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THE HOLY SCRIPTURES

1.1 We teach that the Bible is God's written revelation to man, and thus the sixty-six books of the Bible given to us by the Holy Spirit constitute the plenary (inspired equally in all parts) Word of God.¹

1.2 We teach that the Word of God is an objective, propositional revelation,² verbally inspired in every word,³ absolutely inerrant in the original documents, infallible, and God-breathed. We teach the literal, grammatical-historical interpretation of Scripture which affirms the belief that the opening chapters of Genesis present creation in six literal days.⁴

1.3 We teach that the Bible constitutes the only infallible rule of faith and practice.⁵

1.4 We teach that God spoke in His written Word by a process of dual authorship. The Holy Spirit so superintended that human authors that, through their individual personalities and different styles of writing, they composed and recorded God's Word to man⁶ without error in the whole or in the part.⁷

1.5 We teach that, whereas there may be several applications of any given passage of Scripture, there is but one true interpretation. The meaning of Scripture is to be found as one diligently applies the literal grammatical-historical

¹ 1 Corinthians 2:7-14; 2 Peter 1:20-21

² 1 Thessalonians 2:13; 1 Corinthians 2:13

³ 2 Timothy 3:16

⁴ Genesis 1:31; Exodus 31:17

⁵ Matthew 5:18; 24:35; John 10:35; 16:12-13; 17:17; 1 Corinthians 2:13; 2 Timothy 3:15-17; Hebrews 4:12; 2 Peter 1:20-21

⁶ 2 Peter 1:20-21

⁷ Matthew 5:18; 2 Timothy 3:16

method of interpretation under the enlightenment of the Holy Spirit.⁸ It is the responsibility of believers to ascertain carefully the true intent and meaning of Scripture, recognizing that proper application is binding on all generations. Yet the truth of Scripture stands in judgment of men; never do men stand in judgment of it.

GOD

2.1 We teach that there is but one living and true God,⁹ and infinite, all-knowing Spirit,¹⁰ perfect in all His attributes, one in essence, eternally existing in three Persons--Father, Son, and Holy Spirit¹¹--each equally deserving worship and obedience.

God the Father

2.2 We teach that God the Father, the first person of the Trinity, orders and disposes all things according to His own purpose and grace.¹² He is the creator of all things.¹³ As the only absolute and omnipotent ruler in the universe, He is sovereign in creation, providence, and redemption.¹⁴ His fatherhood involves both His designation within the Trinity and His relationship with mankind. As Creator He is Father to all men,¹⁵ but He is spiritual Father only to believers.¹⁶ He has decreed for His own glory all things that come to pass.¹⁷ He continually

upholds, directs, and governs all creatures and events.¹⁸ In His sovereignty He is neither author nor approver of sin,¹⁹ nor does He abridge the accountability of moral, intelligent creatures.²⁰ He has graciously chosen from eternity past those whom He would have as His own;²¹ He saves from sin all who come to Him through Jesus Christ; He adopts as His own all those who come to Him; and He becomes, upon adoption, Father to His own.²²

God the Son

2.3 We teach that Jesus Christ, the second person of the Trinity, possesses all the divine excellencies, and in these He is coequal, consubstantial, and coeternal with the Father.²³

2.4 We teach that God the Father created according to His own will, through His Son, Jesus Christ, by whom all things continue in existence and in operation.²⁴

2.5 We teach that in the incarnation (God becoming man) Christ surrendered only the prerogatives of deity but nothing of the divine essence, either in degree or kind. In His incarnation, the eternal existing second person of the Trinity accepted all the essential characteristics of humanity and so became the God-man.²⁵

⁸ John 7:17; 16:12-15; 1 Corinthians 2:7-15; 1 John 2:20

⁹ Deuteronomy 6:4; Isaiah 45:5-7; 1 Corinthians 8:4

¹⁰ John 4:24

¹¹ Matthew 28:19; 2 Corinthians 13:14

¹² Psalm 145:8-9; 1 Corinthians 8:6

¹³ Genesis 1:1-31; Ephesians 3:9

¹⁴ Psalm 103:19; Romans 11:36

¹⁵ Ephesians 4:6

¹⁶ Romans 8:14; 2 Corinthians 6:18

¹⁷ Ephesians 1:11

¹⁸ 1 Chronicles 29:11

¹⁹ Habakkuk 1:13; John 8:38-47

²⁰ 1 Peter 1:17

²¹ Ephesians 1:4-6

²² John 1:12; Romans 8:15; Galatians 4:5; Hebrews 12:5-9

²³ John 10:30; 14:9

²⁴ John 1:3; Colossians 1:15-17; Hebrews 1:2

²⁵ Philippians 2:5-8; Colossians 2:9

2.6 We teach that Jesus Christ represents humanity and deity in indivisible oneness.²⁶

2.7 We teach that our Lord Jesus Christ was virgin born;²⁷ that He was God incarnate;²⁸ and that the purpose of the incarnation was to reveal God, redeem men, and rule over God's kingdom.²⁹

