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**Doctrine of Salvation**

I. Introduction: Everything that God requires, He supplied in Jesus Christ

A. 8 essential doctrines: regeneration, sanctification, reconciliation, propitiation, redemption, justification, imputation, adoption

B. Command and need for study: Acts 17:11-12, I Cor 12:1, I Tim 4:15, II Tim 2:15, I Pet 3:15

C. Forgiveness, remission, pardon: often used to define salvation, but salvation goes much deeper than these

II. Regeneration: used 2 times in the Bible (Matt 19:28, Titus 3:5)

A. Def: To be given or imparted life, to the Christian it refers to the new life and nature given at salvation. Re= to do again

1. Matt 19:28- new earth and kingdom

2. Titus 3:5- new birth and nature

B. The need for regeneration

1. All dead by sin nature: Rom 5:12, 21, I Cor 5:21-22, II Cor 5:14-15

2. Walking/living in death: Eph 2:1-6

3. Sin nature: Gen 8: 21, Jer 13:23, 17:9, Matt 13:36-43, Lk 11:13, Jn 3:36, Eph 2:12, 4:18, Rev 20:15

4. Conversation with Nicodemus: Jn 3

C. Method of regeneration: Hears gospel, repents and, by faith, accepts Christ as his Savior: Jn 1:12-13, Titus 3:5-7, Eph 1:13, I Pet 1:23

1. A literal birth into God's family, becoming a child of God: Jn 3:6, Rom 8:1, 14-16, I Pet 1:3, I Jn 3:1-2

Note: Rom 8:7-8 It is impossible for the flesh to be put under the law, but it is dead in the spirit 9-10

2. Enables the believer to call upon God as his Father and upon Jesus Christ as his Brother: Rom 8:14-17, Gal 4:6-7, Heb 2:10-11

3. Makes the believer a new creature, giving him a new nature in addition to the evil one he was born with: Rom 6:8, 8:9, I Cor 1:30, II Cor 5:17, Gal 2:20, 6:15, Eph 2:10, 4:24, Col 2:13, II Pet 1:4

Note: Rom 6-Ideal living, 7-Practical struggle, 8-Hope

II Cor 7:1, Gal 5:16-26 **Flesh vs. Spirit** Col 3:9-10, Rom 13:14

4. Permanence of regeneration: “An egg can’t be unscrambled”  
Jn 3:15-16, 5:24, 6:40, 48, 10: 28-30, Rom 6:22, I Jn 2:25, 5:11-13

### III. Adoption

A. Def: God placing the believer into His family, giving him access to all the privileges that go with it.

1. Not to be confused with cultural adoption

a. Cultural: taken from one family, placed into another

b. Scriptural: not relationship but position, believer is born again into His family Rom 8:16

B. Position of Sonship: Rom 8:15, Gal 4:4-6

1. As an adult son, receiving the position of Christ

2. Sons of God at salvation, not just child

Note: Gal 4:4-5, a man: to redeem men, God: so He paid an infinite price

3. “Abba Father”: not the statement of a servant

C. Privileges of adoption

1. A Father that loves us: Jn 3:16, I Jn 4:9-10

2. A Father that cares for us: Ps 55:22, I Pet 5:7

a. Our cares

b. His care for us

3. A Father that protects us: Rom 8:31

4. A Father that corrects us: Prov 3:11-12, Heb 12:5-11
  - a. Distress by others, allowed by God to guide away from sin and into purity
  - b. Not all distress is due to sin
  - c. Chastening: child training, not “whipping” but instruction, discipline, training
  - d. Remain submissive through chastening
  - e. God loves us too much to let us develop naturally, so He leads us to holiness
  - f. A sign of sonship
5. A Father that promises never to leave us: Ps 118:6, Heb 13:5-6
6. Become fellowcitizens with the saints and of the household of God, first class citizen
7. Heir of God and joint-heir with Christ: Rom 8:17
  - a. Suffering with Him now
  - b. Fully partaking in His glory in Heaven
8. Indwelt by His Holy Spirit: Rom 8:11, 16
  - a. Bringing Holy Spirit attributes
  - b. Guarantees power over death: I Cor 15:51-52, Phil 13:21, I Thess 4:13-18
9. Predestined to be conformed to the image of Christ; one day fully revealed: Rom 8:29, Eph 1:5

D. Final adoption: Rom 8:23, I Jn 3:1-3

1. Being in this world, we are not exempt from the distress of this world; we have the Holy Spirit now as a promise of the fullness to come II Cor 5:1-4,5
2. The redemption of our body is the final adoption: I Cor 15:46, II Cor 4:14

#### IV. Justification: Rom 8:33

A. Def: To be pronounced righteous. The judicious act where God declares the believer righteous in Jesus Christ. Not only the taking away of guilt but also the imputation of Christ's righteousness in its place. Done in response to faith in the finished work of the cross. Justification is an act of God not the believer.

