

A Biblical Study of Priesthood & Spiritual Saints Leadership, Of Judaism & Christianity

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Abstract

The significance of Saints Leadership in Judaism and Christianity is of vital rank. Although both religions recognize the same Biblical characters and their viewpoints on the significance of these religious personalities have diverged greatly, albeit sometimes even matching motifs and themes. The influence of religious institutions and leaders have on the growth of religious heritage is undeniable; however, it has been received very slight attention in the literature review.

As religious & spiritual leaders of Judaism and Christianity, they serve the community's spiritual needs and help them understand the religious laws and practices they need to follow. It is important to note that a spiritual leader is inherently more qualified and trained religiously than any educated person 'comes to leading services. The purpose of this paper is to examine the role of religious leaders and the effects on the growth of their religions and their role of Priesthood and Papacy in biblical perspective. The qualitative methodology has been adopted. The research carried out in descriptive & an analytical manner.

Keywords;

Priesthood, Spiritual Saints Leadership, Judaism, Christianity Papacy

1; Introduction

It is believed in that super natural or spiritual powers may be controlled by one, who has given the authority by the community. He makes relationship between the community and super natural and spiritual powers. He is considered to be a sacred person and bounded by all pertaining conditions of sacredness. A religiously dedicated person is authorized by the society and the head of the state who is appointed for religious duties as well. He is associated with shrines or monasteries and other such places known sacred in religious perspective.

2; Purpose of the Study

The proposed research work has been intended to acquire the following objectives:

- To discuss the Background and significance of Priesthood and Papacy in biblical perspective
- To identify the organization of Spiritual Saints Leadership of both religion's
- To clarify the status and divine charisma of religious Saints
- To describe the strict Rules & duties for the Personal Life of tremendous Spiritual Saints Leadership in their religious perspective

3; Research Methodology

The qualitative methodology will be applied. The research will be carried out in descriptive &

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an analytical manner. The data will be compiled and arranged in a logical manner. A review of relevant sacred scriptures will be done following the Implemented practices in Societies. The divine information would be compiled and organized logically in accordance with the relevant topic.

4; Discussion

Dedicated Religious Personality

It is believed in that super natural or spiritual powers may be controlled by one, who has given the authority by the community. He makes relationship between the community and super natural and spiritual powers. He is considered to be a sacred person and bounded by all pertaining conditions of sacredness. A religiously dedicated person is authorized by the society and the head of the state who is appointed for religious duties as well. He is associated with shrines or monasteries and other such places known sacred in religious perspective. Particular religious personalities have been considered sacred and different parts of his body like nails hands or hair being touched and kept in custody (if dead) by the followers and devotees. Before coming in contact with masses or performance of rituals, such personalities has been advised by their religion to get some special sort of preparation; to practice particular dress code. His physical cleanliness, his food must be followed by the determined law. His sexual relationships are also decisive. Sometimes he has to keep away from women and the criteria for his expected spouse is quite different than others. He is not allowed to physically involve in any kind of human-welfare task and quarrel and bloodshed.²

A spiritual preceptor or cult leader is very important for spiritual purification. It is believed in that truths do not come from book study merely or independent intellectual contemplation. In fact this is the result of inherited wisdom handed down from inspired leaders. So these people not only convey the Truth and enlighten their followers, but also teach their practical initiation and meditation techniques. Like male religious leaders, some female dedicated women are also playing their roles in the process of spiritual purification at worship places. All above given rules are followed by these devotees too. Similar rules regarding marriage, chastity, food, had applied to them too. Mostly their duties were of secondary level. The female devotees have been done the duties of temple music or interpretation of oracular sayings. The female executive at worship places were considered as wives of god. Continuously confined life into the temples made them to physical relationship with priest, worshippers or devotees and sometimes she became the public prostitute. This practice does not exist in lower tribes but in great civilized cult.

The religious devotees did good job to purify people at sacred places. They were guardian of morals as well the ethics of life that was not separated from a religion. The followers of them got the best moral ideas from divine law. The Priests interpret, announced and sometimes administered the moral laws in a society. But on other side, the priests were conservatives of

² Religious Anthropology, p: 28

good as well bad. They maintained and applied religious customs and restrictions and sometimes restored them even by force. They sacrificed public interest to the interest of power and authority. Sometimes they had fallen into the luxuries life and debauchery.

