

HOME BIBLE STUDY SERIES

Significant Biblical Terms

Atonement
Justification
Redemption
Regeneration
Salvation
Sanctification

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*Lesson One****"Atonement"***

The Purpose of preaching is to fully disclose God's love to man! It is not to present His love as some warped sentimentality concept; but rather, to help man understand it so that he can love Him in return. Thus, the challenge of preaching is to communicate the correct ideas! Some words do not communicate well to us and it is important to use other words to help. Some times it is necessary to use several words (synonyms) to convey the idea fully. God has done this! One of the purposes of these six lessons is to help show how effectively God is able to communicate with man using several words but all having reference to the same thing. Each word will have its own peculiar emphasis. By doing this, God is making sure that man can have a complete understanding of the message He is trying to communicate

The Importance of Atonement

Atonement is at the center of New Testament teaching. The birth, life, and teachings of Jesus are very important; but, it is the death of Jesus that has such great significance to man! It is **in** the death of Jesus that man can find his atonement with God. Someone has described it as the "Holy of Holies" of Christianity! From this term we can see the great thoughts and concerns of God. And by it the Spirit of God has revealed the deep things of God to man!

The Meaning of Atonement

Atonement is mostly an Old Testament word. The expression, "**Day of Atonement**" is a well-known phrase from the Old Testament. However, the word only occurs one time in the New Testament in the old King James Version.

Rom. 5:11 _____

Some versions use the word "**Reconciliation**."

It is important to make the distinction that we do not receive the atonement but we receive the benefits of the atonement! Look carefully at the concept of atonement:

1. It is the idea of a substitute for another.
2. It is the innocent paying the penalty for the guilty.
3. It is like the animal sacrifices under the Old Testament—the innocent animal is a substitute for sinful man.

- 4. So, Christ became a substitute for sinful man in His death on the cross.
- 5. A sacrifice has been made that is sufficient to atone for man's sins.

Rom. 5:6-11 _____

Propitiation

The idea of this word is—the turning away of wrath by an offering. Man's rebellion, disobedience, or the breaking of God's Law incurs both the guilt in man's heart, but the wrath of God against the sin and sinner.

Rom. 1:18 _____

The guilt is removed and the wrath taken away by the sacrifice of Christ.

Rom. 3:25 _____

1 John 2:2 _____

1 John 4:10 _____

Jesus is mankind's means of averting the wrath of God for his sins.

Reconciliation

This word infers that there is an estrangement between two parties (God and man). Something has happened that brought about that estrangement (sin and its guilt). But when there is a removal of the problem, there is also a removal of the barrier between the two (forgiveness). Thus, the two are back together again—in fellowship with one another.

Matt. 5:24 _____

Two people are estranged. The barrier needs to be removed so the two can be reconciled back together. Without the removal of the barrier, there can be no reconciliation.

1 Cor. 7:11 _____

Two people decide they can no longer live together as husband and wife—they are estranged from one another. God calls upon them to remove the barrier and

be reconciled to one another. He wants them to come back together again as husband and wife.

Spiritually, the concept is the same! The God-man relationship has been broken by man's rebellion (sin). The barrier needs to be removed so that they can be in fellowship again. Both have a part to play in this process of reconciliation. Man cannot remove the barrier by himself. God had to provide a just means of removing the barrier through Jesus' death on the cross as our substitute. He is the **means** of our atonement, the propitiation for man's sin. Thus, God has made it possible for man to be reconciled to God. But man still must want to be reconciled to God. He has a part to play in this reconciliation.

2 Cor. 5:19-20 _____

Rom. 5:10 _____

Col. 1:20-22 _____

Jesus is the great reconciler, the great peacemaker between God and man!
He is the means by which the wrath of God can be turned from man. He is man's substitute in the face of God's wrath.

Isa. 53:5 _____

Man's Part in Reconciliation

God had to do his part so that man would be able to do his part. The following briefly emphasizes man's part.

1. He must be willing to hear the message of reconciliation.

2 Cor. 5:19-20 _____

This message is to be preached to all mankind (Mk. 16:15-16). But man must be willing to hear the message for it to avail (Acts 2:41).