2.8 We teach that, in the incarnation, the second person of the Trinity laid aside His right to the full prerogatives of coexistence with God, assumed the place of a Son, and took on an existence appropriate to a servant while never divesting Himself of His divine attributes.³⁰

2.9 We teach that our Lord Jesus Christ accomplished the redemption of His elect³¹ through the shedding of His blood and sacrificial death on the cross and that His death was voluntary, vicarious, substitutionary, propitiatory, and redemptive.³²

2.10 We teach that on the basis of the efficacy of the death of our Lord Jesus Christ, the believing sinner is freed from the punishment, the penalty, the power, and one day the very presence of sin; and that he is declared righteous, given

eternal life, and adopted into the family of God.³³

2.11 We teach that our justification is made sure by His literal, physical resurrection from the dead and that He is now ascended to the right hand of the Father, where He now mediates as our Advocate and High Priest.³⁴

2.12 We teach that in the resurrection of Jesus Christ from the grave, God confirmed the deity of His Son and gave proof that God has accepted the atoning work of Christ on the cross, Jesus' bodily resurrection is also the guarantee of a future resurrection life for all believers.³⁵

2.13 We teach that Jesus Christ will return to receive the church, which is His body, unto Himself at the rapture, and returning with His church in glory, will establish His millennial kingdom on earth.³⁶

2.14 We teach that the Lord Jesus Christ is the one through whom God will judge all mankind:³⁷

- a. Believers³⁸
- b. Living inhabitants of the earth at His glorious return³⁹
- c. Unbelieving dead at the Great White Throne⁴⁰

As the mediator between God and man,⁴¹ the head of His body the church,⁴²

²⁶ Micah 5:2; John 5:23; 14:9-10; Colossians 2:9

²⁷ Isaiah 7:14; Matthew 1:23,25; Luke 1:26-35

²⁸ John 1:1,14

²⁹ Psalm 2:7-9; Isaiah 9:6; John 1:29; Philippians 2:9-11; Hebrews 7:25-26; 1 Peter 1:18-19

³⁰ Philippians 2:5-8

³¹ Isaiah 53:11-12; John 10:11-16; Acts 20:28; 1:3-12; 5:25; Romans 5:19; 8:9-24; 1 Corinthians 5:7; 2 Corinthians 5:21; Titus 2:14; Matthew 20:28; 26:27-28; Hebrews 9:11-15

³² John 10:15; Romans 3:24-25; 5:8; 1 Peter 2:24

³³ Romans 3:25; 5:809; 2 Corinthians 5:14-15; 1 Peter 2:24; 3:18

³⁴ Matthew 28:6; Luke 24:38-39; Acts 2:30-31; Romans 4:25; 8:34; Hebrews 7:25; 9:24; 1 John 2:1

³⁵ John 5:26-29; 14:19; Romans 1:4; 4:25; 6:5-10; 1 Corinthians 15:20,23

³⁶ Acts 1:9-11; 1 Thessalonians 4:13-18; Revelation 20

³⁷ John 5:22-23

³⁸ 1 Corinthians 3:10-15; 2 Corinthians 5:10

³⁹ Matthew 25:31-46

⁴⁰ Revelation 20:11-15

⁴¹ 1 Timothy 2:5

⁴² Ephesians 1:22; 5:23; Colossians 1:18

and the coming universal King who will reign on the throne of David,⁴³ he is the final judge of all who fail to place their trust in Him as Lord and Savior.⁴⁴

God the Holy Spirit

2.15 We teach that the Holy Spirit is a divine person, eternal, underived, possessing all the attributes of personality and deity including intellect,⁴⁵ emotions,⁴⁶ will,⁴⁷ eternity,⁴⁸ omnipresence,⁴⁹ omniscience,⁵⁰ omnipotence,⁵¹ and truthfulness.⁵² In all the divine attributes He is coequal and consubstantial with the Father and the Son.⁵³

2.16 We teach that it is the work of the Holy Spirit to execute the divine will with relation to all mankind. We recognize His sovereign activity in creation,⁵⁴ the incarnation,⁵⁵ the written revelation,⁵⁶ and the work of salvation.⁵⁷