1; Jewish Religious Leaders

1.1 Meaning & Background of Priesthood

The literal meaning of the word “*priest*” is holiness. Priesthood is considered holy. It is implanted in the exact connotation of “*priest*” anyhow; every priest was advised to prepare before coming in front of God. Sometimes this preparation practice covers the entire life of a priest. Modern Jewish have no more priest but Rabbis. The Rabbis claims to belong to “*Lavi*” tribe. *Lavi* tribe has been considered the ancient priestly family in Jewish history. In 930 B.C. king David and Solomon had begun the Hebrew cardinality. King Solomon had assistance of ‘*zadok*’ family that had affected on the Jerusalem temple. After the fall of his kingdom (722B.C.) the priest were controlled by the kings. King Saul as the first king of Israel had violated these laws and was severely chastised by King Samuel³. King Saul refused to repent on his sins and changed into replaced with the aid of David. A rabbi’s necessity comes from specifically studying for years to attain a high level of knowledge regarding Jewish law and customs. When questions arise concerning Jewish laws and customs, Jewish culture encourages consulting a rabbi for advice on the matter as they are learned scholars of *halakha* (Jewish law)

Rabbi Characteristics

The rabbi of a Jewish community offers guidance in many areas. Even as they are mostly required to offer guidance regarding *halakha*, rabbis often end up functioning as more generalized support to the community they work within. They may meet with individuals to discuss more personal concerns and provide support or assistance. In addition, rabbis also often serve as supports to their community, exemplars of Jewish values and practices, and as leaders in social and philanthropic ventures.

1.2 Status of the Priest

A priest is the mediator of God, chosen by God. The priest was negotiator as a middle-person between God and sinful person. No other can do could do this task as the Lord has given to the priest. According to Bible, only priest is so closer to the God that he can even force to God. A priest can only make offerings as he has granted this status by the Lord. In the book of Leviticus, holiness has been given as the strongest aspect of a priest. There were set levels and ranking for the priest s. The level of holiness goes with the particular ranks. Some rituals performed as preparation of a priest before going in front of God⁴. His consecration is by an elaborate ritual of washing, vesting with robes, anointing with oil, and sacrificial rites. The

³ :1 Samuel 13:11-14

⁴ : Leviticus: 22:1-33

sacrificial ceremonies last for seven days.⁵The office passed to the eldest son of each occupant, and Aaron was the first to become consecrated.⁶ Inasmuch as he alone was epithets of the high priest was the anointed priest.⁷The functionary of the Jewish congregation is the Rabbi as a teacher, lawyer, but does not necessarily read or preach in the synagogue, though he often does. Descendants of the priests (*cohanim*) are honored but have no official position. It is the reader (*hazzan*) who is the chief officiates at the service, reading the Torah. The faith is also publicly confessed.⁸ So priest is resembled to God.⁹

