

John 10:11,15
PARTICULAR ATONEMENT

- I. The atonement.
 - A. The good Shepherd gave (laid down) His life for the sheep.
 - 1. This willing self-sacrificing action was effective in saving the sheep from their predators, picturing Jesus' atoning death.
 - 2. Redemption was accomplished.
 - B. Jesus' death actually atoned, and actually saved; He did not just make atonement possible.
 - 1. He reconciled us (Rom. 5:10); redeemed us (Gal. 3:13), and ransomed us (Matt. 20:28).
 - 2. Romans 6 teaches that those united to Christ in His death are dead to sin and alive to God and will be raised to glory.
 - 3. Through what He did, they are freed from all guilt and condemnation and are constituted righteous before God.
- II. The atonement was limited.
 - A. Since every human is not saved, a limitation must be admitted by all (unless there is universal salvation, everyone saved).
 - B. Scripture does not contradict itself, so passages as John 3:16 and I John 2:2 are to be considered in light of the whole.
 - C. Instead Scripture declares that Jesus died for His sheep not the goats (text; Matt. 25:33); His people (Matt. 1:21), His friends (John 15:13,14), His church (Acts 20:28; Eph. 5:25); the many, not everybody head for head (Matt. 20:28; 26:28; Heb. 9:28).
- III. What was intended and accomplished by Christ's saving work?
 - A. Jesus came to save sinners, not to enable men to save themselves: Matt. 1:21; I Tim. 1:15; Titus 2:14; I Peter 3:18.
 - B. Jesus was sent into the world to save those given Him by the Father and none is lost (Jn. 6:37-40; 10:11,14-18,24-29).
 - C. Scripture shows that as a result of what Jesus did, all the blessings of salvation are secured for His people.
 - D. All the spiritual blessings such as sonship, redemption, forgiveness results from our being "in Christ" which is traced back to our having been chosen by God in election (Eph. 1:3-12).