2.17 We teach that a unique work of the Holy Spirit in this age began at Pentecost when He came from the Father as promised by Christ⁵⁸ to initiate and complete the building of the body of Christ, which is His church.⁵⁹ The broad scope of His divine activity includes convicting the world of sin, of righteousness, and judgment; glorifying

the Lord Jesus Christ and transforming believers into the image of Christ.⁶⁰

2.18 We teach that the Holy Spirit is the supernatural and sovereign agent in regeneration, baptizing all believers into the body of Christ.⁶¹ The Holy Spirit also indwells, sanctifies, instructs, empowers them for service, and seals them unto the day of redemption.⁶²

2.19 We teach that the Holy Spirit is the divine teacher Who guided the apostles and prophets into all truth as they committed to writing God's revelation, the Bible. Every believer possesses the indwelling presence of the Holy Spirit from the moment of salvation, and it is the duty of all those born of the Spirit to be filled with (controlled by) the Spirit.⁶³

2.20 We teach that the Holy Spirit administers spiritual gifts to the church. The Holy Spirit glorifies neither Himself nor His gifts by ostentatious displays, but He does glorify Christ by implementing His work of redeeming the lost and building up believers in the most holy faith.⁶⁴

2.21 We teach, in this respect, that God the Holy Spirit is sovereign in the bestowing of all His gifts for the perfecting of the saints today and that

⁴³ Isaiah 9:6; Luke 1:31-33

⁴⁴ Matthew 25:14-46; Acts 17:30-31

⁴⁵ 1 Corinthians 2:10-13

⁴⁶ Ephesians 4:30

⁴⁷ 1 Corinthians 12:11

⁴⁸ Hebrews 9:14

⁴⁹ Psalm 139:7-10

⁵⁰ Isaiah 40:13-14

⁵¹ Romans 15:13

⁵² John 16:13

⁵³ Matthew 28:19; Acts 5:3-4; 28:25-26; 1 Corinthians 12:4-6; 2 Corinthians 13:14; and Jeremiah 31:31-34 with Hebrews 10:15-17

⁵⁴ Genesis 1:2

⁵⁵ Matthew 1:18

⁵⁶ 2 Peter 1:20-21

⁵⁷ John 3:5-7

⁵⁸ John 14:16-17; 15:26

⁵⁹ 1 Corinthians 12:13

⁶⁰ John 16:7-9; Acts 1:5; 2:4; Romans 8:29; 2 Corinthians 3:18; Ephesians 2:22

⁶¹ 1 Corinthians 12:13

⁶² Romans 8:9; 2 Corinthians 3:6; Ephesians 1:13

⁶³ John 16:13; Romans 8:9; Ephesians 5:18; 2 Peter 1:19-21; 1 John 2:20,27

⁶⁴ John 16:13-14; Acts 1:8; 1 Corinthians 12:4-11; 2 Corinthians 3:18

speaking in tongues and the working of sign miracles in the beginning days of the church were for the purpose of pointing to and authenticating the apostles as revealers of divine truth, and were never intended to be characteristic of the lives of believers.⁶⁵

3.4 We teach that because all men were in Adam, a nature corrupted by Adam's sin has been transmitted to all men of all ages, Jesus Christ being the only exception. All men are thus sinners by nature, by choice, and by divine declaration.⁶⁹

MAN

3.1 We teach that man was directly and immediately created by God in His image and likeness. Man was created free of sin with a rational nature, intelligence, volition, self-determination, and moral responsibility to God.⁶⁶

3.2 We teach that God's intention in the creation of man was that man should glorify God, enjoy God's fellowship, live his life in the will of God, and by this accomplish God's purpose for man in the world.⁶⁷

3.3 We teach that in Adam's sin of disobedience to the revealed will and Word of God, man lost his innocence; incurred the penalty of spiritual and physical death; became subject to the wrath of God; and became inherently corrupt and utterly incapable of choosing or doing that which is acceptable to God apart from divine grace. With no recuperative powers to enable him to recover himself, man is hopelessly lost. Man's salvation is thereby wholly of God's grace through the redemptive work of our Lord Jesus Christ.⁶⁸

SALVATION

4.1 We teach that salvation is wholly of God by grace on the basis of the redemption of Jesus Christ, the merit of His shed blood, and not on the basis of human merit or works.⁷⁰

Election

4.2 We teach that election is the act of God by which, before the foundation of the world, He chose in Christ those whom He graciously regenerates, saves, and sanctifies.⁷¹

4.3 We teach that sovereign election does not contradict or negate the responsibility of man to repent and trust Christ as Savior and Lord.⁷² Nevertheless, since sovereign grace includes the means of receiving the gift of salvation as well as the gift itself, sovereign election will result in what God determines. All whom the Father calls to

⁶⁵ 1 Corinthians 12:4-11; 13:8-10; 2 Corinthians 12:12; Ephesians 4:7-12; Hebrews 2:1-4

