# DISCIPLESHIP CHALLENGE THE DOCTRINE OF SALVATION PART 1-ANALYSIS OF 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 All 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)

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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)
  - 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)

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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)
  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)
- 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.

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- 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)
  - 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.