

The Headship of Jesus

TS010

– Part 1 – 4289

I. Introduction (Acts 3:19–21) Close of the age

- A. Repentance
- B. Refreshing
- C. Restoration
- D. Return

II. Headship of Jesus

- A. New Testament pattern
 - 1. Head of Body, over all things—Church (Eph. 1:22–23; 4:14–15)
 - 2. Head—first part of body to emerge in resurrection (Col. 1:18)
 - 3. Each member needs direct connection with Head (Col. 2:18–19)
- B. Function of Headship: Natural to spiritual
 - 1. Receives input (from every member)
 - 2. Makes decisions (in interest of whole Body)
 - 3. Initiates action
 - 4. Gives ongoing direction

III. Government by Headship (1 Cor. 11:3)

- A. God and Christ (John 5:19–20, 30)
 - 1. Father receives input from the Son
 - 2. Father makes the decisions
 - 3. Father initiates the action (John 14:10 [compare John 20:21])
 - 4. Father gives ongoing direction
- B. Jesus over the Church (Eph. 5:23)
 - 1. Church should consult Head
 - 2. Jesus makes decisions for the Church
 - 3. Jesus initiates actions for the Church
 - 4. Jesus gives direction (Church should respond)
 - Parable: Beggar taken in who wants to take over the whole home (We are the beggar)
- C. Taking the initiative
 - 1. God completes *only* what He begins (Rev. 21:6). If He is not the Alpha, He cannot be the Omega
 - 2. Originator and perfecter of our faith (Heb. 12:2)
 - 3. God completes *only* what He has begun (Phil. 1:6)
 - 4. What God has *not* initiated will be burned up (Phil. 2:16b)
- D. Application of principles—how much has God really initiated:
 - 1. In your individual life? (Ps. 1)
 - 2. In your home?
 - 3. In your church?
 - 4. In *the* church?
- E. Individual restoration and repentance

I. Headship of Christ in New Testament

A. Apostleship of Paul

1. Originated with God the Father—transmitted through Jesus Christ (1 Tim. 1:11 [compare Gal. 1:1])
2. Holy Spirit sets apostles apart (Acts 13:1–4)
3. Same pattern should prevail in Church today (Acts 14:4, 14)
4. God reserves His sovereignty (John 15:16 [compare Acts 15:7])
5. Open-ended worship: through praise to worship to hearing God’s voice (Ps. 95:1–7 [compare Acts 13])

B. Second example from Paul’s second journey: First negative, then positive guidance (Acts 16:6–10)

1. Significance of Europe
2. Opposition of Satan
3. Intervention of God
4. Subsequent fruitful ministry in Asia (Acts 19)

C. Conditions we need to meet

1. Recognize your need to hear from God
2. Present your body—be renewed in your mind (Rom. 12:1–2)
3. Align yourself with God’s purpose and the coming of His kingdom (Matt. 6:10)
4. Submit your will to God’s will (Matt. 6:10)
5. Make friends with the Holy Spirit (Rom. 8:14)
6. Check against Scripture (2 Tim. 3:16)

D. Common hindrances

1. Human arrogance—“pride of life” (Matt. 4:5–7) Jesus did not act independently of the Father
2. Habit—tradition
3. Fear:
 - a. Of man
 - b. Of the unfamiliar
 - c. Of being dependent