#### B. Two aspects of justification

1. Forgiveness, remission and taking away of sins: Rom 3:22-26, 10:3-4, II Cor 5:21, Col 1:22-23
2. Imparted and imputed righteousness

Note: God is just, sin must be punished. We are spared due to the removal of our sin and guilt at the moment of salvation.

a. Righteousness is given to us in our new nature, making us just in God's eyes in judgment

b. Righteousness is imparted to us, making us capable of performing righteous acts: II Pet 1:4

- 1) Righteous nature carries new associations
- 2) Righteous nature carries new desires
- 3) Righteous nature carries new actions: Col 1:23

#### C. Method of justification

1. Obtained only by faith in the finished work of the cross, not by works of the law: Acts 13:38-39, Rom 1:16-17, 3:21-30, 4:5, 5:1-9, 10:4, I Cor 6:11, Gal 2:16, 3:8, 22, 24

**“Believe in order to be saved, not behave in order to be saved”**

2. Available to all: Mark 16:15, Rom 3:22-23

Note: I Kings 8:31-32, the law condemned the wicked; grace pardons

#### D. Blessings of justification: Rom 5:1-9

vs. 1: Peace with God: Ps 85:10, Is 32:17, 48:22

vs. 2: Access to God

vs. 2: Hope of the glory of God: Prov 13:12

vs. 3-4: Christian character: trials work for the believer, not against

vs. 5: Love working in and through us

E. Extent of justification: Acts 10:43, I Cor 1:30, II Cor 5:21, Col 2:12-13

1. Creating a state or condition of sinlessness: Rom 5:12-20

a. “much more” repeated 5 times

b. We have gained “much more” in Christ than we lost in Adam

2. Justification is not forgiveness of sins committed. Justification is a state of sinlessness.

3. Adam brings condemnation because of the presence of sin; Christ brings justification because there is no presence of sin: Rom 5:18

4. Justification enables the believer to live just or sinless; opposite of Rom 6:23, 6:20-23

5. Justification does not stop at forgiveness of sins or at the remission of sins, but also extends to the imputation of Christ’s righteousness

Note: Our “old man” is dead to sin, death has no more dominion over us as “new creatures.” We don’t have to let sin reign in our minds and bodies; we are not in bondage to sin. We are justified and can live just: Rom 6:1-10

6. Justification gives a new relationship to sin. We are baptized into Christ, into His death; therefore, dead to sin: Rom 6:1-10, Col 3:3, I Pet 2:24

F. Permanence of justification

1. Reason: the saint is in an eternal Savior: Rev 22:13

2. Purchased with an eternal redemption: Heb 9:12

3. In an eternal salvation: Heb 5:9

4. Part of eternal life: Jn 10:28

V. Imputation

A. Def: To put something on a persons account or charge; to reckon or attribute

something to an individual.

B. From Adam to the whole human race: Rom 5:12-21

1. Adam's sin cast the whole human race into sin: I Cor 5:22
2. Two federal heads: all in Adam die, all in Christ made alive
3. Since all are condemned by one man, all can be saved by one man

C. The sins of the world to Jesus Christ: I Pet 2:24

1. Christ came to remove sin: Jn 1:29, Gal 1:4, I Tim 1:15, Heb 1:3, 9:28, 10:4-14, I Jn 2:2
2. Our sins were placed on Christ
3. Christ is the Lamb of God, no lamb or sacrifice could ever remove sins as Christ did
4. Voluntary: Jn 3:16, 10:18, Rom 5:8, II Cor 5: 19-21
5. Those that refuse to accept His payment are condemned: Jn 3: 18, 36, II Thess 1:5-12

D. Righteousness of God to the believer: I Pet 2:24

1. Our sins were just as much imputed to Christ as His righteousness is imputed to the believer
2. Imputation of righteousness covered/explained in notes under justification

## VI. Sanctification

A. Def: To be set apart from sin unto holiness; to be set apart unto God for His use. It is the act of God where He consecrates the believer

