

# KPCA PASTORAL ORDINATION EXAM

## Constitution

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## A. CREED

[NOTE: The numbering below follows those that appear in the Korean version of the study material].

**1. Whose word is the Bible, both Old and New Testaments, and what principles are given?**

The Holy Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments are the Word of God, the only inerrant, perfect rule of faith and deed.

**3. What is the essence of God?**

There are three Persons in the Godhead: the Father, the Son, and the Holy Spirit; he is the triune God, one in trinity, equal in power and glory.

**5. How did God create man?**

God created man, after his own image in knowledge, righteousness, and holiness with dominion over every living things. All men of the world are of sole source: that is same native and brother.

**8. What works does the Holy Spirit, who is from God the Father and God the Son, do unto man?**

The Holy Spirit being out of God the Father and God the son, works salvation in man, convicts man of his sin and misery, enlightens man's heart to know Christ, renews man's will, exhorts him, empowers him to accept Jesus Christ who offers man the Gospel in grace/freely, and also works in us to bear the fruit of God's righteousness.

**10. What sacraments did Christ institute?**

The sacraments instituted by Christ are baptism and Holy Communion; baptism of washing with water to be administered In the name of God the Father, the Son and the Holy Spirit, is the sign and seats of joining us in union with Christ, and the promise for our regeneration and renew at by the Holy Spirit and God's possession of us. Baptism shall be administered to those who make confession of faith in Christ, and to their children.

Holy Communion as partaking of the bread and the cup shall be served in remembrance of Christ's death, and in the witness of the seal for the benefit derived from Christ's death with which the believers are in union. Holy Communion shall be observed by God's people until the day of the Lord's coming, and is a sign of a promise of more faithful service into the Lord and a sign of communion with the Lord and his people, who believe in him, and rest upon his atonement from which God's benefit flows to us. The benefits of the sacraments are not found in the sacraments themselves or any virtue of him by whom the sacraments are being administered, but only in the blessing by Christ and the working of the Holy Spirit in those who by faith receive the sacraments.

**12. What will all people receive on the Last Day?**

All people will be resurrected and stand before the judgment seat of God for their reward and punishment. The ones who put their trust in Christ and lived a life of obedience will be with him forever.

The dead shall receive the reward according to the good and evil done in this world before the judgment seat of Christ when they will be resurrected in the last day. Those who believe in Christ, and are obedient into him shall be truly forgiven and accepted by him in glory.

## **B. CATECHISM**

### **1. What is the chief end of man?**

Man's chief end is to glorify God, and to enjoy him forever.  
1 Cor. 10:31, Rom. 11:36, Ps. 73:24-26, Jn. 17:22

### **7. What are the decrees of God?**

The decrees of God are his eternal purpose, according to the counsel of his will, whereby, for his own glory, he has foreordained whatsoever comes to pass.  
Eph. 1:4-5, 9, Rom. 9:22-23

### **14. What is sin?**

Sin is any want of conformity unto, or transgression of, the law of God.  
Jn. 16:9, Rom 14:23, Jam. 4:17, I Jn. 3:4, 5, 17

### **22. How did Christ, being the Son of God, become man?**

Christ, the Son of God, became man, by taking to himself a true body and a reasonable soul, being conceived by the power of the Holy Ghost, in the womb of the Virgin Mary, and born of her, yet without sin.  
Matt. 26:38, Lk. 1:27-31, Heb. 2:14, 4:15, 7:26, Jn. 1:14

### **33. What is justification?**

Justification is an act of God's free grace, wherein he pardons all our sins, and accepts us as righteous in his sight, only for the righteousness of Christ imputed to us, and received by faith alone.  
Rom. 3:22-24, Acts 10:43, 2 Cor. 5:19, Rom 3:26, 5:19-21, 5:1

### **39. What is the duty which God requires of man?**

The duty which God requires man is obedient to his revealed will.  
Deut. 29:26, Matt. 28:20, Micah 6:8

### **42. What is the sum of the Ten Commandments?**

The sum of the Ten Commandments is : to love the Lord our God with all our heart, with all our soul, with all our strength, and with all our mind: and love our neighbor as ourselves.  
Matt. 22:37-40, Deut. 6:5

**84. What does every sin deserve?**

Every sin deserves the wrath and curse of God in this life and that which is to come. Rom 6:23, Matt. 25:41, Rom. 1:18, Deut. 28:15

**86. What is faith in Jesus Christ?**

Faith in Jesus Christ is a saving grace, whereby we receive and rest upon him alone for salvation, as he is offered to us in the gospel.  
Jn. 1:11-12, 6:40, Prov. 3:5, Heb. 10:39

**87. What is repentance unto life?**

Repentance unto life is a saving grace, whereby a sinner, out of a true sense of his sin, and apprehension of the mercy of God in Christ, does, with grief and hatred of his sin, turn from it unto God, with full purpose of, and endeavor after, new obedience.  
1 Tim. 2:15, Acts 2:37, 11:18, 26:18, Lk. 18:13, Lam. 14:7, 1 Sam. 7:2, 2 Cor. 7:11

**89. How is the Word made effectual to salvation?**

The Spirit of God makes the reading, but especially the preaching, of the Word an effectual means of convincing and converting sinners, and of building them up in holiness and comfort, through faith unto salvation.  
Jn. 5:39, 17:3, Acts 2:37, Jam. 2:23, Jn. 4:22, Ps. 19:7, 119: 130, 1 Thess. 1:6

**92. What is a sacrament?**

A sacrament is holy ordinance instituted by Christ. It is to demonstrate, signify, and seal unto those that are within the new covenant of Christ.  
Matt. 28:19, 26:26-28, Lk. 22:20, Rom. 4:11

**94. What is Baptism?**

Baptism is a sacrament, wherein the washing with water, in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost, doth signify and seal our ingrafting into Christ, and partaking of the benefits of the covenant of grace, and our engagement to be the Lord's.  
Matt. 28:19, Rom. 6:3, Rev. 1:5, Gal. 3:26-27

**95. Unto whom is Baptism to be administered?**

Baptism shall be administered to those who make confession of faith in Christ, and to their children  
Acts 2:41, 2:38-39, 1 Cor. 7:14, Gal. 3:27-28

**96. What is the Lord's Supper?**

The Lord's Supper is a sacrament, wherein by giving and receiving bread and wine, according to Christ's appointment, his death is showed forth; and the worthy receivers are, not after a corporal and carnal manner, but by faith, made partakers of his body and blood, with all his benefits, to their spiritual nourishment and growth in grace.  
Lk. 22:15, 1 Cor. 11:26-28, 10:16, Jn. 6:55-56, Matt. 26:26-27, Eph. 3:17

