

Answer:

Yes, it is completely biblical and appropriate to vote when choosing church leaders.

However, there are important considerations concerning both those who vote and those who are voted for.

Who should vote?

Those who are eligible to vote must be mature Christians who have been steadfast in the faith for a significant period. This means people who are not recent converts. Newly saved believers often lack sufficient understanding of the faith and the qualifications required for church leaders. They may not yet recognize the subtle schemes of the enemy (2 Corinthians 2:11) or fully grasp spiritual matters (Hebrews 5:14). Therefore, if they are allowed to vote prematurely, they may be influenced by emotions or personal preferences rather than God's Word.

Who should be voted for?

Likewise, candidates for leadership must be mature believers,

well-established in the faith, and known for their good character. New converts, who have not yet learned to discern spiritual matters or the devil's tactics, should not be chosen.

#### Biblical Example of Voting in Church Leadership:

We find a clear example of voting in the early church in the Book of Acts: when the apostles needed to replace Judas Iscariot, they chose a replacement by voting (Acts 1:21-26, ESV):

*“Therefore, it is necessary to choose one of the men who have been with us the whole time the Lord Jesus was living among us, beginning from John’s baptism until the day he was taken up from us, one of these must become a witness with us of his resurrection.”*

*So they proposed two, Joseph called Barsabbas (also known as Justus) and Matthias. Then they prayed, ‘Lord, you know everyone’s heart. Show us which of these two you have chosen to take over this apostolic ministry, which Judas left to go where he belongs.’ Then they cast lots, and the lot fell to Matthias; so he was added to the eleven apostles.*

Notice several key points here:

- The voters were the apostles themselves — mature leaders with deep scriptural understanding. The whole church congregation was not involved to avoid confusion or deception (1 Timothy 3:6 warns against appointing recent converts).
- The candidates had to have been with Jesus and the apostles from the beginning of His ministry until His ascension — a clear mark of spiritual maturity and faithfulness.
- The choice was made prayerfully, trusting God to reveal the right person.

#### Applying This to Today's Church:

We learn from the early church that when choosing church elders, deacons, Sunday school supervisors, treasurers, youth leaders, and other ministry leaders, we should:

1. Pray and fast, seeking God's guidance.

2. Limit voting to mature, spiritually discerning members who understand the biblical qualifications for leaders (1 Timothy 3; Titus 1).
3. Present candidates who meet the biblical criteria — blameless, faithful, and respected in the congregation.
4. Trust that God's will is done through this process, knowing that the outcome is His choice (James 1:5).

#### Biblical Qualifications for Church Leaders:

Paul instructs Timothy and Titus to set clear standards for leaders:

*"If anyone is above reproach, the husband of one wife, and his children are believers and not open to the charge of debauchery or insubordination." (Titus 1:6, ESV)*

*"Therefore an overseer must be above reproach... temperate,*

*self-controlled, respectable, hospitable, able to teach.” (1 Timothy 3:2, ESV)*

These criteria protect the church from unqualified leadership and ensure spiritual health and growth.

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Final Reflection:

Have you truly been born again? Do you have assurance that if Christ returned today, you would go with Him to heaven? If you are unsure, repent now, turn away from sin, seek a true water baptism in the name of Jesus, and receive the Holy Spirit (Acts 2:38).

Maranatha! — The Lord is coming!

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