

Deacons

The word “deacon” means servant

- Matthew 20.26 “minister”
- John 2.5 “servants”
- Romans 13.4 “minister”
- Romans 15.8 “minister”
- Romans 16.1 “servant”
- Colossians 1.7; 4.7

The word also describes an office

- Philippians 1.1
- I Timothy 3.8-13.
- It is the placement of the qualifications in this particular place that argues for the office. The word “office” is not used in 3.10 or 3.13. It reads “they who have served well”

So we have an office (deacon) defined by
the word (servant)

- But everyone in the Church is a servant—we all serve Christ.
- How is a deacon different?
- They lead by performing a service that isn't teaching.

I would base that on 3 facts

1. Being a deacon is a Church office
2. The NT honors non-teaching ministry.
(There is no teaching qualification for deacons)
 - A. Acts 6.1-7
 - B. 6.1: there was a daily ministrations (service/deacon)
 - C. 6.2: we should not “depart from” the word to serve (deacon) tables

D. 6.3; 5 Appoint highly qualified people to meet this need

E. 6.4 We will give ourselves to the ministry (deacon) of the word

3. I Timothy 3.13

A. The word “purchase” refers to obtaining. There’s nothing sinister or sinful about it

B. The word “degree” refers to influence and dignity

C. Boldness refers to openness,
freedom. John 7.13 “openly”

At WHBC

- Deacons serve as officers of the corporation
- They serve by leading: example, decision making, advising