1. Positional: the initial act
2. Progressive: the believer's present life
3. Final: completion of its work

B. Positional sanctification

1. Instantaneous at salvation
2. God sets the believer's soul apart from sin and imparts Christ's righteousness and holiness to it
3. It is impossible for the natural man being unholy to please God:  
Rom 8:8, Eph 2:1-4, I Cor 1:2, 30, 6:11
4. When God looks at the position of the believer's soul, He sees it in righteousness and holiness: Rom 15:16, God sees His Son's righteousness
5. The soul's position and washing can never change: Gal 2:20, Eph 1:3-4, Heb 2:11, 10:10, 14, 13:12, 21, I Pet 1:2
6. The believer can have surety of his soul's purity: Rom 6:11-23, Col 2:10-17, 3:1-4

### C. Progressive sanctification

1. A Christian's present life should become more holy and separated from sin, because our soul has been sanctified: Rom 12:1-4, II Cor 7:1
2. Christ's life is a picture of a separated life
3. Living as the world makes you a conformer, living separated in the world through the Holy Spirit's power we become a transformer
4. God expects and wants the believer's actions to reflect the soul's sanctification: Gal 5:22-25, I Thess 2:11-12, I Pet 15-16

Note: The contrast between works and fruit is important. Works are the result of effort, toil and striving. Fruit is the result of the Holy Spirit's mere presence and the new nature: I Cor 6:19-20, II Cor 6: 14-17, Eph 6:6, Col 2:6, I Thess 4:1-7

5. Before a person is saved it is impossible to do good. The Holy Spirit empowers and enables to do good works.
6. The church should also be set apart from the world and doctrinally sanctified. "contact without contamination": Dan 6:4, Phill 2:15, Col 3:5-15, I Thess 5:5,22-23, II Thess 2:13, I Tim 6: 11-12, Heb 12:1-4, I Pet 2:11-12, 24
7. How to resist temptation and live above sin: Heb 2:17-18, succour: to bring help when it is needed

a. As High Priest, Jesus Christ gives us grace to avoid sin; when we sin, He is our advocate for mercy and forgiveness. This is the work, also, that ensures eternal security

b. God allows us to be tempted

1) To try our faith: I Pet 1:7

2) To keep us humble for our benefit: I Pet 5:6

3) To show us the victory that is in Christ: I Cor 15:57

4) To allow maturing: James 1:2-3 “protected not always sheltered”

5) To associate with Christ: I Pet 1:7

Note: Rewarded now with growth and Christian character; then with a crown

c. Guidelines regarding temptation

1) Avoid: Matt 26:41

2) Avoid situations that lead to temptation: Rom 16:19, I Thess 5: 22

3) The believer is to be transformed to Godly thinking: Rom 12:1-4

d. Defend against temptation

1) Resist with Scripture: Ps 119:11, Matt 4:1-11, James 4:7

2) Yield yourself to God and reckon yourself dead to sin: Rom 6:2-11, Gal 2:19, I Pet 2:24

3) Earnestly watch for a way of escape: I Cor 10:13, and take it immediately when it is presented

Note: When you sin, it means you didn't take the way of escape

Q: Is what you are about to do able to bless or please God:



Rom 14:23

Q. Would you want God to find you doing it when the Lord returns: I Thess 5:1-3

Q. Could you do it in Christ's name, thankfully: Col 3:17

8. The means of progressive sanctification: Jn 17:17

a. Through the Scripture: Jn 17:17, II Tim 3:16-17

b. Commit yourself to abstain: I Thess 5:23

#### D. Final sanctification

1. The soul, body and spirit fully and finally sanctified: Eph 4:30, I Thess 4:17

2. Happens at Christ's return: I Cor 15: 35-38, Phill 3:21, Col 3:4, I Jn 3:2

Note: Salvation past, present and future:

Past: Saved from guilt and penalty of sin: Rom 6:14, Eph 2:5-8, II Tim 1:9, Titus 3:5

Present: Saved daily from power of sin: Rom 6:14, Phill 2:12-13, II Thess 2:13, I Tim 4:16, II Tim 3:14

Future: Saved at the second coming of Christ: I Pet 1:5

### VII. Reconciliation

A. Def: To restore to a right relationship; To be brought from enmity to friendship. To bring peace where there was once hatred and strife. God is not reconciled to man, but man to God.

