



The Doctrine of Salvation

Study Guide

Roger R. Nicole, Th.D., Ph.D.

Professor of Theology

Reformed Theological Seminary (Orlando, FL)

Prepared by Frank T. Jones, M.A.R.

INSTITUTE OF
THEOLOGICAL
STUDIES



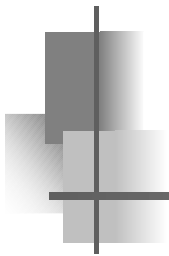


Table of Contents

Lecture I	3
Lecture II.....	5
Lecture III.....	7
Lecture IV	10
Lecture V.....	11
Lecture VI	12
Lecture VII	13
Lecture VIII.....	15
Lecture IX.....	16
Lecture X.....	18
Lecture XI.....	20
Lecture XII	21
Lecture XIII.....	23
Lecture XIV	25
Lecture XV.....	27
Lecture XVI.....	28
Lecture XVII	30
Lecture XVIII.....	31
Lecture XIX.....	33
Lecture XX	34
Lecture XXI.....	35
Lecture XXII	36
Lecture XXIII.....	37
Lecture XXIV	39
Study Questions	41
Select Bibliography	48

Lecture Outlines

THE DOCTRINE OF SALVATION

PART ONE: THE TERMINOLOGY OF SALVATION



Lecture I

I. Introduction

- A. Soteriology Defined
- B. List of Terms Alphabetized

II. Theological Terms as They Correspond to the Trinity

A. The Father

1. Predestination
2. Foreordination
3. Planning
4. Counsel
 - a. Acts
 - b. Ephesians 1
 - c. Deliberation of the Godhead
5. Foreknowledge
 - a. Not merely advance information
 - b. Advance affection
6. Election
 - a. Analogy of political election
 - b. Choice out of grace
7. Decree
 - a. The broader sense
 - b. The soteriological sense

Lecture Outlines

B. The Son

1. Salvation and redemption
 - a. The general sense
 - b. The special sense
2. Atonement
 - a. Frequency of occurrence in KJV
 - b. Definition
 - c. Synonym in Scripture
3. Reconciliation
 - a. Definition
 - b. 2 Corinthians 5
4. Sacrifice
 - a. Usage in Jewish worship
 - b. Hebrews
 - c. Jesus Christ
5. Expiation
 - a. The etymology
 - b. The application to Jesus
6. Propitiation
 - a. Love of God
 - b. Wrath of God
7. Victory
 - a. Champion of fallen humanity
 - b. Defeat of evil
8. Substitution
 - a. Connoted by a proposition
 - b. Mediator of the new covenant
 - c. Analogous to Adam



Lecture Outlines

9. Satisfaction
 - a. The demands of God
 - b. The cross of Calvary

C. The Spirit

1. The work of Christ applied to the sinner—God's viewpoint
 - a. Justification
 - (1) Forgiveness or remission
 - (2) Imputation
 - b. Adoption
 - (1) Contrasted with justification
 - (2) Abba
 - (3) Mephibosheth
2. The work of Christ applied to the sinner—renewal of the human nature



Lecture II

- a. The beginning of the work of transformation—regeneration/new birth
 - (1) Regeneration defined
 - (2) Faith and repentance
 - (3) Conversion
- b. The continuing work of transformation—sanctification
 - (1) Compared to regeneration
 - (2) Mortification
 - (3) Vivification
- c. The culmination of the work of transformation—glorification

Lecture Outlines

- (1) Eradication of evil
- (2) Full maturity
- (3) Ultimate blessing



III. Additional Theological Terms

A. Cleansing

1. Twofold meaning
2. Reference to the Spirit

B. Calling

1. Effectual calling
2. General calling

C. Healing

1. Sin and disease
2. Purifying effect of sickness
3. Guarantee of healing

D. Resurrection

1. Compared to regeneration
2. Implication in baptism

E. Union

1. Source of all the blessings of salvation
2. Contrasted with the work of the Spirit

F. Grace

1. Merciful attitude of God
2. Undeserved blessing

IV. The Illustration of Salvation

A. Wahlstrom's *New Life in Christ*: The Simile of a Before-and-After-Salvation

B. Illustrations with Respect to Individual Life

1. The concept of life and death

Lecture Outlines

2. Birth
3. Old nature and new nature
4. Nutrition
5. Health
6. Diseases
 - a. eyes
 - b. ears
 - c. tongue
 - d. muscles
7. The heart
8. Leprosy
9. Clothing

