## Denominationalism

I. Introduction:

A. There are many different English word meanings to define denominationalism. To denominate is: "to give a name to; designate" (<u>https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/denominate</u>).

1. We see the base of this problem as early as the first century, in THE CHURCH, and it had to be dealt with (**I Corinthians 1:10-17**).

2. Our faith cannot be of men (Galatians 1:6-12 and Titus 1:14).

B. Like any error, we have to teach and stand against religious bodies that started with man, human tradition, etc. (**Romans 16:17-18** and **I Timothy 1:3-7**).

1. You cannot follow the commandments and doctrines of men (**Colossians 2:4-23**).

2. Such doctrines of men prevent true worship and service to God (**Mark 7:1-13**).

II. Body: To Be Saved, We Must Identify Ourselves After Christ (Acts 4:10-12).

A. Jesus promised to establish His church, body, kingdom (Matthew 16:13-18).

1. The saved have been added to His church since the first century (**Acts 2:36-47**).

2. The church is made up of people (**I Corinthians 12:27**), but it is borders [so to speak] are not earthly (**Hebrews 12:22-28**).

3. The citizenship of the saved is in Heaven (**Ephesians 2:19-20** and **Philippians 3:20**).

B. Only one church, body, kingdom of believers exists with the Lord's approval (**Ephesians 2:11-17**, **Ephesians 3:1-12**, **Ephesians 4:1-6** and **Colossians 3:15**).

1. Christ is the head (Ephesians 1:22-23 and Colossians 1:12-24).

2. The purchase price was His blood (Acts 20:28 and Ephesians 5:25).

3. We are members of one another (**Romans 12:4-5**). Therefore, we should NOT have divisions like this family, that family, etc. (**I Corinthians 12:25**).

C. Christ is the way (John 14:6), therefore our identity cannot be tied to others.

1. The church [public assembly], inferring there is no other, without further designation (Matthew 18:15-17, Acts 2:47, Acts 5:11, Acts 8:1-3, Acts 11:26, Acts 12:1, Acts 12:5, Acts 14:27, Acts 15:3-4, Acts 18:22, Acts 20:17, I Corinthians 6:4, I Corinthians 12:28, I Corinthians 14:4-5, I Corinthians 14:12, I Corinthians 14:28, I Corinthians 14:34-35, Ephesians 1:22, Ephesians 3:10, Ephesians 5:23-25; 29, Philippians 3:6, I Timothy 5:16, Hebrews 2:12, and III John 1:6; III John 1:9-10).

2. The church identified by location (Acts 11:22, Acts 13:1, Romans 16:1, Romans 16:5, Philemon 1:2, Colossians 4:15-16, I Thessalonians 1:1, II Thessalonians 1:1, I Peter 5:13, Revelation 2:1, Revelation 2:8,

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**Revelation 2:12**; **Revelation 2:18**; **Revelation 3:1**; **Revelation 3:7**, and **Revelation 3:14**).

3. The church of God [living God] (Acts 20:28, I Corinthians 1:2, I Corinthians 10:32, I Corinthians 11:22, I Corinthians 15:9, II Corinthians 1:1, Galatians 1:13, I Timothy 3:5, and I Timothy 3:15).

4. The general assembly and church of the firstborn (Hebrews 12:22-23).

5. Churches of Christ in reference to multiple locations (Romans 16:16).

6. The body of Christ (**Colossians 1:18**).

7. Churches of the saints (I Corinthians 14:33).

8. As God's people, we are referred to the house or building of God/Christ (I Corinthians 3:9 and Hebrews 3:1-6).

9. In all that though (and more could be stated), we must consider not only what is lawful; but also what is expedient and edifying (**I Corinthians 10:23**).

D. Having said all of the above, a proper identification by name is only one small part of being the Lord's church (**II John 1:6-11**).

1. Naming ourselves doesn't make us the church belonging to Christ if we are sinners (**Ephesians 5:27** and **II Timothy 2:19**).

2. We must show ourselves faithful by more than a name (Matthew 12:46-50, Luke 6:46, Romans 2:1-29, Titus 1:16, and I John 2:3-6).

3. If examined through the Scriptures, does the fruit of this congregation prove we are God's people (**Matthew 7:20**)?

III. Conclusion: Mankind cannot denominate themselves even if the men they seek to follow are faithful (**I Corinthians 3:1-11**).