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TH602.NLS

5-3-1 Bird 8.1-8.2.2

### **Questions**

1. What is the difference between the church triumphant and the church militant?
2. What is one characteristic that Bird says Evangelical churches are united in?
3. what is the difference between evangelical and denominational ecclesiologies?
4. what are the shared images of the church between the Testaments?
5. what are some of the images of the church that are unique to the New Testament?

### **Answers**

1. The church triumphant is composed of those who have already entered heaven and the church militant are those still struggling here on earth.
2. Evangelical churches root themselves in the evangel (good news) and recognize the evangelical character of each other's ministries.
3. An evangelical ecclesiology is going to be concerned with the big idea of the gospel, the good news of Jesus Christ. A denominational ecclesiology would be concerned with how a particular group of people define how their group of churches are going to "do" and "be" the gospel to their communities and the world.
4. The church shares the concepts of being the people of God, election, a flock, a priesthood, and a remnant
5. Within the New Testament, the church is viewed as the body of Christ, the Temple of God, and a New Creation

### **Terms**

1. ecclesiology – theological doctrine relating to the church
2. ethos – the distinguishing character, sentiment, moral nature, or guiding beliefs of a person, group or institution.
3. elect – chosen for salvation through divine mercy

**Summary** In this section Bird begins his discussion of Ecclesiology, the theology of the doctrine of the church. He stresses the unity of the global and timeless body of believers in the good news of Jesus Christ. Within the Evangelical body of believers there are multiple denominations that have arisen over secondary issues, but that they are in agreement over the primary issues of God, Jesus, and Holy Spirit.