



7. What does the Church do?
8. How should the Church be governed?
9. What are the roles of spiritual gifts in the life of the church?
10. How does the Church's New Covenant relate to the covenants expressed in scripture with God's chosen people, the Jewish people?
11. What is the ultimate destiny of the Church in Christian eschatology?
12. Is the Church a visible or earthly corporation, a unified, visible society, or the body of all believing Christians regardless of their denominational differences and disunity?
13. Can salvation be found outside of formal membership in a given faith community, and what constitutes "membership?" (Baptism? Formal acceptance of a creed? Regular participation?)

14. Diagram on a **diamond** the specific roles of Ecclesiology in the church's origin and its relationship to Jesus Christ (hint: destiny). Explain in detail.

15. Diagram on a diamond the three areas which define Ecclesiology (hint: legislative body). Explain in detail.

16. What is your favorite diamond used in your study of Ecclesiology (illustrate with explanation in each area)?

### TRUE/FALSE (Circle T or F)

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| T | F | 17. | The structural church is essentially important over the functional church.  |
| T | F | 18. | Since different ecclesiologies give rise to very different institutions, ecclesiology may also refer to a particular church or denomination's character, self-described or otherwise.   |
| T | F | 19. | Ecclesiology has a foundation that is based on Christian character, which is the personal foundation for ministry. Christian character requires an attitude adjustment in learning service leadership, that is a servant's heart and mind to serve with single hearted emphasis all Christians. |
| T | F | 20. | In dealing with the mind of Christ, we must always remember that our ministry is to glorify God, just as salvation is to glorify God. Submission to authority is the best way to learn how to exercise authority.   |