2. He must believe the message to be true. He must believe that God wants man to be reconciled to Himself. He must believe that Jesus' death made that reconciliation possible. He must believe that he has a part to play in that reconciliation. There is a strong emphasis upon belief in the Scriptures.

3. He must make the changes necessary for reconciliation. We have gone against God and His Law. We are the offenders, the sinners! We are the "ungodly", "sinners," or "enemies" because of our actions. God does not need to be reconciled, man does! Man, therefore, is faced with a great decision:

1. Do I want to be reconciled to my Maker?
2. Am I willing to accept God's love and mercy?
3. Am I willing to accept God's sacrifice of Jesus in my stead?
4. Do I really want to escape the penalty of my sins?
5. Am I willing to put aside my enmity towards God?

If our answer is "yes!", then man is called upon to make the decision to **"turn"** to God in repentance (dying to the way of sin and rebellion) and to be immersed (baptized) in water so that God will wash away my sins.

Acts 2:36-41 _____

Concluding Thoughts

God's love is calling for a response on man's part. He has done His part to make reconciliation possible. It is now up to man!

2 Cor. 5:18-20 _____

Questions for Discussion

True or False

- _____ 1. The purpose of preaching is to reconcile God to man.
- _____ 2. Communication often requires using more than one synonym to convey a significant idea to others.
- _____ 3. "Atonement" occurs several times in the Bible, but only one time in the New Testament (King James Version).
- _____ 4. Atonement, propitiation, or reconciliation all mean the same thing.
- _____ 5. The "Day of Atonement" helps to illustrate the true concept of atonement for man.
- _____ 6. There has to be estrangement before there can be reconciliation.
- _____ 7. Reconciliation only occurs when the barriers are removed.
- _____ 8. Both God and man play a part in reconciliation.
- _____ 9. Man's part is something that he must "do!"
- _____ 10. Man's part is hearing, believing, turning, & obeying.

Lesson Two

"Justification"

There is a well-known statement in Scripture that says that *"God justifies the ungodly!"* This expression is saying that God is willing to accept people who have been wicked and vile. It says that He is willing to pardon them of their sin and make them acceptable in His sight. The Scriptures say that Jesus came to *"call sinners to repentance!"* Or, He came to *"seek and save that which was lost!"* What does this mean? What is involved in this process of God justifying the ungodly? In this lesson we will be looking at two terms: **Justification** and **Righteous-ness** and related terms.

What is Justification?

To be just is to be fair in our dealings with others. It is to expect that a merchant will have just (right or fair) weights, measurements, prices, etc. It is to treat people correctly according to what is right.

This term has a legal sense connected with it. It is to be tried before a court of Law and pronounced either "guilty" or "innocent." If a person is "guilty," he is a Law-breaker (a sinner) and must pay the penalty of Law-breaking. When this is done, justice has been carried out. But, if the person is "innocent," he is pronounced "not-guilty," or "just" or "right" in regards to what he was accused of.

As you can see there are several terms that are inter-related:

1. **Just**—"Things that are done right," "A state of being right," or "Right conduct." When used in reference to God, it is saying that God is in perfect agreement between His nature and His acts. Thus, God becomes the standard for all men's actions.
2. **Justification**—"The act of pronouncing righteous," or "The acquittal of that which a person was accused."
3. **Justice**. "The execution of sentence for the guilty," or "Justice is done when the guilty are punished for their wrong."
4. **Righteousness**. "Right-wise-ness" was the old spelling in English. "The quality of being right." Whatever is right and just in itself. That which conforms to the revealed Will of God. Whatever God has given to be obeyed by man is just or righteous. Man's conformity to these things makes him right or just.

Spiritual Implications

Man is under the Law of God, to do it and to keep it. If he keeps it, he is a just person.

Rom. 2:13 _____

If he breaks it, he is an unjust person, unrighteous or ungodly. There will be a Day of Judgment where all men will stand before the great Judge of the world.

2 Cor. 5:10 _____

Rev. 20:11-15 _____

It is at this time that "full" justice will be done. Punishment will be exacted according to one's works. The standard of Judgment will be the Law of God. Law-breakers will be punished as the Law states—unless they have been forgiven!