Organization of Jewish Priests



⁵ :Exodus 29; Leviticus 8

⁶ : Exodus 28

⁷ : Leviticus 4:3-5-7-16; 21:10; Numbers 35:25

⁸ : 1 Timothy 6:12; 1 Peter 3:21; Hebrews 13:15; 1 Corinthians 15:1-3

⁹ : Hebrews 7:3

Figure Organizational Structure of Jewish Priest

1.3 Rules for Priest

The priests were not allowed to touch and keep contact with any dead (Leviticus, 21:1-6). They were not allowed to participate in any burial ceremony. Any such occurrences will not only be the reason of defilement of the priest but also for others as well. He is appointed as the spiritual purifier for all. He has to perform religious rituals of purification like sacrifices and other offerings. No other can perform. The priests were not allowed to touch and keep contact with any dead¹⁰. They were not allowed to participate in any burial ceremony. Any such occurrences will not only be the reason of defilement of the priest but also for others as well. He is appointed as the spiritual purifier for all. He has to perform religious rituals of purification like sacrifices and other offerings. No other can perform these duties as he is appointed as chief amongst others because of his higher level of spirituality. The word “*baal*” was used for the chief-priests among Israelites. The priests were banned to be commemorative impure. He has to do this with intentional belief. His duty is on behalf of the Lord. This conviction should be more than any relationship. If a priest is involved in uncleanness then it would be considered as all Israel is sinful. Committing this act, a priest could be disqualified from his duties. Bible warns Israelites that they may not like to cut themselves or have baldness as these people are chosen *hath chosen*.¹¹ They were ordered by their Lord, “not to cut their hair from four corners of their face and not make any mark.”¹² Priest is considered the right hand of God and is also interceder.¹³ The priest has to wear the particular dress or cardigan considered as “The Holy Rob” with linen costume inside it.¹⁴ The disfigured priest, who also involved in sinful acts would be removed from the sacred duty of the church and spiritual purification for the God.¹⁵ Anyone who touches something crawling is considered unpurified. In the same way, domestic birds, different kind of insects, carcass have been considered extremely hateable for them. Anyone who touches any of the above mentioned will be considered impure whole day.¹⁶ If anyone does not get purified by the system, will not be considered as a regular or routine cleaned person and prohibited to eat anything. Anyhow he can eat holy things if he gets purified with water before the time of uncleanness is over. He should be kind-hearted and God-fearing in people as the certain text describes; As Torah says; due to prosperity you did not oblige cheerful and bliss heartedly to your God, as penalty I will involve you in hunger and thirst, bareness and shortened worldly needs and destroy you.¹⁷

¹⁰ : Leviticus, 21:1-6

¹¹ : Deuteronomy 14:1-2 (King-James-Version)

¹² : Leviticus 19:27-28

¹³ : Romans 8:34

¹⁴ : Exodus 28

¹⁵ : Leviticus 22: 2 - 3

¹⁶ : Leviticus 11:20-25

¹⁷ : Deuteronomy 28:47-48

1.4 Duties of Priest

- He must teach the people¹⁸
- To resolve controversies, he serve as a judge¹⁹
- He must offer sacrifices²⁰
- He must love & conduct congregation²¹ as it supports the leadership²²
- Assess impurity²³
- Burn incense²⁴
- Bless the people²⁵
- Bless God²⁶
- Keep the tabernacle²⁷
- Take care of the alter,²⁸ lamps and showbread²⁹
- To make preparation for the holy things each day journey³⁰
- Continue the sacred fire³¹
- Blow the trumpets³²

1.5 High Priest

Jesus has been described as a high priest not only for the followers of Jesus but also for Jewish community in their religious sacred text.³³ High priest is also called “*the chief priest*”.³⁴ Aaron (Prophet) had served as the high priest,³⁵ and his son Eleazer taken over the place of Aaron after his death.³⁶ The status of high priest continued through the period of Christ³⁷ till the destruction of temple by Romans in 70 A.D.

