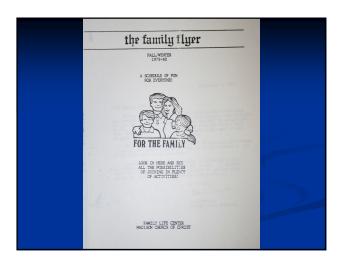
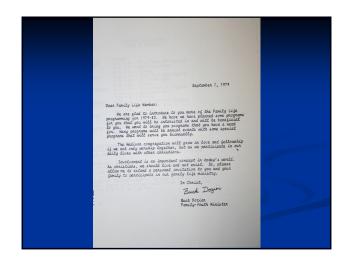
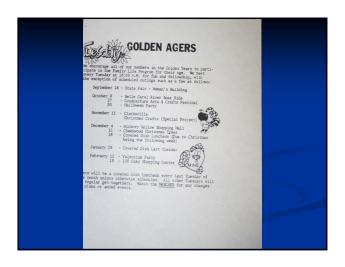


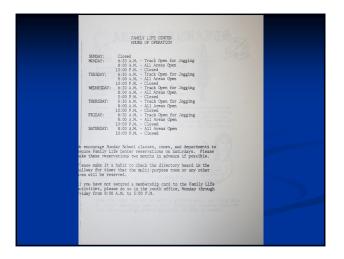
What Is The Social Gospel?

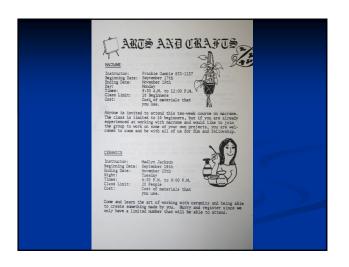
- There are many physical and social problems facing humanity -- sickness, abject poverty, slums, drunkenness, abortion, drugs, prostitution, juvenile delinquency, organized crime, gangs, divorce, racial and sex discrimination, etc.
- The expression "ministering to the whole man," heard frequently among religious leaders, reflects the Social Gospel concept.

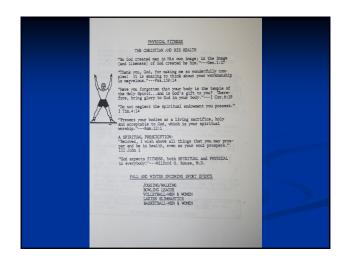


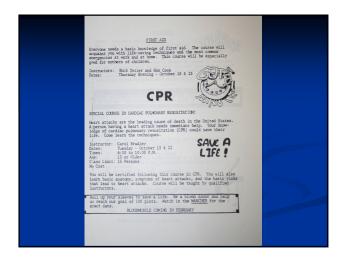


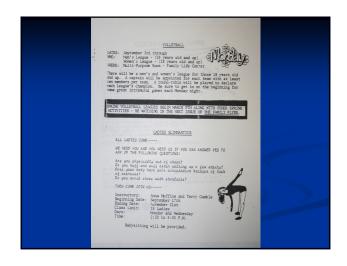


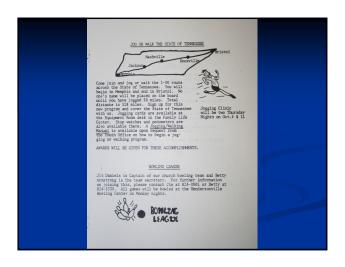


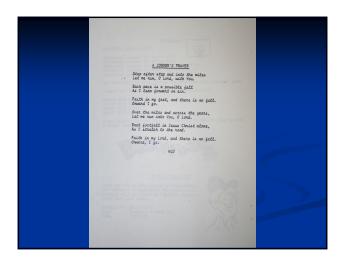


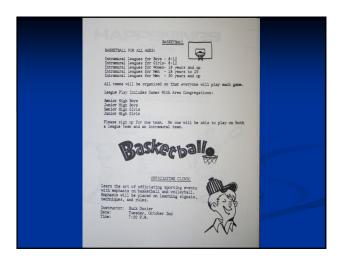


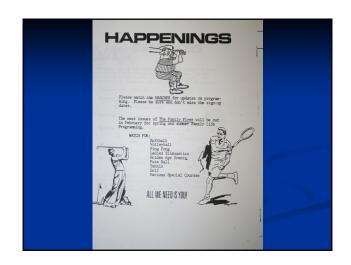












Matthew 21:23

"And when he was come into the temple, the chief priests and the elders of the people came unto him as he was teaching, and said, By what authority doest thou these things? and who gave thee this authority?"