C. Illustrations with Respect to Social Life

1. Fellowship
2. Friendship
3. Marriage
4. A son or a daughter
5. Inheritance
6. Court of law
7. Prison
8. Obligations
9. Law

Lecture III

D. Additional Illustrations

1. The nation: citizenship vs. alien
2. War: enemy vs. friend, captive vs. redeemed
3. Business: poor vs. rich, debtor vs. debt-free
4. Professions: horticulture, shepherding, building
5. Laundry: soiled vs. clean



Lecture Outlines

6. Far-off vs. near unto God
7. Darkness vs. light
8. Toward death or life
9. Futile vs. purposeful
10. Reprobate vs. elect

E. Conclusion

1. Rich representation of salvation in Scripture
2. Relationship of certain terms to several situations (i.e., freedom)

PART TWO: THE PLAN OF SALVATION

I. The Decrees of God

II. B.B. Warfield's *The Plan of Salvation*

A. Naturalistic

1. Pelagian view
 - a. First decree: free will given to man
 - b. Second decree: gifts of the law and Gospels
 - c. Third decree: gift of Christ
 - d. Fourth decree: God's acceptance of obedience
 - e. Last decree: righteousness a voluntary effort of renewed sinner

2. Remonstrant view

- a. First decree: permission of the fall
- b. Second decree: gift of Christ
- c. Third decree: provision of grace for all
- d. Fourth decree: provision of salvation to cooperative
- e. Last decree: sanctification of cooperative

B. Supernaturalistic

1. Sacerdotal
 - a. Greek Orthodox



Lecture Outlines

- b. Roman Catholic
- c. Anglican
- 2. Evangelical
 - a. Universalistic
 - (1) Pure universalists
 - (2) Wesleyans
 - (3) Lutherans
 - b. Particularistic
 - (1) Inconsistently particularistic (*Amyraldian*)
 - (2) Consistently particularistic (*infra and supralapsarian*)



III. Foundation for the Doctrine of the Decrees

A. Sovereignty (Psalm 115:3)

B. Predestine/foreordain

Acts 4:28; Romans 8:29-30; 1 Corinthians 2:7; Ephesians 1:5,11

C. To Choose (*eklegomai*) the Elect

Romans 8:33; Romans 9:11; 2 Thessalonians 2:13; 1 Peter 2:4,6

D. Advance Counsel/Decision Processes

Romans 8:28; Romans 9:11; Ephesians 1:9,11; 2 Timothy 1:9

E. Foreknow

1. Hebrew/Greek meaning
2. Acts 4:28, Romans 8:29, Romans 1:12, 1 Peter 1:2, 20

Lecture Outlines

Lecture IV

F. Good Pleasure

G. Good Pleasure/Will

IV. Westminster Confession of Faith, Chap. 3: “Of God’s Eternal Decree”

A. Six Characteristics

1. Eternal
2. Wise
3. Holy
4. Free
5. Immutable
6. Comprehensive

B. Misconceptions of the Decree of God

1. God the author of sin
2. Violence to the will of the creature
3. Lack of Second causes
4. God’s decision a foresight of what free agents are doing

V. Alternatives to the Reformed Doctrine of the Decrees of God

A. Groups

B. Service

C. Karl Barth: election and reprobation both all-inclusive

D. Arminians: foreknowledge in the sense of advance information

VI. Objections to Calvinism

A. Theoretical Objections

1. Objections concerning the nature of God Himself
 - a. Conflict with His justice



Lecture Outlines

- b. Individual vs. corporate responsibility
- c. Right to administration of justice
- d. Scriptural considerations

