

FREE PRINTABLE STUDY GUIDE

Salvation Across the Biblical Story

A seven-day Scripture study from creation and promise
to resurrection, the Holy Spirit, judgment, and hope



Based on the nine-chapter framework of *The Salvation of God* by Joshua Weir

How to approach this guide

Read every passage in context. The World Messianic Bible (W.M.B.) is the primary translation used in the book; label another translation when you use one. Keep Scripture open, write questions honestly, and test every conclusion against the text.

How to Use This Guide

This guide follows the argument of *The Salvation of God*: humanity's need is understood within creation and the fall; God's promise develops through covenant, prophecy, and the coming Redeemer; the Redeemer's death and resurrection stand at the center; the Holy Spirit gives new life; and Scripture directs readers toward repentance, perseverance, judgment, and restoration.

A simple daily rhythm

- 1. Read.** Read the listed passages, including the surrounding chapter when possible.
- 2. Observe.** Write what the text says before deciding what it means for you.
- 3. Connect.** Use the listed book chapter to follow the theme across Scripture.
- 4. Respond.** Answer the questions with honesty. A download, formula, or repeated phrase does not save; salvation belongs to God and calls for living faith.
- 5. Continue.** Use the free e-book, audiobook, and Bible-study resources for deeper study.

The nine-chapter map

1. The Beginning | 2. The Restoration That Was to Come | 3. The He That Was to Come | 4. The Plot | 5. The Resurrection and the Life | 6. The Mystery of Life and Death | 7. The Holy Spirit of God | 8. The Deceitfulness of Sin | 9. The Coming Judgment of God

Before you begin

What do you currently mean when you use the word *salvation*? What questions do you hope Scripture will answer?

DAY 1

Creation, the Fall, and the First Promise

READ	BOOK CONNECTION
Genesis 1:26-31; 2:15-17; 3:1-24; Romans 3:21-26; 6:23	Chapter 1 - The Beginning
KEY TERM	Protoevangelium
The first gospel promise: the woman's seed will crush the serpent's head (Genesis 3:15).	Use the term only as the surrounding Scripture supports it.

Salvation begins with God's purpose, not merely with humanity's crisis. Genesis presents people as God's image-bearers, made for life under his rule. The fall introduces rebellion, shame, exile, and death. The need for salvation is therefore larger than private guilt: creation itself has been disordered by sin.

Genesis 3 also contains promise. The conflict announced between the serpent and the woman's seed becomes an early line of hope. Joshua Weir's first chapter uses this beginning to frame the rest of the biblical story: God does not abandon his purpose for humanity.

Reflect and respond

1. What does Genesis say humanity was created to be and do?
2. Which consequences of sin appear immediately in Genesis 3?
3. How does Genesis 3:15 introduce both conflict and hope?
4. Where are you tempted to define salvation too narrowly?

Notes

DAY 2

Promise, Covenant, and the Redeemer

READ	BOOK CONNECTION
Genesis 12:1-3; 22:15-18; Job 19:23-27; Isaiah 49:5-6; 52:13-53:12; Zechariah 9:9	Chapters 2-3 - Restoration and the One to Come
KEY TERM	Goel / Redeemer
A kinsman-redeemer who acts to rescue, restore, and vindicate; the book traces this hope toward Messiah.	Use the term only as the surrounding Scripture supports it.

God's answer to human rebellion unfolds through promise. Abraham is called so that blessing may reach the nations. Israel is preserved as an instrument in that purpose, and the prophets speak of a servant, king, and Redeemer who will bring God's salvation.

The book follows these promises across both Testaments. Isaiah's servant does not merely display power; he bears suffering and makes many righteous. Zechariah's king arrives humble and bringing salvation. Read each passage in its own setting before tracing the connection.

Reflect and respond

1. Who is meant to receive blessing through Abraham's family?
2. What actions and qualities are attributed to the servant in Isaiah 52-53?
3. How does the language of Redeemer deepen the idea of rescue?
4. Which promise would you like to study further in context?

Notes

DAY 3

The Redeemer, the Cross, and God's Saving Purpose

READ	BOOK CONNECTION
Mark 8:27-38; Luke 22:14-23; 23:32-49; John 1:1-18, 29-34; 2 Corinthians 5:14-21	Chapters 3-4 - The One to Come and the Plot
KEY TERM	Promised Redeemer
God's promised deliverer, traced through covenant and prophecy and identified by the book as the center of God's saving work.	Use the term only as the surrounding Scripture supports it.

The Christian claim is centered on a person. God's promised Redeemer announces God's kingdom, identifies the cost of discipleship, shares Passover with his followers, and goes willingly toward the cross. The book reads the opposition and crucifixion within God's purpose rather than as an accident that interrupted it.

At the cross, sin is neither ignored nor excused. Reconciliation is God's work: Paul writes that God was in Messiah reconciling the world to himself and entrusting a message of reconciliation to his people. The proper response is not boasting but trust, repentance, gratitude, and a changed allegiance.

Reflect and respond

1. What does the Redeemer ask of those who follow him in Mark 8?
2. How do Passover and covenant frame the final meal?
3. What does 2 Corinthians 5 say God does, and what response follows?
4. How does the cross challenge self-salvation and self-justification?

Notes

DAY 4

Resurrection, Justification, and New Creation

READ	BOOK CONNECTION
John 11:17-27; Luke 24:1-49; Romans 4:23-25; 6:1-14; 1 Corinthians 15:12-28, 42-58; 2 Corinthians 5:14-21	Chapters 5-6 - Resurrection, Life, and Death
KEY TERM	Justification
God's declaration of righteousness. The book connects this to Messiah's saving work and resurrection rather than human merit.	Use the term only as the surrounding Scripture supports it.

