

# Scriptural Baptism

## 1. THE ORDINANCES — I Corinthians 11:2.

- a. An "ordinance" (Greek: *paradosis*) = a \_\_\_\_\_, a precept that is \_\_\_\_\_ on.
- b. The difference between the \_\_\_\_\_ ordinances or traditions and the traditions of \_\_\_\_\_ is that the ordinances are given by \_\_\_\_\_.
  - i. **I Corinthians 11:2** — "as I delivered them unto you."
  - ii. **II Thessalonians 2:15; 3:6** — "taught," "received," by "word" or "epistle."
- c. A "SACRAMENT" nowadays refers to a rite that is a means of [receiving] \_\_\_\_\_.
- d. How many ordinances?
  - i. Roman Catholicism now has seven sacraments.
  - ii. If we take the phrase "delivered unto you" in I Corinthians, there are \_\_\_\_\_:
  - iii. The two ordinances are:
    - \_\_\_\_\_ — that "keeps in memory" the \_\_\_\_\_.
    - The \_\_\_\_\_ — that commemorates the \_\_\_\_\_ Supper.

## 2. SCRIPTURAL BAPTISM:

- a. We use the term "scriptural" baptism because there are many other false baptisms:
  - i. Some religious organizations \_\_\_\_\_, some \_\_\_\_\_, some \_\_\_\_\_, some hold to a \_\_\_\_\_ baptism, and some see \_\_\_\_\_ to practice it.
  - ii. Some religious organizations baptize \_\_\_\_\_; others \_\_\_\_\_ — Mormons baptize "for the \_\_\_\_\_!"
- b. Baptism is the #1 Baptist Distinctive:
- c. Four requirements for VALID baptism:
  - i. \_\_\_\_\_ — "Who should be baptized?"
  - ii. \_\_\_\_\_ — "How is baptism to be performed?"
  - iii. \_\_\_\_\_ — "What is baptism for; what does it do?"
  - iv. \_\_\_\_\_ — "Who should administer baptism?"
- d. A Scriptural CANDIDATE — \_\_\_\_\_, not \_\_\_\_\_.
  - i. New Testament EXAMPLES — baptism required \_\_\_\_\_.
    - **Matthew 3:6** — must be capable of \_\_\_\_\_.
    - **Matthew 3:8; Acts 8:12, 36-38; 10:47; 16:14-15, 30-34; 18:8**
  - ii. The New Testament ORDER — always places belief \_\_\_\_\_ baptism.
    - **Matthew 28:19; John 4:1; Acts 2:41; 8:12, 13**
    - **I Peter 3:21** — baptism is the "answer" ( \_\_\_\_\_ ) of a good (cleared) conscience.
  - iii. Common arguments FOR infant baptism:
    - The \_\_\_\_\_ THEOLOGY argument — equates \_\_\_\_\_ and "The Church."
      - Being a child of Abraham is insufficient — **Luke 3:8**.

- Israel is distinguished from the Church — **I Corinthians 10:32.**
  - The \_\_\_\_\_ = BAPTISM argument:
    - The New Testament equivalent of Old Testament circumcision is \_\_\_\_\_ — **Colossians 2:11; Philippians 3:3.**
    - Both men and \_\_\_\_\_ were baptized.
  - The \_\_\_\_\_ Baptism argument:
  - The \_\_\_\_\_ Children argument — **Matthew 18:1-6; Luke 18:15-17.**
- f. A Scriptural ACT — \_\_\_\_\_, not \_\_\_\_\_ (or \_\_\_\_\_).
- i. New Testament EXAMPLES teach IMMERSION:
    - **Matthew 3:6,16.; John 3:23.; Acts 8:38-39. .**
  - ii. The meaning of the Greek word (“baptidzo”) is to \_\_\_\_\_, to \_\_\_\_\_, to \_\_\_\_\_.
    - This is affirmed by all lexicologists — including paedobaptists!
  - iii. Baptism is a \_\_\_\_\_ — **Romans 6:4-5; Colossians 2:12.**
  - iv. Catholics and Protestants acknowledge that the original mode of baptism was by immersion.
- g. A Scriptural MOTIVE — \_\_\_\_\_, not a \_\_\_\_\_.
- i. Baptism is a “\_\_\_\_\_,” a “\_\_\_\_\_” — **Romans 6:4-5,17; I Peter 3:21.**
  - ii. Baptism makes Christ \_\_\_\_\_ — **John 1:31.**
  - iii. The baptismal regeneration/remission error developed from Judaism.
  - iv. SIX references used to teach that baptism cleanses from sin: **Mark 16:16; John 3:5; Acts 2:38; Acts 22:16; Titus 3:5; 1 Peter 3:21**
  - v. Baptism admits a believer into the \_\_\_\_\_ of the church — **Acts 2:41.**
- h. A Scriptural ADMINISTRATOR — \_\_\_\_\_, not \_\_\_\_\_.
- i. A distinct requirement NOT held by all Baptists today:
    - Some are \_\_\_\_\_ — accepting any kind of “baptism.”
    - Some are \_\_\_\_\_ — accepting only BAPTIST baptism as being valid.
  - ii. Why do we believe that scriptural baptism must have been administered by the authority of a New Testament church?
    - The command to baptize believers is given by the \_\_\_\_\_.
    - The command was given \_\_\_\_\_, rather than to individuals.
    - Authority in baptism is an issue — **Matthew 21:23-37.**
      - John’s baptism had \_\_\_\_\_ authority — **John 3:26-27; Luke 7:30.**
      - Jesus walked about \_\_\_\_\_ miles to receive baptism from John.
      - The first church baptized with \_\_\_\_\_ authority — **John 4:1-2.**
    - The \_\_\_\_\_ at Corinth was instructed to \_\_\_\_\_ (guard) the ordinances.
    - Baptism is the \_\_\_\_\_ to church \_\_\_\_\_ — **I Corinthians 12:13; Acts 2:41.**
  - iii. Accepting “anyone’s” baptism will lead to \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ — **I Corinthians 11:18-19; Ephesians 4:6.**