions by rightly dividing the	
	word	of truth as opposed to the popular dividing of the brethren. This is not a decision	
	that is	determined via certain 'camp' of private interpretation):	
	0	Acts 20.28	
	0	Ephesians 4.11-16	
		I Thessalonians 5.12-13	
	0	I Timothy 3.1-7	
	0	I Timothy 5.17-19	
		Titus 1.6-9	
	0	Hebrews 13.7	
	0	Hebrews 13.17	
•		Galatians 6.6	
	The Office of Pastor		
	0	<i>T</i> :	
		P – one who feeds and nourishes	
		■ B – one who administrates or oversees	
		■ E – one who leads and counsels	
		• All three refer to the same office – I Peter 5.1-4; Titus 1.5-7	
	0	Q – Titus 1.5-9; I Timothy 3.1-7	
		B :: Above reproach – I Timothy 3.2	
		• The h of o w : Fully devoted to one wife(a woman).	
		the Bible and Baptist historically and continually reject the teaching of	
		polygamy and/or bigamy – I Timothy 3.2	
		• V: alert and watchful – I Timothy 3.2	
		• G to h: Warm and kind to guest and others – I Timothy	
		3.2	
		• A to t: The ability to teach – I Timothy 3.2	
		■ Not g to w : Does not partake in fermented beverage – I	
		Timothy 3.3 Not page mayod to fight. I Timothy 3.3	
		No s: Not easy moved to fight – I Timothy 3.3	
		 Not g of f loos not desire or seek dishonest 	
		gain – I Timothy 3.3	
		 P – I Timothy 3.3 Not a b : Reluctant to fight – I Timothy 3.3 	
		Not a b Rejuctant to light - 1 1 mothy 3.3	

•	One who r his h w: Manages his house properly and
	in order – I Timothy 3.4
•	Having his c in s with all g: obedient
	children – I Timothy 3.4
	Not a n: New convert – I Timothy 3.6
•	Having a g r of them which are w: A good
. D	reputation of them outside of the church – I Timothy 3.7
∘ <i>R</i>	P – Acts 20.28; II Timothy 4.2; I Peter 5.1-5
	T Rets 20.26, 11 Timothy 4.2, 11 etcl 3.1-3 T Ephesians 4.11
	R — I Timothy 5.17; Hebrews 13.7, 17
-	W I Thessalonians 5.12-13
	P – Acts 6.4; James 5.14-16
-	T Ephesians 4.12
-	E II Timothy 4.5
	of D
• Title	<i>y</i> =
	S (to serve) – Acts 6.2
	ifications – Acts 6.2-7; I Timothy 3.8-13
	Of h report: honest reputation – Acts 6.3
	F with the Holy Spirit – Acts 6.3
	$F_{\underline{\underline{\underline{\underline{\underline{\underline{\underline{\underline{\underline{\underline{\underline{\underline{\underline{\underline{\underline{\underline{\underline{\underline$
	G : man of stateliness – I Timothy 3.8
•	G in c : man of stateliness – I Timothy 3.8 Not d : Not to have a hypocritical speech but
	rather one characterized by integrity, consistency and honesty – I
	Timothy 3.8
•	Not g to much w: a moderate man in delights, having not
	a false balance (the wine spoken of here is not fermented, but simple fruit
	juice. The Greek word 'oynos' is translated here as opposed when
	dealing with a pastor the Greek word for wine is paroynos, meaning
	fermented wine. The addition 'par' is where we get the English usage of
	'para', meaning along side. Paroynos was fruit/grape juice with
	something 'along side': fermentation). – I Timothy 3.8
•	Not g to f l: Not desirous of dishonest gain – I
	Timothy 3.8
•	Possessing faith with a pure conscience: Doctrinally sound $-\mathbf{I}$
	Timothy3.9
•	P: Tested – I Timothy 3.10
•	B: beyond reproach – I Timothy 3.10
•	The h of o w: Fully devoted to one
	wife(woman), the Bible and Baptist historically and continually reject the
	teaching of polygamy and/or bigamy – I Timothy 3.12
	R their c and their h well – I Timothy 3.12
 Resp. 	onsibilities

■ The title of deacon means 'one who serves' or 'servant', therefore by simple definition a deacon is one who serves the church. The deacon is to assist the pastor in serving the church; they are NOT to operate as a ruler in and/or of the church or pastor.

Class 10

VIII. S of the B

Baptist have long believed in the security of the believer, that is to say once a person truly and purely is saved, born again of the blood Christ by repenting toward Christ and believing on His name for salvation, they can never lose that salvation in the church age dispensation.

I John 5.13

• If one could earn salvation then it would be quite possible to lose their salvation. The assurance of salvation is what gives the believer comfort and confidence to share the Gospel of the living Christ.