⁶⁶ Genesis 2:7, 15-25; James 3:9

⁶⁷ Isaiah 43:7; Colossians 1:16; Revelation 4:11

⁶⁸ Genesis 2:16-17; 3:1-19; John 3:36; Romans 3:23; 6:23; 1 Corinthians 2:14; Ephesians 2:1-3; 1 Timothy 2:13-14; 1 John 1:8

⁶⁹ Psalm 14:1-3; Jeremiah 17:9; Romans 3:9-18, 23; 5:10-12

⁷⁰ John 1:12; Ephesians 1:7; 2:8-10; 1 Peter 1:18-19

⁷¹ Romans 8:28-30; Ephesians 1:4-11; 2 Thessalonians 2:13; 2 Timothy 2:10; 1 Peter 1:1-2

⁷² Ezekiel 18:23,32; 33:11; John 3:18-19,36; 5:40; Romans 9:22-23; 2 Thessalonians 2:10-12; Revelation 22:17

Himself will come in faith and all who come in faith the Father will receive.⁷³

4.4 We teach that the unmerited favor that God grants to totally depraved sinners is not related to any initiative of their own part nor to God's anticipation of what they might do by their own will, but is solely of His sovereign grace and mercy.⁷⁴

4.5 We teach that election should not be looked upon as based merely on abstract sovereignty. God is truly sovereign but He exercises this sovereignty in harmony with His other attributes, especially His omniscience, justice, holiness, wisdom, grace, and love.⁷⁵ This sovereignty will always exalt the will of God in a manner totally consistent with His character as revealed in the life of our Lord Jesus Christ.⁷⁶

Regeneration

4.6 We teach that regeneration is a supernatural work of the Holy Spirit by which we become partakers of the divine nature and are given eternal life.⁷⁷ It is instantaneous and is accomplished solely by the power of the Holy Spirit through the instrumentality of the Word of God,⁷⁸ when the repentant sinner, as enabled by the Holy Spirit, responds in faith to the divine provision of salvation. Genuine regeneration is manifested by

fruits worthy of repentance as demonstrated in righteous attitudes and conduct. Good works will be its proper evidence and fruit,⁷⁹ and will be experienced to the extent that the believer submits to the control of the Holy Spirit in his life through faithful obedience to the Word of God.⁸⁰ This obedience causes the believer to be increasingly conformed to the image of our Lord Jesus Christ.⁸¹ Such a conformity is climaxed in the believer's glorification at Christ's coming.⁸²

Justification

4.7 We teach that justification before God is an act of God⁸³ by which He declares righteous those who, through faith in Christ, repent of their sins⁸⁴ and confess Him as sovereign Lord.⁸⁵ This righteousness is apart from any virtue or work of man⁸⁶ and involves the placing of our sins on Christ⁸⁷ and the imputation of Christ's righteousness to us.⁸⁸ By this means God is enabled to "be just, and the justifier of the one who has faith in Jesus" (Romans 3:26).

Sanctification

4.8 We teach that every believer is sanctified (set apart) unto God by justification and is therefore declared to be holy and is therefore identified as a saint. This sanctification is positional and

⁷³ John 6:37-40,44; Acts 13:48; James 4:8

⁷⁴ Ephesians 1:4-7; Titus 3:4-7; 1 Peter 1:2

⁷⁵ Romans 9:11-16

⁷⁶ Matthew 11:25-28; 2 Timothy 1:9

⁷⁷ John 3:3-7; Titus 3:5

⁷⁸ John 5:24

⁷⁹ 1 Corinthians 6:19-20; Ephesians 2:10

⁸⁰ Ephesians 5:17-21; Philippians 2:12b; Colossians 3:16; 2 Peter 1:4-10

⁸¹ 2 Corinthians 3:18

⁸² Romans 8:17; 2 Peter 1:4; 1 John 3:2-3

⁸³ Romans 8:33

⁸⁴ Luke 13:3; Acts 2:38; 3:19; 11:18; Romans 2:4; 2 Corinthians 7:10; Isaiah 55:6-7

⁸⁵ Romans 10:9-10; 1 Corinthians 12:3; 2 Corinthians 4:5; Philippians 2:11

⁸⁶ Romans 3:20; 4:6

⁸⁷ Colossians 2:14; 1 Peter 2:24

⁸⁸ 1 Corinthians 1:30; 2 Corinthians 5:21

instantaneous and should not be confused with progressive sanctification. This sanctification has to do with the believer's standing, not his present walk or condition.⁸⁹

4.9 We teach that there is also by the work of the Holy Spirit a progressive sanctification by which the state of the believer is brought closer to the standing the believer positionally enjoys through justification. Through obedience to the Word of God and the empowering of the Holy Spirit, the believer is able to live a life of increasing holiness in conformity to the will of God, becoming more and more like our Lord Jesus Christ.⁹⁰