**97. What is required for the worthy participation of the Lord's Supper?**

Ones who partake the sacrament of the Lord's Supper are to examine their knowledge of discerning the body of Christ, their faith in him, and their obedience in repentance to Christ' love. Unworthy partaking of the sacrament would bring judgment unto themselves.  
1 Cor. 11:27-29, Jn. 6:55-56, Rom. 6:4

**98. What is prayer?**

Prayer is an offering up of our desires unto God, for things agreeable to his will, in the name of Christ, with confession of our sins, and thankful acknowledgment of his mercies.  
Jn. 6:38, 14:13-14, 16:23-24, Matt. 26:39-42, 1 Jn. 5:14, Lk. 18:13, Phil. 4:6, Matt. 21:22

**99. What rule has God given for our direction in prayer?**

The whole Word of God is of use to direct us in prayer; but the special rule of direction is that form of prayer which Christ taught his disciples, commonly called "the Lord's Prayer."  
Matt. 6:9-12, 1 Jn. 5:14, 2 Tim. 3:16-17

**107. What does the conclusion of the Lord's Prayer teach us?**

The conclusion of the Lord's Prayer, which is, "For Thine is the kingdom, and the power, and the glory, forever. Amen," teaches us to take our encouragement in prayer from God only, and in our prayers to praise him, ascribing Kingdom, power, and glory to him; and in testimony of our desire and assurance to be heard, we say, "Amen."  
Deut. 32:43, Ps. 104:24, 1 Chro. 29:10-13, Rom. 11:36, 1 Cor. 14:16, Rev. 22:20-21

## **C. FORM OF GOVERNMENT**

[NOTE: Some of the Articles are purposely omitted according to the Korean version of the study material]

### **CHAPTER 1 PRIMARY PRINCIPLES**

The government principles of the Korean Presbyterian Church Abroad are as follows: The foundation of the government principles in Jesus Christ, the head of the church and its code of guidance in all its affairs, the Word of the Lord.

#### **Article 1 - Freedom of the Conscience**

God alone is Lord of the conscience, and has left it free from the doctrines and commandments of men, which are in any way contrary to his Word, no further than may be necessary for protection and security, in matters of faith or worship. Therefore we consider the rights of private judgment in all matters, and one person has the right to discern for himself the different works of faith in accordance with his own conscience without restriction. The freedom of the conscience shall not be infringed upon.

#### **Article 2 - Freedom of the Church**

That in perfect consistency with the above principle of common right, every church or denomination is entitled to declare in terms of admission into its communion, and the

qualifications of members and their baptism and confirmation, as well as the whole systems of its internal government structure in accordance with the institution of Jesus Christ.

### **Article 3 - Truth and Practice**

That truth is the touchstone of the faith and its practice. The evidence of truth is to be holy. Therefore, truth and practice must be in harmony with each other.

### **Article 4 - Church Officers**

Christ, the Head of the Church, has appointed officers for His holy work and establishment of virtue in the Church, that is His body. They preach the gospel and administer the Sacraments, and nurture believers to observe both truth and fulfill one's duty. Therefore, the officers shall be elected from individuals who believe and confess the church is the body of Jesus Christ in whose name they act.

### **Article 5 - The Authority of Governance**

The authority of governance shall be exercised by the representatives that the church has set forth for the sole purpose of observing and making known the commandment of Jesus Christ. The exercise of government and all their decision should be based upon the delivery of God's commandments and upon the authority of Holy Scripture and observance of the Will of God.

### **Article 6 - Church Discipline**

The disciplinary actions are taken for the purpose of keeping the order and peace in the Church. Governing Bodies of the church are distinct from the government of the state in that the ecclesiastical discipline must be purely moral or spiritual in its object. Pastors and members are responsible for obeying the proper decisions of the Governing Body in the manner of serving and obeying Jesus Christ's authority.

## **CHAPTER 2 THE CHURCH**

### **Article 7 - Definition of the Church**

God reveals His infinite grace and wisdom through His people chosen from all mankind. This chosen group is the church of God (1 Timothy 3:15), the body of Christ (Ephesians 1:23), and the temple of the Holy Spirit (1 Corinthians 3:16). It consists of all those persons of all ages, not only in this age but also in the past as well as the future. It is called the Holy Church.

### **Article 9 - Local Church**

1. Local church refers to the church established in a particular place to worship God and to share friendship with one another upon the teachings of the Bible (Galatians 1:12, Revelation 1:4,20), to proclaim the Gospel and to nurture disciples (Matthew 28:20, Acts 1:8), and to further God's Kingdom in the world by serving with righteousness and love (Acts 2:47)
2. Organized church refers to a particular church within its Session and a group without a Session is called an unorganized church (Acts 20:17)

### **Article 10 - Organization of a Local Church**

When a House Church has a group of fifteen or more baptized Christians and makes a petition to organize a church, a local church can organized with its approval by the Presbytery. When the local church lasts for 3 years with less than 15 baptized Christians, the Presbytery will transfer it to a House Church.

## **CHAPTER 3 THE CHURCH AND ITS MEMBERS**

### **Article 12 - Categories of Membership**

Membership includes affiliate members, baptized members, and children baptized as infants

1. Affiliate members: persons who have made a profession of faith in Christ and participate in the church's work and worship.

2. Baptized as infants: children (under five) of affiliate members of the church and baptized as infants.
3. Baptized members (over 14): baptized as an infant with affirmation (use confirmation instead of affirmation?) of their responsibilities in the life of the church or baptized persons who have made profession of faith in Christ.

**Article 13 - Duties of Members**

Duties of members include: taking part in worship services, offering of money, time, and talents in service, sharing fellowship with others, supporting and helping, education and evangelical mission, and obeying the Governing Bodies of the church.

**Article 14 - Privileges of Members**

Affiliate members may participate in the Sacraments and have the privilege to be a member of a Congregational Meeting if he or she is 18 years or older.

**Article 15 - Transfer of Membership**

1. When a member must leave the local church due to moving or other circumstances, he or she must request the Session regarding the transfer of his or membership within six months.
2. The Session will grant a transfer of certificate if one is joining any heretical church, one doesn't provide a sensible reason for leaving, or one is in the procedure of a disciplinary case.
3. The reprimand needs to be stated for the person if under a disciplinary case.
4. Members from other denominations that our religious body acknowledges will be granted a transfer of membership to the church under our denomination (this doesn't make sense).