1.6 Special Duties

¹⁸: Leviticus 10:8-11

¹⁹ Deuteronomy 21:5

²⁰ :Exodus 29:28-42

²¹: Hebrew 10:24-25

²² : Hebrew 13:7,13; 6:10

²³ :Leviticus 13-15

²⁴ : Exodus 30:7-8

²⁵: Numbers 6:22-27

²⁶ : Deuteronomy 10:8

²⁷ : Numbers 3:38, 4:16

²⁸ : Leviticus 6:8-13

²⁹ : Leviticus 24:1-9

³⁰:Numbers 4:5-15

³¹ : Leviticus 6:12-13

³² : Numbers 10:1-10

³³ : 1 Peter 2:5; Revelation 1:6

³⁴ : 2 Chronicles 19:11

³⁵ :Exodus 40:12,13

³⁶ :Numbers 20:26-28

³⁷ :Mathew 26:3

Special duties of a high priest are offering of daily meals,³⁸burning incense daily³⁹. He conducts the special ceremony on the “Day of Atonement”; especially burning incense⁴⁰& offering sacrifices.⁴¹When he is alone, attired only in the priestly linen grab, entered ‘the Holy of Holiness’ showers the blood of immoral actions and flames aroma. He maintains golden candle stand its fire.⁴²In synagogue his duty is to study and teach Torah. He directs the work of priests & Levites⁴³and sanctification of the priests.⁴⁴Before prayer, it is an obligation to bind their left arm and forehead as a preparatory act for worship. He has to dress up in a certain style by putting on “ephod,⁴⁵breastplate,⁴⁶turban,⁴⁷robe⁴⁸and linen tunic.⁴⁹Usually the age of twenty is considered as the age of entering into priesthood.⁵⁰A priest is called “Minister of the Lord”. You will consume the resources of wealth of communities and in their weathers’ you will brag.⁵¹A priest is a guide for all, for the master, he is his slave, towards a merchant as a customer, for debtor relevant as bestowed.⁵²For the compensation for the sins committed by the followers, a priest have to arranges for;⁵³the holy sanctorum, chantry, the sanctuary for the congregation,⁵⁴church table etc.⁵⁵He may present sacrifices to be closer to the Lord as example given of Jesus, “who offer a sacrifice of praise”⁵⁶The Rabbis implement their religious-law “Talmud”. They have the authority to punish, who violates the law and committed sin. In some cases, the punishment was implemented during prayer in synagogue to make it more effective in public.

The distinctive features of a priest made demands from masses to be respectful to him, otherwise they must pay a penalty for this sin as Korah.*⁵⁷A pious and devout should be free of worldly desires as “an abundance of wealth and affluence forgets your heats to remember the Lord and as the result he will be punished by poverty and decrease of such

³⁸ : Leviticus 6:19

³⁹ : Exodus 30:7-8

⁴⁰ Leviticus 16:2; 12-13

⁴¹ : Leviticus 23:6,11,15,20; Hebrew 5:1

⁴² : Leviticus 24:1-4

⁴³ :Number 3:4

⁴⁴ :Exodus 29:1 37

⁴⁵ :Exodus 28:36-14

⁴⁶ : Exodus 28:15-30

⁴⁷ : Exodus 28:36-38

⁴⁸ : Exodus 28:31-35

⁴⁹ : Exodus 28:39

⁵⁰ :Leviticus 21: 17-21; 2 Chronicles 31:17

⁵¹ : Isaiah 61:6

⁵² : Isaiah 24:2; 28:7

⁵³ : Leviticus 16:33

⁵⁴ : Exodus 25–27

⁵⁵ : Exodus 28

⁵⁶ : Hebrews, 13:15

⁵⁷ : * Korah, a Levite, challenged the priesthood so he and his family and group were acutely punished by the God. See detail in book of Numbers, chapter 16

earthly needs and demolish.”⁵⁸

1.7 Rules for his Personal Life

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A priest has to choose a life partner with tough conditions described by the law. He is “*not allowed to marry a women already married, widow, divorced, desert, crude or vulgar.*”⁵⁹A priest is a declared pious man so these conditions are the solid logic for pure and a holy union.⁶⁰A priest must be abide by the laws of Talmud to be entirely pure, as the Lord is Holy and pure and likes holy or pure. For the family of a priest the rules are stricter as compare to anyone. If the daughter of a priest involves in any kind of profane will be burnt.⁶¹The rules for the holiness of a high ranked priest are more tight and rigid. A grand rector is commanded to keep anointed head, sanctified with rob recommended for the high priest. He is forbidden to move out bare-head and rive his garments. He was banned to cry over any kind of loss and even the death of his parents, he can’t wail. To contribute towards the pastoral care, there is no alternative.⁶²He should not come in any funeral or burial ceremony and leave the church and violate the rules of the Lord as the church is holy and keep it holy.⁶³He must enter on the Day of Atonement.⁶⁴He is prohibited to eat less unholy things, but only a short amount to secure his life. The inferior holy includes offerings in the church and taxes (tenth) etc. A priest gets unholy in particular conditions like touching any dead body, sexual act, skin disease etc. So he can’t eat holy things in those conditions until he comes out these impurities.⁶⁵The individual and private existence is less important than duties of the spiritual leadership.⁶⁶

