



Fifteenth Avenue
BAPTIST CHURCH

The Doctrine of Salvation

Soteriology

Necessity of Salvation
Election and Calling



The Necessity of Salvation

God and Man are separated

- **God's Holiness**
 - Your eyes are too pure to approve evil, and You cannot look on wickedness with favor. Habakkuk 1:13
- **Man's Sin**
 - For all have sinned and fall short of the glory of God. Romans 3:23

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Human Inability

- Though we try as hard as we can, we can never get over the bar!



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Human Inability

- **Humans are:**
 - **Lost and Perishing**
 - **Helpless & Enemies of God**
 - **Dead in Sin**
 - **Futile Minded & Hard Hearted**
 - **Read Eph. 2:1-10**



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The Logic of Election

- **There is none who seeks for God...there is not even one.**
 - **Romans 3:11-12**



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The Logic of Election

- Therefore, God had to seek us out to save us!



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Election

- Blessed be the God and Father of our Lord Jesus Christ, who has blessed us with every spiritual blessing in the heavenly places in Christ, just as **He chose us in Him before the foundation of the world**, that we would be holy and blameless before Him. In love He **predestined** us to adoption as sons through Jesus Christ to Himself, according to the kind intention of **His will**, to the praise of the glory of His grace, which He freely bestowed on us in the Beloved. **Eph. 1:3-6**



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Calling: The Gospel Call

- 1. An Explanation of the Gospel
 - The Reality of human sin.
 - All people have committed sins—some are simply more obvious than others. (Rom. 3:23)



Calling: The Gospel Call

- 1. An Explanation of the Gospel
 - The penalty for sin is death.
 - For the wages of sin is death, Rom. 6:23
 - Christ died and rose again.
 - His death paid the penalty for our sin. (1 Cor. 15:3-5; Rom. 5:8)



Calling: The Gospel Call

- 2. Invitation to Faith and Repentance
 - Peter said to them, 'Repent, and each of you be baptized in the name of Jesus Christ for the forgiveness of your sins.' Acts 2:38



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Calling: The Gospel Call

- 3. Promise of Forgiveness and Eternal Life
 - If we confess our sins, He is faithful and just to forgive us our sins and to cleanse us from all unrighteousness. 1 John 1:9



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Calling: The Effectual Call

- The Effectual Call is the “act of God, speaking through the human proclamation of the gospel, in which He summons people to Himself in such a way that they respond in saving faith.



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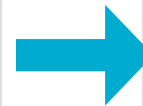
Calling: The Effectual Call



The Effectual Call depends upon the will of God.



The Effectual Call depends upon the work of the Holy Spirit.



The Effectual Call depends upon the witness of the preached Gospel.

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Doctrine of Salvation

Regeneration and Conversion
Repentance and Faith



The Order of Salvation

- It's not a series of distinct stages



The Order of Salvation

- But rather divine movement and human response



The Order of Salvation

- There is a logical order
 1. Election
 2. Effectual Calling
 3. Regeneration
 4. Conversion (Faith + Repentance)
 5. Justification
 6. Adoption
 7. Sanctification
 8. Glorification

What is

REGENERATION

- You must be born again! John 3:7

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What is Regeneration?

- NO
- It is not something that occurs in the physical realm.



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What is Regeneration?

- NO
- It is not simply “fixing” something slightly broken.

What is Regeneration?

- YES
 - It is God’s gift of new life to those who were spiritually dead.



What is Regeneration?

- It is completely a work of God.
 - But as many as received Him, to them He gave the right to become children of God, even to those who believe in His name, who were born, not of blood nor of the will of the flesh nor of the will of man, but of God. Jn. 1:12-13



What is Regeneration?

- It makes us “new creatures.”
 - If any man is in Christ, he is a new creature; the old things have passed away; behold, new things have come. 2 Cor. 5:17



Conversion

- Conversion is our willing response to the gospel call, in which we sincerely repent of sins and place our trust (believe) in Christ for salvation.