**CHAPTER 4 THE CHURCH AND IT'S OFFICERS**

**Article 20 - Permanent Officers**

Permanent Officers are Pastors, Elders, Deacons, and Gwonsas (Acts 20: 17, 28, 1 Timothy 3: 1-13). The retirement age of the officers is the end of the year when they reach 70. When an officer wishes to retire before his or her retirement age, one will retire with the consent of the Governing Body where he or she belongs.

- Elder: Also referred as JangRo in Korean
- Deacon: Also referred as (AnSoo) JipSa in Korean
- GwonSa: (Exhorting) Deaconess

**Article 21 - Temporary Officers**

Temporary officers include JunDoSa (full or part time) and Temporary Deacon. The ordinary officers serve a particular church for one year and may be reappointed. When a reappointed ordinary officer reaches 70, his or her service will end by the end of the year.

- JunDo Sa: Evangelical Minister
- Temporary Deacon: Also referred as SeoRi JipSa in Korean

**CHAPTER 5 PASTORS**

**Article 22 - Pastor is defined as follows:**

1. A shepherd who oversees to nurture the flock of Christ (Jeremiah 3:15, 1 Peter 5: 2-4)
2. An elder who administers and models to the members of the church (1 Peter 5: 1-3)
3. A servant who serves Christ (2 Peter 1:1, 2 Corinthians 5:20, Ephesians 6:20)
4. A teacher who enlightens the members of the church with the words of Christ (Titus 1:9, 2 Timothy 1:11)
5. An evangelist who proclaims the gospel of salvation (2 Timothy 4:5)
6. A practitioner who follows the teachings of Christ and is a steward of God's covenant (Luke 12:42, 1 Corinthians 4: 1-2)

**Article 23 - Qualifications of a Pastor**

The qualifications of a pastor are as follows: He or she

1. Must be a graduate of a theological seminary (M. Div) or of a seminary that is acknowledged by the General Assembly.

2. Must pass the ordination examination of the General Assembly.
3. Must have two years or more of experience in church work in our denomination after graduation from seminary. Or one year or more of experience in church work while in school and one year or more after graduation.
4. Must be a blameless affiliate member of the church over a period of 7 years. Blameless refers to the limitations of disciplinary case; that is a member who has not been reprimanded from partaking in the Sacrament, an officer who has not been reprimanded because of a violation of practice or imprisoned in accordance with state law, with the exception of those who are imprisoned for matters of conscience.
5. Must be 25 years of age or older.
6. Must have sincere faith.
7. Must be able to teach.
8. Must be of good behavior in accordance to the Gospel.
9. Must rule his own house well.
10. Must be respected and have a good report with others.

#### **Article 24 - Duties of Pastors**

A pastor proclaims and teaches the Words of God, administers the sacraments, blesses his congregation, practices administration and leads the Governing Body of the church in a full collaborative manner with Elders.

#### **Article 25 - Names of Pastors**

Names of Pastors are as follows:

1. Commissioned Pastor: A pastor who is called to a local church and received consent for his service and pastoral care by the Presbytery.
2. Senior Pastor: A pastor who serves and exercises his pastoral care in a local church under the consent of the Presbytery. Senior pastor at an unorganized church is a Temporary Pastor.
3. Temporary Pastor may be appointed as a Senior Pastor with the consent of the Presbytery.
4. Associate Pastor: A pastor who is assisting the Senior Pastor in exercise of one or more of: administration, education, music, counseling, or pastoral care of the second generation. Associate pastor is not to succeed the Senior Pastor until one year after the resignation from the particular church.
5. Evangelism Pastor: A pastor who, sent by a higher Presbytery, is to organize a local church under the guidelines of the higher Presbytery, and to administer sacraments in any area with no organized church.
6. Special Evangelism Pastor: A pastor who works in a special ministry such as military services, hospitals, prisons, or industrial companies under the consent of the Presbytery.
7. Institutional Pastor: A pastor who works in the field of education, relief works, administration, or ministry work at the General Assembly or other recognized or related agencies.
8. Mission Pastor: A pastor who is sent to other countries for evangelical outreach programs. Those who exercise pastoral care for Koreans abroad may fall under this category. The Mission Pastors are sent by the General Assembly.
9. Pastor Emeritus: A pastor who has retired or resigned after 15 years of service to a particular church and the church honors and offers the position of Pastor Emeritus of the church. Pastor Emeritus needs to be decided by the Congregational Meeting and shall be subject to the approval of the Presbytery. The honorarium is according to the situation of the particular church.
10. Honorary Pastor: A pastor who has served one Presbytery for 10 years or more and requests the release from the exercise of pastoral care, the Governing Body is moved by an affection and gratitude to continue an association in an honorary relationship, it may elect him as Honorary Pastor with or without honorarium.
11. Undesignated Pastor: A pastor who is not designated to any particular church by the Presbytery. When a pastor remains in this position for 3 years or more without any particular reason, his membership to the Presbytery will be dismissed automatically.
12. Retired Pastor: A pastor who has retired upon reaching the age of retirement. When a pastor wishes to retire before the retirement age, it will be granted.

#### **Article 26 - Calling of a Pastor**

1. When calling a Commissioned Pastor, a Congregational Meeting must be called by the Session and must receive two-thirds or more affirmative votes of the present members. The calling petition must be presented with the list of names and signatures from one-half or more of the present baptized members and submitted to the Presbytery, with copies of meeting minutes of the Session, the meeting minutes of the Congregational Meetings, and the resume of the candidates.
2. When calling a Senior Pastor, the Officers Meeting must be called by the Session and must receive one-half or more affirmative votes of the present officers of the church. The

- calling petition must be presented with the list of names and signatures from one-half or more of the present officers of the church. The calling petition must be presented with the list of names and signatures from one-half or more of the present church officers to the Presbytery, with copies of meeting minutes of the Session, the meeting minutes of the Officers Meeting, and the resume of the candidates.
3. When calling an Associate Pastor, the permission of the Session and the consent of the Officers Meeting must be obtained. The calling petition must be presented with the list of names and signatures from one-half or more of the present church officers to the Presbytery, with copies of the meeting minutes of the Session, the meeting minutes of the Officers Meeting, and the resume of the candidates.
  4. When calling an Institutional Pastor, the representatives of the institution must file a petition upon the decision of the institution (the Board of Directors). The term of practice and pastoral care is determined by that institution.