There is a terrifying thing about all of this:

1. There is none righteous, no not one (Rom. 3:10).
2. All have sinned and fallen short of God's Law or God's righteousness (Rom. 3:23).
3. All men will be found guilty before God (Rom. 3:19-20).
4. All are under the sentence of condemnation as Law-breakers.
5. The sentence has already been told to us—Eternal Punishment (Matt. 25:46).

The Apostle's desperate question in Romans 7:24 should be our question too!! He realized that the Law was holy, just, and good. But he had broken the Law and was under its condemnation. He cries out for deliverance from such a terrible penalty. And the answer is given in

Romans 7:25 _____ !!

Jesus is man's hope of escape!

God Justifies the Ungodly

Jesus came into the world to save sinners (the unjust, unrighteous).

Luke 19:10 _____

He came **not** to "*call the righteous, but sinners to repentance.*"

Matt. 9:13 _____

Jesus did not come to call people who were right with God, but those who needed the mercy and forgiveness of God. He came to call those who knew they were sinners to turn back to God and stop being Law-breakers. Sinless people need no mercy from God—they have no need of a Savior. They have no need to be justified before God.

"To make him JUST who is JUST is no work for God; that were a labor for a fool. But to make him JUST who is UNJUST, that is work for infinite love and mercy."

Jesus had good news for sinners, not the righteous! He wanted sinners to know that God has worked out a plan to justify the ungodly.

Mark 2:17 _____

Jesus had the remedy for sin! Sinners obviously needed the remedy! The good news is—**The sinful do not have to be punished; they can be justified!** For all who are undeserving, ill-deserving, or hell deserving—you are the one that the Gospel is to be preached to! Preach to them that God wants to forgive and justify the sinner.

1. Not because he is good, righteous or just;
2. But, because God is good, Righteous and Just.
3. He calls for sinners to come to be justified—make right before God!

How Does God Justify the Ungodly?

He does it justly through His Son taking our place and suffering our penalty for us! God is like the Judge whose son was brought before him. The son was guilty and the sentence was passed on the son. The Judge took off his robe, came around and stood beside his son and said: "*I will pay the penalty for my son.*" Justice was done, and the Law was upheld. Mercy was extended to the Son, but the father had to pay the price. God's justification of ungodly people does not alter, suspend, or make light of His Law. It does not justify or put a premium upon sinning. But it does show the extent to which God was willing to go to justify sinners.

Man's Part in Justification

God does not force men to accept justification through His Son. It has been put on the basis: "*Whosoever will, let him come...*" (Rev. 22:17). He seeks after us and calls us by His preached Word and strives to persuade us to accept His justification. But we must make the decision to accept. Man's part is to listen, hear, understand, believe and obey God's Will.

- Gal. 3:11 _____
- Gal. 3:26-27 _____
- Mk. 16:15-16 _____
- Jas. 2:24 _____

Concluding Thoughts

Upon our obedience to the Gospel (2 Thess. 1:7-9), we are no longer to be treated as guilty, but as a JUST person! Instead of being looked upon as a condemned sinner, I now can be looked upon as a righteous person. We can leave the "courtroom": rejoicing, grateful to Jesus, and boasting of what Jesus has done for us sinners!

Questions for Discussion

True of False

- _____ 1. Jesus came to save sinners, not call them to repentance.
- _____ 2. A person can be Just because he is right, but ungodly because he is a sinner.
- _____ 3. Justification is being in a state of right.
- _____ 4. Justice is when a person is punished for his wrongs.
- _____ 5. Righteousness is being in a state of right living.
- _____ 6. A person who sins can never be looked upon as righteous.
- _____ 7. Righteous people have no need of mercy from God.
- _____ 8. Jesus has the cure for man's ungodliness.
- _____ 9. Jesus suffered as an unjust person so that people could be looked upon as justified.
- _____ 10. Man's justification has to come through an obedient faith.

Lesson Three

"Redemption"

The words, "**Liberty**" and "**freedom**" are important and precious to us! They should be to all men. Because men have "*Cried for freedom,*" "*prayed for freedom,*" "*wept for freedom,*" "*fought for freedom,*" and even "*died for freedom!*" The great joy of the person set free shows its great desirability by these words: "**Free at last, thank God, I am free at last!**" But these words are not limited to the physical or material realm of our existence; but, it is spiritual as well! Men can be physically free, but in spiritual bondage. They can also be in physical bondage, but be spiritually free. If you had a choice between the two things above, which would you choose? In this lesson we want to study about a term closely tied to freedom—redemption!