⁵⁸ : Deuteronomy 28:47-48

⁵⁹ : Leviticus 21:7-8-14

⁶⁰ : Leviticus 21:7

⁶¹ : Leviticus 21:9

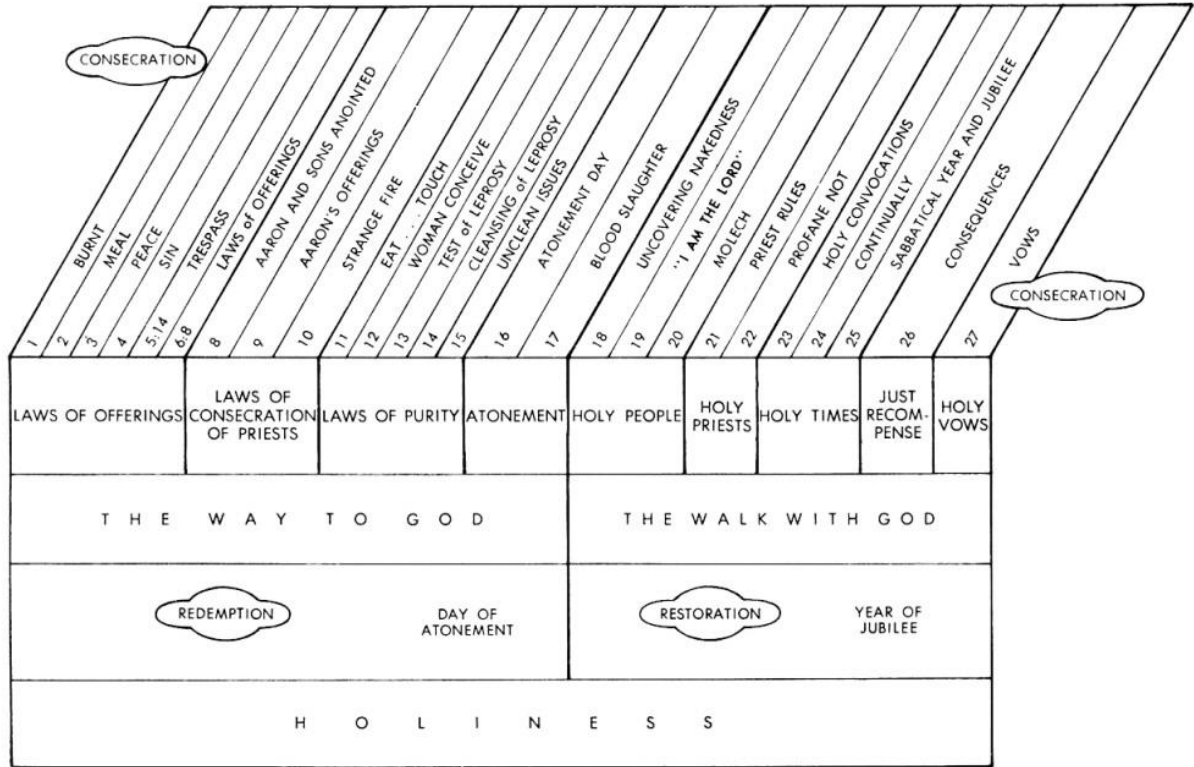
⁶² Leviticus, 21:10-12

⁶³ : Leviticus 21:11-12

⁶⁴ : Leviticus 16-18

⁶⁵ : Leviticus 22:6-16

⁶⁶ : Leviticus 22: 3-5



Figure; Duties of a Priest in the Light of the Book of Leviticus

1.8 Laws to Choose a Priest

- ❖ He must be a Jew by birth. This rule is nonnegotiable.
- ❖ He must be in the ancestry of Aaron.⁶⁷
- ❖ Levites were not allowed to be a priest except the time of King Hezekiah, they were granted approval to serve as the priest.⁶⁸
- ❖ He must be male.⁶⁹
- ❖ He should be wedded appropriately ⁷⁰according to the laws (not to marry with a divorced or widow etc.)⁷¹
- ❖ He must get essential education and rabbinic training at synagogue.
- ❖ He must keeps untrimmed beard & shorten hair.⁷²
- ❖ He must be properly dress up.⁷³
- ❖ His age must be between thirty years to fifty years.⁷⁴

⁶⁷ Leviticus 21:16-24

⁶⁸ : 2 Chronicles. 29:34-36

⁶⁹ :Exodus :28:1

⁷⁰ : Leviticus 21:9,14

⁷¹ :Ezekiel 44:22

⁷² :Ezekiel 44: 20; Leviticus 21:5

⁷³ :Exodus :28:1-4; Ezekiel 44: 17-19

⁷⁴ :Numbers 4:3

- ❖ He shouldn't defile himself by idolatry.⁷⁵
- ❖ A rabbi must know about the sects and groups like conservatives, orthodox, reformed, deconstructionists' and secular Judaism etc.
- ❖ The priest natural with a flaw was Ineligible for allocation in the sanctuary.⁷⁶
- ❖ He is not acknowledged to come into the Holy Place to vary the daily food except the "Sabbath".