**Article 33 - Resignation of the Pastor**

1. Voluntary Resignation: When a pastor must resign due to any unavoidable reasons, he must request his resignation from his service to the Presbytery. The Presbytery will give permission after the review of the request and find it reasonable. When the Presbytery is out of session, the permission can be obtained from the boards through the (temporary office of) Politics Department.
2. Advised Resignation: When a particular church requests the Presbytery the resignation of the pastor with petition from two-thirds of present members of the church, the Presbytery investigates and makes an [advice?] to the pastor to resign and starts the process of resignation for the pastor.
3. Personal Resignation: When a pastor finds his service no longer benefitting a church and seeks to resign from the calling of pastorship, he may make a request of personal resignation to the Presbytery. The Presbytery will review and process the request.
4. Advised Leaving: When a pastor violates the ordination vows or is to be a default [the fault?] of a great mistake, or for other reasons that he cannot uphold his service, the Presbytery processes the advised leaving of the pastor.

**Article 34 - Temporary Release from the Exercise of Ordained Office**

1. When a pastor in his active pastorship wishes to have a temporary release for three months or more, it will be granted with the decision of the Congregational Meeting and the permission of the Presbytery for such reasons as follows:
  - o Studying Abroad
  - o Training at any educational or research institution
  - o Physical or mental health concerns
  - o Or other reasons in accordance with the reasons above
2. The term for the release is less than one year. If necessary, the extension beyond a year may be granted.

**CHAPTER 6 ELDERS DEACONS AND GWONSAS**

**Article 35 - Duties of Elders**

Elders are chosen by the particular church and become the members of the Governing Body of the church. In collaboration with the pastor, Elders exercise administration, leadership, counseling, and discipline. They have responsibilities for the life of a particular church. Elders encourage church members and equip them not to misunderstand the doctrine, and keep them away from moral anarchy, and inform the Session of those who don't repent.

**Article 36 - Qualification of the Elders**

Elders should be persons of faith, in the accordance of the church and the community, have good knowledge, judgment, leadership and a record of being a blameless baptized member for over 7 years in the church and 30 years of age or older.

**Article 37 - Elders: Duration of Service**

Exercising the ministry of the Eldership lasts thirteen years until reaching 70 years (the retirement age). This period includes six years of service, one year of sabbatical period from the Eldership, then another six years of service. When necessary, the church may vote to extend the Eldership for another thirteen years including one sabbatical year in between.

#### **Article 39 - Qualifications of Deacons**

Deacons must be baptized persons of faith and spiritual character, honest repute, and good judgment, and have a record of being a blameless member for over 5 years in the church and 30 years of age or older. Deacons shall fit to the gifts described in 1 Timothy 3:8-10

#### **Article 40 - Duties of GwonSas**

GwonSas are chosen by the church and becomes a member of the Officers Meeting. Assisting Ministers in the leadership, Gwonsas visit and comfort and care for the people in need with special attention to the poor and the sick and give their service for the benefit of the church.

#### **Article 42 – Election of Elders, Deacons, and GwonSas**

1. Election of Elder shall be decided by the Session. With the permissions from the Presbytery, Elders will be elected with two-thirds affirmative votes or more out of the whole number of votes at the Congregational Meeting
2. When the first article above is difficult, the nominees(s) will be determined by the Session and will be elected with two-thirds affirmative votes or more out of the whole number of votes at the Congregational Meeting.
3. The voting for selecting Elders cannot exceed three rounds of voting.
4. Election of Deacons or GwonSas shall be decided by the Session. Deacons or GwonSas will be elected with one half or more affirmative votes out of the whole number of votes at the Congregational Meeting. The Session may nominate candidates.

#### **Article 44 - Resignation of Elders, Deacons, and GwonSas**

1. Voluntary and Advised Resignation: When Elders, Deacons and GwonSas resign due to any unavoidable reasons, release from the exercise of ordained office may be consented. When one half or more of the church members desires an Elder, Deacon or GwonSa to resign due to his or her disturbance in the church, even if it doesn't involve an issue with heresy or conduct of any wrongdoing, the Session may advise the one to resign from the position of ordained officer.
2. Voluntary Leaving and Advised Leaving: When an Elder, Deacon, or GwonSa realizes that he or she is of no benefit to the church even without violating any rules or regulations, he or she may resign from the calling of the position. The Session may decide to advise the one to leave the position.

#### **Article 46 - Elder Emeritus**

When an Elder, after service of 15 years or more, reaches the retirement age of 70 or wishes to retire from active service, the local church may hold a Congregational Meeting to honor his service and entitle him as an Elder Emeritus with one half or more of affirmative votes from the present members of the Congregational Meeting.

#### **Article 49 - Permanent Officers from another church**

Permanent Officers from other churches who have transferred may be assigned to serve the church with a decision from the Session after a certain period. During their active service, the cooperative permanent officer may become a member of the Officers Meeting.

### **CHAPTER 7 JUNDOSA AND TEMPORARY DEACON**

- JunDoSa: Evangelical Minister
- Temporary Deacon: Also referred to as SeoRi JipSa in Korean

#### **Article 52 - Installation of Temporary Deacon**

Temporary Deacons must be baptized persons who have record of blameless affiliate members for one year or more in the church, and appointed yearly by the Session.

### **CHAPTER 8 GOVERNING BODIES**

#### **Article 53 - Governing Bodies**

Governing Bodies of the Korean Presbyterian Church Abroad shall be called: the Session, the Presbytery, and the General Assembly.

#### **Article 54 - Formation of Governing Bodies**

Governing Bodies must be formed with the Pastors and Elders. All Governing Bodies are connected with one another.

#### **Article 56 - Authorities of the Governing Bodies**

1. The Governing Bodies are organized to lead church members to obey the law of Christ in their ethical and spiritual lives.
2. The Governing Bodies maintain peace and order throughout the church, exercise government, counsel, discipline and other necessary work in order to preserve and protect the church, the body of Christ, from heresy, evil deeds, or complications.
3. Each Governing Body may establish their own regulations under the Constitution.
4. The Governing Bodies may install a Settlement Committee established with members from the Session and the board members from the Presbytery or the General Assembly (or board members when the General Assembly is not in session) in order to process any complication in the church.
5. The Alternative Moderator sent by the Plenipotentiary Committee may exercise the authority in the process of the settlement and does not hold any authority to implement personnel management or governance.

