

Doctrine and Administration of the Church
Test 1 REVIEW (Chapters 1-4)
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PLEASE NOTE: This review, prepared by a former student, is offered as an aid to your study for the test. It is your responsibility to compare these answers to the textbook. The textbook will be the final authority in determining the appropriate answer for each question on the test.

Chapter 1

1. **Faith in Him** has been the universal qualification for salvation in every era.
2. If the Word of God is to be clearly understood, what two things must be clearly discerned?

The distinctions between law and grace, Israel and the church.

3. **Paul** as chosen to be the primary channel of the revelation of the mystery of Christ.
4. Why was the blood of Christ necessary to accomplish our redemption?

Because the life is in the blood, and the righteousness and justice of God require a life for a life if we are to be redeemed.

5. Before what judgment will all believers appear?

All believers will appear before the Judgment Seat of Christ.

Chapter 2

6. We need to be **honest** and **ethical** in our dealings with other **individuals** and **churches**.
7. What is the definition of a local New Testament Church according to the book?

A body of believers immersed upon a credible profession of faith in Jesus Christ having two officers (pastors and deacons), sovereign in polity and banded together for work, worship, the observance of the ordinances and the worldwide proclamation.

8. The New Testament is the **charter** of the church.
9. Give scriptural “evidence” for church membership.

I Corinthians 5:13 or Acts 15:22 (be able to list one)

10. What are the qualifications for church membership?

- a. **Salvation**
- b. **Baptism**
- c. **Sound doctrine and conduct**

11. Give some of the dangers that can be avoided if the proper examination of candidates for church membership is properly conducted.

- a. **Let the candidates know what the church believes and expects**
- b. **Informal discussion often clarifies the thinking of the immature or the uninstructed**
- c. **Careful examination of the doctrinal position of prospective members may reveal basic errors**

12. In what four ways do Baptists receive members in the church?

- a. **Baptism**
- b. **Letter**
- c. **Experience**
- d. **Restoration**

13. In what four ways are members released from membership?

- a. **Letter of dismissal to church of like faith and order**
- b. **Letter of dismissal to church not of like faith and order**
- c. **Discipline**
- d. **Death**

14. What are the advantages of having an “inactive membership?”

It brings more attention to those out of fellowship and it is our duty to try and win them back

Chapter 3

15. Why have Baptists resisted the trend of “centralized organizations” longer than most?

Because of the danger of greed and selfishness

16. Demonstrate the lack of evidence of any authority external to the local church in New Testament times.

There was no evidence of any authority external to the local church in the New Testament because brethren in Christ met together to worship Him, preach His Word and administer of His Word.

17. What are the four forms of government within Christendom? Give a brief description of each.

a. **Papal: a church where the Pope has all the authority**

b. **Episcopalian: a church where authority resides in bishops and other offices rather than the local church**

c. **Presbyterian: a church where authority lies in sessions, presbyteries, synods and assemblies rather than the local church**

d. **Congregational: authority remains with the local church**

18. What could be the result of “isolation” from sister churches?

The result of becoming self-willed in our attitude, thinking we are responsible to no one

19. How do we determine cooperation with another church?

Cooperation is determined by each church itself

20. What “attitude” should we avoid when determining cooperation?

We should avoid being self-willed when determining cooperation

Chapter 4

21. What is the pastor’s position to the flock?

The pastor is the shepherd and the bishop or overseer of the flock

22. In Heb. 13:17 what two things are we to do in relation to the pastor?

We are to obey them and submit ourselves

23. Upon what does the pastor’s “authority” rest?

His authority rests in the power of a godly example as well as in the fact that he is a Biblical officer.

24. Who are “the deacons” within the church?

The deacons are Biblically provided officers within the church.

25. How has the Lord chosen to rest His power or authority with the church?

The Lord has chose to rest the final power in the entire group, subject to His own Headship

BONUS: Be able to discuss the seven principles to protect the church.

- a. **Officers of these organizations are subject to church approval and may be removed by the church.**
- b. **All officers, leaders and teachers in such groups should be members of the local church and in happy accord with its doctrine and practice.**
- c. **The standards and policies of these groups should be subject to the approval of the church.**
- d. **Whenever possible, it is well to combine the funds of the internal groups in the common treasury under the church treasurer. These funds are then included in the report of the treasurer, showing the receipts, disbursements and balance of each group, and are also included in the audit of church funds.**
- e. **Reports from each of the organizations should be given in the business meetings of the church.**
- f. **All organizations should seek the counsel of the pastor and be open to receive his leadership and suggestions.**
- g. **The members of these organizations, while seeking to win the lost and to bring them into their classes and groups, should have a major concern to bring these souls into the relationship of membership in the church itself**