Bondage or Slavery!

To appreciate "Redemption," we need to understand about bondage or slavery. Physical bondage has been a large part of the human heritage. It has had man's most intense hatred and resentment. One of man's strongest desires *is to be free!* This nation was settled by people who wanted to be free:

1. Freedom of conscience, religion, and foreign domination.
2. Freedom of choice, opportunity, and to determine one's own destiny.

The Israelite Nation knew well the meaning of bondage!

Exo. 2:23-24 _____

Their deliverance from bondage is spoken of as a Redemption.

Exo. 6:5-8 _____

They were helpless in their pitiable condition in Egypt. God stepped in to "redeem" them unto Himself as a people.

The Roman World of Jesus' day knew well the meaning of bondage! It is estimated that half the population of the city of Rome were slaves. They yearned to be free, but release was rare and hopeless for most. Occasionally, a few were set free. Christianity finally had its effect upon society that changed things greatly.

But man is faced with a far greater bondage—more terrible than the physical! In spite of the deep desire that men have to be free; yet, most men are in a terrible spiritual bondage without fully realizing such. In fact, he may even think of himself as being free!

2 Pet. 2:19 _____

Jesus taught that men were in bondage!

Jn. 8:31-34 _____

The Bible teaches us that man can become a slave or be in bondage to whatever he yields himself unto.

Rom. 6:16 _____

So, when men came preaching "redemption" in Christ, the people had no problem understanding the terminology. They knew what it was to be enslaved or to be in bondage.....personally! They knew the awful hopelessness of their enslavement. They yearned for release, but had no one to whom they could term to "redeem" them!

But this message was in regards to the bondage of their souls. They needed to see that men's souls are in bondage and need to be set free. They needed to be redeemed! A price had to be paid for their redemption; and, Jesus paid the price—He was their means of "redemption!"

**Three Important Concepts
of Man's Redemptions!**

1. He must see the utter hopelessness of his spiritual bondage! Since sin is universal, all men are in spiritual bondage (Rom. 3:23). Once man gives into sin, he can never be free from sin's hold. And this bondage can lead to everlasting punishment (Rom. 6:23; Matt. 25:46). Look at these three facts about slavery:

- a) A slave has no means of redeeming himself.
- b) All he has is himself.
- c) He is owned by a master.

This same dreadful fact is true of spiritual slavery too! We have no means of redeeming ourselves. This hopelessness is expressed by Paul in.....

Rom. 7:24 _____

Unless a benefactor steps in and pays the redemption price, man will be lost forever!

2. Thankfully, a benefactor has stepped in to rescue sinful man!

Gal. 4:3-5 _____

Gal. 3:13 _____

Jesus redeems men who are in bondage under God's Law. Redemption involves two concepts:

1. A price has to be paid for the one in bondage;
2. Then, he is set free or set at liberty.

The word was used to indicate the purchase of a slave with a view of setting him free.

Jesus is willing to buy our freedom—to set us free from the hold of sin.

1 Cor. 6:19-20 _____

He paid the supreme price (His life) for our redemption.

Heb. 9:12 _____

1 Pet. 1:18 _____

Rev. 5:9-10 _____

Mk. 10:45 _____

The Cross shows the LENGTH to which God was willing to go for us. He paid the redemption price for man and did it JUSTLY, and without taking away man's free choice.

There is the ultimate redemption of our bodies, as well.

Rom. 8:22-23 _____

These bodies will be set free from the toils, tribulations, and sorrows of this life.....as well as death itself.

3. But freedom is of little value if we turn around and go back into the bondage of sin. Most of the New Testament Letters were written to try to keep men from going back into such bondage.

Gal. 5:1 _____

Rom. 6:1-2 _____

We are redeemed unto a "new life" of freedom under God's Lordship. We belong to God because He has bought us with a price. We are the servants of God now, no longer servants of sin. Yet, this servitude brings great rewards:

1. We have been made the children of God to be zealous of good works (Titus 2:14).
2. He has made us to be "kings" and "priests" to reign with Him (Rev. 5:9-10).
3. We have been made heirs of God (Gal. 4:6-7).