### **CHAPTER 9 THE SESSION**

#### **Article 57 - Organization and Dismissal of the Session**

The Session of a particular church consists of 2 or more of Elders in active service and the Senior Pastor and Assistant Pastor(s). The Session of a particular church can be organized when there are 30 affiliate baptized members or more, and may elect two Elders at the same time. Elders may be added by the ratio of one Elder per every 25 affiliate baptized members increased. After its establishment, when there is no Elder in active service of 4 years have elapsed without 2 Elders or less and 30 or less affiliate baptized members, the Session will be dismissed.

#### **Article 58 - Quorum of the Session**

The quorum of the Session shall be the majority of the members including the moderator. The Alternative Moderator shall not be counted in the counting quorum.

#### **Article 59 - Moderator of the Session**

The Moderator of the Session shall be appointed by the Presbytery according to the following:

1. The Senior Pastor in active pastorship of the church shall be the moderator of the Session.
2. In the absence of the moderator due to sickness or other reasons, a Pastor from the same Presbytery may be invited to be an alternate moderator, with one half of the affirmative votes of the Session members.
3. When a church is without a Senior Pastor or the Pastor is under disciplinary procedure, the moderator of the Session shall be a Pastor appointed by the Presbytery to be a Temporary Moderator of the Session. Or with the one half of affirmative votes of the Session members, a Pastor from the same Presbytery may be invited to be a temporary moderator.
4. In the unorganized church, the Temporary Moderator will exercise the role of the Session.
5. The Alternate Moderator and the Moderator of the Governing Body of an unorganized church in the above cases of 2 and 4 can be appointed from Retired Pastors. The Alternate Moderator or Retired Pastor appointed to be an Alternative Moderator does not hold any authority to implement personnel management or governance.
6. The Associate Pastors cannot be a temporary moderator succeeding the previous moderator directly after his resignation in the particular church.
7. The Associate Pastors cannot be the Moderator of the Session during his service as an Associate Pastor unless one year or more has elapsed after his resignation from the particular church. When the current moderator is preparing his retirement and the Session agreed to invite the Associate Pastor to be the next moderator, the invitation will be granted after the resignation of the current moderator. The church needs to follow the new procedure of inviting the particular pastor.

#### **Article 60 - Duties of the Session**

The duties of the Session are as follows:

1. To oversee the faith and the acts and acts of its members, receive members into the church upon confession of faith and baptism with adequate study and confirmation, and to minister the sacraments, the baptism and the communion.
2. To receive and issue certificates of transfer of church membership (of the baptized, the active, the baptized as an infant, and inactive members).
3. When receiving a certificate of transfer, the session must notify the receipt of membership to the other Session that issued the certificate immediately.
4. To install Elders, Deacons and GwonSas.
5. To develop and exercise effective ways of collecting the offerings.
6. To elect Elder Representatives to the Presbytery, make report of the status of the church including petitions if any.
7. To summon the accused of wrongdoing for examination and to advise and discipline those who are found to be guilty after hearing of testimonies from witnesses.
8. To take care of the properties of the local church.

#### **Article 61 - Meetings of the Session**

The Session shall be called by the moderator of the Session twice or more in each year upon the following cases:

1. The moderator determines such a meeting is necessary
2. At one half or more of the Session member's request
3. The higher governing body such as Presbytery calls for the meeting

#### **Article 63 - Rolls of the Session**

The rolls that Session must maintain are as follows:

1. Rolls of the baptized members
2. Rolls of the infant baptized members
3. Rolls of the members who had censure and restoration
4. Rolls of the missing members
5. Rolls of the transferred members
6. Rolls of the married members
7. Rolls of the deceased members
8. Rolls of the inventories
9. Rolls of the immovable properties of the church

### **CHAPTER 10 THE PRESBYTERY**

#### **Article 64 - Organization of the Presbyters**

1. The Presbytery shall be organized with 5 or more acting Pastors, 5 or more Sessions and 300 or more active baptized members in a certain area.
2. When there is a difference in cultures and generations, another Presbytery shall be organized under the same condition as above.
3. The Presbytery is organized with the Pastors that are members of the Presbytery and the Elder Representatives who are commissioned by the Session.
4. The regulations for Elder Represented are as follows:
  - 1 Elder – per 50 baptized members or less.
  - 2 Elders – per 51 to 100 or less
  - 3 Elders – per 101 to 200 or less.
  - 4 Elders – per 201 to 500 or less.
  - 1 elder may be added per 600 active members when the number exceeds 501 active members.

#### **Article 65- Qualifications for members of the Presbytery**

1. Permanent Pastors, Senior Pastors, Associate Pastors, Evangelism Pastors, Special Evangelism Pastors, Institutional Pastors, Missionary Pastors and Missionaries sent from the General Assembly may have the membership of the Presbytery.
2. Mission Pastors, Pastor Emeritus Honorary Pastors, Undesignated Pastors, and Retired Pastors are members who have rights to speak.
3. The memberships of Elder Representatives in the Presbytery are effective as the stated clerk receives the rolls of Elder Representatives and identifies the names from the roll.

#### **Article 68 – Meetings of the Presbytery**

The Presbytery Meeting is called by the moderator of the Presbytery upon the following cases:

1. The Presbytery Meeting shall hold the meeting on the prearranged date and place and must be notified 30 days prior to the Meeting.
2. The special Presbytery Meeting is held when requested by 6 or more 3 Pastors or more and 3 Elders or more, each representing different churches.

3. The written notice of the special Presbytery meeting must be sent out 10 days prior to the meeting and process the notified agenda only. The quorum of the Presbytery is one third or more of the Presbytery members (Pastors and Elder Representatives).
4. When the moderator of the Presbytery is absent, the vice moderator or the immediate former moderator calls the meeting and moderates the order of the day.

**Article 71 - Inspection Committee**

If the Presbytery desires its division, a petition must be submitted to the General Assembly with the two thirds of affirmative votes from the present members of Pastors and Elders. The names of each Presbytery, the rolls of the board of directors and commissioners, rolls of the properties and affiliated agencies and auxiliaries, divided district areas, and the rolls of the church in each district must be accompanied.

**CHAPTER 11 GENERAL ASSEMBLY**

**Article 73 - Definition of the General Assembly**

The General Assembly of the Korean Presbyterian Church Abroad is the highest Governing Body in the Korean Presbyterian Church Abroad.

**Article 74 - Organization of the General Assembly**

The General Assembly consists of equal numbers of Pastor Representatives and Elder Representatives from each Presbytery. The total numbers are set by the General Assembly.

