TRUE GRACE vs. MODERN HYPER GRACE

			toward
	worthy and sinful mankind, provid hn 1:14-17; Rom. 3:24; 1 Peter 5:	•	ough
(30	iiii 1.14-17, Roiii. 3.24, 11 ctci 3.	12)	
2. The	e New Testament warns against tu	rning God's grace into either	(Gal. 1:6-7) or
	(Jude 3-4), and e grace in the direction of		ent and its teachings are a distortion of
tru	e grace in the direction of	·	
	Unbiblical Imbalance	Biblical Balance	Unbiblical Imbalance
	License (Jude 3-4)	True Grace (1 Peter 5:12)	Legalism (Gal. 2:21–3:5)
	"Hyper/Radical-Grace"	"Free Grace"	"Lordship Salvation"
3. The	e phrase "hyper grace" is sometim	es used pejoratively by opponent	s of this teaching but often willingly
		1 0 0 11	and
•	What other terms are used by pr	cononents of this teaching?	
•	what other terms are used by pr	oponems of this teaching:	
			years largely due to the
			arismatic movement and because it 2; 2 Tim. 3:1-9; 2 Peter 2:1-3; Jude)
541		. (171411. 21.11	2, 2 1mi. 3.1 3, 2 1 etc. 2.1 3, vade)
	11 1	1 1	
•	How large is this movement & w	no teacnes inis?	
5. Are	eas of biblical agreement with mod	dern hyper-grace teaching:	
(a) the (John 19:30; Eph. 2:8-9)			3-9)
(4)		(John 19.30, Eph. 2.0	, 2)
(b)	the	of God for believers	(Rom 8:35-39)
(0)		or coard senevers.	
(c)	our	in Christ. (John 10:28-29)	
(-)			
(d)	our	in Christ and grace bl	essings. (Eph. 1:3)
(-)			6 (-r)
(e)	strong opposition to	for salvation and the	Christian life. (Gal. 2:20-21)
(0)	opposition to	for surviving the	(Sai. 2.20 21)

6. Areas of biblical <i>disagreement</i> with modern hyper-grace teaching:
(a) Modern hyper grace overemphasizes God's because it is supposedly His attribute (1 John 1:5; 4:8, 16; 5:6) and it deemphasizes God's and toward sin (Ps. 99:9; Heb. 12:29).
(b) Many hyper-grace teachers claim Christ's death provided only in carrying away of our sin (John 1:29; 1 John 3:5), not or penal substitutionary atonement that satisfied the justice of God as Judge (Ps. 7:11; 75:7; Isa. 53:10-11; Rom. 3:25; 1 John 2:2; 4:10).
(c) Some hold to, or a second chance for salvation after death, or the annihilation of unbelievers after death, rather than conscious, eternal torment in hell. (Matt. 13:40-43, 49-50; 25:41, 46; 2 Thess. 1:9; Rev. 14:9-11)
(d) Hyper-grace teachers claim believers today are always to God and He is never with us. (2 Cor. 5:9; Eph. 4:30; Heb. 11:6; Rev. 3:16-19)
(e) Hyper-grace teachers deny the distinction between (Col. 1:14; 1 John 2:12) and forgiveness (John 13:8-11; 1 John 1:7, 9) for believers, claiming that 1 John 1:9 applies only to
(f) Many hyper-grace teachers agree that God us righteous in God's sight the moment we first believe and are justified (Rom. 4:4-6; 5:1), but they deny God must us practically righteous afterwards through a walk of faith in practical or progressive sanctification (Rom. 6:13).
(g) Hyper-grace teachers claim the word should never be used to describe believers (1 Tim. 1:15; Jam. 4:8) because we are, and many even teach that believers no longer possess a (Rom. 7:17-21).
(h) Hyper-grace teachers also say that God the Holy Spirit doesn't believers of sin today, only unbelievers. (John 16:8-11; 2 Tim. 4:2; Titus 1:9, 13; Heb. 12:5-6; Rev. 3:19)
(i) Hyper-grace teachers say that since all believers today are of God positionally in Christ (Gal. 4:4-9), it is legalistic to view ourselves as of God positionally. (Rom. 6:18, 22)
(j) Hyper-grace teachers are non-dispensational and often teach there will be no of for believers and that the judgment seat of Christ is the same as the Great White Throne judgment for unbelievers. (Rom. 14:10; 1 Cor. 3:10-15; 2 Cor. 5:9-10; 2 John 8; Rev. 20:11-15)

• Acts 17:11; 1 John 4:1; 1 Peter 5:12; 2 Peter 3:17-18