

OBJECTIVES:

At the end of this lesson, a person will be able to:

- I. Define salvation.
- II. Identify the three tenses of salvation.
- III. State how one receives salvation.

I. Salvation is in three tenses:

- Justification The believer <u>has been</u> saved from the guilt and penalty of sin and is safe from final judgement. (Romans 5:1-2; Luke 7:50; 1 Corinthians 1:18; 2 Corinthians 2:15; Ephesians 2:5, 8; 2 Timothy 1:9)
- <u>Sanctification</u> The believer *is being* saved from the habit and power of sin. (Romans 6:14; Philippians 1:19, 2:12, 13:2; 2 Thessalonians 2:13; Romans 8:2; Galatians 2:19, 20; 2 Corinthians 3:18)
- 3. <u>Glorification</u> The believer <u>will be</u> saved from the presence of sin in the sense of entire conformity to Christ. (1 Thessalonians 4:13-18; 1 Peter 1:5; 1 John 3:2)
- *II.* **Salvation is by grace through faith.** It is a free gift from God and is wholly without works. (Ephesians 2:8-9; Titus 3:5)
- *III.* Salvation is totally based on faith in Jesus Christ. (Romans 10:9-10; John 3:16; John 14:6; 1 Peter 2:24; Isaiah 53:5-6)
- *IV.* Salvific Faith is more than *intellectual* acceptance. It is faith in your heart that propels a willingness to submit and surrender one's life over to God for Sovereign care. (James 2:19; Acts 16:31-33; Romans 10:9-13)
- *V.* **Salvation involves repentance.** As a result of accepting Jesus Christ, you can expect the Holy Spirit of God to begin operation from within you to guide, convince, and convict you of the good will that God has toward and for you. As a natural result, repentance (meaning: a change of mind or a turning away) from sin becomes activated.



What is sin?

- a. Sin is a transgression of the law (1 John 3:4)
- b. Sin is falling short (Romans 3:23)
- c. Sin is a condition of humans (Roman 5:12)
- d. Sin is against God (Psalms 51:4)
- e. Sin comes by omission (James 4:17)
- f. Sin comes by commission (James 2:1)