

DISCIPLESHIP CHALLENGE
THE DOCTRINE OF SALVATION
PART 1-ANALYSIS OF SALVATION

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Introduction

Anyone who is going to be effective in serving God must have a Biblical understanding of what is meant by salvation and they must have assurance of their own salvation. With this lesson we hope to take a thorough look at the Bible doctrine of salvation. One of the most dynamic words in our language is the word “*salvation*.”

I. THE MEANING OF SALVATION.

Salvation means “to effect successfully the full delivery of someone or something from impending danger.”

The very word carries with it a threefold implication:

- A. Salvation Implies That Someone Or Something Needs To Be Saved.**
- 1. Only a sick person needs a doctor.
Man is desperately ill.
(See Isaiah. 1:6; Matthew 9:12.)**
 - 2. Only an accused person needs a lawyer.
Man stands condemned in God’s court of law.
(Romans 3:10-19)**
 - 3. Only a drowning person needs a lifeguard.
Man finds himself flooded by the waters of sin.
(Psalms 69:1-2)**
 - 4. Why Are Men Lost? (Romans 3:10; 23)**
 - a. All Of Mankind Are Lost Because They Have Sinned In Adam. (Romans 5:12)**
 - 1) Adam stood as representative of the entire human race.**
 - 2) Adam was not deceived but deliberately chose to sin against God.
(1 Timothy 2:14)**

- 3) Adam's seed are all born spiritually dead. (Ephesians 2:1-12)**

b. All Of Mankind Are Lost Because They Are Totally Depraved.

(i.e. Sin dominates every part of man's being.)

- 1) The heart of man is deceitful and desperately wicked. (Jeremiah 17:9)**
- 2) The mind of man is unable to understand the things of God.
(1 Corinthians 2:14; 2 Corinthians 4:4; Ephesians 4:17-18)**
- 3) The unsaved man only has power to sin. (Romans 6:20)**
Even his “*righteous*” acts are as filthy rags in the sight of God. (Isaiah 64:6)
- 4) The unsaved world lies in wickedness. (1 John 5:19)**
 - a) They reject God’s revelation of Himself. (Psalms 19:1; Acts 14:17; Romans 1:19-20)**
 - b) They disobey their own conscience. (Romans 2:14-16)**
 - c) They walk in the ways of this world. (Ephesians 2:2; James 4:4; 1 John. 2:15-17)**
 - d) They are children of Satan and under his power.
(John 8:42-44; 2 Cor. 4:4; Col. 1:13; 1 John 3:10; 5:19)**

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- e) **They are lost because of their relationship to sin.**
(Genesis 8:21; Mark. 7:20-23; Galatians 5:19-21)
A sinner may not be as bad as he can be but he is nevertheless as bad off as he can be. Man is both dead (spiritually) and dying (physically). *(Cf. Genesis 2:17)*
- f) **They are lost because of their relationship to God.**
(John 3:36; Eph. 2:12; 4:17-18; 1 John 5:12; Jude 1:19)
- c. **The Nature Of Man's Sin.**
 - 1) **Sin is missing the mark that God has set as the standard.** (i.e. Christ.)
(Romans 3:23)
 - 2) **Sin is open defiance against God's law.**
(1 John 3:4)
 - 3) **Sin is rebellion against God Himself.**
(Luke 19:14)
(i.e. Refusal to let Him be the Master.)
- d. **The Consequences Of Man's Sin.**
(Romans 6:23)
The basic meaning of the word "death" is "separation."
 - 1) **Adam's sin separated him from fellowship with God.**
 - 2) **Men without Christ are lost or separated from God.** *(Eph. 2:11-12)*

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Sin has rendered man spiritually dead or separated from God in this life.

- 3) **Unless man's sin is forgiven, it will cause him to face the second death or eternal separation from God in the Lake of Fire in the life to come.**
(Revelation 20:14-15)

Salvation Implies That Someone Or Something Needs To Be Saved.

B. Salvation Implies That Someone Is Able And Willing To Save.

Such a Savior must fulfill both requirements.

- 1. **He Must Be Able To Save.** *(Hebrews 7:25)*
It is possible for a person to have the desire but not the ability to save another individual.
- 2. **He Must Be Willing To Save.** *(Hebrews 2:9-18)*
It is possible for a person to have the ability but not the desire to save another individual.