4.9 In this respect, we teach that every saved person is involved in a daily conflict--the new creation in Christ doing battle against the flesh--but adequate provision is made for victory through the power of the indwelling Holy Spirit. The struggle nevertheless stays with the believer all through this earthly life and is never completely ended. All claims to the eradication of sin in this life are unscriptural. Eradication of sin is not possible, but the Holy Spirit does provide for victory over sin.⁹¹

Security

4.10 We teach that all the redeemed once saved are kept by God's power and are thus secure in Christ forever.⁹²

4.11 We teach that it is the privilege of believers to rejoice in the assurance of their salvation through the testimony of God's Word, which, however, clearly forbids the use of Christian liberty as an occasion for sinful living and carnality.⁹³

Separation

4.12 We teach that separation from sin is clearly called for throughout the Old and New Testaments, and that the Scriptures clearly indicate that in the last days apostasy and worldliness shall increase.⁹⁴

4.13 We teach that out of deep gratitude for the undeserved grace of God granted to us and because our glorious God is so worthy of our total consecration, all the saved should live in such a manner as to demonstrate our adoring love to God and so as not to bring reproach upon our Lord and Savior. We also teach that separation from any association with religious apostasy, and worldly practices is commanded of us by God.⁹⁵

4.14 We teach that believers should be separated unto our Lord Jesus Christ⁹⁶ and affirm that the Christian life is a life of obedient righteousness demonstrated by a beatitude attitude⁹⁷ and a continual pursuit of holiness.⁹⁸

⁸⁹ Acts 20:32; 1 Corinthians 1:2,30; 6:11; 2 Thessalonians 2:13; Hebrews 2:11; 3:1; 10:10,14; 13:12; 1 Peter 1:2

⁹⁰ John 17:17,19; Romans 6:1-22; 2 Corinthians 3:18; 1 Thessalonians 4:3-4; 5:23

⁹¹ Galatians 5:16-25; Ephesians 4:22-24; Philippians 3:12; Colossians 3:9-10; 1 Peter 1:14-16; 1 John 3:5-9

⁹² John 5:24; 6:37-40; 10:27-30; Romans 5:9-10; 8:1,31-39; 1 Corinthians 1:4-8; Ephesians 4:30; Hebrews 7:25; 13:5; 1 Peter 1:5; Jude 24

⁹³ Romans 6:15-22; 13:13-14; Galatians 5:13,25-26; Titus 2:11-14

⁹⁴ 2 Corinthians 6:14-7:1; 2 Timothy 3:1-5

⁹⁵ Romans 12:1-2; 1 Corinthians 5:9-13; 2 Corinthians 6:14-7:1; 1 John 2:15-17; 2 John 9-11

⁹⁶ 2 Thessalonians 1:11-12; Hebrews 12:1-2

⁹⁷ Matthew 5:2-12

⁹⁸ Romans 12:1-2; 2 Corinthians 7:1; Hebrews 12:14; Titus 2:11-14; 1 John 3:1-10

THE CHURCH

5.1 We teach that all who place their faith in Jesus Christ are immediately placed by the Holy Spirit into one united spiritual body, the church,⁹⁹ the bride of Christ,¹⁰⁰ of which Christ is the head.¹⁰¹

5.2 We teach that the formation of the church, the body of Christ, began on the day of Pentecost¹⁰² and will be completed at the coming of Christ for His own at the rapture.¹⁰³

5.3 We teach that the church is thus a unique organism designed by Christ, made up of all born-again believers in this present age.¹⁰⁴ The church is distinct from Israel,¹⁰⁵ a mystery not revealed until this age.¹⁰⁶

5.4 We teach that the establishment and continuity of local churches is clearly taught and defined in the New Testament Scriptures¹⁰⁷ and that the members of the one scriptural body are directed to associate themselves together in local assemblies.¹⁰⁸

5.5 We teach that the one supreme authority for the church is Christ¹⁰⁹ and that church leadership, gifts, order, discipline, and worship are all appointed through His sovereignty as found in the

Scriptures. The biblically designated officers serving under Christ and over the assembly are elders (also called bishops, pastors, and pastor-teachers¹¹⁰) and deacons, both of whom must meet biblical qualifications.¹¹¹ We further teach that these offices of leadership are to be held by men.¹¹²

5.6 We teach that the elders lead or rule as servants of Christ¹¹³ and have His authority in directing the church. The congregation is to submit to their leadership.¹¹⁴

5.7 We teach the importance of discipleship,¹¹⁵ mutual accountability of all believers to each other,¹¹⁶ as well as the need for discipline of sinning members of the congregation in accord with the standards of Scripture.¹¹⁷