Concluding Thoughts

God does not force redemption and freedom upon anyone. It is something that we must want and desire. We do not have to remain in servitude to sin and death, but we have our part in this process if we want to be set free. We must turn to Christ and accept the freedom that He offers. This freedom comes from listening, believing, and obeying God's truth.

Jn. 8:32 _____

Rom. 6:17-18 _____

Questions for Discussion

True or False

- _____ 1. A price has to be paid for liberty or freedom—both physically and spiritually.
- _____ 2. A lot of people in this world have experienced what it is like to be enslaved.
- _____ 3. Spiritual bondage is greater than physical bondage.
- _____ 4. Possibly 2/3ds of the city of Rome was made up of slaves.
- _____ 5. Most men are in spiritual bondage and don't know it.
- _____ 6. Jesus taught that men were in bondage.
- _____ 7. The Bible teaches that men are in bondage.
- _____ 8. The Bible teaches that we are slaves to whatever we yield ourselves to.
- _____ 9. Jesus paid the redemption price and satisfied the demands of God's Law.
- _____ 10. Christians have exchanged one slavery for another.

Lesson Four

"Regeneration

I just got a phone call—a new baby was born into our world. Such is an important event in our midst. Upon one occasion Jesus told a religious man that he needed to be born again or born anew in order to enter the kingdom of heaven (Jn. 3:3-7). It surprised him and caused him to ask Jesus....."You mean that I have to be born again fleshly?" **"No, Nicodemus, you must be born anew by the Spirit of God."** He made it clear that there is a physical birth and also a spiritual birth. Also, in Titus 3:5, there is an expression used that ties in with this concept: **"Not by works of righteousness which we have done, but according to His mercy he saved us, through the washing of regeneration and renewing of the Holy Spirit."** What is meant by these expressions of being born anew or washing of regeneration?

Meaning of Regeneration

This word occurs only twice in the New Testament in the King James Version.

Matt. 19:28 _____
Tit. 3:5 _____

The first is probably referring to the "church age"...under the New Covenant system. The second is the process of making one right with God.

Greek scholars define the Greek word as: **"New birth," "reproduction," "renewal,"** or **"recreation."** The idea seems to be that of moral renovation, the production of a new life consecrated to God, or a radical change of mind for the better. The Greek word is made up of two words: Πάλιν (Palin) and Γενεσις (Birth, Generation, beginnings, creation, begotten, or born). Some synonyms would be: **Renewal, Revival, Renovate, or Restoration.**

There are two concepts that might help to clarify what is being stated:

1. There is a condition of Degeneration. In the physical realm, this is well illustrated. The 2nd Law of Thermodynamics states: **"Everything in the world is changing to a maximum state of disorder."** In other words everything is degenerating! Spiritually, man finds himself also in this condition of degeneration. The first man was created perfect, but he sinned and began his downward degeneration. This condition is described in:

Eph. 4:19 _____

It is referred to as the condition of "death!"

Eph. 2:1 _____

Because man chose to rebel against God, he went the way of degeneration that is referred to as the way of "death!"

2. There is, therefore, a need for "Life!" or "regeneration!" Man can only be made alive "**in Christ!**"

Eph. 2:5 _____

Jesus came for the purpose of giving life or "new life" to sinful man who has become "dead" in his trespasses and sins!

John 10:10 _____

John 8:24 _____

It is important for man to realize he needs God's help for this! We cannot regenerate ourselves!

Tit. 3:5 _____

Without "regeneration," we will be separated from God eternally (which is the second death!).

John 3:5 _____

Regeneration involves a two-fold process!

1. There is a cleansing aspect! Man's spiritual death is brought on by his many sins (Tit. 3:3). To have life, those sins must be removed from him. He needs to be "washed," "cleansed," or "purified" from his disobedience to God. The Scriptures emphasize this in the following passages:

1 Cor. 6:9-11 _____

Tit. 3:5 _____

Eph. 5:26 _____

Acts 22:16 _____

Rom. 6:17-18 _____

But more has to be involved in "regeneration!" To illustrate.....take a pig and wash him, brush him, and put a ribbon on him. When you turn him loose, he goes back to wallowing in the mire. Or, take a drunkard....clean him up, put new clothes on him. And, the next thing you know he is back to drinking again.

