

WAEOFF

Worship - Is the praise and exaltation of God.

Objective - To help each member make Christian Worship a vital and constant part of his expanding experience.

- How do we get people to love, reverence, and respect God?
- How do we get members to participate in corporate worship on a regular and consistent basis?
- How can we include those who can't come to us?

Administration - Is the "people processes" or ministries which help us to manage our resources well.

Objective - To lead each member to invest his/her talents and skills in Christian service.

- How do we get members to participate in different ministries?
- How do we get members trained to be effective in their service?
- How can we know what their talent and skills are?

Education - Is a program of Christian nurture by which our members may be built up in their faith and love.

Objective - To help each member grow toward mature Christian knowledge, understanding, and conviction.

- How do we teach basic Christian beliefs and bible knowledge to new comers?
- How do we get new believing members from a simple believer to a ministering Christian?
- How can we be more systematic to include busy people?

Outreach - Is a program of Christian missions seeking to win the lost to Christ, by personal effort; and by all other methods sanctioned by the gospel of Jesus Christ.

Objective - To lead each person (not just members) to a genuine experience of the saving grace of God through Jesus Christ.

- How do we identify who and where the lost are?
- How do we get the word to them or them to the word?
- How can we package the message to make a persuasive point to none Christians and the un-churched?

Fellowship - Is a program of Christian social interest. It is developing and promoting fellowship circles among and between the members of the Church.

Objective - To develop the bond of common purpose and devotion that binds Christians together and to Christ.

- How do we group people with similar interest?
- How do we define what circles are needed?
- How can we develop a strategy to expand our efforts in departmental vision?

Finance - Is to under gird the budget of the church.

Objective - Devise ways and means to solicit subscriptions for the revenue of the Church. Malachi 3:8-10 Tithes and Offerings

- How do we determine our financial potential?
- How do we get financial participation from non-subscribers?
- How can we best manage our funds?
- How can we forecast our future donations?

Respect for leadership – Luke 22:25-27; 1 Peter 5:1-4; Titus 1:7-16

Delegating Responsibility – Acts 6:1-7; Exodus 18:13-26 (particularly verses 20-22, 25)

- I. The Nature of the Pastor's Work – The religious cultivation of his church and congregation constitutes the particular work of the pastor.
 - A. It is the shepherding of the flock – Acts 20:28. He is not to be indifferent to their temporal interests, but their spiritual welfare is his special charge. He is to be the ever-ready, sympathizing and helpful friend to all; but his endeavors should aim at and be made subservient to, the purpose of the gospel – which is to win souls to Christ, and guide the people to Christian growth.
 - B. The pastor has the oversight and supervision of all the interests of the church, and of all departments of its work, both spiritual and temporal. He should not needlessly interfere with the deacons, or trustees, or Christian education workers, nor assume dictatorial authority over others. Yet it is his privilege and his duty to hold a watchful supervision over all the work of the church, that the purposes of Christ may be served in every way possible. 1 Peter 5:2-3.
- II. The Pastor's Authority – The pastor is placed over the church by both
 - A. the appointment of God and
 - B. the free and voluntary act of the church itself.
 1. On the one hand, he is not to be regarded with ignorant and blind devotion, as if possessed of superhuman attributes,
 2. nor yet, on the other hand, is he to be considered a mere puppet.
 3. As a rule, the pastor who maintains a dignified and consistent Christian and ministerial life, commending himself to the confidence of the people, will receive all the deference he desires, and will have accorded to him all that personal respect and official reverence which he needs to claim.
 4. His authority will be a moral force, to which those who love and honor him will yield.
 5. He need not worry and fret because he does not receive the respect which he thinks his due. Let him command it by his character and deportment.
 6. He may attempt too much to enforce his Authority. As a preacher of the gospel his authority is of another and a higher kind, in that he is an ambassador from the King, and speaks with an authority more than human.
 - True, his words, even in the pulpit, are not beyond question, since they are to be judged by the infallible standard of the Word of God.
 - But in the administration of church affairs he should secure the cooperation of his members, and gain his object by reason and persuasion, rather than attempting to force compliance by authoritative dictation.