Matthew 11; Matthew 20; Romans 9:14



Lecture V

- 2. Objections concerning favoritism
 - a. Scripture states that God is no respecter of person

Acts 10:34; Romans 2:11; Galatians 2:6; 1 Peter 1:17
 - b. God does not treat all people alike
 - (1) Abel and Seth over Cain
 - (2) Noah and family over rest of humanity
 - (3) Abraham over other people
 - (4) Isaac over Ishmael
 - (5) Jacob over Esau
 - (6) Judah over other tribes
 - (7) David over his brothers
 - (8) Israel over the other nations
 - (9) Examples from life
- 3. Objections based on impugning of God's wisdom (God represented as acting arbitrarily)
 - a. Our ignorance does not imply lack of reason on God's part
 - b. Election not based on preferential human features
 - c. Everything God does is supremely wise

B. Objections Based on Damage to the Image of a Loving God

- 1. Scripture that speaks of universal love

John 3:15-16; Hebrews 2:9
- 2. The Calvinist answer

Lecture Outlines

- a. Divine benevolence of common grace
- b. God's love cannot be considered apart from His other perfections
- c. Scripture regarding God's mercy/love for mankind

1 Timothy 2:4; 2 Peter 3:9; John 3:16



Lecture VI

- d. Presentation of love of God not abridged in Reformed view

C. Objection Concerning the Sincerity of God's Offer to the Unelect

1. What constitutes a "well-meant offer"
 - a. Analogy of a newspaper advertisement
 - b. Offer of the gospel
2. Co-extensive provision vs. co-extensive expectation
 - a. Jesus' invitation to Jews, knowing they will reject him
 - b. God's omniscience
3. Hardening of the heart
 - a. Assistance provided by the one making the offer
 - b. A red-herring
4. Conclusion

D. Objection of God's Holiness vs. God's Election

1. Appears to make God responsible for sin
2. Impossible for God to be the author of sin
 - a. Westminster Confession
 - b. Canons of Dort
 - c. Scripture

E. Objections Concerning the Government of God

Lecture Outlines

1. Fatalism
2. Problems with fatalism
3. The Reformed view

F. Objections Concerning Divine Activity vs. Free Will

1. Man functioning as a robot
2. Problems raised in other disciplines as well
3. Not the limitations, but compatibility of sovereign appointment
4. Faulty understanding of freedom
5. True liberty exists
 - a. In obedience to God
 - b. Our loss of liberty due to sin
 - c. Liberty restored in the Gospel



Lecture VII

- d. Luther vs. Erasmus
6. Distinction between ability to perform in perfect conformity and ability to take decisions in view of motives
 - a. Freedom of the will involves motives which have been damaged
 - b. Decisions we make are evil
 - c. Ability to make decisions has not been lost
 - d. Contrast between Adam and Eve and today
 7. Difficulties of a freedom outside God's jurisdiction regarding heaven
 8. Definition must imply sovereign will bearing on human decision

Lecture Outlines

9. Reformers do not presume to have created a logical explanation
10. Irresistible grace
11. Slavery as a champion of freedom

G. Objections Concerning the End of Morality

1. No ultimate difference between right and wrong
2. Historical response—The Reformation
3. God's right to control our lives/our accountability

H. Objections Concerning the Loss of a Sense of Responsibility

1. Facts of history
2. John Calvin
3. Luther, Beza, Farell
4. God's establishment makes our work worthwhile

I. Objections Concerning the Mystery of Divine vs. Human Activity

1. "If something is true, it must be grasped by our minds."
2. No contradiction exists in the mind of God
3. Finitude of the human mind in relation to God's transcendence

J. Objections Based on the Human Attitude

1. Attitude of those who think themselves elect
 - a. Fosters presumptuous attitude
 - b. Proper understanding of Reformed doctrine should not lead to any such development
 - c. Reformed view teaches to the contrary (1 Corinthians 4:7)
2. Assurance of election leading to immorality
 - a. Some people may have taken this view
 - b. Due to an improper understanding
 - c. The attitude of a person with the proper understanding



