How the Church Must View the Office of Deacon

1 Timothy 3:8-13

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In	tra	M	neti	on:
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●Th	e oi	rigin of the office of deacon (Acts 6)
1.		ne apostles ran a f distribution program to widows
		the church of Jerusalem.
2.	As	s the church grew in numbers, they were found to be
	fai	thful in the things relating to God's w and prayer,
		t not in the food distribution program. They overlooked
	ce	rtain widows.
3.	A	complaint arose and they responded by saying, It is not
	de	sirable for us to neglect the word of God in order to serve
	tal	<u>bles</u> .
	a.	The above underlined words translates the Greek word
		for d, but in the verbal form.
	b.	This verbal found is found in the gospels as referring to
		the serving of food or doing some physical t to
		help someone (e.g. Matt 4:4 – angels ministered to Jesus;
		Matt 8:15 – Peter's mother-in-law <u>served</u> them; Lk 10:40
		 Martha complained that Mary left all the <u>serving</u> to
		her).
	c.	
		as serve as d
4.		ne apostles had the church choose among themselves men
		th certain qualifications to manage this program – these
		en were the first d
		oun form, deacon, is only used three times to refer to the
		of deacon (in our passage in Timothy, Philippians 1:1;
		[6:1).
		om 16:1 – the one holding this office is a w
2.		the Greek language, the word deacon can either be
		asculine or feminine.
	a.	1
		deacons in verses 8-10 (the NAS inserts the word <i>men</i>
		which is NOT in the Greek text). Whenever the Greeks
		addressed a mixed group, they used the m
	L.	gender. Poul than amorifically addresses we in yourse 11
	D.	Paul then specifically addresses w in verse 11.

	c. Paul then specifically addresses m in verse 12.
	d. Paul then concludes with addressing both men and
	women in verse 13.
●Ve	rse 11 is not addressing the wives of deacons
1.	He would not hold the wives of deacons to a h standard
	after giving no standards to the wives of pastors.
2.	The word <i>woman</i> and <i>wife</i> are the s in the Greek
	language. If Paul wanted to be clear that wife was meant, he
	would have put the word <i>the</i> before it, but he doesn't.
●Ho	w must a church view the office of deacon?
As a	q position (8-12)
	alifications of a deacon (man or woman) – vv. 8-10
1.	Behavior - must be dignified or r (v. 8a)
2.	Speech - must be t (no double talk – v. 8b)
3.	Mind - must not be a to alcohol (this would
	apply to drugs as well - v. 8c)
4.	Motive - must not be for personal g (whether
	monetary or non-monetary – v. 8d)
	Commitment - to the m of faith (the gospel – v. 9)
6.	They must first be t in all the above before
	serving as a deacon (v. 10).
_	alifications of a woman deacon – v. 11
1.	Paul realizes that he is about to give a qualification that only
	fits a man and so summarizes the previous qualifications,
	applying it to women.
2.	The four qualifications
	a. Behavior – dignified or r (v. 11a)
	b. Speech – not malicious g (v. 11b)
	c. Mind – t, which literally means having no
	wine (v. 11c)
- a	d. Motive and commitment – f in all things (v. 11c)
	ecific qualifications of a male deacon – v. 12
1.	A one woman kind of m (see previous sermon of
	this same qualification seen in v. 2).
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2.	A good manager of his own c and household (see previous sermon on this same qualification seen in v. 4).

2.	Offering counters
3.	C
4.	Deacon (in a general sense)
5.	C
	Trustees
s a	q position (13)
As	being an office of hstanding
As	being an office that is filled by people who boldly live out
the	ir f

Conclusion:

- Our church needs work in this area
- •Let's pray that we become more effective