

Study 5 – The Person and Work of Jesus Christ—Part 2; Salvation; The Holy Spirit

I. The Atonement

A. The moving cause of the atonement.

1. Read Isaiah 53:10 and Colossians 1:19,20. What moved God to send Christ to atone for the sins of His people?

2. Read John 3:16 and Romans 5:6,8. What attribute of God moved Him to send Jesus to die? _____

B. The necessity of the atonement.

1. Read Habakkuk 1:13a; Psalm 5:4-5. What is it about God that prevents Him from overlooking human sinfulness?

2. Read Exodus 23:7 and Romans 1:18, 32. What does God reveal He will do to the wicked? What do they deserve?

3. Read Genesis 3:3 and Romans 6:23. What sentence has God passed upon the sinner? _____

C. The voluntary, substitutionary nature of the atonement.

1. Read Isaiah 53:6, 2 Corinthians 5:21 and 1 Peter 2:24. What do these verses say is the result of Jesus' substitutionary sacrifices for our sins?

2. Read Philippians 2:6,8 and Hebrews 12:2. Did God the Father force Jesus to die for our sins? Why or why not?

D. The multifaceted character of the atonement.

1. Read Romans 5:11 and 2 Corinthians 5:18. What word is used for Christ's atonement in these verses? What does this word mean?

2. Read Galatians 4:4,5 and Titus 2:14. What word is used for Christ's atonement in these verses? What does this word mean?

3. Read Romans 3:25 and 1 John 4:10 (*King James, New King James, or English Standard Version!!!*). What word is used for Christ's atonement in these verses? What does this word mean (see *Know What You Believe*, p. 78)?

E. The result of the atonement.

1. Read Matthew 1:21. What did Christ accomplish for His people by becoming man? _____
2. Read John 10:26-28 and Romans 6:23. What do all believers receive as a result of the atonement?

II. Salvation**A.** The beginning of salvation—calling and the new birth (regeneration).

1. Read Mark 16:15,16 and Romans 10:14,15. What external (outside of the person) event or activity must normally happen before a believer is saved?

2. Read Jeremiah 13:23 and John 3:3,7. What must happen internally to a person before he can be saved?

3. Read 1 Peter 1:23. While God the Holy Spirit causes us to be born again, what does God use as an instrument in regeneration?

B. Conversion.

1. Read Matt. 4:17 and Acts 2:38, then Rom. 10:9 and Acts 16:31. What are the two components of conversion?

2. Read Jeremiah 31:18-19, Luke 1:16-17 and 1 Thessalonians 1:9. What do you learn about repentance from these verses?

3. Read Romans 10:9, James 2:17, 19 and John 6:40. What do you learn about faith from these verses?

C. Justification, adoption, sanctification, and glorification.

1. Definition: Justification is a gracious act of God in which He pardons all the believer's sins and accepts him as sinless (righteous) in God's sight (declared innocent with respect to breaking God's law) solely upon the basis of Christ's imputed righteousness and received by faith alone.

 - a) Read Romans 3:28 and 4:5. By what means or instrument are (1) _____ and are NOT (2) _____ believers justified? (1) _____ (2) _____
 - b) Read 3:21,22 and 5:18. Upon what is justification based?

2. Definition: Adoption is a gracious act of God in which He receives us into the

family of believers and grants us all the privileges of the sons of God.

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- a) Read John 1:12. What special status does God give those who trust in Christ for salvation? _____
- b) Read Romans 8:15-17. What are some of the privileges of adoption? _____

3. Definition: Sanctification is a gracious work of God in which all aspects of the believer's life are renewed after the image of God and the believer is increasingly enabled to die to sin and to live in righteousness.

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- a) Read 1 Thessalonians 5:23, 2 Corinthians 7:1 and Philippians 2:12-13. Whose work is sanctification? _____
- b) Read Romans 6:6 and 8:12,13; Ephesians 4:24. What are the two main aspects of sanctification? _____
- c) Read Romans 7:18 and Philippians 3:12. Is sanctification ever complete in this life? Why or why not? _____

4. Definition: Glorification is the final step in salvation and will happen when Jesus Christ returns and raises from the dead the bodies of all believers for all time who have died, reunites them with their souls, and changes the bodies of believers who remain alive, thereby giving all believers at the same time perfect resurrection bodies like that of Jesus.