Lecture Outlines

Lecture VIII

3. Predestination leading to laziness
 - a. God's foreordination requires no effort on our part
 - b. False in that God uses activity of man for His purposes
 - c. Acts 27
 - d. Philippians 2:13
 - e. Ephesians 2:10
 - f. Divine sovereignty stimulates us to evangelism
4. Predestination leading to selfishness
 - a. Basking in the sense of their own benefits
 - b. Immensity of our call should create concern for the lost
 - c. Westminster Confession, Chapter 3, Paragraph 8
5. Undesirable attitudes of the non-elect
 - a. Their opinion is not divinely grounded
 - b. Encouragement

K. Conclusion on Objections to Reformed View

1. Agreement between evangelical Arminians and Calvinists
2. Mysteries found in Calvinism
 - a. The origin of evil
 - b. How to maintain liberty of second causes?
 - c. How is freedom of rational agents possible?
 - d. Human responsibility vs. divine justice
3. Mysteries found in Arminianism
 - a. The origin of evil
 - b. How can God foreknow the acts of free agents?
 - c. How can we account for wide variety of divine blessing if God treats all persons alike?
 - d. Permission of the blight of original sin
4. Six dangers of these positions



Lecture Outlines

a. Of Calvinism

- (1) Attitude of irresponsibility
- (2) Reality of free agency attenuated
- (3) Urgency of evangelism reduced
- (4) Scope of the offer of salvation limited
- (5) Laziness
- (6) Unfair treatment of Arminians

b. Of Arminianism

- (1) Sovereignty of God attenuated
- (2) Biblical doctrine of predestination disfigured



Lecture IX

- (3) Doctrine of substitutionary atonement modified
- (4) Improper view of God as pleading for conversion
- (5) A move in the direction of perfectionism
- (6) Unfair treatment of Calvinists

VII. The Order of Decrees

- A. The Discussion between Infralapsarianism and Supralapsarianism
- B. Infralapsarianism
- C. Supralapsarianism
- D. The Infralapsarian Problem
- E. The Supralapsarian Problem

Lecture Outlines

PART THREE: THE ORDER OF SALVATION (*ORDO SALUTIS*)

I. Justification

A. The Doctrine of Justification Defined

B. Martin Luther on Justification

C. To Declare Just, Not to Make Just

Deuteronomy 25:1; Proverbs 17:15; Luke 7:29

D. Contrasted with Condemnation

1. The language of the court

Deuteronomy 25:1 and Proverbs 17:15; Romans 8:33-34

2. The imagery of clothing

a. Zechariah 3

b. Imputation of righteousness

c. The guests at the wedding feast (Matthew 22:1-14)

E. Luther and the Assurance of Salvation

1. Performance never able to satisfy God

2. The counsel of Staupitz

a. Jesus Christ absorbed the believer's punishment

b. The blessing of justification as a gift

3. The crux of justification

a. Acceptance not dependent upon good works

b. Acceptance through Jesus Christ

(1) Christ demonstrated perfect obedience

(2) Christ provided perfect satisfaction

c. We are seen by God in this new light



Lecture Outlines

Lecture X

F. Substitution not Normally Judicial

1. Same difficulty with doctrines of original sin and atonement
2. Principle of individual responsibility
3. Principle of solidaric responsibility manifested in human life
 - a. Original sin and our relationship with Adam
 - b. The atonement and our relationship with Christ
 - c. Justification and our relationship with Christ
 - (1) Union with Christ
 - (2) The imagery of the marketplace
 - (3) Parable of the unmerciful servant (Matthew 18:21-35)

G. Justification in Various Relationships

1. Christ and His work
 - a. Primary and immediate benefit
 - b. Elimination of condemnation
2. The work of the Holy Spirit
 - a. Benefits of work of Christ applied to us
 - b. 1 Corinthians 6:11
3. Relationship of justification to faith
 - a. A means of appropriation
 - b. No merit
4. Relationship of justification to good works
 - a. Never the ground of justification
 - b. The proper relationship