Figure; Levels of Priesthood

1.9 Monetary and Financial Support of a Priest

For the financial support of a priest different method has been given in Bible that every tithing⁷⁷ of olive oil, grapes, wine, everything is devoted to Church, God⁷⁸ and rest of all to priest⁷⁹ as Aaron and other prophets and kings⁸⁰ and his family has eaten that.⁸¹ So priest will make atonement and keep them free from all committed sins.⁸² Not only tenth was legal to use

⁷⁵ : Jeremiah 2:26-28

⁷⁶ : Leviticus 22: 3-9

⁷⁷ : Numbers 18:26

⁷⁸ : Numbers 18:12-18; Leviticus 7: 30-34

⁷⁹ :Leviticus 5:13

⁸⁰: Genesis 14:18; Hebrews 7:1

⁸¹ : Leviticus 6:16; Leviticus 24:9; Genesis

⁸² : Leviticus 5:13

for priest but the offerings from fire, gifts were also allowed.⁸³

2: Christian Religious & Spiritual Leaders

The theologian says that God reveals himself to man. We are inclined to think of speech or writing as the obvious ways of communicating and since we have not heard God talk or seen anything in his handwriting. The picture of God sweeping into a room for a conversation in fluent English, or of writing mysteriously appearing on a wall, or a muffled, solemn whisper are unbelievable images. But revelation is better understood as akin to intuition, a phenomenon with which we do have experience. We can frankly admit that we often have acted on the basis of intuition. Revelation may be thought of as a specialized form of intuition: spontaneous insight regarding the basic questions of meaning in life. The individual is not left completely adrift in verifying a revelation. The church passes on a heritage of conscious and unconscious---- The individual has also the certainty of his intuition. The revelation is self-authenticating. He need only respond with faith. Faith is the respond of commitment to an intuition. Faith is belief in something that is beyond the possibility of proof and disproof. It is not belief in something that is known to be false. It is total commitment of the individual's rational and emotive being to what he believes to be a truth.

2.1 Historical Background of the Papacy

In ancient Christianity, there were no emperor but Bishop and the Pope. When the Constantine kingship transferred, Pope became the divine authority of church. Roman Bishop was called "Supreme Pontiff". There were two different popes and churches of East and West.⁸⁴Both the East and West have different culture so they needed merger. In this merger many monks suffered severely.⁸⁵The author of Bible favors "Jesus" as a single great priest rather than, of all Christians as priests⁸⁶& "*Jesus is our Passover lamb*".⁸⁷The Roman church has given detailed guidance of cleansing & refinement for Priest and Priest-hood. May be the defilement caused unexpectedly happening or other such defilement.⁸⁸ The Bible says; "*John who loved us and wiped off our immoral crimes into his blood, and made us ruler and Priests for God,*"⁸⁹

2.2 Ranking for the Priest

According to the church law, 1578' "the priest is chosen by God" or a priest is the mediator of God, chosen by God. There were set levels and ranking for the priest s. The level of holiness goes with the particular ranks;

⁸³ : Numbers 18:9,11; Leviticus 7:8

⁸⁴ : Charles E. Curran, The Encyclopedia of Religion,(USA: Macmillan Publishing Company, New York, 1987)03/350

⁸⁵ :Ibid p:350

⁸⁶ : 1 Peter 2:5; Revelation 1:6

⁸⁷ : 1 Corinthians, 5:7

⁸⁸ : Encyclopedia of Religion and Ethics, p:476

⁸⁹ : Apocalypse 1:6

2.3 Pope

Roman Catholic Pope is the head of all churches in Christianity. All his commandments are being implemented in Christian world. He is successor of saint peter. According to Catholics, roman pope is considered innocent. In practices of religious believe and ethics, he is in an ideal state. He can't commit any kind of mistake. Jorge Mario Bergoglio (1936) is the great Catholics pope now-a-day. All the followers assist him regarding religious affairs. These are;

2.4 Cardinal

He is considered the second highest religious and spiritual leader in Christian world and particularly Roman Catholic class. He selects one hundred and seventy eight cardinals from all over the world in catholic Christians. After the selection of theses cardinals, this committee or board selects the chief this cardinals committee. This selected committee also assists and councils to the great catholic pope. After the death of great pope, this committee selects the great pope of Roman Catholics.

