"Church Order"
1 Corinthians 11:1-34; 2 Timothy 2:2; Matthew 15:2-3; Colossians 2:8; Galatians 3:26; 2 Timothy 2:11-15; 1 Corinthians 14:27-35; 1 Corinthians 15:33; Jon 10:30; 1 Corinthians 3:21-23; Galatians 3:28; Ephesians 5:21-33; Genesis 2:18-25; 1 Timothy 2:13; Acts 2:42, 46; 1 John 4:11
1. A person with the gift of prophecy proclaims God's message as it is given to them by the
2. Paul shared that men and women each had a proper place in God's economy; he was not saying that that difference means or
3. Jesus was subject to the Father even though He is to the Father. (John 10:30; John 14:28)
4. God's plan in the home and in the local church is that men should exercise headship under the of
5. Paul makes it clear that there isas well as in God's creation; men and women are spiritually one in the Lord.
6. Since the beginning of the Church it was customary for believers to together. (Acts 2:42,46).
7. These meals were called "" – showing love to each other by sharing with one another.
8. It's very important to our when we come to the Lord's table (Communion).
9. Paul didn't say we had to be worthy to take Communion, but only that we should take it in a
10. No one should come to the table who is not a true nor should a true believer come to the table if his heart isn't with God.
1 means one sent out under commission.
2. The was the "Bible" of the early church.
3. The Apostle Paul did not have the right to give up his in Christ, but he did have the liberty to give up his
4. In those days, like ours, there were many teachers and preachers who were trying to make money on the
5. A wrong attitude toward has hindered the Gospel.
6. The Apostle Paul had a deep burden for his people, but his special calling was to the
7. The and the separated Jews and Gentiles in that day.
8. Neither Jesus nor Paul had just one to reach people.
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