

TRUE GRACE: GOD'S WRATH & PROPITIATION IN CHRIST

1. God's true grace (1 Peter 5:12) is based on and integrally connected to Christ's _____ on the _____. (1 Peter 1:18-19; 2:23-24; 3:18; 4:1; 5:1)

2. One imbalance of _____ today is the teaching within the Free Grace camp that disobedient Christians may still incur the wrath of God in this lifetime or after the Rapture at the Judgment Seat of Christ (Rom. 5:9-10; 1 Thess. 1:10; 5:9-10).

3. One imbalance of _____ today is the hyper-grace teaching that God has no wrath, Christ didn't die to satisfy it, and the lost need not fear hell because there is now universal reconciliation for everyone.

4. The Reality of God's Wrath
 - (a) God's wrath against sin stems from His _____, which refers to both His _____ holiness—Him being uniquely set apart in His unparalleled greatness so that there is none like Him (Exod. 15:11; 1 Sam. 2:2; Isa. 40:25; Rev. 15:4)—and His _____ holiness—Him being perfectly pure and set apart from all sin and evil (Isa. 6:1-7; Heb. 7:26-27).

 - (b) In the Bible, God's wrath is His holy, consistent, active, personal anger and opposition to _____.
 - *What causes God's wrath?* People rising up against Him (Ex. 15:7); the affliction of strangers, widows, or fatherless (Ex. 22:21-24); profane worship of Him (Lev. 10:2); discontentment with His provision (Num. 11:33); rebellion against authority (Num. 16:44-48); idolatry (Deut. 9:7-8, 22; 2 Chron. 34:25); trusting in numbers rather than Him (1 Chron. 27:24); aiding the wicked (2 Chron. 19:2); stubbornness toward Him (2 Chron. 30:8); not keeping His Word (2 Chron. 34:21); unbelief in Jesus Christ for eternal life (John 3:36); hardening one's heart in unrepentance (Rom. 2:4-5); selfishness and not obeying the truth (Rom. 2:8); opposing the preaching of the gospel (1 Thess. 2:16); and the sins specifically named by Paul, including fornication, uncleanness, covetousness, and idolatry (Eph. 5:5-6; Col. 3:5-6)

 - *How is God's wrath described?*

 - *How is God's wrath related to His feelings, longsuffering, and love?*

(c) God's wrath is His active, judicial _____ or forsaking of people in both the OT (Deut. 31:17; 2 Chron. 24:18-20; Ps. 78:58-62; Isa. 54:7-8; Jer. 7:29; Lam. 2:7; Hos. 9:7-12) and NT (Rom. 1:18-32).

- *Who else was "given over" (paradidōmi) in death as a penal substitute for sin? (Rom. 4:25; 8:32; Gal. 2:20; Eph. 5:2, 25)*
- *How does God's wrath differ from His chastening or discipline of believers? (Matt. 27:46; Heb. 12:6)*

(d) God's wrath is both (Eph. 5:6; Col. 3:6) a _____ reality for truth-suppressing unbelievers (John 3:36; Rom. 1:18) as well as a _____ prospect awaiting them (Rom. 2:4-5; 1 Thess. 2:16; 2 Thess. 1:7-9; 2 Peter 3:9; Rev. 14:10; 15:1; 16:19; 17:4; 18:3, 6).

- *How are hyper-grace teachers denying biblical truth about God's wrath? (Matt. 13:41-42, 48-50; 25:41, 46; 2 Thess. 1:8; Rev. 14:10-11)*

5. Propitiation in Christ

(a) Propitiation in the NT refers to _____ the just and righteous wrath of God for sin by the atoning sacrifice of Jesus Christ (Luke 18:13; Rom. 3:25; Heb. 2:17; 9:5; 1 John 2:2; 4:10).

- *How does this differ from expiation (John 1:29; 1 John 3:5)?*
- *Who offered Christ as a propitiatory sacrifice? (Isa. 53:6, 10-11)*

(b) Propitiation is illustrated by Christ drinking the _____ of God's wrath for our sin when He died in our place. (Ps. 22:1; Matt. 20:22-23; 26:39, 42; Mark 10:38-39; 14:36; Luke 22:42; John 18:11; 19:30)

(c) Propitiation is also pictured by Christ becoming our _____ or place of meeting with God. (Ex. 25:21-22; Rom. 3:25-26)

- *Where is the only acceptable meeting place now between God and believing sinners (John 6:35-37)?*

(d) Believers have forgiveness, reconciliation, and peace with God rather than enmity (Rom. 5:8-10; 2 Cor. 5:19-21; Col. 1:20-21), only because we are now positionally _____, who is our propitiation (1 John 2:2; 4:10) as the only One who satisfied God by His work.

- *How does God see you now (John 3:36; Eph. 2:13; 1 John 4:16-18)?*
- *How does all this relate to true grace vs. hyper grace?*