The Social Gospel

In this lesson we shall see....

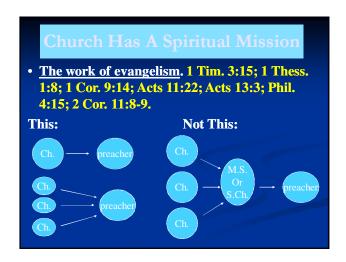
- l. What the "Social Gospel" is...
- 2. How it began...
- 3. Its effects on the church...
- 4. What the mission of the church really is.
- 5. What is wrong with the social gospel concept.. and how it contrasts to the gospel of Christ.

Questions...

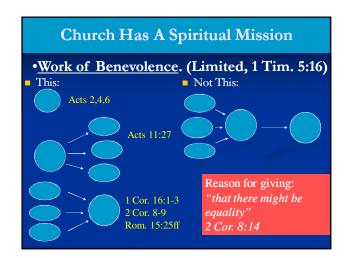
- How did the social gospel concept get started?History...
- What effect has the social gospel had on the church?

Church A Spiritual Body With A Spiritual Mission

- The Church is the spiritual house of God. 1 Pet. 2:5
 - ■It is the family of God built by Christ. Mt. 16:18; Acts 20:28
 - ■It is the spiritual body of saved people. Acts 2:47; Eph. 5:23-27





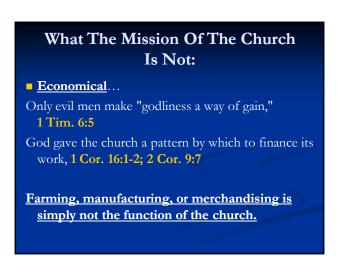




What The Mission Of The Church
Is Not:

Political...
The kingdom of Christ is not an earthly political force,
Jno. 18:33-38
God ordained civil government to meet all such issues.
Rom. 13:11-7; 1 Pet. 2:13-17

Although individual Christians are subject to the powers that be, the church and state are distinct in mission and separate in function.



What The Mission Of The Church Is Not:

Educational (In Human Wisdom).

The teaching of secular subjects such as science, mathematics, history, literature, etc.... does not come within the scope of the mission and work of the church and should not be made a part of its work.

SEE 1 Cor. 1:20-21; 2:1-5

What The Mission Of The Church Is Not:

Social.

Paul taught that if a man became a Christian and was a slave or a master, it was to make a better one out of him. 1 Cor. 7:20-22

The kingdom of God is not "eating and drinking," Rom. 14:17; Cf. 1 Cor. 11:22,34

NOTE: Those who followed for the "fishes and loaves' turned back when the word seemed "hard" to them, Ino. 6:26, 60-66, cf. Ino. 6:26-27

The Social Gospel

■ NOTE: Social activities, recreation, and benevolence were never offered in N.T. days as the means by which to get people to become Christians. THE GOSPEL IS GOD'S DRAWING POWER BY WHICH TO CALL MEN. 2 Thess.2:14; Rom. 1:16

Are these things worthy of the blood of Jesus Christ? **Cf. Eph. 5:25; Acts 20:28**

Proposal For Discussion Implies Confusion

"Is there authority in the N.T. for Christians eating a common meal together in the church building or on church grounds?" (Hesperia, CA March 28, 1996)

Eating In The Building The Issue:

Was Not:

Is the bldg sacred?

Can one eat inside the Building?

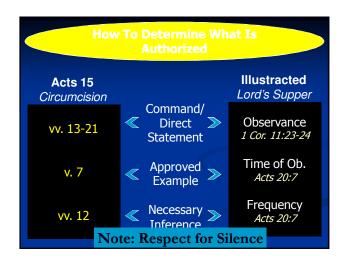
Can one eat on church property?

