



The Foundation of the Household of God

Introduction: EPHESIANS 2:19-22; 4:11-12

I. _____ is the
_____ of the Church.

A. _____ is the _____ of the _____.
EPHESIANS 5:23; COLOSSIANS 1:18

B. Jesus is _____ of _____.
JOHN 10:11; HEBREWS 13:20

C. Jesus is _____ and we are _____.
JOHN 15:5

D. Jesus is _____ of _____.
EPHESIANS 5:25-27,32; REVELATION 19:6-8

E. Jesus is the _____ of _____.
EPHESIANS 2:19-20; 1 PETER 2:4-6; 1 CORINTHIANS 3:10-15

II. _____ is the
_____ of the Church.

• _____ is _____! JAMES 2:19

A. Peter's _____ encapsulates
the _____. MATTHEW 16:13-18

4. The Apostle Paul fully related to the basic truth that all people are equal before God (see ROMANS 10:12, 1 TIMOTHY 1:15). But he also recognized that God has ordained that the church have leaders. Find and explain several references that show this.

5. Some "churches" have altered their teachings to accommodate cultural trends. What are the dangers of this approach? Defend your answer.

PERSONAL APPLICATION

1. Why is it important for you to pray for your church leadership?

2. What specific requests will you pray for your church leadership?

If you have never been *born again*, contact Pastor Keith or a trusted Christian friend this week to find out how.

B. Jesus declared that _____ in _____
is _____ to salvation. MATTHEW 10:32–33

C. _____ in Jesus
_____ every Christian _____. ROMANS 10:9–10

D. Any _____ about _____
begins with _____ in Christ. 1 CORINTHIANS 12:1–3

III. The _____ provide
the _____ of the Church.
EPHESIANS 2:19–22

A. The _____ were _____ by Christ as
the _____ for _____.
MATTHEW 10:1–4; ACTS 1:26; 1 CORINTHIANS 1:1;
LUKE 24:44–49; JOHN 14:25–26; 2 PETER 3:15–16

B. The _____ were also _____
in the _____ of _____.
EPHESIANS 2:19–20; 1 CORINTHIANS 12:28

C. All church _____,
and _____ must be
_____ foundational doctrine.
ACTS 2:42; 1 TIMOTHY 6:3–4; GALATIANS 1:6–9; ROMANS 16:17–18; 2 JOHN 9–11

Conclusion: The foundation of the Household of God must be
_____ and _____!
TITUS 2:1 ; EPHESIANS 2:19–20

STUDY & DISCUSSION QUESTIONS

1. Define the word *creed*. In what sense is the phrase *Jesus is Lord* a foundational Christian creed? Defend your answer.

2. 1 CORINTHIANS 3:10-15 applies specifically to individual Christians. Explain how this passage might be applied to a local church by cross-referencing to REVELATION 3:1?

3. Define the word *ecumenical* as it applies to churches.

- What are the pros and cons of *ecumenicalism*?