1 Pet. 2:20-21 _____

2. There is a "change" aspect! In the cleansing process, man comes into a fellowship with God—he is no longer alienated from God. He is now a child of God. He is no longer in "death" but is alive spiritually. He has come into the kingdom of God. But in this process, he also has a change of mind that leads to a change of his life. He turns from disobedience to being an obedient child.

Rom. 6:1-2 _____

2 Cor. 5:17 _____

Rom. 6:4 _____

Rom. 6:18 _____

Rom. 12:2 _____

A true transformation has taken place within as well as without!

Concluding Thoughts

Again, we are reminded that God does not force upon man this cleansing and change of his actions! Man has a choice of remaining as he is or changing his ways. He can continue in his degenerated state or come into a regenerated state. God's part is in the providing of the means of regeneration through his kindness, love, grace and mercy. Man's part is to hear the message that tells him he needs to be regenerated or die eternally away from God. He learns that through Christ he can be washed or regenerated! Once that man comes to believe that regeneration is possible, he has to put this belief or faith into action.

Mark 16:16 _____

Acts 2:38 _____

1 Pet. 3:21 _____

Baptism is our part that shows that we believe God will do what He says. In the process of being baptized, we are washed or made clean by the blood of Christ. Jesus tells all men: *"You must be born anew!"* Without such we cannot enter the kingdom of heaven.

Questions for Discussion

True or False

- _____ 1. A baby has to be born in order to have an existence in this world.
- _____ 2. Sinful man has to be "born again" in order to have an existence with God.
- _____ 3. Degeneration is the opposite of Regeneration!
- _____ 4. Man has discovered a law that says that all things are slowly winding down.
- _____ 5. Life and regeneration are the same concept.
- _____ 6. Only God can give spiritual life to man, but only if man wants it and will submit to God's will.
- _____ 7. The concept of regeneration involves two things: (1) a cleansing; and (2) a change.
- _____ 8. God is willing to cleanse man of his sins only if he is willing to change his ways.
- _____ 9. God can promote and motivate man to change his life, but He cannot make the decision for man.
- _____ 10. Without regeneration, man cannot enter the kingdom of heaven.

Lesson Five

"Salvation"

In Ephesians 2:4-10, the Apostle reminds the ones to whom he was writing that at one time they were dead in their sins, but through God's mercy and love they were made alive in Christ! This is referred to as being "saved!" This Salvation is said to be by Grace on God's part and by Faith on man's part. It is not something that man can work out on his own. If he could, he could boast of his great accomplishment. He reminds us that Salvation is a gift from God, which takes away any boasting on our part.

What is meant by the term, "Salvation?"

The Greek word, "**Σοτηρ**" (**Soter**), means "to make sound, to heal, to save, or to preserve." The idea is to save from death or keep alive physically. Men in places of authority and power that could determine whether a man lives or dies could be called man's "savior" physically. When you take the word over into the spiritual realm, Jesus is the one that can save us from a condition of "death" spiritually, here and eternally. He can give us "life" spiritually, here and eternally.

Examples of the word being used with "saving" a person physically from death:

Matt. 8:25 _____

2 Tim. 4:18 _____

Acts 27:31 _____

Examples of the word being used with "saving" a person spiritually from eternal death:

Rom. 5:9 _____

Mark 16:16 _____

Matt. 1:21 _____

The idea is that of being saved from the Penalty of sins...which is death! The name "Jesus" means "Savior" in this sense of saving us from the penalty of death.

What is inferred by this Word?

Words carry with them a meaning and inferences. To use the word "Salvation" does infer some things. Look at the three things suggested below:

1. **That a person is in some kind of grave danger and needs deliverance.** He may be lost in his directions that he is traveling. The person who walks in the way of sin **has** lost the correct direction for his soul! He needs someone who can point him to the true way to life.

John 14:6 _____

John 8:32 _____

Also, a person may be in grave danger of severe punishment because of the way he is walking (Rom. 6:23). Unless a "savior" comes to his rescue, he will suffer just punishment.

