

Christianity Incorporated Part 2: "It's Not a Corporation!"

I Text:

Old Covenant: *1 Samuel 8:1-18*

New Covenant: *Acts 8:9-24*

II Doctrine: The creator of the New Testament Church is God the Father. The protector of the Church is the Lord Jesus Christ. The currency of the Church is the spiritual power of the Holy Ghost. These supernatural foundations of the Church cannot be replaced with the power of men and money. The Church is not built with cunning business techniques, but through the power of the Holy Spirit, in the local Church.

1) The creator of the New Testament Church is God the Father. The protector of the Church is the Lord Jesus Christ. The currency of the Church is the spiritual power of the Holy Ghost. (*Matthew 3*)

2) These supernatural foundations of the Church cannot be replaced with the power of men and money. (*1 Samuel 8:1-24*)

3) The Church is not built with cunning business techniques, but through the power of the Holy Spirit, in the local Church. (*Acts 8:9-24*)

Definition of corporation

1a: a group of merchants or traders united in a trade guild (see GUILD sense 1)

b: the municipal authorities of a town or city

2: a body formed and authorized by law to act as a single person although constituted by one or more persons and legally endowed with various rights and duties including the capacity of succession

3: an association of employers and employees in a basic industry or of members of a profession organized as an organ of political representation in a corporative state

Limited Liability- By ADAM HAYES -Updated Apr 30, 2019

What Is Limited Liability?

*Limited liability is a type of legal structure for an organization where a corporate loss will not exceed the amount invested in a partnership or limited liability company. In other words, investors' and owners' private assets are not at risk if the company fails. In Germany, it's known as *aftungHeschränkter bit mesellschaft G*.*

The limited liability feature is one of the biggest advantages of investing in publicly listed companies. While a shareholder can participate wholly in the growth of a company, his or her liability is restricted to the amount of the investment in the company, even if it subsequently goes bankrupt and has remaining debt obligations.