Because the pastor is the chief executive officer

1. One of the most grave and difficult cases of discipline which is likely to arise to vex and possibly to divide a church is that of a minister who has lost public confidence, and who, by unchristian or un-ministerial conduct, is believed to be unfit to discharge the functions of, or to remain in, the sacred office.

2. Great caution should be exercised, even in giving heed to unfavorable reports against a minister of the gospel. The Apostle wisely decreed. "Against an elder receive not an accusation but before two or three witnesses" (1 Tim. 5: 19).

1 Tim 5:17-19

1 Chr 16:20-22

Jer 10:20-21

Jer 22:21-22

Mat 23:2-5

1 Tim 4:12

Jer 23:1-4

3. Charges which implicate their moral or ministerial character should not be entertained, except on very strong evidence. Their position is a very delicate one.

4. Called by professional duties into almost all sorts of company, and placed in well-nigh all kinds of positions they can become the victims of suspicions aroused by evil minded persons against them on the most trivial occasions.

5. They themselves are bound to exercise perpetual vigilance and care, while their reputation and good character, on which their comfort and usefulness so much depend. should be sacredly guarded and defended. But their sins should not be covered when they deserve exposure, nor should they escape discipline when they merit it.

VISIONARY LEADER

The pastor should see God's will, and the people's potential in Christ

1. Pastoral Objective

- a. To Teach
- b. To Equip
- c. To unite in ministry
- d. To Facilitate purpose and mission

2. Pastoral Mission

- a. Achieving harmony
- b. Handling diversity

3. Pastoral Motto

- a. Coordinate ministry
- b. Have cooperating members

PASTORAL DUTIES

1. To administer the ordinances
Have the keys - Matt. 16:18-19; Teach all things - Matt. 28:19-20
2. To be a man of prayer
1 Tim. 2:1
3. To warn his flock
1 Tim. 4:1, 6
4. To study the Word
2 Tim. 2:15
5. To preach the Word
2 Tim. 4:2
6. To exhort and rebuke
Titus 2:15
7. To watch over souls, his own and those of others
Acts 20:28-31; Col. 4:17; 1 Tim. 4:6, 6:11;
8. To feed and lead his flock
1 Pet. 5:2-3
9. To be an example to all
Phil. 3:17;

Article XIII. OF A GOSPEL CHURCH

We believe that a visible church of Christ is a congregation of baptized believers associated by covenant in the faith and fellowship of the gospel; observing the ordinances of Christ; governed by his laws; and exercising the gifts, rights, and privileges invested in them by his word; that its only Scriptural officers are bishops, or pastors, and deacons, whose qualifications, claims, and duties are defined in the epistles of Timothy and Titus.

1. A congregation of baptized believers .
2. Observing the ordinances of Christ .
3. Governed by His laws .
4. Exercising the gifts, rights, and privileges invested in them by his word .
5. Scriptural officers.

I. A Visible Church

1. We believe that a visible church of Christ is a congregation of baptized believers associated by:
 - A. Covenant in the faith
 - 1) Predicate
 - 2) In The Church
 - 3) At Home and Before The World
 - 4) Mutual Care
 - B. and Fellowship of the gospel;
FELLOWSHIP – The bond of common purpose and devotion that binds Christians together and to Christ.

II. Practices and Governance

2. observing the ordinances of Christ; Mark 16:16; 1 Cor 11:1-3
3. governed by his laws; Romans 10:2-3
4. and exercising the gifts, rights, and privileges invested in them by his word; Romans 12:6; 1 Cor 12:4-11; 1 Cor 14:1; Heb 2:4;
5. that its only Scriptural officers are bishops, or pastors, and deacons, whose qualifications, claims, and duties are defined in the epistles of Timothy and Titus.

Congregations should Get to know their pastor – his thoughts and feelings about things

1 Thess. 5:12

Follow the Pastor's lead,

1 Corinthians 11:1 - follow me

Heb. 13:17 - Obey them; do it with joy

Contribute to his physical and financial well being

1 Tim 5:17 - Double honour

1 Tim 5:18 - don't muzzle the ox

1 Tim 5:19 - receive not an accusation

1 Tim 5:20 - rebuke sinners

Matt 18:15