Rom. 5:9 _____

1 Tim. 1:15 _____

When men see the horrible punishment awaiting them, the need of a Savior becomes very real.

2. **The word infers the need of a "savior."** If I am lost, I need a savior to show me the true way to travel. If I am in danger of eternal punishment for my sins, I need a savior who can deliver me from such a penalty. Jesus, the Christ, is portrayed in the Scriptures as that Savior and man's only Savior! If man could save himself from his predicament, he would not need a savior. But that is the point; he can not, so he needs a savior. Jesus has made possible our escape, not because we deserve it, but because God wanted it and has provided it.
3. **The word infers that I need to be saved "from" something and also "unto" something.** We are never said to be saved to live in a void or a vacuum. We certainly are not saved from something, and then go back to that same something. We are saved to walk in "newness" of life.

Rom. 6:1-2 _____

Rom. 6:4 _____

God does not Force Salvation upon Man!

Salvation is not "unconditional!" If it were, all mankind would be saved or God would become a respecter of persons! It is obvious that this is not true. Hell is prepared for those who will not allow God to save them.

Man must want to be saved and see the need of meeting the conditions of salvation in order to be saved. Eph. 2:8-9 tells us that we are saved by God's grace, but through our faith. The grave mistake that mankind has made is to assume that this is "faith only." It is not! It is to be an obedient faith! Look at the following passages:

Jas. 2:24 _____

Mark 16:16 _____

Acts 2:38 _____

Faith on man's part is shown by our willingness to listen to what God is telling us to do; and then, the willingness to do whatever He tells us. It is to believe that God will fulfill His promise to us when we do what He tells us to do! Our obedient actions prove our faith in God.

Concluding Thoughts

If a person does not believe that he is in danger, he will see no need of a "savior." It is important that a person comes to a realization that he is in grave danger of going to a horrible place of punishment; and, unless he can find someone who can save him from such, he will suffer that punishment forever.

Matt. 25:46 _____

It comes back to a matter of what a person believes. If he believes that he is in grave danger, he will realize that he needs a deliverer. If he does not believe that he is in danger, he will see no need to look for a deliverer.

A primary purpose of preaching is to help people see both the need of a deliverer and that Jesus is that deliverer—the only deliverer! Until men are convicted of these two things, they will not seek for a savior!

Questions for Discussion

True or False

- _____ 1. The terms "life" and "death" have reference to man's spiritual condition before God.
- _____ 2. If a person is "dead," it is possible to make him "alive" again.
- _____ 3. A "savior" is someone who can make us "alive" even though we were "dead!"
- _____ 4. The Greek word for "salvation" is "soter."
- _____ 5. The Bible uses this word in reference to both the physical and spiritual saving of people.
- _____ 6. To be saved spiritually is to be saved from the penalty of our sins.
- _____ 7. The word "deliverance" can also be a translation of the Greek word "soter."
- _____ 8. "Salvation" carries with it the idea of being saved "from" something and "unto" something.
- _____ 9. If a person does not realize that he is in danger, then he does not need a deliverer.
- _____ 10. Man must put his faith into action or there can be no deliverance.

*Lesson Six***"Sanctification"**

Are you "sanctified?" Are you "holy?" Are you a "saint" of God? What does it mean to be sanctified? Can a person sin after being sanctified? What is God's purpose in sanctification? How is it accomplished?

Can you answer all of the above questions from the Bible? If not, then we believe that this lesson will be helpful. Unfortunately, there is a great deal of religious error propagated in this area of thinking. It is important that we let the Scriptures teach us, rather than the opinions of men!

What does it Mean to be Sanctified?

The Hebrew word is "Kodash." The Greek words are: "Hagios," Haggiasmos," and "Hagiadzo." These words are used in connection with "sanctification" and related terms and applied to Deity, Things, Animals, and Humans. The following are the words used by translators to translate into the English language: Sanctification, Holiness, Hallow, Holy, Holiest, Holy One, Holy Place, Holy Thing, Sanctuary, and Saint.

