

## **Protestant Reformation Distinctives for Godly Leadership (10 total):**

### **1. Scripture**

### **2. The Sovereignty of God**

### **3. The Covenants of Scripture**

Scripture adorns with unmistakable marks and tokens the one true God, in order that He may not be mixed up with the throng of false gods. Therefore, however fitting it may be for man seriously to turn his eyes to contemplate God's works, since he has been placed in this most glorious theater to be a spectator of them, it is fitting that he prick up his ears to the Word, the better to profit. And it is therefore no wonder that those who were born in darkness become more and more hardened in their insensibility; for there are very few who, to contain themselves within bounds, apply themselves teachably to God's Word, but they rather exult in their own vanity. Now, in order that true religion may shine upon us, we ought to hold that it must take its beginning from heavenly doctrine and that no one can get even the slightest taste of right and sound doctrine unless he be a pupil of Scripture. Hence, there also emerges the beginning of true understanding when we reverently embrace what it pleases God there to witness of himself. But not only faith, perfect and in every way complete, but all right knowledge of God is born of obedience.

John Calvin

Institutes of the Christian Religion I:xi:2

What Calvin is saying:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

To the end that we know God in love and through obedience, God has structured a world view that allows us to know Him through the person of His son, Jesus Christ and through the study of His Word, the Bible. This worldview, called the Reformed Faith, taken from the Protestant Reformation, comprises our Scriptural distinctives.

There are at least ten tenets of this world and life view that structures our view of God, His Word, the world, history and worship. If leaders in the church would take these distinctives to heart, we would see major reformation in the church-at-large.

## **Scriptural Distinctives that Form a Framework for Godly Leadership (as Articulated in the Protestant Reformation)**

## 1. Scripture-Its Nature, Use and Goal

- A. Its Nature
- B. Inspiration (II Timothy 3:16)
- C. Inerrant (Psalm 19:7-10)
- D. Infallible (John 10:35)
- E. Its Use
- F. Perspicuity (Deuteronomy 30:11-14)
- G. Plenary, verbal (Habakkuk 2:2)
- H. Harmonistic totality (Hebrews 1:1-2)
- I. Its goal-to reveal God's \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_ (Matthew 5:48; II Corinthians 1:20).

## 2. The Sovereignty of God

Stated: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_.

Three elements which embody His sovereign rule:

- A. His \_\_\_\_\_ (Psalm 33:11; Ephesians 1:1-14).
- B. His \_\_\_\_\_ (Isaiah 46:9-10)
- C. His \_\_\_\_\_ (Hebrews 1:3; Matthew 10:29-30)

You see clearly these elements as you examine the breadth of Scripture portraying God's sovereignty:

### OLD TESTAMENT

- |                       |                       |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Genesis 1:1        | 22. I Samuel 2:17     |
| 2. Hebrews 11:3       | 23. I Samuel 2:25     |
| 3. Romans 4:17        | 24. I Samuel 16:14    |
| 4. Genesis 6:8        | 25. II Samuel 17:14   |
| 5. Genesis 12:1-3     | 26. I Kings 12:15     |
| 6. Genesis 45:7       | 27. Psalm 31:15       |
| 7. Genesis 50:20      | 28. Psalm 39:5        |
| 8. Job 12:7-10        | 29. Psalm 139:16      |
| 9. Job 12:13-16       | 30. Proverbs 16:4     |
| 10. Exodus 4:11       | 31. Proverbs 16:9     |
| 11. Exodus 4:21       | 32. Proverbs 16:33    |
| 12. Psalm 105:24-25   | 33. Proverbs 19:21    |
| 13. Exodus 34:24      | 34. Proverbs 21:1     |
| 14. Deuteronomy 2:30  | 35. Proverbs 21:30-31 |
| 15. Deuteronomy 4:37  | 36. Isaiah 10:5-7     |
| 16. Deuteronomy 7:6-8 | 37. Isaiah 14:24-27   |
| 17. Deuteronomy 8:18  | 38. Isaiah 45:7       |
| 18. Deuteronomy 9:4-6 | 39. Amos 3:6          |
| 19. Deuteronomy 10:15 | 40. Psalm 115:3       |
| 20. Joshua 11:19-20   | 41. Habakkuk 1:6      |
| 21. Judges 14:4       | 42. Daniel 4:34-35    |

## NEW TESTAMENT

- |                     |                              |
|---------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Matthew 11:25-26 | 15. Romans 8:28-29           |
| 2. John 6:44        | 16. Romans 9:13-18           |
| 3. John 17:2        | 17. John 1:13                |
| 4. John 17:6        | 18. John 3:27                |
| 5. John 17:9        | 19. Romans 9:21-22           |
| 6. John 17:11       | 20. Romans 11:32             |
| 7. John 12:37-40    | 21. I Corinthians 1:30       |
| 8. John 19:11       | 22. Ephesians 1:4-6          |
| 9. Acts 2:23        | 23. Ephesians 1:9            |
| 10. Luke 22:22      | 24. Ephesians 1:11-12        |
| 11. Acts 4:24-28    | 25. II Thessalonians 2:11-12 |
| 12. Acts 13:48      | 26. II Timothy 1:9           |
| 13. Acts 16:14      | 27. I Peter 2:8-9            |
| 14. Acts 18:27      | 28. Revelation 17:17         |

### 3. The Covenantal Structure of Scripture

A. Scripture presents history moving in a \_\_\_\_\_ motion, not \_\_\_\_\_ as advocated in Greek and Roman mythology. By this we mean that history is moving to a goal, planned by God to fulfill His purposes. As you move through history, you see the structure of time organized by God in the form of \_\_\_\_\_.

B. What is a covenant?

C. God has presented two kinds of covenants in the Bible

1. The Covenant of Creation-also commonly known as the Covenant of \_\_\_\_\_ (Hosea 6:7).

This covenant is aptly summed up in God's command to Adam in Genesis 2:15-17:

**“If you obey me, you will \_\_\_\_\_.**  
**If you disobey me, you will \_\_\_\_\_.”**

We observe that Adam disobeyed this covenant, bringing death and misery.

See WSC questions 12,13,14,15,16,17,18,19.

2. The Covenant of Redemption-also commonly known as the covenant of \_\_\_\_\_.

First seen in Genesis 3:15 and structured through biblical history to remind the people of God of their redemption in Christ. Several examples:

- Noah
- Abraham
- Moses
- David