5.8 We teach the autonomy of the local church, free from any external authority or control, with the right of self-government and freedom from the interference of any hierarchy of individuals or organizations.¹¹⁸ We teach that it is scriptural for true churches to cooperate with each other for the presentation and propagation of the faith. Local churches, however, through their pastors and their interpretation and application of Scripture, should be the

⁹⁹ 1 Corinthians 12:12-13

¹⁰⁰ 2 Corinthians 11:2; Ephesians 5:23-32; Revelation 19:7-8

¹⁰¹ Ephesians 1:2; 4:15; Colossians 1:18

¹⁰² Acts 2:1-21,38-47

¹⁰³ 1 Corinthians 15:51-52; 1 Thessalonians 4:13-18

¹⁰⁴ Ephesians 2:11-3:6

¹⁰⁵ 1 Corinthians 10:32

¹⁰⁶ Ephesians 3:1-6; 5:32

¹⁰⁷ Acts 14:23,27; 20:17,28; Galatians 1:2; Philippians 1:1; 1 Thessalonians 1:1; 2 Thessalonians 1:1

¹⁰⁸ 1 Corinthians 11:18-20; Hebrews 10:25

¹⁰⁹ 1 Corinthians 11:3; Ephesians 1:22; Colossians 1:18

¹¹⁰ Acts 20:28; Ephesians 4:11

¹¹¹ 1 Timothy 3:1-13; Titus 1:5-9; 1 Peter 5:1-5

¹¹² Acts 6:1-7; 1 Timothy 2:11-14; 3:1-13; Titus 1:5-9

¹¹³ 1 Timothy 5:17-22

¹¹⁴ Hebrews 13:7,17

¹¹⁵ Matthew 28:19-20; 2 Timothy 2:2

¹¹⁶ Matthew 18:5-14

¹¹⁷ Matthew 18:15-22; Acts 5:1-11; 1 Corinthians 5:1-13; 2 Thessalonians 3:6-15; 1 Timothy 1:19-20; Titus 1:10-16

¹¹⁸ Titus 1:5

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sole judge of the measure and method of its cooperation.¹¹⁹

5.9 We teach that the purpose of the church is to glorify God¹²⁰ by building itself up in the faith,¹²¹ by instruction of the Word,¹²² by fellowship,¹²³ by keeping the ordinances¹²⁴ and by advancing and communicating the gospel to the entire world.¹²⁵

5.10 We teach the calling of all saints to the work of service.¹²⁶

5.11 We teach the need of the church to cooperate with God as He accomplishes His purpose in the world. To that end, He gives the church spiritual gifts. First, He gives men chosen for the purpose of equipping the saints for the work of the ministry¹²⁷ and He also gives unique and special spiritual abilities to each member of the body of Christ.¹²⁸

5.12 We teach that there were two kinds of gifts given to the early church: miraculous gifts of divine revelation and confirming supernatural signs, given temporarily in the apostolic era for the purpose of confirming the authenticity of the Apostles' message;¹²⁹ and ministering gifts, given to equip believers for edifying one another. With the New Testament revelation now complete, Scripture becomes the sole test of the

authenticity of a man's message, and confirming gifts of a miraculous nature are no longer necessary to validate a man or his message.¹³⁰ Miraculous gifts can even be counterfeited by Satan so as to deceive even believers.¹³¹ The only gifts in operation today are those non-revelatory equipping gifts given for edification.¹³²

5.13 We teach that no one possesses the gift of healing today but that God does hear and answer the prayer of faith and will answer in accordance with His own perfect will for the sick, suffering, and afflicted.¹³³

5.14 We teach that two ordinances have been committed to the local church: baptism and the Lord's Supper.¹³⁴ Christian baptism by immersion¹³⁵ is the solemn and beautiful testimony of a believer showing forth his faith in the crucified, buried, and risen Savior, and his union with Him in death to sin and resurrection to a new life.¹³⁶ It is also a sign of fellowship and identification with the visible body of Christ.¹³⁷

5.15 We teach that the Lord's Supper is the commemoration and proclamation of His death until He comes, and should be always preceded by solemn self-examination.¹³⁸ We also teach that whereas the elements of communion are

¹¹⁹ Acts 15:19-31; 20:28; 1 Corinthians 5:4-7,13; 1 Peter 5:1-4

¹²⁰ Ephesians 3:21

¹²¹ Ephesians 4:13-16

¹²² 2 Timothy 2:2,15; 3:16-17

¹²³ Acts 2:47; 1 John 1:3

¹²⁴ Luke 22:19; Acts 2:38-42

¹²⁵ Matthew 28:19; Acts 1:8; 2:42

¹²⁶ 1 Corinthians 15:58; Ephesians 4:12; Revelation 22:12

¹²⁷ Ephesians 4:7-12

¹²⁸ Romans 12:5-8; 1 Corinthians 12:4-31; 1 Peter 4:10-11

¹²⁹ Hebrews 2:3-4; 2 Corinthians 12:12

¹³⁰ 1 Corinthians 13:8-12

¹³¹ 1 Corinthians 13:14-12; Revelation 13:13-14

¹³² Romans 12:6-8

¹³³ Luke 18:1-6; John 5:7-9; 2 Corinthians 12:6-10; James 5:13-16; 1 John 5:14-15

