

Lee's Summit Bible Church

Doctrinal Statement

Adopted 1982 ~ Revised 2007

- I. The Doctrine of the Scriptures (*Bibliology*)
 - A. Scripture teaches that the Holy Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments as originally written were completely and verbally inspired of God and the product of Spirit-controlled men. Scripture further teaches that the Scriptures in the original writings are infallible and inerrant concerning all matters in which they address. (2 Timothy 3:16-17; 2 Peter 1:19-21)
 - B. Scripture teaches that the Scriptures are absolutely the only authority for the Christian in matters of faith and practice. (Colossians 1:10; Matthew 4:4,7,10; 2 Peter 3:18; 1 Peter 2:2; Romans 1:16,17)
 - C. Scripture teaches a literal, grammatical, historical, contextual, and dispensational interpretation of God's Word. (Nehemiah 8:8; Psalm 19:7-14; Acts 2:14-47; Acts 7:1-53; Hebrews 11)

- II. The Doctrine of God (*Theology*)
 - A. Scripture teaches the essential being of God
 - 1. God is spirit. (John 4:24; 2 Corinthians 3:17)
 - 2. God is invisible to man. (Exodus 33:20; John 1:18; 1 John 4:12)
 - 3. God is a living God. (Jeremiah 10:10; 1 Thessalonians 1:9)
 - 4. God is a personality. (John 17:3; Genesis 1:1,26)
 - B. Scripture teaches the attributes of God
 - 1. Self-existent: the existence of God is in Himself. (Exodus 3:14; 6:3; 1 Timothy 1:17; John 5:26)
 - 2. Infinite: God has no limits or bounds. (Job 11:7-9 Romans 11:33ff)
 - 3. Omnipresent: God is everywhere, He fills the universe. (Psalm 139:7-10; Acts 17:27)
 - 4. Omniscient: God know everything. (Psalm 147:5; Hebrews 4:13)
 - 5. Omnipotent: God is able to do whatever He wills. (Matthew 19:26; Daniel 4:35)
 - 6. Immutable: God is unchangeable. (Malachi 3:6; Psalm 102:27; James 1:17)
 - C. Scripture teaches the triune nature of God
 - 1. Scripture teaches one God, eternally existing in three Persons, God the Father (John 6:27), God the Son (John 1:1,18; Titus 2:12,13), and God the Holy Spirit (Acts 5:3,4).
 - 2. Scripture teaches the unity of the Trinity. (Deuteronomy 6:4; Isaiah 48:16; Matthew 28:19; 1 Timothy 2:5)

- II. The Doctrine of Jesus Christ (*Christology*)
 - A. The person of Jesus Christ
 - 1. Scripture teaches the preexistence of Jesus Christ. Christ is without beginning and end. (Micah 5:2; John 1:1,14; 17:15; Revelation 1:8)

2. Scripture teaches that Christ is deity and that He never ceased to be God for one instant. Christ in the human realm did not lay aside His deity. (John 1:1,18; Titus 2:13; 1 Timothy 2:5)
 3. Scripture teaches the humanity of Christ. He was truly man as if He had never been God.
 - a. He was born of a virgin. (Matthew 1:25; Luke 1:26-38)
 - b. He had human weaknesses. (John 4:6; 19:28)
 - c. He had human development. (Luke 2:52)
- B. The work of Jesus Christ
1. Scripture teaches that the Lord Jesus Christ accomplished our redemption through His death on the cross as a representative, vicarious, substitutionary Sacrifice; and all who believe on Him are justified solely on the basis of His shed blood. (Romans 3:21-25; 1 John 2:1-2)
 2. Scripture teaches that the purpose of the atoning death of Jesus Christ was to satisfy the justice of God (Romans 3:26; Isaiah 53:10) and to give us forgiveness of sin and new life (Ephesians 1:7; 1 John 2:1-2)
 3. Scripture teaches that the object of His atoning death was for;
 - a. The whole world. (John 3:16; Colossian 1:20)
 - b. The church. (Galatians 2:20)
 - c. The individual (Galatians 2:20)
- C. The resurrection of Jesus Christ
1. Scripture teaches that Christ was raised bodily from the grave on the third day (1 Corinthians 15:4; Ephesians 1:20) and it was God who raised Him. (Acts 2:24)
 2. Scripture teaches that it was the same body in a glorified state. (Luke 24:13-25; John 20:26-29)
- D. The present ministries of Jesus Christ
1. Scripture teaches that the Lord Jesus Christ ascended into Heaven and is now exalted at the right hand of God, where, as our High Priest, He fulfills the ministries of Representative, Intercessor, and Advocate. (Acts 1:9,10; Hebrews 7:25; 9:24; Romans 8:34; 1 John 2:1-12; 1 Timothy 2:5)
 2. Scripture teaches that the Lord Jesus Christ is the Head of the church. (Ephesians 1:20-23)
 3. Scripture teaches that the Lord Jesus Christ is the Shepherd and Bishop of our souls. (1 Peter 2:25)
- IV. The Doctrine of the Holy Spirit (*Pneumatology*)
- A. The person of Holy Spirit - Scripture teaches the deity and personality of the Holy Spirit. (Ephesians 4:30; 1 Thessalonians 5:19; Acts 5:3-4,9; John 15:26)
- B. The work of the Holy Spirit
1. Scripture teaches that the Holy Spirit convicts the whole world of sin, righteousness, and judgment. (John 16:8-11)
 2. Scripture teaches that He is the supernatural Agent in regeneration. (2 Thessalonians 2:13; 1 Peter 1:2)
 3. Scripture teaches that He baptizes all believers into the body of Christ. (1 Corinthians 12:12-14; 6:19)