C. Salvation Implies That The Person In Need Of Salvation Accept The Offer Of The One Who Is Both Able And Willing To Save.

One can refuse the offer of salvation extended and thus perish.

II. GOD'S PLAN OF SALVATION. *(Ephesians 2:8-9)*

A. Salvation Proceeds From God.

- 1. **It comes as a result of His unconditional love for mankind.** *(John 3:16; Romans 5:6-8)*
- 2. **It comes as a result of His mercy.**
(1 Peter 1:3; Titus 3:5)

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- B. Salvation Is Provided For All Men.**
(Romans 10:13; 1 John 2:2)
- C. Salvation Excludes The Works Of Men. *(Ephesians 2:8-9)***
- 1. It is not by works of righteousness which we have done. *(Titus 3:5)***
 - 2. It is not by the works of the law.**
(Romans 3:26-28; Galatians 3:10-13)
- D. Salvation Involves Payment For The Penalty Of Sin.**
(Hebrews 10:4-12)
- E. Salvation Involves The Forgiveness Of Sin.**
(Colossians 2:13)
- F. Salvation Involves The Imputation Of God's Righteousness.**
(2 Corinthians 5:21)
- G. Salvation Is Opposed By Satan. *(2 Corinthians 4:3-4)***
- H. Salvation Involves Conviction By The Holy Spirit.**
(John 6:44; 16:8-11)
Some conviction comes to all men at some point.
(Acts 17:27; Titus 2:11)
- I. Salvation Is Appropriated By Faith.**
(Romans 5:1; Galatians 2:16)
- 1. Faith involves believing in Jesus as He is presented in Scripture.**
 - 2. Faith involves believing in the death, burial, and resurrection of Christ. *(1 Corinthians 15:3-4)***
 - 3. Faith involves repenting or turning away from everything else to Christ.**

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- (i.e. sin, self righteousness, religion, etc.)
- 4. Faith involves personally receiving Jesus Christ.**
(John 1:12; Ephesians 2:8-9)
- III. THE BELIEVER'S ASSURANCE OF SALVATION.**
(1 John 5:11-13)
- A. The Very Nature Of Salvation Assumes That The Recipient Can Be Assured That God Has Done A Work In His Life.**
- 1. The fact that God has moved in grace toward sinful man. *(Romans 5:6-8)***
 - 2. The fact that salvation involves a new birth that places the person in a new family and a new race.**
(John 3:3; 1 Corinthians 10:32)
(Jews and Gentiles—> Church of God)
- B. God Has Decreed That The Believer Can Be Assured Of His Salvation. *(1 John 5:12-13)***
- 1. God has given eternal life in His Son. *(1 John 5:11)***
 - 2. The individual who has the Son has eternal life. *(1 John 5:12a)***
 - a. The individual should have invited Christ into his life.**
(i.e. received Christ in sincerity and truth.)
 - b. It is the promise of God that anyone who asks Christ to come into his life will receive Him.**
(John 1:12; 3:16; Romans 10:13)
 - c. Christ has promised never to leave nor forsake His own. *(Hebrews 13:5)***
 - 3. The individual who does not have the Son does not have eternal life. *(1 John 5:12b)***

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4. God has written these things that the individual may believe on Christ and that he may know that he has eternal life. (1 John 5:13)

C. Chastening For Sin Is Assurance Of Salvation.
(Hebrews 12:5-8)

D. A Changed Life Is Assurance Of Salvation.
(2 Corinthians 5:17)

E. A Desire For The Things Of The Spirit Is Assurance Of Salvation. (1 Corinthians 2:12)

IV. THE EFFECT OF SALVATION. (Ephesians 2:10)

A. Salvation Results In A Saved Person Working For Christ.
(Ephesians 2:10; James 2:14-26)

B. Works Are The Evidence Of Our Love For Christ.
(Acts 26:20; 1 John 4:19)

V. THE ASPECTS OF SALVATION.

A. Past tense–We have been saved from the penalty of sin.
(Romans 8:1)

B. Present tense–We are being saved from the power of sin.
(Romans 6:1-6)

C. Future tense–We will be saved from the presence of sin.
(1 Corinthians 15:50-53; Revelation 21:27)