Conversion

- Conversion is a work of God...
 - He who began a good work in you... Phil. 1:6



Conversion

- Conversion is a work of God...
 - He who began a good work in you... Phil. 1:6
- and a work of Humanity.
 - Turn, turn from your evil ways! Ezek. 33:11
- Conversion consists of faith and repentance.



Terminology of Repentance

- Metanoia – a change of mind
- For the sorrow that is according to the will of God produces a repentance without regret, leading to salvation. 2 Cor. 7:10



Terminology of Repentance

- Epistrepho – a change of behavior
- You turned from idols to serve a living and true God. 1 Thess. 1:9



The Three Elements of Faith

1. **Notitia**
 - **Knowledge of the Truth**
2. **Assensus**
 - **Mental Assent**
3. **Fiducia**
 - **Trust or Commitment**



I commit myself to those claims!

The Components of Salvation: Justification & Imputation



What is Justification?

JUSTIFICATION

- The Traditional View
 - It is not having a “clean slate” from never having committed sin.



What is Justification?

JUSTIFICATION

- **The Traditional View**
 - It is not being given the strength to “wipe our own slates” clean of sin.

What is Justification?

JUSTIFICATION

- **Justification**
 - It is the legal declaration that in Jesus Christ, we possess the “clean slate” of our Savior!

The New Testament Teaching

- The New Testament Teaching
 - But now apart from the Law the righteousness of God has been manifested, being witnessed by the Law and the Prophets,
 - Romans 3:21-28

The New Testament Teaching

- The roots of justification are in the Old Testament (v. 21).
 - Then [Abraham] believed in the LORD; and He reckoned it to him as righteousness. **Genesis 15:6**
 - If there is a dispute between men, and they go to court ... the judges decide their case, and they justify the righteous and condemn the wicked. **Deut. 25:1**

The New Testament Teaching

- “... even the righteousness of God through faith in Jesus Christ for all those who believe.”
 - The roots of justification are in the Old Testament (v. 21).
 - The appropriation of justification is by faith alone (v. 22).

The New Testament Teaching

- “for there is no distinction; for all have sinned and fall short of the glory of God,”
 - The roots of justification are in the Old Testament (v. 21).
 - The appropriation of justification is by faith alone (v. 22).
 - The necessity of justification is based on the universality of sin (v. 23).

The New Testament Teaching

- “being justified as a gift by His grace through...Christ Jesus; whom God displayed publicly as a propitiation in His blood through faith.”
 - The **roots** of justification are in the Old Testament (v. 21).
 - The **appropriation** of justification is by faith **alone** (v. 22).
 - The **necessity** of justification is based on the universality of sin (v. 23).
 - The **basis** of justification is Christ’s atoning work. (v. 24-25).

The New Testament Teaching

- “This was to demonstrate His righteousness...so that He would be just and the Justifier of the one who has faith in Jesus.”
 - The **roots** of justification are in the Old Testament (v. 21).
 - The **appropriation** of justification is by faith **alone** (v. 22).
 - The **necessity** of justification is based on the universality of sin (v. 23).
 - The **basis** of justification is Christ’s atoning work. (v. 24-25).
 - The **legitimacy** of justification is based on God’s character. (v. 26).

The New Testament Teaching

- “Where then is boasting? It is excluded ... For we maintain that a man is justified by faith apart from works of the Law.”
 - The **roots** of justification are in the Old Testament (v. 21).
 - The **appropriation** of justification is by faith **alone** (v. 22).
 - The **necessity** of justification is based on the universality of sin (v. 23).
 - The **basis** of justification is Christ’s atoning work. (v. 24-25).
 - The **legitimacy** of justification is based on God’s character. (v. 26).
 - The **summary** of justification: it is by faith, not works! (v. 27-28).

Imputation

- Greek, *logizomai*, “to reckon, calculate”
 - A **legal** term, which signifies holding guilt or innocence against someone.
 - An **economic** term, which signifies crediting a sum to an account.