

5-3-1 assignment
and 8.1 and 8.2

QUESTIONS:

- 1) What are two ecclesiological principles that the evangelicals agree on?
- 2) What was the church fathers' ecclesiological principle?
- 3) What is the purpose of the church?
- 4) According to Bird, what does Peter mean by calling God's royal priest?
- 5) Are the Jewish People God's elect?

ANSWERS:

- 1) That Jesus is the head of the church and the Church is the body of Christ.
- 2) That outside the church there is no salvation. The church gives birth to the saved and nurtures them.
- 3) The church is the people who are called by God into a covenant with himself, to exist together to share confession and quote Jesus through the Holy Spirit.
- 4) A royal priest is in the service of proclaiming the gospel.
- 5) No.

Terms:

- 1) Kahal – Hebrew word describes the assembling of Israel to hear the law, to confess their sins or renew the covenant.
- 2) Ecclesia: gathering or assembly
- 3) Enunciation – to express or make clear

Summary: In these chapters, Bird explains the doctrine of the church, the ecclesiology. According to Bird, different evangelical denominations have different ecclesiology because there is no prescriptive ecclesiology. Bird states that evangelicals recognized that the gospel binds the different denominations together despite their differences in doctrine about the church. Bird claims that evangelicals are most concerned with spiritual unity rather than physical unity. Bird supports the church father's view that one cannot have God as the father if we do not have the church as the mother. The church is compared with the mother who gives birth to the saved since most people become believers of Christ at church through the gospel. The church is the place where the born-again Christians are nurtured and matured through the gospel. Bird describes the different imageries of the church in the Old Testament through the New Testament.