

Introduction: What Defines a Healthy Church?

In a world filled with countless expressions of Christian faith, from megachurches to small house fellowships, the question of what constitutes a genuinely healthy church has never been more urgent. Many congregations boast impressive numbers, vibrant music, and state-of-the-art facilities, yet lack the spiritual vitality that Scripture commands. Others remain small and struggling, but overflow with authentic love and sound doctrine. The **9 marks of a healthy church**, as articulated by pastor and theologian Mark Dever, provide a biblical framework for evaluating congregational health. These marks are not a checklist for perfection, but rather a set of diagnostic tools rooted in Scripture. They help pastors, elders, and church members assess whether their local assembly faithfully reflects the priorities of the New Testament. Understanding these marks is essential for anyone who desires to see the body of Christ flourish in holiness, unity, and mission. In this article, we will explore each of these nine characteristics in depth, explaining their biblical foundation and practical implications.

1. Expository Preaching: Feeding the Flock with God’s Word

The first and foundational mark of a healthy church is expository preaching. This means that the sermon’s main point is derived from the biblical text itself, rather than the preacher’s own ideas or topical interests. The pastor’s role is to explain and apply what God has already said in Scripture, letting the text drive the message. Expository preaching demonstrates that the church submits to the authority of the Bible. It protects against the tendency to preach only popular topics or to twist Scripture to fit cultural trends. A healthy church prioritizes systematic, verse-by-verse teaching through books of the Bible, allowing the full counsel of God to shape the congregation’s faith and practice.

Why Expository Preaching Matters

When a preacher exposit a passage, the congregation learns how to read Scripture for themselves. They see the context, the original meaning, and how it points to Christ. This builds a biblically literate church that knows what it believes and why. Without expository preaching, church members are left vulnerable to error and shallow spirituality. The **9 marks of a healthy church** begin here because the Word of God is the means by which God grows His people. Expository preaching ensures that the church’s diet is the pure milk of the Word (1 Peter 2:2).

2. Biblical Theology: Understanding the Whole Story of Scripture

A healthy church does not approach the Bible as a collection of isolated verses or moral lessons. Instead, it embraces biblical theology, which traces the grand narrative of redemption from Genesis to Revelation. This mark emphasizes that every part of Scripture ultimately points to Jesus Christ and His work. Preaching and teaching should consistently show how the Old Testament prepares for the gospel, how the Gospels present the life of Christ, and how the Epistles apply the implications of the gospel to the church.

Connecting the Dots

Biblical theology helps church members understand that they are part of a larger story. It prevents the church from falling into moralism (turning the Bible into a rulebook) or license (ignoring God’s commands). When a congregation grasps the storyline of Scripture, they worship God more deeply and live with greater purpose. This mark also protects against heretical teachings that take verses out of context. A healthy church regularly teaches how the Old Testament anticipates Christ and how the New Testament fulfills those promises.

3. The Gospel-Centered Life

The third mark is a thoroughgoing gospel-centeredness. This means that the good news of Jesus Christ—His life, death, resurrection, and ascension—is not only the entrance into the Christian life but also the power for daily growth and transformation. A healthy church does not preach the gospel only to non-believers and then move on to “deeper” topics. Rather, every sermon, every ministry, and every relationship is infused with the gospel. The church’s preaching, counseling, and discipleship all remind believers that they are saved by grace alone through faith alone in Christ alone.

Gospel Application in Every Area

In a gospel-centered church, members learn to apply the gospel to their marriages, parenting, work, and struggles with sin. They are not left with mere imperatives (“do this”) but are given the indicative (“Christ has done this”). This mark ensures that the church remains dependent on God’s grace rather than human effort. It guards against legalism on one side and license on the other. A healthy church regularly celebrates the Lord’s Supper, baptism, and the proclamation of the cross as central acts of worship.

4. A Biblical Understanding of Conversion

Not everyone who calls themselves a Christian has been truly converted. A healthy church takes conversion seriously, teaching that it involves a supernatural work of the Holy Spirit. Repentance from sin and faith in Jesus Christ are not optional decisions but essential marks of regeneration. The church does not assume that everyone who walks through its doors is saved. Instead, it carefully examines the fruit of genuine conversion in the lives of its members.

Evangelism That Precedes Conversion

This mark also helps the church avoid a shallow evangelism that counts decisions rather than disciples. A biblical understanding of conversion means that the church calls people to count the cost, repent, and trust Christ with their whole lives. It rejects the idea that one can simply pray a prayer and continue living in rebellion. Healthy churches teach that conversion is a radical change of heart and life, evidenced by ongoing growth in holiness.