#### B. The need for reconciliation

1. Adam separated from God by sin: Gen 3:23-24, Rom 8:7, 19-22

2. God's just nature does not allow for sin's presence

#### C. How reconciliation is obtained: Gal 3:20, Job 9:32-33

1. Only Jesus/Christ can represent God and man: I Tim 2:5, 3:16, Heb 7:25

2. It took the obedient life, the sacrificial death, shed blood and bodily resurrection of Christ: Is 52:7-10, Nah 1:15, Rom 5:10, 10:15, Col 1:20-22

3. Subjugation: reconciliation by subjugation: Eph 2:11-22, Phil 2:11

4. Christ reconciled Jews and Gentiles through the church: Ezek 44:23, Matt 16:18, 22:16, Jn 4:22, 16:33, Acts ch 10, 11, 15, 10:36, 17:16-23, 21:28-31, Rom 3:22-23, 5:1, 10:15, Eph 2:11-22, 14

5. Christ is the believer's advocate: Lk 22:31-32, Rom 8:26-27, 33-34, II Cor 5:18-21, I Jn 2:1

6. Reconciliation is based on imputation: Phil 18

7. We are ambassadors for reconciliation: Mark 16:15, II Cor 5:20

## VII. Propitiation

A. Def: To appease or satisfy someone; to make amends for a wrong that has been committed. It speaks to how God is completely satisfied with Christ's atonement: Rom 3:25, I Jn 2:2, 4:10

1. Wrath is averted by propitiation

2. Mercy can be shown on the basis of a sufficient sacrifice

3. Old Testament propitiation was the mercy seat

4. Propitiation is a manifestation of God's love

B. The scope of propitiation: Jn 1:29, Rom 3:20, Gal 3:24

1. God can justify the believer without compromising His justness

2. Christ's sacrifice was entirely satisfactory: Heb 10:5-8

3. Christ's substitutional sacrifice was sufficient: Jn 1:29

4. The law could never satisfy: Matt 7:13-14, Heb 9:12, 10:12

5. Payment is paid; individuals must choose to accept: Jn 1:12-13

6. Sufficient to avoid shame: Gal 3:13

## VIII. Redemption

A. Def: To purchase or buy back something that originally belonged to the

purchaser. Concerning salvation it refers to the death of Jesus Christ where He buys back the sinner, His blood being the payment. Redemption is the foundation for salvation. Before God could give eternal salvation to anyone, He had to pay the ransom required to release the sinner from his sins. God could not decree salvation; He had to pay for it.

#### B. The need for redemption

1. Adam disobeyed God, I Tim 2:14, therefore, mankind is hopelessly bound to sin, Jn 8:44. Unless he is redeemed by someone who isn't bound to it, he is without hope: Matt 20:28, Gal 3:10-13, Titus 2:14, 3:3, I Pet 2:24

2. The law shows man's inability to earn salvation; Christ's substitutionary death was infinite in value: Lev 17:11, Acts 4:12, Rom 5:8-10

a. Christ was sinless: Matt 1:23, Lk 1:35, I Pet 1:18-19

b. His blood was His Father's: Acts 20:28, I Tim 3:16

#### C. The application of the blood

1. Christ's blood was physical and spiritual; belief in Christ and being washed in His blood are inseparable: Rev 1:5

2. Christ cleanses a believer's soul: Rom 3:24, Heb 9:12, I Jn 1:7, Rev 1:5

3. Infinite blood gives eternal redemption: Heb 10:12, I Pet 1:18

4. Christ's blood

a. Purchased the church: Acts 20:28

b. Brought justification: Rom 5:9

c. Brought reconciliation: Col 1:20

d. Brought propitiation: Rom 3:24

e. Brought sanctification: Heb 13:12

f. Brought redemption: Rom 3:25

g. Washes the believer: I Jn 1:7, Rev 1:5

h. Makes the believer right: Eph 2:13

i. Gives the believer peace: Col 1:20

5. Two ordinances show His sacrifice

a. Baptism: Rom 6:3-8

b. Lord's supper: Matt 26:26-30, Bread: body, Fruit: shed blood

D. The believer's responsibility: bought by God

1. The believer is a steward of what he has, but he belongs to God:  
I Cor 3:11-15, 6: 19-20

2. The believer should value and consider the price paid: I Pet 1:19

### DOCTRINE OF SALVATION SUMMARY

I. Regeneration: A changed nature. The believer is no longer a child of wrath, but is literally born into God's family and given Christ's nature.

II. Adoption: A changed position. The believer is no longer a child of the devil, but is given the position of an adult son in God's family.

III. Justification: A changed standing. The believer is no longer a sinner in God's sight, because He imputes to his account the righteousness of Christ.

IV. Imputation: God puts the sins of the world on the account of Jesus Christ, and puts Christ's righteousness on the account of the believing sinner.

V. Sanctification: A changed character. The believer is no longer defiled and unclean, but is now separated and holy unto God in Christ Jesus.

VI. Reconciliation: A changed relationship. The believer is no longer God's enemy, but now has peace with Him and is His friend.

VII. Propitiation: All the wrath of God that was once upon the believer has been appeased or satisfied by the substitutionary death of Christ.

VIII. Redemption: The death and shed blood of Jesus Christ has bought the believer back from sin.