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- a) Read John 6:39-40. What does Jesus assure believers He will do for them "at the last day"?
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- b) Read 1 Corinthians 15:22-23 and 51-52. According to these verses, what will happen when Jesus returns? _____

III. The Holy Spirit

A. The Person of the Holy Spirit

1. He is revealed to us in Scripture as possessing the attributes of personality. He is not merely an abstract force and should not be addressed as "it."
 - a) Read Ephesians 4:30. What personal emotion of the Spirit is noted here? _____
 - b) Read Luke 12:12. What personal activity of the Spirit is noted here? _____
2. The Spirit is revealed to us as the Third Person of the Trinity, equal in substance,

power and authority with the Father and the Son.

a) Read Romans 8:9. What two titles are given to the Spirit here?

b) Read Matthew 28:19. Who are the three distinct persons under whose authority baptism is to be administered?

B. The Work of the Holy Spirit

- The Spirit works in behalf of all creation (this is commonly referred to as the realm of common grace.). In the exercise below indicate the passages from the given list that best describe the particular activity of the Spirit mentioned in the left hand column.

The Holy Spirit acts as:

- | | |
|---|--------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1. The agent of creation | a. Exodus 31:2,3,5 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2. The giver of life | b. Genesis 1:2 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3. The giver of reason | c. Job 33:4 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4. The giver of artistic ability | d. Job 32:8 |

- The Spirit also works specifically in behalf of God's elect (this is commonly called the realm of special or saving grace). Complete the following exercise as previously.

The Holy Spirit acts for God's people as:

- | | |
|---|---------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1. The agent of the inspiration of Scripture | a. John 16:13 |
|---|---------------|

The applier of the benefits of Christ's death and resurrection Who:

- | | |
|--|-------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Convicts of sin | b. John 16:8 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3. Regenerates the heart | c. I Cor. 12:1-7 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4. Enlightens the mind | d. John 3:5,8 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5. Comforts, helps or defends | e. Rom. 8:11 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 6. Sanctifies the life | f. John 14:16 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 7. Assures of salvation | g. 2 Pet. 1:20-21 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 8. Makes intercession | h. 2 Thess. 2:13 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 9. Gives us resurrection bodies | i. 1 John 3:24 |

The equipper of the Church:

- | | |
|---|--------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 10. He grants gifts for ministry | j. Rom. 8:26 |
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C. The Spirit in the Life of the Believer

1. All believers are indwelt by the Holy Spirit at all times.
 - a) Read Romans 8:9. What must an individual have to be a Christian?

 - b) Read Romans 8:14. Who are the sons of God?

 - c) Read 1 Corinthians 3:16. What is the relationship of the Spirit to all believers?

2. The Holy Spirit enters the believer's life at the time of his re-birth. This is also called the "baptism" of the Spirit, but does not refer to any "Second Blessing" occurring after conversion.
 - a) Read John 3:3, 8. What two expressions are used in these verses to refer to salvation?

 - b) Read Matthew 3:11. What is the nature of Jesus' baptism as compared to John's? Note: The outward sacrament of baptism is a sign and seal of the inward work of the baptism of the Spirit (i.e. regeneration received by faith).

 - c) Read Acts 19:2-6. Why had this group not received the Holy Spirit? Note: The outward sacrament of baptism is a sign and seal of the inward work of the baptism of the Spirit (i.e. regeneration received by faith).

3. The believer is always to seek to be filled with the Holy Spirit for powerful service and growth in grace, but this fullness can be diminished by the believer's neglect and sins. The fullness of the Holy Spirit should be the normal condition of every believer.
 - a) Read Acts 9:17. What was Christ's plan for Paul? (cf. Acts 13:9)

 - b) Read Ephesians 5:18. What positive command is given to all believers?

 - c) Read 1 Thessalonians 5:19. What are believers to avoid?

 - d) Note: The fact that we are commanded to seek this filling implies that there will be times when we have less of the power of the Spirit in our lives. This does not imply, however, that at any time the believer loses the indwelling presence of the Spirit in his life as the guarantor of his salvation.