**Article 75 - Quorum of the General Assembly**

The Quorum of the General Assembly shall be the presence of one half or more of the Presbyteries, half or more of Pastor Representatives and one half or more of Elder Representatives.

**Article 76 - Sphere of the General Assembly**

The General Assembly acknowledges the cultural diversity in our age in the world that needs the Gospel and consists of Presbyteries across wide geographical areas and cultures.

**Article 77 - Duties of the General Assembly**

The duties of the General Assembly are held as follows:

1. To oversee all governing bodies, local churches, all affiliated agencies and auxiliaries under the umbrella of the General Assembly
2. To receive and process legitimate documents of inquiries, resolutions, requests, petitions, appeals and other Judicial Judgments that are submitted by the lower Governing Bodies.
3. To review the records of each Presbytery
4. To exercise the final judicial authority in the interpretation of the Constitution of the Korean Presbyterian Church Abroad.
5. To organize, divide, unite, and dismiss any Presbytery, and to determine the district of each Presbytery.
6. To correspond with other denominational churches in accordance with the regulations and procedures, to settle disputes that cause the disunion of the church, and to promote the virtue of holiness and purity.
7. To establish, administer, and manage theological seminaries and to train future ministers.
8. To plan and develop overall objectives of mission, education and social service.
9. To settle the complication of the properties that arise in the Presbytery.

**CHAPTER 12 CONGREGATIONAL MEETINGS**

**Article 80 - Congregational Meetings**

The Congregational Meetings are held as follows:

1. The members of the Congregational Meeting are the blameless baptized members of the church.
2. The Congregational Meeting is called by a moderator, with concurrence of the Session. The date, place and the agenda must be announced and notified one week prior to the meeting.

3. The Congregational Meetings shall be called with concurrence of the Session in the following cases:
  - a) The Session determines such a meeting is necessary.
  - b) The Officers Meeting request a meeting
  - c) One third or more of the blameless active members request a meeting
  - d) The higher Governing Body such as the Presbytery determines such a meeting is necessary
4. The quorum of the Congregational Meeting is the present members.
5. The decision of the Congregational Meeting shall be made with the decision by majority unless specified otherwise.
  - a) Agenda presented by the Session
  - b) Matters related to the budget and balancing of account
  - c) Matters related to the election of Officers
  - d) Agenda presented by the higher Governing Body such as the Presbytery.
  - e) The merger and dismissal of a particular church requires the two thirds of affirmative votes from the Congregational Meeting
6. The decision of the Congregational Meeting shall be made
7. The Moderator and the clerk of the Congregational Meetings are assumed by the Moderator and the clerk of the Sessions.

### **Article 81 - Officers Meeting**

The Officers Meetings are held as follows:

1. The Officers Meeting consists of the Senior Pastor(s)
2. The Officers Meeting shall be called by the Senior Pastor who is the moderator of the Officers Meeting in the following cases:
  - a) The moderator of the Officers Meeting determines such a meeting is necessary
  - b) One half or more of the Officers request a meeting
3. The quorum of the Officers Meeting is the number of present officers. The date, place and the agenda must be announced and notified one week prior to the meeting.
4. The Session moderator is also the moderator of the Officers Meeting. The Officers Meeting may elect a clerk, treasurer and other committees as necessary.
5. When there is no ordained Senior Pastor in the church, the JunDoSa may become a temporary moderator with the approval of the moderator of the Session.
6. The matters to be decided by the Officers Meetings are as follows:
  - a) The exercise of the budget decided by the Congregational Meeting.
  - b) Matters related to the financial earnings and expenses, making budget, and balancing the account.
  - c) Matters related to the incomings and outgoings of the relief and managing of the special offerings.
  - d) Other important matters.

## **CHAPTER 13 THE CHURCH AND ITS PROPERTY**

### **Article 86 - Caretaking of the Properties and its Expenditures**

1. The Revenues of the General Assembly are managed by the Board of Directors of the General Assembly Foundational Incorporation and will be used for the operation of the General Assembly
2. The immovable properties of a local church under the Presbytery are managed by the Session of the church and the movable properties are managed by the Officers Meeting and will be used for the operation of the church. The pastor or any individual member must not hold any authority to disburse any part of the properties of the church.
3. The individuals who do not observe the doctrine and the ordinances of the Korean Presbyterian Church Abroad or the individuals who have left the organizations do not have any authority of using the properties.

## **CHAPTER 14 MISSIONARIES**

### **Article 90 - Duties of Missionaries**

Duties of Missionaries are as follows:

1. The Missionaries sent by the Korean Presbyterian Church Abroad submit the certificate of dispatch via the General Assembly to the Presbytery which he or she belongs too.
2. The Presbytery that received the certificate of dispatch immediately issues the membership to the Missionary.
3. Those Missionaries who are not ordained cannot be members of a Governing Body.
4. The Missionary keeps very close relationship with the church and all his or her operation and business must be consulted with the church under the General Assembly.

5. When the Missionary serves under the General Assembly commits any wrongdoing, either morally or ethically, or against the governing bodies of the church of the Bible, the Presbytery conducts a review and releases him or her from membership.

## **CHAPTER 15 AMENDMENT**

### **Article 92 – Amendment of the Government, Discipline and the Directory of Worship**

To revise the government, discipline and the directory of worship, the procedures are as below:

1. The amendment established and receives more than one half or more of affirmative votes from the present members of the General Assembly and forwarded to each Presbytery for its approval.
2. The amendment received half or more of affirmative votes from the Presbytery and two thirds of affirmative votes from each Presbytery.
3. Each Presbytery must gather up the total number of both the affirmative and negative votes and announces the amendment to be effective immediately.
4. The Moderator of the General Assembly assigns the committee to put together the result of votes and announces the amendment to be effective immediately.
5. The Constitution that is amended should not be amended again within three years. The amendment is limited to the article.

## **D. CHURCH DISCIPLINE**

### **CHAPTER 1: GENERAL PROVISIONS**

#### **1. The Meaning of Church Discipline**

Discipline means exercising authority given to the Church from Jesus Christ. The disciplinary body executes the Constitution for the purpose of counseling and disciplining members and officers who violate its rules and regulations.

#### **2. The Purpose of Church Discipline**

The purpose is to prevent any violation and to maintain godliness and order of the Church for authority and glory of God. It is also to encourage repentance and to promote appropriate life of faith.

#### **3. Reasons for Church Discipline**

When one or more of the following is violated, the disciplinary body is to reprimand members and officers.