¹³⁴ Acts 2:38-42

¹³⁵ Acts 8:36-39

¹³⁶ Romans 6:1-11

¹³⁷ Acts 2:41-42

¹³⁸ 1 Corinthians 11:28-32

only representative of the flesh and blood of Christ, the Lord's Supper is nevertheless an actual communion with the risen Christ who is present in a unique way, fellowshiping with His people.¹³⁹

ANGELS

Holy Angels

6.1 We teach that angels are created beings and are therefore not to be worshiped. Although they are a higher order of creation than man, they are created to serve God and to worship Him.¹⁴⁰

Fallen Angels

6.2 We teach that Satan is a created angel and the author of sin. He incurred the judgment of God by rebelling against his Creator,¹⁴¹ by taking numerous angels with him in his fall,¹⁴² and by introducing sin into the human race by his temptation of Eve.¹⁴³

6.3 We teach that Satan is the open and declared enemy of God and man,¹⁴⁴ the prince of this world who has been defeated through the death and resurrection of Jesus Christ¹⁴⁵ and that he shall be eternally punished in the lake of fire.¹⁴⁶

¹³⁹ 1 Corinthians 10:16

¹⁴⁰ Luke 2:9-14; Hebrews 1:6-7,14; 2:6-7; Revelation 5:11-14; 19:10; 22:9

¹⁴¹ Isaiah 14:12-17; Ezekiel 28:11-19

¹⁴² Matthew 25:42; Revelation 12:1-14

¹⁴³ Genesis 3:1-15

¹⁴⁴ Isaiah 14:13-14; Matthew 4:1-11; Revelation 12:9-10

¹⁴⁵ Romans 16:20

¹⁴⁶ Isaiah 14:12-17; Ezekiel 28:11-19; Matthew 25:41; Revelation 20:10

¹⁴⁷ Revelation 6:9-11

LAST THINGS (Eschatology)

Death

7.1 We teach that physical death involves no loss of our immaterial consciousness,¹⁴⁷ that the soul of the redeemed passes immediately into the presence of Christ,¹⁴⁸ and that, for the redeemed, such separation will continue until the rapture¹⁴⁹ which immediately follows the first resurrection,¹⁵⁰ when our soul and body will be reunited to be glorified forever with our Lord.¹⁵¹ Until that time, the souls of the redeemed in Christ remain in joyful fellowship with our Lord Jesus Christ.¹⁵²

7.2 We teach the bodily resurrection of all men, the saved to eternal life,¹⁵³ and the unsaved to judgment and everlasting punishment.¹⁵⁴

7.3 We teach that the souls of the unsaved at death are kept under punishment until the second resurrection,¹⁵⁵ when the soul and the resurrection body will be united.¹⁵⁶ They shall then appear at the Great White Throne judgment¹⁵⁷ and shall be cast into

¹⁴⁸ Luke 23:43; Philippians 1:21-24

¹⁴⁹ 1 Thessalonians 4:13-17

¹⁵⁰ Revelation 20:4-6

¹⁵¹ Philippians 3:21; 1 Corinthians 15:35-44,50-54

¹⁵² 2 Corinthians 5:8

¹⁵³ John 6:39; Romans 8:10-11,19-23; 2 Corinthians 4:14

¹⁵⁴ Daniel 12:2; John 5:29; Revelation 20:13-15

¹⁵⁵ Luke 16:19-26; Revelation 20:13-15

¹⁵⁶ John 5:28-29

¹⁵⁷ Revelation 20:11-15

hell, the lake of fire,¹⁵⁸ cut off from the life of God forever.¹⁵⁹

The Rapture of the Church

7.4 We teach the personal, bodily return of our Lord Jesus Christ before the seven-year tribulation¹⁶⁰ to translate His church from this earth¹⁶¹ and, between this event and His glorious return with His saints, to reward believers according to their works.¹⁶²

The Tribulation Period

7.5 We teach that immediately following the removal of the church from the earth¹⁶³ the righteous judgments of God will be poured out upon an unbelieving world.¹⁶⁴ At that time the Old Testament and tribulation saints will be raised and the living will be judged.¹⁶⁵ This period includes the seventieth week of Daniel's prophecy.¹⁶⁶

