

MUST YOU BE ELECTED BY GOD TO BE SAVED? Pt. 3 **(Considering Calvinism In Light of the Scriptures)**

THE EXPLANATION OF 'ELECTION'

A. Its DEFINITION: “Elect” (eklektos) – means to _____. It refers to a _____ of someone or something with some purpose in mind.

B. Its OBJECTS: Election is used in Scripture to refer to God’s selection of and special relationship with...

1. The nation of _____. (Deut.7:6-9)
2. Individual _____. (Rom.11:1)
3. _____ believers in Christ. (Ephesians 1:4; 2 Thess.2:13-14)
4. _____. (Isaiah 42:1; 1 Peter 2:6)
5. Individual _____ believers. (Matt.24:21-24)
6. Select _____. (1Timothy 5:21)

Conclusion: Election is used in a _____ sense (Israel / Church) or in a _____ sense (Jesus Christ / individual believers / individual angels).

The “elect” is a descriptive term for _____ in all ages, including Church-age believers. (Rom. 8:33; Col.3:12; Titus 1:1)

C. Its FACTS.

1. Election is in keeping with or on the basis of God’s _____. (1 Peter 1:2)
2. Election was done in _____. (Ephesians 1:4)
3. Election is connected with the believer’s _____. (Ephesians 1:4)
4. Election is related to _____ and _____. (Ephesians 1:5, 11- 13)
5. Election is by God’s _____, not human works, which is then consistent with human _____ - which is also non-meritorious. (Romans 11:6; 4:4-5, 16; Ephesians 2:8-9)
6. Election is not to be a deterrent to personal _____ when understood in balance biblically. (1 Tim.2:4-6; 2 Tim. 2:10; 2 Pet. 3:9; 1 Pet. 1:2-5, 18-25; 1Thess. 1:4-10)
7. God’s election has in view the divine purposes of:
 - a. _____. (2 Thess.2:13-14)
 - b. to be _____ and _____ before Him – i.e. sanctification and ultimate glorification. (Ephesians 1:4-5)

- c. the _____ of God and His _____. (Ephesians 1:6)
- d. to be God's _____ people. (1 Peter 2:9a)
- e. to be _____ of God. (1 Peter 2:9)
- f. to be _____ for Jesus Christ by way of growth and service after the believer's justification / forgiveness. (John 15:16)

D. The DIVINE ORDER is presented to us as ...

1. _____ - God's fore-knowing due to His omniscience (1 Pet.1:2)
2. _____ - the act of God in choosing those He foreknew.(1 Pet.1:2)
3. _____ - the act of God in determining the end product of those whom God has foreknown and elected, namely glorification. (Romans 8:28-30)

The biblical balance: God has _____ in His sovereign _____ to save and predestine to glory those He _____ would _____ to trust in His Son for their eternal salvation. God is the initiator, executor, and revealing of His salvation plan, while holding man responsible for His acceptance (believe) or rejection (not believe) of Jesus Christ as his Savior. (John 3:16 -18)

- **Some observations from Matthew 22:1-14:**

The conclusion: "Many were **called** [summoned / invited] but few were **chosen**". Who were the chosen? Who were the elect? Those who _____ to the gracious invitation and _____ the wedding garment which was _____ by the King and His _____.

- **7 serious problems with the "Unconditional Election" of Calvinism:**

- 1) It makes election to salvation logically require the opposite, namely divine election to _____ without a _____.
- 2) It diminishes God's _____ by overriding and dictating man's choice whether to believe in Christ or not.
- 3) It destroys the essence of a _____ relationship by forcing some to believe.
- 4) It diminishes God's _____ and _____ by unconditionally choosing most for Hell & few for Heaven.
- 5) It diminishes God's _____ because if God could unconditionally choose to save some, then why not all, especially since He says He loves the "world".
- 6) It diminishes God's attribute of _____ (truth) because if God says He desires that all people be saved, and He had His Son die for every man, and He desires the gospel preached to every man, is His offer of salvation really genuine?
- 7) It detracts from the _____ of the Bible by leading to apparent contradictions, like "whosoever will may come" when in fact only the small minority, the unconditionally elect, may actually come.