

The Doctrine of the Church
Church Leadership (Part 1)

a) **Biblical Offices of Leadership within the Church**

i) Elders/Overseers/Pastors

a) Various Titles (Elder/Overseer/Pastor) for a Single Office

(1) “Overseers” (1 Timothy 3:1-2 also see 1 Timothy 5:17; Acts 20:17-38; Titus 1:5, 7)

(2) “Elders” (Acts 14:23; Acts 20:17-38; 1 Tim 5:17; Tit 1:5; 1 Peter 5:1-5)

(3) “Pastors” (1 Peter 5:2; Acts 20:28; Ephesians 4:11)

b) The Qualifications for Elders (1 Tim 3:1-6; Titus 1:5-9; compare with 1 Timothy 3:8-13)

(1) The Emphasis on Character

(2) The Importance of Mutually Interpretative Passages

(a) Differences between 1 Timothy 3 and Titus 1

(b) “Husband of one wife” (see 1 Timothy 5:9; also see 1 Timothy 2:8-15)

- (c) “Keeping his children submissive” (see Titus 1:6)

 - (d) Comparison between overseer qualifications (3:1-6) and deacon qualifications (3:8-13)
- c) The Function of Elders
- (1) The distinguishing feature of elders/overseers/pastors is being “able to teach” (1 Timothy 3:2; Titus 1:9)

 - (2) Paul’s emphasis on teaching in the Pastoral Letters is focused on “sound doctrine” (1 Timothy 1:3-4, 1:7, 4:6-7, 4:13, 4:16, 6:3-4; 2 Timothy 1:13, 2:2, 2:14-15, 2:24-25, 3:8, 3:14, 4:1-4; Titus 1:1, 1:11, 1:13-14, 2:1, 2:15)
- d) The Authority of Elders (Ephesians 4:11-14)