Was & Is:

Is it the work of the church to provide a common meal for social and/or recreational purposes?

THE ISSUE IS... WHAT IS THE WORK OF THE CHURCH?

- Proposition: "The Scriptures teach that it is the work of the church to provide for common meals on church property, namely in the building or on church grounds when said meal is designed for social and/or recreational purposes."
- This is what I deny. This is what the issue is!



DEFINITION OF THE PROPOSITION:

- "The Scriptures teach that it is the work of the church to provide for common meals on church property, namely in the building or on church grounds when said meal is designed for social and/or recreational purposes."
- Affirm
- Deny <u>Micky Galloway</u>

DEFINITION OF THE PROPOSITION:

Definitions:

- By "SOCIAL" I mean: "An informal gathering of people for recreation or amusement; party. (Webster's New World Dictionary)
- By "RECREATIONAL" I mean "Amusement, diversion, entertainment, relaxation, repose, ease, play, sport, frolic, rollic; mirth, jollity, hilarity," (Webster's dictionary of Synonyms, Pg. 686)

A STUDY OF THE PASSAGES INVOLVED IN THIS CONTROVERS'

Acts 2:42,44,46

- I can admit these verses say and still deny their eating was a common meal for social and recreational purposes.
- NOTE: Vs. 46 says they assembled in the temple, yet they broke their bread (common meal) "AT HOME."

A STUDY OF THE PASSAGES INVOLVED IN THIS CONTROVERSY

Acts 20:7-11

- The congregation assembled "to break bread" (i.e. to observe the L.S.)
 - The meeting was broken up after Eutychus fell out of the third floor window.
 - Knowing that he was to leave early the next morning, Paul ate (common meal) before departing.
- This passage does not teach that a common meal was eaten by the congregation or provided by the church for social or recreational purposes.

A STUDY OF THE PASSAGES INVOLVED IN THIS CONTROVERSY

Jude 12; 2 Pet. 2:13 Agape- Love feasts-

■It is assumed that these "agape" or "love-feasts" were held as a work of the church for <u>"social and recreational purposes."</u>

A STUDY OF THE PASSAGES INVOLVED IN THIS CONTROVERSY

Jude 12; 2 Pet. 2:13 Agape- Love feasts-

- Thayer-"... feasts expressing and fostering mutual love which used to be held by Christians before the celebration of the Lord's Supper, and at which the poorer Christians mingled with the wealthier and partook in common with the rest of food provided at the expense of the wealthy."
- Are these feast today held in connection with the Lord's supper?
- Is it a meal provided by the wealthy for the benefit of the poorer Christians?

A STUDY OF THE PASSAGES INVOLVED IN THIS CONTROVERSY

Jude 12; 2 Pet. 2:13 Agape- Love feasts-

- Everett Ferguson, a professor at Abilene Christian College, said in his book: Early Christians Speak, pg. 133 "It is an AGAPE because it benefits the needy; special consideration is shown for the lowly... The sharing of food by the wealthier with the poorer was an important means of charity. The host provided food for those chosen who sometimes did not eat at his house, but received the food at home or accepted it to take home."
- Does this sound like they ate as a function of the church for social or recreational purposes?

A STUDY OF THE PASSAGES INVOLVED IN THIS CONTROVERSY

Jude 12; 2 Pet. 2:13 Agape- Love feasts-

■ **ISBE** Says the AGAPE was "a common table at which the wants of the poor were supplied out of the abundance of the rich" (Acts 6:1ff; pg. 70)

A STUDY OF THE PASSAGES INVOLVED IN THIS CONTROVERSY

Jude 12; 2 Pet. 2:13 Agape- Love feasts-

■ **Guy N. Woods** "They (agape mg) appear to have had their origin in the practice of wealthier members of the congregation providing food for the poorer ones, and eating with them, in token of their brotherliness." (Commentary on Peter, John and Jude, p. 395)

A STUDY OF THE PASSAGES INVOLVED IN THIS CONTROVERSY

Jude 12; 2 Pet. 2:13 Agape- Love feasts-

■ Lenski comments on 1 Cor. 11:34 saying "The AGAPE did not take the place of an ordinary meal as the modern church suppers do at which people eat to satisfy hunger..."