- 1) Violation of the laws of the Bible
- 2) Violation of the rules and regulations of the Constitution
- 3) Interference of worship
- 4) Cultic behavior and participation of cultic activity
- 5) Spread of rumors or derogatory remarks on officers
- 6) Abuse and/or misuse of positional power
- 7) Jail sentence due to criminal act
- 8) Disobedience to judgment of the governing body
- 9) Alluring others to sin
- 10) Destructive behaviors at the meeting of the governing body
- 11) Act of bribery to any member of the governing body

## 5. Summary of Punishments

Different punishments:

- 1) Reprimand: Rebuke the sin and help repent.
- 2) Probation: Submission of a reflection paper after 6 months of probation during which any participation of church activity is discouraged.
- 3) Probation on serving on the Lord's Supper: Prohibition of serving the Lord's Supper for one year.
- 4) Probation of service: Suspension on all the ministry duties except that of preaching for one year.
- 5) Suspension of service: Suspension on all ministry duties including preaching for one year.
- 6) Dismissal: Suspension of all ministry duties for 2 years with retention of the officer position.
- 7) Deposition: Depose the position.
- 8) Ex-communication: Excommunicate from church.

Punishments applied to members: 1), 2), 3), and 4)

Punishment applied to officers: 1) – 7)

Punishment applied to the governing body:

- 1) Prohibition of sending delegates
- 2) Monetary punishment

## 6. Principle Rule for Judgment

Judgment is to be fair and just according to the Bible and the Constitution (Ex. 18:18-22, Lev. 19:15, 35-36).

## CHAPTER 2: THE COURTS

### 7. Establishment of the Court and Its Boundaries

- 1) The General Assembly Court under the General Assembly, the Presbytery Court under the Presbytery, and the Session Court under the Session is to be established.
- 2) Lawsuits against pastor and the presbytery elder delegate and any General Assembly delegate should be of the Presbytery Court. Lawsuits against lay member, elder, ordained deacon, *kownsa*, assigned deacon, and *jundosa* is to be of the Session Court.

### 10. Establishment of the General Assembly Court configuration

- 1) The General Assembly Court consists of 15 members (8 ministers and 7 elders) appointed by the General Assembly. Each member should be of different presbytery.
- 2) The Nominating Committee ought to recommend ones who have experience in interpreting the Constitution to the General Assembly Court.

### 16. Establishment of the Presbytery Court

- 1) The Presbytery Court consists of 5 to 9 members (it should be a ratio of 5 ministers and 4 elders) appointed by the presbytery. Each member should be of different church.
- 2) The members of the court should have experience in interpreting the Constitution.

### **23. Establishment of the Session Court**

The Session Court consists of 2 to 5 members including the Senior Pastor appointed by the Session. If needed and agreed by all the Session members, everyone except the prosecuted could become the members of the court.

## **CHAPTER 3: GENERAL LEGAL PROCEDURE**

### **27. Ability of the Person Concerned**

- 1) Ability of the person concerned means general ability to be plaintiff and defendant as the subject of lawsuits.
- 2) The prosecutor is the chairman of the disciplinary committee and the committee judges the offense and decides on prosecution.
- 3) The defendant is one who is accused by the plaintiff and prosecuted by the committee.

### **30. Requirement of and Reimbursement for the Defender**

- 1) The defender appointed should be one who is a baptized member with knowledge of legal matters and the church laws.
- 2) The client ought to pay for the defendant's general expenses including room and board.
- 3) Any disadvantaged matters resulted from defending will not be prosecuted.

### **32. Sentencing Period of Judgment**

Judgment ought to be sentenced within 30 days for the Session Court and 60 days for the Presbytery Court. The appeal is to be made within 2 months from the day of the judgment record. If needed, the appeal can be extended for 30 days.

### **33. Trial Records**

- 1) It should record the name, age, occupation, position, and address of the prosecuted.
- 2) It should record the names of the prosecuting committee and the defender.
- 3) It should have the seal of the trial committee.

### **39. Written Records for the Trial**

- 1) The judging committee is in charge of the written record.
- 2) The written record should have the followings:
  - a. Date of the trial
  - b. Names of the trial committee, the prosecuted, the defendant, and the defender
  - c. Statement of the prosecution fact
  - d. Witnessing document and/or evidence if needed
  - e. Argument essentials
  - f. Proof of having allowed the defendant or the defender to defend themselves
  - g. Proof of sentencing the decision
- 3) The written record ought to have the seals of the chairman and the secretary of the trial committee or the attending clerk.
- 4) The written record ought to be completed within 20 days of the sentencing.

### **45. Oath of Witness**

- 1) The chairman of the trial committee ought to have the witness swear in before questioning. However, the swearing-in may take place after questions in a special case.

- 2) Oath should be done according the written oath. When swearing-in, it must be written that “the witness witnesses facts without hiding and adding based on one’s conscience of faith and that the witness is to be punished if untruth is found.”
- 3) The chairman ought to conduct the swearing-in and ask the witness to sign the written oath.
- 4) In case of the minor witness, who is under age 16, the swearing-in may be weaved for questioning.
- 5) The witness is to be punished when he refuses to witness without just excuses.

## **CHAPTER 4: PROCEEDINGS FOR THE FIRST TRIAL**

### **48. The Prosecutor**

- 1) The plaintiff can file a lawsuits.
- 2) Spouse, an immediate family member or a sibling can carry on the proceeding in case of the prosecutor’s death.

### **53. Proceedings of the Prosecution**

- 1) A written statement of the prosecution ought to be submitted to the chairman of the disciplinary committee.
- 2) The written ought to record the followings:
  - a. Names, ages, genders, church positions, and addresses of the plaintiff and the defendant.
  - b. Nature of the offense (when, where, situation, etc.)
  - c. Any evidences such as written document

### **55. Establishment of the Members of the Presbytery Prosecution Committee**

- 1) The committee consists of 4 members (2 ministers and 2 elders) appointed by the presbytery.
- 2) The members ought to have experience in interpreting the Constitution.
- 3) The committee should have the chairman and the secretary alongside other officers appointed.

### **56. Establishment of the Members of the Session Prosecution Committee**

- 1) The committee consists of 1 or 2 members appointed by the session.
- 2) The 55.3 also should apply to this committee.

### **60. Presentations and Nature of Indictment**

- 1) The written statement of indictment ought to be submitted to the appropriate court.
- 2) The written statement should have the followings:
  - a. Name, age, church position, and address of the defendant
  - b. Nature of the offense
  - c. Reality of the prosecution
  - d. Boundary of the application of the offense
- 3) The chairman of the disciplinary body can prosecute the defendant only when the session or the officer’s meeting acknowledges his offense.