Resurrection is not an optional appendix to salvation. The risen Redeemer is the foundation of Christian hope, the defeat of death, and the beginning of new creation. Paul argues that without resurrection faith is empty; because the Redeemer has been raised, believers can labor with hope.

New life begins now but points forward. Romans 6 joins union with Messiah to a changed relationship with sin. Second Corinthians describes anyone in Messiah as new creation and calls the reconciled to become ambassadors of reconciliation.

Reflect and respond

1. Why does Paul make resurrection essential to the gospel?
2. What changes does Romans 6 connect with union with Messiah?
3. How are justification, reconciliation, and new creation related without becoming identical?
4. What future hope gives strength for faithful living now?

Notes

DAY 5

Grace, Faith, Repentance, and Faithful Obedience

READ	BOOK CONNECTION
Acts 2:36-41; Romans 3:21-31; Ephesians 2:1-10; James 2:14-26; Hebrews 3:12-14	Chapters 5 and 8 - Life in Messiah and the Deceitfulness of Sin
KEY TERM	Grace through faith
God's saving gift is not earned by works; the life created by grace is made for the good works God prepared (Ephesians 2:8-10).	Use the term only as the surrounding Scripture supports it.

Grace excludes boasting. Faith receives what cannot be earned, and repentance turns from rebellion toward God. Yet the New Testament does not use grace to make obedience meaningless. Ephesians moves directly from rescue by grace to a life created for good works.

James addresses a claim of faith that produces no faithful action. Hebrews warns against an unbelieving heart hardened by sin's deceitfulness. Joshua Weir's eighth chapter therefore treats perseverance and resistance to sin as necessary evidence of living trust, not as a price paid to purchase salvation.

Reflect and respond

1. What does Ephesians 2 say salvation is not from? What is it for?
2. How does Acts 2 connect conviction, repentance, baptism, and community?
3. What kind of faith does James reject?
4. Where do you need to turn from sin without trying to earn God's favor?

Notes

DAY 6

The Holy Spirit and the Life of God's People

READ	BOOK CONNECTION
John 3:1-8; 14:15-27; 16:7-15; Acts 2:1-21, 37-42; Romans 8:1-17; Galatians 5:13-26	Chapter 7 - The Holy Spirit of God
KEY TERM	New life by the Spirit
God's Spirit gives life, bears witness, teaches, convicts, guides, and forms the character of God's people.	Use the term only as the surrounding Scripture supports it.

Salvation is not only pardon from the past; it includes life through the Holy Spirit. The Redeemer speaks of birth from above and promises the Advocate. Acts presents the Spirit empowering witness and forming a community devoted to teaching, fellowship, shared meals, and prayer.

Romans 8 contrasts life under condemnation with life in the Spirit. Galatians 5 contrasts the works of the flesh with the Spirit's fruit. The goal is not spiritual display for its own sake but a life increasingly aligned with God's truth and character.

Reflect and respond

1. What roles does the Redeemer assign to the Holy Spirit in John 14-16?
2. What communal practices follow the Spirit's coming in Acts 2?
3. Which contrasts stand out in Romans 8 and Galatians 5?
4. Where do you need the Spirit's guidance, conviction, or transforming work?

Notes

DAY 7

Judgment, Resurrection, and Final Hope

READ	BOOK CONNECTION
Matthew 25:31-46; John 5:19-29; Acts 17:30-31; 1 Corinthians 15:50-58; 2 Peter 3:8-14; Revelation 20:11-21:8	Chapters 6 and 9 - Life, Death, and Coming Judgment
KEY TERM	New creation
God's restorative purpose reaches its goal in resurrection, judgment, the defeat of death, and a renewed creation where God dwells with his people.	Use the term only as the surrounding Scripture supports it.

The Bible's hope does not deny judgment. God calls all people to repent and has fixed a day of righteous judgment through the risen Messiah. This gives moral seriousness to the present and exposes false confidence.

Judgment is not the last image, however. First Corinthians announces victory over death. Second Peter calls readers to holy conduct while waiting for God's promise. Revelation ends with God dwelling with his people, death and mourning removed, and all things made new. The study closes where the book's argument points: salvation belongs to God and reaches toward restoration under his rule.

Reflect and respond

1. How do these passages hold accountability and hope together?
2. Why is resurrection more complete than treating death as the final good?
3. What kind of life does waiting for God's future produce now?
4. How has your definition of salvation changed during these seven days?

Notes

Continue the Study

Seven days can establish a path, but the biblical story deserves patient reading. Continue through the nine chapters of *The Salvation of God*, return to the cited passages in context, and discuss your questions with mature believers in a faithful local congregation.

Free resources

Read the free e-book

Use the chapter-based Bible study

Listen to the audiobook

Explore related teachings

A final response

Write what you now understand about God's saving work, what you are trusting, what you need to turn from, and what question you will study next. This written response is not a mechanism that earns salvation; it is a way to answer Scripture honestly.

About the source

This guide is based on Joshua Weir's 2024 book *The Salvation of God*. The free website PDF is 310 pages and uses the World Messianic Bible (W.M.B.) as its primary quoted translation while drawing attention to relevant Hebrew and Greek terms. Paperback ISBN: 979-8-89243-188-0. Digital ISBN: 979-8-89243-189-7.

For general biblical study. This resource does not replace pastoral care, a local congregation, counseling, medical advice, or legal advice.