A STUDY OF THE PASSAGES INVOLVED IN THIS CONTROVERSY

Jude 12; 2 Pet. 2:13 Agape- Love feasts-

- Albert Barnes has quite a large discussion of the AGAPE and suggests the Lord's supper better meets the demands of these two passages. 1 Cor 11:34
- [And if any man hunger ...] The Lord's Supper is not a common feast; it is not designed as a place where a man may gratify his appetite. It is designed as a simple "commemoration," and not as a "feast." This remark was designed to correct their views of the supper, and to show them that it was to be distinguished from the ordinary idea of a feast or festival. (from Barnes' Notes, Electronic Database. Copyright (c) 1997 by Biblesoft)

A STUDY OF THE PASSAGES INVOLVED IN THIS CONTROVERSY

Jude 12; 2 Pet. 2:13 Agape- Love feasts-

- "Agape" --benevolent function or the Lord's Supper?
- Both of these could be appropriately designated as "love-feasts."
- Neither case would constitute a common meal provided by the church for social or recreational purposes.

A STUDY OF THE PASSAGES INVOLVED IN THIS CONTROVERSY

1 Cor. 11:20-34

- We are told that the church in Corinth was eating a common meal intending to use the elements of their common meal to observe the Lord's Supper.
- However, the context indicates they had corrupted the Lord's Supper into a common meal... for social and recreational purposes.

A STUDY OF THE PASSAGES INVOLVED IN THIS CONTROVERSY

1 Cor. 11:20-34

- Vs. 22-- "What, have ye not houses to eat and to drink in."
- Indicates that the Corinthians had some place for conducting their congregational assembly other than one's home.

A STUDY OF THE PASSAGES INVOLVED IN THIS CONTROVERSY

1 Cor. 11:20-34

- Vs. 34-- Paul said meals for social and or recreational purposes are to be eaten at home as a function of the home, not a work of the church.
- NOTE: That the only time such a meal for social and recreational purposes is mentioned in the scriptures it is condemned. Paul told them to STOP!

EDIFICATION ARCHMENT

Is social/recreational activity spiritual edification?

■Cf. Eph. 4:11-16; Acts 20:32 God's word is adequate for spiritual edification!

FDIFICATION ARCHMENT

- To slip social activities in under the guise of spiritual edification opens the floodgates to apostasy.
- While some enjoy suppers and parties, others enjoy gyms, golfing, fishing, hunting, camping, working on old cars, woodworking, etc.
- If such things truly provides spiritual edification, why can't we read of the N.T. churches providing such things?

The "social gospel" is "another gospel." Cf. Gal. l:8-9

- The gospel of Christ is to save the soul for eternity... The social gospel calls for the improvement of social conditions for the here and now.
- The gospel of Christ treats the disease while the social gospel treats only the symptoms.
- The gospel of Christ seeks to convert people to Christ; the later simply to a better more pleasant way of life.

The "social gospel" is "another gospel". Cf. Gal. l:8-9

- The gospel of Christ seeks to make society better by making Christians while the social gospel seeks to make Christians through social adjustments.
 - For example, educators are urged to combat social diseases, unwed motherhood, and other related problems by teaching and making arrangements for "safe sex," whereas the gospel of Christ simply says "Flee fornication."

The "social gospel" is "another gospel" Cf. Gal. l:8-9

- The standard of authority for each is also different.
 - For the gospel of Christ, it is the Scripture, the wisdom of God;
 - For the social gospel it is human wisdom (Cf. Jms. 3:13-17; 1 Cor. 1:20-25)

CONCLUSION

- No man has the right to prostitute the energy, strength, zeal or resources of the church of our Lord to serve human aims or purposes.
- We must let the church be distinct as the church, so adorned as to glorify the head—even Christ.
 - God gave His Son for it.
 - The Lord of glory died for it.
 - We must not bring its lofty mission down to serve the outward man, but rather we must keep it pure to serve the interest of heaven for which we must strive.