

## Justification Quiz

1. What is the relationship between justification and imputation.
  - a. Justification makes imputation possible.
  - b. Imputation and justification are unrelated.
  - c. They are different words for the same thing.
  - d. Imputation makes justification possible.
  
2. How can Paul and James “contradiction” of justification by faith alone versus works be explained?
  - a. They are using different meanings of the word justify.
  - b. James should not belong in the Canon of Scripture.
  - c. It is okay for the Bible to contradict itself.
  - d. Faith and works are the same thing.
  
3. Why is it important that we understand Justification?
  - a. The doctrine of justification brings glory to God.
  - b. The doctrine of justification guards a right understanding of the gospel.
  - c. The doctrine of justification brings assurance for believers.
  - d. All of the above.
  
4. *Simul justus et peccator* is a Latin phrase for the Protestant belief that:
  - a. Someone can be both righteous and lost at the same time.
  - b. Someone can be both righteous and a sinner at the same time.
  - c. God is just and the justifier of the one who has faith in Jesus.
  - d. God will not justify a sinner—he must overcome sin before acceptance.
  
5. *Ordo Salutis* (Latin: The Order of Salvation) is chronologically sequential. Put a number from 1 to 10 by each to indicate the correct sequence.

     Perseverance

     The Gospel Call

     Death

     Election

     Adoption

     Glorification

     Justification

     Sanctification

     Regeneration

     Conversion (Repentance and Faith)

Sermon Outline:

- I. Theology of Justification
  - a. God as Judge throughout the Bible
  - b. Double Imputation Makes Justification Possible.
    - i. God is Holy and cannot wink an eye at a single sin.  
(Every sin must be punished by a perfectly holy God.)
    - ii. Christ took the punishment of sins and we receive His positive merit.
    - iii. After imputation, God can make the declaration of righteous.
    - iv. Isaiah 53:11
  - c. Justification by Faith Alone
    - i. Historic: *Sola fide* in Protestant Reformation
    - ii. Romans 4:5-8
- II. Language of Justification
  - a. Greek: *Dikaioō* has three different definitions used in Scripture
    - i. Justify (declare righteous)
    - ii. Vindicate (substantiate)
    - iii. Free (not going to talk about today)
  - b. *Dikaioō* as used by Paul and James
    - i. James uses the word the same way Jesus does
      - 1. Jesus and *Dikaioō*
        - a. Matthew 11:19: "...yet wisdom is *justified* by her deeds"
        - b. Selecting the right definition: "Wisdom in vindicated by her deeds" or simply "Wisdom is proven to be wise by wise actions"
        - c. NOT "wisdom is 'declared righteous' by her deeds"
      - 2. James and *Dikaioō*
        - a. James 2:24 "You see that a person is *justified* by works and not by faith alone."
        - b. From the context of the book of James, "...a person is [vindicated] by works..." is the obvious choice of definition.
          - i. James 1:22-25
          - ii. James 2:14-26
        - ii. Paul's typical use of "justify" is the definition Christians use when talking about "justification."
        - iii. The reason I mention the language of justification is so that your understanding of justification is not derailed by ignorance of how to disambiguate those passages in James.
    - c. "Justify" in 21<sup>st</sup> century English
      - i. In the Bible: Pay attention to when you see "justify" in the Bible to discern which definition.
      - ii. In secular conversation: "Vindicate" is more common than "declare righteous" in conversation because most people are biblically illiterate and religiously uninterested.
  - III. Exposition of Romans 5:1-11
    - a. Context for the book of Romans and chapter 5
    - b. Verse by verse exposition of Romans 5:1-11

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---