The Second Coming and the Millennial Reign

7.6 We teach that after the tribulation period, Christ will come to earth to occupy the throne of David¹⁶⁷ and establish His Messianic kingdom for a thousand years on the earth.¹⁶⁸ During this time the resurrected saints will reign with Him over all the nations of the earth.¹⁶⁹ This reign will be preceded by

the overthrow of the Antichrist and the False Prophet, and by the removal of Satan from the world.¹⁷⁰

7.7 We teach that the kingdom itself will be the fulfillment of God's promise to Israel¹⁷¹ to restore them to the land which they forfeited through their disobedience.¹⁷² The result of their disobedience was that Israel was temporarily set aside¹⁷³ but will again be awakened through repentance to enter into the land of blessing.¹⁷⁴

7.8 We teach that this time of our Lord's reign will be characterized by harmony, justice, peace, righteousness, and long life,¹⁷⁵ and will be brought to an end with the release of Satan.¹⁷⁶

The Judgment of the Lost

7.9 We teach that following the release of Satan after the thousand year reign of Christ,¹⁷⁷ Satan will deceive the nations of the earth and gather them to battle against the saints and the beloved city, at which time Satan and his army will be devoured by fire from heaven.¹⁷⁸ Following this, Satan will be thrown into the lake of fire and brimstone¹⁷⁹ whereupon Christ, who is the judge of all men,¹⁸⁰ will resurrect and judge the great and small at the Great White Throne judgment.

¹⁵⁸ Matthew 25:41-46

¹⁵⁹ Daniel 12:2; Matthew 25:41-46; 2 Thessalonians 1:7-9

¹⁶⁰ 1 Thessalonians 4:16; Titus 2:13

¹⁶¹ John 14:1-3; 1 Corinthians 15:51-53; 1 Thessalonians 4:15-5:11

¹⁶² 1 Corinthians 3:11-15; 2 Corinthians 5:10

¹⁶³ John 14:1-3; 1 Thessalonians 4:13-18

¹⁶⁴ Jeremiah 30:7; Daniel 9:27; 12:1; 2 Thessalonians 2:7-12

¹⁶⁵ Daniel 12:2-3; Revelation 20:4-6

¹⁶⁶ Daniel 9:24-27; Luke 24:15-31; 25:31-46

¹⁶⁷ Matthew 25:31; Luke 1:31-33; Acts 1:10-11; 2:29-30

¹⁶⁸ Revelation 20:1-7

¹⁶⁹ Ezekiel 37:21-28; Daniel 7:17-22; Revelation 19:11-16

¹⁷⁰ Daniel 7:17-27; Revelation 20:1-7

¹⁷¹ Isaiah 65:17-25; Ezekiel 37:21-28; Zechariah 8:1-17

¹⁷² Deuteronomy 28:15-68

¹⁷³ Matthew 21:43; Romans 11:1-26

¹⁷⁴ Jeremiah 31:31-34; Ezekiel 36:22-32; Romans 11:25-29

¹⁷⁵ Isaiah 11; 65:17-25; Ezekiel 36:33-38

¹⁷⁶ Revelation 20:7

¹⁷⁷ Revelation 20:7

¹⁷⁸ Revelation 20:9

¹⁷⁹ Matthew 25:41; Revelation 20:10

¹⁸⁰ John 5:22

7.10 We teach that this resurrection of the unsaved dead to judgment will be a physical resurrection, whereupon receiving their judgment;¹⁸¹ they will be committed to an eternal conscious punishment in the lake of fire.¹⁸²

Eternity

7.11 We teach that after the closing of the millennium, the temporary release of Satan, and the judgment of unbelievers,¹⁸³ the saved will enter the eternal state of glory with God, after which the elements of this earth are to be dissolved¹⁸⁴ and replaced with a new earth wherein only righteousness dwells.¹⁸⁵ Following this, the heavenly city will come down out of heaven¹⁸⁶ and will be the dwelling place of the saints, where they will enjoy forever fellowship with God and one another.¹⁸⁷ Our Lord Jesus Christ, having fulfilled His redemptive mission, will then deliver up the kingdom to God the Father¹⁸⁸ that in all spheres the triune God may reign forever and ever.¹⁸⁹

**"Amen. Come, Lord Jesus."
(Revelation 22:20)**

¹⁸¹ Romans 14:10-13

¹⁸² Matthew 25:41; Revelation 20:11-15

¹⁸³ 2 Thessalonians 1:9; Revelation 20:7-15

¹⁸⁴ 2 Peter 3:10

¹⁸⁵ Ephesians 5:5; Revelation 20:15,21-22

¹⁸⁶ Revelation 21:2

¹⁸⁷ John 17:3; Revelation 21,22

¹⁸⁸ 1 Corinthians 15:24-28

¹⁸⁹ 1 Corinthians 15:28