1. Use of words when applied to Deity (Father, Son, or Holy Spirit).

- a) They refer to the exaltation of God and His separateness from His creatures.
- b) The reference is to His separation from sin—He is sinless!
- c) It has reference to Jesus' consecration to do the Father's Will to save mankind.

2. Use of words when applied to things (Mt. Sinai, Tabernacle, House, Field, Fasts, Sabbath).

- a) The process of setting these things apart from ordinary use to a special use.
- b) Some kind of ceremony was conducted to denote this setting apart, especially in the Old Testament.

3. Use of words when applied to animals.

- a) These are animals which can be or have been offered unto God as a sacrifice.
- b) These animals become different from other animals.
- c) They have a special benefit to man in being offered to God.

4. Use of words when applied to humans.

- a) Man is a sinner and needs cleansing from sin.
- b) Sanctification involves this cleansing, but also a setting apart unto God (consecration).

- c) It is to be separated from the lost world and coming into the kingdom of God.
- d) When sanctified, man is called holy or a "saint" of God.

5. What these words to not mean or involve!

- a) They do not involve a so-called "second work of grace."
- b) They do not make one "sinless" from then on.
- c) It is not the Baptism of the Holy Spirit coming upon a person.
- d) It is not to cleanse one of "inbred sin," but of committed sins.

The Purpose of Sanctification

- 1. With reference to Sinners.** It is the process of being made right with God. It is to be cleansed, justified, and set apart unto God's service.

1 Cor. 6:9-11 _____

It is to cause one to turn from the way of sin....."*Such were some of you!*" (1 Cor. 6:11)

Rom. 6:1-2 _____

- 2. With reference to the Christian.** It is a continuing cleansing and serving process.

1 Jn. 1:7 _____

It is a continual call to holy living.

1 Pet. 1:15-16 _____

2 Cor. 6:17 _____

It is a call to rise above sin.....to consecrate all of our faculties and powers to God's service.

1 Thess. 5:23 _____

Rom. 6:22 _____

It is to prepare us for eternity with God.

Heb. 12:14 _____

Eph. 5:26-27 _____

The end result of a "holy" life is everlasting life with God (Rom. 6:22).

How does Sanctification take Place?

1. Sanctification is a work of Deity.

- Jude 1 _____
- Heb. 13:12 _____
- 1 Pet. 1:2 _____

2. But how does Deity bring this about?

- a) God first had to provide the cleansing agent (the blood of Christ" (Heb. 13:12). Without this cleansing agent, there can be no cleansing.
- b) Then, God had to provide the means of telling man about Sanctification (Jn. 17:17). The Truth, the Word of God, is God's means of letting man know about Sanctification. It also is able to tell man what he must do to be Sanctified by Jesus' blood.
- c) Man must do something in order to be cleansed and set apart unto service to God.

- 1 Pet. 1:2 _____
- 1 Pet. 1:22 _____
- Acts 22:16 _____

Concluding Thoughts

God commands man to be holy, sanctified, cleansed, set apart unto His service. God has also provided the means of this sanctification: The blood of Jesus. Man must hear God's Truth and obey that Truth to be cleansed, purified, and set apart. We have a perfect example of this in:

Acts 2:37-41:

- 1. They heard the message of Truth about being cleansed of sin.
- 2. They were told to repent and be baptized upon believing the message.
- 3. They were promised a cleansing (remission of sins) upon their obedience.

Are you among those that have been sanctified in Christ Jesus? What a great privilege to be offered such an opportunity! Such people need to continue to live a "holy" and "sanctified" life!

Questions for Discussion

True or False

- _____ 1. A "saint" is someone that is more holy than most other people.
- _____ 2. The term "sanctified" can be used in reference to Deity, Things, Animals, and Humans.
- _____ 3. When the term "sanctified" is used with reference to God, it is denoting his "perfection"—being free of sin!
- _____ 4. When man has been forgiven by God, he has been sanctified!
- _____ 5. Sanctified animals could only be used for special purposes.
- _____ 6. All sanctified people are called "saints."
- _____ 7. Sanctification is brought about by the Baptism of the Holy Spirit.
- _____ 8. Consecration is a part of Sanctification.
- _____ 9. People who have been saved are then consecrated to God.
- _____ 10. Sanctification is also a continuing process.