5. A Biblical Understanding of Evangelism

The fifth mark focuses on how the church shares the gospel. Evangelism is not merely a program or a

technique but a lifestyle rooted in the message of Christ. A healthy church understands that evangelism is the responsibility of every believer, not just the pastor or a few gifted members. It equips its people to share their faith naturally and winsomely, trusting God to bring the increase.

Content and Method in Evangelism

Biblical evangelism emphasizes the content of the gospel: God’s holiness, human sin, Christ’s atoning sacrifice, and the call to repentance and faith. It avoids manipulative methods or pressure tactics. The church also recognizes that evangelism can be done through various means, including personal conversations, community outreach, and public proclamation. A healthy church encourages its members to pray for openings, speak boldly, and love their neighbors. It also understands that evangelism is a process, not just a single event.

6. A Biblical Understanding of Church Membership

In many modern churches, membership is treated as a formality or a way to gain voting rights. But the sixth mark sees membership as a serious commitment to a local body of believers. A healthy church has a clear definition of membership based on Scripture. Members are those who have made a credible profession of faith, have been baptized, and have committed to the discipleship, accountability, and service of that particular congregation.

Commitment and Accountability

Biblical membership involves mutual care, accountability, and participation in the ordinances. It means that members know one another, pray for one another, and hold one another accountable in love. This mark prevents the church from being a mere audience or a collection of individuals. It fosters deep relationships and ensures that the church can exercise discipline and care effectively. A healthy church regularly teaches the privileges and responsibilities of membership.

7. Biblical Church Discipline

One of the most misunderstood marks is church discipline. Many see it as harsh or outdated, but in a healthy church, discipline is a loving act of restoration. It is based on Jesus’ instructions in Matthew 18:15-20 and the apostle Paul’s teaching in 1 Corinthians 5. The purpose of church discipline is to bring a sinning brother or sister to repentance, to protect the purity of the church, and to maintain a clear witness to the world.

Restoration, Not Punishment

Biblical discipline follows a process: private confrontation, then involving witnesses, and finally public removal from fellowship if repentance does not occur. This mark requires that the church be intentional about confronting sin in a spirit of gentleness. A healthy church does not sweep sin under the rug, nor does it use discipline as a weapon. It seeks to restore the erring member while warning others of the dangers of persistent sin. Discipline is a mark of love and holiness.

8. Biblical Discipleship and Growth

The eighth mark emphasizes that spiritual growth is not automatic. A healthy church intentionally makes disciples who grow in their knowledge of God, obedience to Christ, and love for others. This goes beyond information transfer; it involves life-on-life mentoring, small groups, and opportunities for service. The church’s goal is not merely to attract attenders but to produce mature disciples who can disciple others.

Means of Growth

Disciple-making uses the ordinary means of grace: the Word, prayer, fellowship, and the Lord’s Supper. A healthy church provides various contexts for growth, from Sunday school to home groups to one-on-one mentoring. It encourages members to use their spiritual gifts and to serve both inside and outside the church. This mark also means that the church measures success not by numbers but by the depth of Christlikeness in its members.

9. Biblical Church Leadership

The final mark concerns the qualifications and role of pastors and elders. A healthy church is led by a plurality of qualified men who meet the biblical criteria listed in 1 Timothy 3 and Titus 1. These leaders are not CEOs or celebrities; they are shepherds who lead by example, teach sound doctrine, and care for the flock. The church recognizes that Christ is the Head, and that elders are under-shepherds accountable to Him.

Servant Leadership and Accountability

Biblical leadership involves both authority and humility. Elders are called to rule well, but they must do so with gentleness and love. The church also has deacons who serve practical needs, freeing the elders to focus on prayer and the ministry of the Word. Healthy churches ensure that their leaders are examined for character and doctrine before they are appointed. They also have structures of accountability to prevent abuse of power. This mark ensures that the church is guided by godly men who model the gospel in their lives.

Conclusion: The Marks as a Path to Health

The **9 marks of a healthy church** are not a rigid formula but a biblical framework that points congregations toward faithfulness. They work together as an integrated whole: expository preaching feeds the church, biblical theology gives it a worldview, the gospel centers it, conversion and evangelism give it urgency, membership and discipline create structure, discipleship fosters growth, and leadership provides direction. No church is perfect, but every church can strive to align itself more closely with these marks. As a church grows in these areas, it glorifies God, edifies believers, and becomes a compelling witness to the world. Whether you are a pastor, an elder, or a layperson, considering these nine marks can help you assess where your church is healthy and where it may need to grow. Ultimately, the goal is not to simply check boxes but to see the body of Christ become more like her Head, the Lord Jesus Christ.