2.5 Arch Bishop

Archbishop is the chief of metropolitan or central station or a unit. A cardinal can also take the charge of this post. In United States of America, there are forty five archbishops.

2.6 Bishop

In the ranking of Roman Catholic Church, this is considered the fourth biggest level. Bishop is the supervisor and a spiritual guide of the priests of an area. A bishop is a theoretical teacher of religious scriptures and a pious priest. In United States of America, there are two hundred and ninety bishops.

2.7 Priest

He is the administrator of a church, who conducts prayers, teaches Bible in profoundly ⁹⁰& teaches the truth,⁹¹weddings ceremonies and a missionary as well. Most of the people keep in contact with him as he is approachable to all. He has a passionate love for Jesus.⁹²They preach Christianity in more effective manner. To be spiritually purified, a person has to do confession in front of priest.⁹³According to Bible, 'Saint Paul' kept on preaching and moralizing as his pastoral service.⁹⁴

2.8 Deacon

Deacons are under training priests and ordered to be respected,⁹⁵mostly stayed at church. They perform the duties of spending alms to needy and poor. Both men women served

⁹⁰ :Nehemiah 8:8; Hebrews 5:11-14

⁹¹ :2 Timothy 2:2' James 3:1

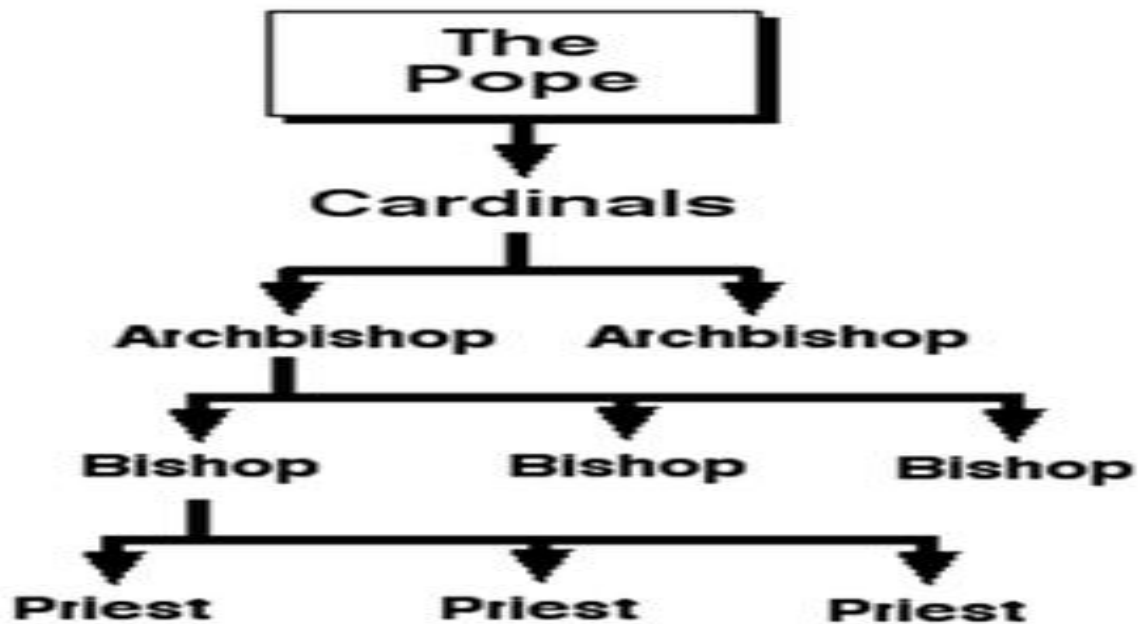
⁹² :John 21:15-17; Philippians 3:8

⁹³ : Mark 1:44

⁹⁴: Romans 15

⁹⁵ :1 Thessalonians 5:12-14; Hebrew 13:7

as Deacon.⁹⁶Deacon can get marry and continuous his religious duties as deacon permanently but can't priest. He can only assist priest in performing religious rituals and ceremonies. He is also considered a religious leader.⁹⁷ |