### **67. Delivery of Copy of the Indictment**

The court must deliver a copy of the indictment to the prosecuted and the defendant 10 days prior to the first trial.

## **88. Judgment of Innocence**

Judgment of Innocence must be ruled as a result when the prosecuted is found of no wrongdoings or evidence is not enough.

## **CHAPTER 5: APPEAL**

### **100. Reasons for Appeal**

An appeal can be made with the following reasons:

- 1) When there is violation of the Constitution and regulations on interpretation
- 2) When there is violation of the Constitution and regulations on establishment of the court
- 3) When there is violation of the Constitution and regulations on one of the court members, who is not to be part of the case, interferes with it
- 4) When there is not enough reasons or mistakes on the rule
- 5) When there is a person reason for appeal
- 6) When there is a reasonable doubt to believe that untrue evidence affected the rule
- 7) When there is a reason to believe punishment is inappropriate
- 8) When there is influence of a member who has not participated in the case from the beginning on the rule

## **CHAPTER 6: SPECIAL CASES PROCEEDINGS**

### **121. Request of Commitment Trial**

The chairman of the disciplinary body can request a commitment trial to the chairman of the next level disciplinary body for the following reasons:

- 1) It is extremely difficult to judge there is no precedent
- 2) It is impossible to form a court due to internal conflicts among the members of the disciplinary body
- 3) It is extremely difficult for the session court to rule due to other internal reasons of the disciplinary body

### **142. Punishment**

- 1) Punishment ought to be announced and disclosed at the meeting of the disciplinary body.
- 2) Punishment is to be announced to the public and ought to be carried out when the prosecuted runs away to other place.
- 3) When punishment is not carried out by the appropriate disciplinary body, the next level disciplinary body ought to carry it out.

### **147. The Pardoning Body**

The disciplinary body belonging to the court that decided on the final rule can also carry out the decision of pardon.

### **169. Cancellation of Election and the Elected**

The General Assembly Court can pronounce cancellation of election and the elected when there is clear and enough violation of the Constitution and other regulations at the time of receiving a written charge.

### **175. Establishment of the Prevention and Reconciliation Committee**

Different level disciplinary body can form the prevention and reconciliation committee before the trial.

- 1) This committee is formed with support of administrative authority up to 50 days for the purpose of prevention and reconciliation.
- 2) This committee does not have any legal jurisdiction and cannot exercise any activity that violates any legal authority.
- 3) Any committee is prohibited to interfere with the case while the court is in session.

### **176. Relationship between Politics and Law**

Politics and laws are interrelated and provide mutual check and balance. Politics can suspend the law and execute any necessary action including amending the law. However, whenever any illegal act is found and the court is in session, even politics ought to be judged by it

## **E. ENFORCEMENT REGULATIONS**

[This section may be added for future exams].

## **F. WORSHIP**

### **1. What are the basic elements of worship? (2-1 & 2-2)**

There are two parts: Word and Sacraments

Word: Prayer, Message, and Psalms and Praise

Prayer: Prayer of preparation for worship, Pastoral prayer, Prayer before sermon, Prayer after sermon, Prayer of Layman for worship.

### **2. What is the historical tradition of worship and the required duty? (3-1)**

Public worship ought to be an orderly expression of truth and spirit. The Reverend ought to have a deep understanding of biblical church of New Testament. Worship should be a continuation of the church traditions, yet has the characteristic of cooperate worship.

### **3. Explain the following church calendar.**

- ADVENT: A season observed in waiting and preparation for the celebration of the Nativity of Jesus at Christmas.
- CHRISTMAS: A day held on December 25 to commemorate the birth of Jesus.

- LENT: The period of the liturgical year leading up to Easter. The traditional purpose of Lent is the preparation of the believer — through prayer, penitence, almsgiving and self-evaluation — for the annual commemoration during Holy Week of the Death and Resurrection of Jesus.
- PASSION WEEK: A name given to the week beginning at the Fifth Sunday in Lent, where this Sunday is known as Passion Sunday.
- EASTER: A day held to commemorate the resurrection of Jesus.
- PENTECOST: The word “pentecost” means “fiftieth day.” Pentecost Sunday occurs 50 days following Easter Sunday (counting Easter Sunday since it is the first day of the week).

#### **4. What is the basic order of public worship? (3-2)**

- 1) Standing before God: Public worship begins as God’s people respond to God’s invitation.
- 2) Praise, Confession, and Prayer: The congregants respond to God’s glory with psalms and praises from the bottom of heart. They also confess our sins and receive assurance of forgiveness as taught in the Scriptures.
- 3) Word: The congregants then listen to the word of God. This part actually includes the scripture reading, sermon, and the Lord’s Supper that grant renewed strength to the congregants.
- 4) Response with thanksgivings: Worship is our response to God’s salvation. We now respond to the spoken word of God with praises and offerings.
- 5) The Lord’s Supper: Sunday worship should include the Lord’s Supper.
- 6) Hymn, Charge, and Benediction: First, the congregants should sign a hymn of dedication. Then, they are charged to live as Christ’s witnesses in faith, hope, and love in the world. The pastor is to proclaim God’s benediction to the congregants according to the Scriptures (Nu. 6:24-26, 2 Cor. 13:13, Heb. 13:20-21, 2 Thess. 2:16-17).

#### **5. How does God allow his people to participate in missions through worship? (6-1-1)**

- 1) God allows his people to worship Him in his church and to participate in missions. Worship allows his people to know God is the one who reigns the world through Jesus Christ. Christians understand this truth in and through worship, and then witness the proclamation of the gospel and live out the ministry of reconciliation and the life of service and steward.
- 2) The congregants ought to bring people around them before God as they continue to participate in worship. This action would demonstrate the life of God’s people before the ones brought to worship. God the Spirit who dwells in worship would lead his people to experience God’s love through Jesus Christ.

#### **6. What does God plan to accomplish through worship and the history of redemption? (6-2-1)**

The Church through worship leads people to God through the redemptive history of Jesus Christ, which accomplishes reconciliation between God and man as a result. Then, the Church through worship proclaims and practices finished reconciliation to all peoples, and is ready to accomplish justice and peace of God in the world.

#### **7. What does worship and devotion help the believers know? (6-4-1\_)**

Devotion means an experience of knowing God in faith and a means of living a life of faith. Devotion also means the ministry of experiencing God’s answers to us as we continue to get to know him in faith.