4. Scripture teaches He indwells and seals believers unto the day of redemption. (1 Corinthians 6:19; Romans 8:16; Ephesians 1:13,14; 4:30)
 - C. Scripture teaches that the modern day charismatic movement is not relevant for today. (Hebrews 2:1-4; 1 Corinthians 13:8-13)
- V. The Doctrine of Man (*Anthropology*)
- A. The origin of man
 1. Scripture teaches that man was created in the image of God. (Genesis 1:27)
 2. Scripture teaches that man is a living soul, and thus is an eternal being. (Genesis 2:7)
 - B. The fall of man and its results
 1. Scripture teaches that man, in the person of the first Adam, was created innocent but by voluntary transgression fell into sin. (Genesis 3)
 2. Scripture teaches that this transgression plunged the race into condemnation and death, resulting in man being shaped in iniquity and born in sin, and becoming a practical sinner with the first expression of personal choice, not constraint, but by choice, and so is without excuse before God. (Psalm 51:5; Romans 1:18-32; 5:10-19; Ephesians 2:1-2; Genesis 3)
 - C. Scripture teaches that no heathen or other person can be saved apart from hearing the message of salvation and believing in Christ. (Romans 1:20; Acts 4:12)
- VI. The Doctrine of Sin (*Hamartiology*)
- A. Scripture teaches that sin entered the human race by Adam's voluntary transgression placing all the human race in sin at our physical birth. (Genesis 3:6-13; Romans 3:9,10,23; 5:12; Ephesians 2:3)
 - B. Scripture teaches that sin entered the angelic world first when Lucifer fell. (Isaiah 14:12-17; cp. Genesis 3:1-6; Ezekiel 28:11-15; 2 Corinthians 11:14; Revelation 12:9,14,15; John 8:44)
- VII. The Doctrine of Salvation (*Soteriology*)
- A. Scripture teaches that God sovereignly selected out the plan and the person according to His grace and mercy, but did not violate man's responsibility. (Acts 2:23; Romans 10:9,10; John 6:27; Ephesians 1:4; 2 Thessalonians 2:13; 1 Peter 1:1,2)
 - B. Scripture teaches that faith in the finished work of the Lord Jesus Christ is the only condition of salvation from sin and that salvation is wholly secure. (Acts 16:31; Ephesians 2:8,9; Titus 3:5-7; John 3:16)
 - C. Scripture teaches that all who take Christ as their Savior are born from above and are kept by God's power and are eternally secure in Christ. (John 10:28,29; Romans 8:35-39; Ephesians 1:13,14; 1 John 5:11-13)
- VIII. The Believer's Walk or Daily Conduct in the World
- A. Scripture teaches that the Bible is to be the guiding principle in faith and practice. (Romans 10:17; 1 John 2:6; 2 Timothy 3:16,17; 2:15; 1 Peter 2:2; Colossians 4:6)
 - B. Scripture teaches that the believer should seek to read and fulfill the church covenant as stated. (Colossians 4:6; 2 Timothy 2:15; 1 Peter 3:15; Hebrews 13:7,17)

- C. Scripture teaches that whatsoever you do, do it heartily as unto the Lord as we share and show our faith, both verbally and outwardly. (Ephesians 5:16,17; Colossians 3:17,23; Philippians 2:15,17; James 1:22; 2:17,20,26)

