

## THE GOSPEL CORE

Introduction – The practices of the Old and New Covenants were based on remembering the saving and creating acts of God. The Bible contains incidental and cultural examples. How do we tell what is gospel vs. cultural?

A. The principle we established last week for determining what is normative is a Christ-centered perspective (Rom. 1:1-4; 1 Cor. 1-4).

1. We used the example of meeting on the first day of the week and baptism by immersion.
2. We showed the value of seeking historical confirmation.

B. The practices and examples of and are in the New Testament.

1. Meeting in an upper room for Christian gatherings (Mark 14:15; Acts 20:8).
2. Greeting one another with a holy kiss (Rom. 16:16; 1 Cor. 16:20; 2 Cor. 13:12; 1 Thess. 5:26; 1 Peter 5:14).
3. Meeting in houses vs. church buildings for the Christian assembly (Rom. 16:5, 23; 1 Cor. 16:19; Col. 4:15; Philemon 1:2).
4. Using only one cup in communion vs. many containers (Matt. 26:27).
5. No Sunday school or classes since there is no biblical examples of these.
6. No invitation extended at the end of a worship service since there is no biblical example.

C. A classic example of culture vs. gospel

1 Corinthians 11:2-16

Conclusion – The gospel is the message about the love of God revealed in the life, death, resurrection and ascension of Jesus. We continue to remember this gospel in our preaching, baptism, and taking the Lord's Supper on the Lord's Day.