Finance & Acknowledgment of Gifts for the Priest

The Bible describes that you people love the money; “*Where is your wealth, your heart will be there too.*”⁹⁸ According to the Bible financial aid should be taken as an aid from the God⁹⁹ and it is persuaded to share money.¹⁰⁰ According to Paul, it is the responsibility of the church to provide financial aid to their ministers¹⁰¹ and he persuaded Timothy for this.¹⁰² There is much other reference in this regard.¹⁰³ Further the Bible addressed to instructor of the law & Pharisees that they give a tenth but ignored the law. They should do adept the final commandments without overlooking the previous one.¹⁰⁴ It was the act of Apostil’s and saints that they help had needy even by selling their land and belongings,¹⁰⁵ The acknowledgment and giving out

⁹⁶ :Romans 16:1-2

⁹⁷ : Philippians 1:1; Acts 6:1-6; 1 Timothy 3:8-12

⁹⁸ : Luke 12:34

⁹⁹ : 1 Timothy 4:4

¹⁰⁰ : 1 Timothy 6:18-19

¹⁰¹ : 1 Corinthians 9:14

¹⁰² : Timothy 5:17-18

¹⁰³ : Philip. 2:25-30; 1 Corinthians 9:5; Philip 1:5; 4:15; 2 Thessalonians. 3:6-15; 1 Chronicles 23–24

¹⁰⁴ : Matthew 23:23

¹⁰⁵ : Acts 2:42-45

the gifts & offerings is concerned with Deacon Office.¹⁰⁶

Duties of Priest

There are many debates on the sacraments' of a Pope. Christian community has divided it into seven and some into three major parts; commencement, curative and aiding. There are many verses in favor of these duties. Like court must be attached with temple¹⁰⁷

- He is considered a mediator between the God and humans.
- He conducts and administers religious rituals' and rites
- Oversight the church¹⁰⁸
- Share authority with others¹⁰⁹
- Teach the scripture¹¹⁰
- Resolve doctrinal issues¹¹¹
- Godly example to Church¹¹²
- Pray for the sick¹¹³
- Maintain Church discipline¹¹⁴by the rules of Bible¹¹⁵
- He conducts marriages
- Qualified according to the Bible¹¹⁶
- He establish ministry of the Church¹¹⁷
- He baptize others
- Responsibilities must be full filled according to Bible¹¹⁸
- Put off his rob before going outside¹¹⁹

¹⁰⁶ : Acts 6:1–6; Roman. 12: 8,13; 16:1, 2; 2 Corinthians. 8:19–21; Acts 20:4; 1 Corinthians. 16:1–4

¹⁰⁷ : Revelation 11:2

¹⁰⁸ : Acts 20:28

¹⁰⁹ : 1 Peter 5:1,3

¹¹⁰ : Acts 6:4; 1 Timothy 5:1-19

¹¹¹ : Acts 15:6

¹¹² : 1 Peter 5:1-2

¹¹³ : James 5:14

¹¹⁴ : Matthew 18:15-17

¹¹⁵ : 1 Timothy 5:17-19

¹¹⁶ : 1 Timothy 3:17; 3:8-12 Titus 1:6-9

¹¹⁷ : Acts 11:30; 14:23; 6:1 Titus 1:5; Phil 1:1

¹¹⁸ : Acts 15:2-23; 20:17-28; 1 Timothy 5:17-19; James 5:14; 1 Peter 5:1-5

¹¹⁹ : Ezekiel 42:14- 20; 46:21



Figure; Duties of Pastor

Conclusion;

A spiritual leader is the mediator of God, chosen by God. Jewish spiritual leaders are known as; Hereditary privileged priest class--Kohen and Levi. Present day: Religious functionaries like Rabbis, Cantors, Scribes, Mohels. While Christian Clergy are known as Priests, bishops, ministers, monks, and nuns. A spiritual leader or Priests are usually skilled in conducting religious rites and worship ceremonies. Although chieftains, monarchs, and household leaders have occasionally served as priests, the priesthood is typically holding a specialized position. Not only of the most significant responsibility of the priesthood is frequently sacrifice and dress code but also there is group of religious duties, has to full fill at same time.

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