IX. The Doctrine of the Church (*Ecclesiology*)

- A. Scripture teaches that the church universal is a New Testament institution, established by Jesus Christ who is the sole Head and will be consummated at the coming of Christ in the rapture. (Matthew 16:18; Ephesians 1:22; 5:23-33; 1 Thessalonians 4:13-18)
- B. Scripture teaches that the church universal is manifest through the local church, which is a congregation of immersed believers. (Matthew 18:15-17; 1 Corinthians 1:2; 6:4,5; 7:17; 11:16; 1 Timothy 3:1-15; Romans 12:5; cp. Ephesians 2:19-22)
- C. Our position as a local body
 - 1. Scripture teaches total and absolute separation from apostasy, either locally or on a national basis. (2 Corinthians 6:11-7:1; Ephesians 5:7)
 - 2. Scripture forbids us, as a church, to participate in union Thanksgiving services, membership in any ministerial alliances, or participation in union evangelistic campaigns where modernists and liberals involved. (2 Thessalonians 3:1-6,14; 2 Corinthians 6:11-17; Ezra 4:1-4)
 - 3. Scripture teaches our position is to tell and teach the world of Christ. (Matthew 28:19,20; Mark 16:15; Luke 24:47; John 20:21; Acts 1:8)
- D. Scripture teaches that there are two church memorials: Baptism by immersion and the Lord's Supper.
 - 1. Baptism
 - a. Baptism is immersion of a believer in water and is properly called Believer's Baptism. (Acts 8:36-39; 10:43-48)
 - b. Baptism sets forth in a picturesque way our faith in a crucified, buried, and risen Savior (1 Corinthians 15:3,4)
 - c. Baptism by immersion is in obedience to Christ's command. (Matthew 28:18-20)
 - 2. The Lord's Supper
 - a. The Lord's Supper is to be taken by believers only. (1 Corinthians 11:23 "I delivered unto you [saints]"; cp. 1 Corinthians 1:2)
 - b. The Lord's Supper commemorates our "Lord's death till He comes". (1 Corinthians 11:26)
 - c. The Lord's Supper should be received after careful self-examination. (1 Corinthians 11:28)
- E. Local church order
 - 1. Scripture teaches that there are two formal offices within the church:
 - a. Elders (Pastors; Overseers; Bishops), who bear the responsibility of shepherding the local church body and meeting its spiritual needs. (1 Timothy 3:1-7; Titus 1:5-9)
 - b. Deacons (Servants), who bear the responsibility of serving the local church body and meeting its physical or tangible needs. (Acts 6:3; 1 Timothy 3:8-13)

2. Scripture teaches that Elders and Deacons within the local church must serve with unanimity in decisions, purpose, and direction, having one heart and one mind, that “all things be done decently and in order”. (1 Corinthians 14:26-40)
3. Scripture teaches that all believers, regardless of gender, race, or age, are called to loving service and ministry within the local church body. (John 12:25,26; 13:1-20; 15:12,13; 1 Corinthians 12 & 13; Ephesians 4 & 5)

X. The Doctrine of Satan and Demons (*Satanology & Demonology*)

- A. Satan - Scripture teaches the distinct personality of Satan; that he is the god of this age, author of all powers of darkness and sin, and is destined to an eternal judgment in the lake of fire. (Matthew 4:1-3; 2 Corinthians 4:4; Revelation 20:10)
- B. Demons - Scripture teaches that demons are Satan’s helpers and entered into and controlled lives in the New Testament times; and we believe that man being the same and that Satan being the same, they can possess or control lives of unbelievers and influence believers today (Acts 16:16-18; 5:16)

XI. The Doctrine of the Righteous and the Wicked

- A. The Righteous
 1. Scripture teaches that there are radical and essential differences between the righteous and the wicked. (Proverbs 10:6; 12:7; 14:23; 16:25; 21:15; Malachi 3:18; Romans 2-9; 1 Peter 4:18)
 2. Scripture teaches that those who are justified in the name of the Lord Jesus Christ by faith and are sanctified by the Spirit of God are truly righteous in God’s esteem. (Ephesians 2:8,9; 1 Corinthians 1:30)
- B. The Wicked
 1. Scripture teaches that all who continue unrepentant and in unbelief are, in God’s sight, wicked and under the curse. (Matthew 8:12; 13:42-50; Romans 1:20)
 2. Scripture teaches that this distinction holds among men both before and after death, in the everlasting blessedness of the saved and everlasting conscious suffering of the lost. (Matthew 25:34-41; Romans 6:17-23)

XII. The Doctrine of the Last Times (*Eschatology*)

- A. Scripture teaches the imminent, personal, pre-millennial return of Jesus Christ. (Acts 1:11; Mark 13:32-34; 2 Thessalonians 2:2)
 1. Scripture teaches that His coming will be before the seven-year tribulation (Daniel 9:24-27; Matthew 24; Luke 21; Revelation) period to “catch away” His church, coming in the air only. (2 Thessalonians 4:13-18)
 2. Scripture teaches that Christ will return with His church at the close of the tribulation to judge the living nations and to set up His Kingdom. (Matthew 25:31-46; Zechariah 14:1-9; Revelation 19:11-21)
- B. Scripture teaches that between the coming of Christ for His saints and the coming of Christ with His saints, the believers in Heaven will stand before “the judgment seat of Christ” to be judged for the “things done in the body, whether it be good or bad.” (2 Corinthians 5:10).

1. This judgment is not for salvation, and will be followed by the “marriage supper of the Lamb”. (Revelation 19:7-9)
 2. On the earth at this time God’s wrath will be poured out and this will be known as the Great Tribulation. (Matthew 24:21-22; Revelation 4:19)
- C. Scripture teaches that Jesus Christ will literally rule upon this earth for a thousand years during which time Satan will be bound in the bottomless pit; and “when the thousand years are expired, Satan shall be loosed”, after which he will go out to deceive the nations and to battle, after which God will cast him and his followers into the lake of fire, which is eternal punishment. (Revelation 20)

CONCLUSION

Scripture teaches that all who have placed their faith in Christ will live eternally with Him. (John 3:16; 14:1-14; Revelation 21,22)