Lecture Outlines

- (1) The Apostle Paul's perspective
 - (2) The Apostle James' perspective
 - (3) The illustration of grafting
5. Relationship of justification to rewards
 - a. No relationship
 - b. Distribution to the faithful
 6. Relationship of justification to imputation
 - a. A transfer of credits
 - b. Sin of Adam is imputed to us (doctrine of original sin)
 - c. Sin is imputed to Jesus Christ (doctrine of the atonement)
 - d. Doctrine of justification and the work of Christ
 - (1) Punishment due to our sin is canceled
 - (2) Covered by the righteousness of Christ
 7. Relationship of justification to the resurrection of Christ
 - a. Romans 4:25
 - b. God has accepted this work; justification accomplished
 8. Relationship of justification to time
 - a. Belongs to the eternal purpose of God
 - b. Occurrences seen:
 - (1) At the Cross
 - (2) At the resurrection
 - (3) At the time of our renewal by the Holy Spirit
 - (4) At the time of our death
 - (5) At the second coming of Christ



Lecture Outlines

Lecture XI

H. Roman Catholicism

1. Council of Trent
 - a. Acquittal of the sinner
 - b. Transforming work of the Holy Spirit
 - c. Confusion of justification versus regeneration and sanctification
2. Resultant doctrinal deviations
 - a. No one in this life can claim to have justification
 - (1) Only moving toward it
 - (2) Justification equal to the claim that one is perfect
 - (3) Doctrine of assurance
 - b. Ascertaining what may interfere with the enjoyment of justification and salvation in this life
 - (1) Regeneration through baptism lost by virtue of sin
 - (2) Illustration of water level in a bathtub
 - (3) Role of sacraments in renewing grace
 - (4) Distinguishing mortal vs. venial sins
 - c. Religious duties seen as punishment
 - (1) Develops a flighty attitude toward sin
 - (2) A perceived equivalency of sin and its satisfaction
 - (3) The proper Christian attitude toward sin
 - d. Merit
 - (1) Suggests that we can do more than God demands
 - (2) Resulting imbalanced state of the dead
 - e. The doctrine of purgatory



Lecture Outlines

- f. The doctrine of prayer for the dead
 - (1) Explaining Philippians 1:22-23
 - (2) The role of the saints and the virgin Mary
 - (3) Creation of a church in three parts
- g. The ministry of the priests
 - (1) Catholic emphasis and dependence upon the priests
 - (2) Evangelical emphasis on benefits of work of Christ



Lecture XII

- h. Similar confusions made by Protestants
 - (1) Richard Baxter and the neonomians
 - (2) Error of the antinomians

II. Adoption

- A. Blessing of Adoption Defined
- B. Relationship to Justification
- C. Scriptural References
 - 1. Jesus' references to "God our Father"
 - 2. Romans 8
 - 3. Galatians 4:1-7
 - 4. Relationship to Roman law
- D. The Emphases of Adoption
 - 1. Emphasizes the closeness of God to us
 - a. Shortcomings of earthly fathers
 - b. Nature of the fatherhood of God
 - c. A signal blessing or an affirmation of our nature?

Lecture Outlines

- (1) R. S. Candlish
- (2) T. J. Crawford

d. Represents the climax of the blessing of salvation

- (1) Mephibosheth (2 Samuel 9)
- (2) Romans 8

2. Emphasizes Christ as our elder brother

- a. Hebrews 2
- b. Romans 8

III. The First Recreative Blessing: Regeneration (New Birth)

A. Regeneration defined

1. Analogy of new birth (John)
2. Analogy of resurrection (Ephesians 2:4)

B. Misconceptions Concerning Regeneration

1. DOES NOT make us anything else than human beings
2. DOES restore orientation in our lives disturbed by sin
3. J. B. Heard, *The Tripartite Nature of Man*

C. What Regeneration Accomplishes

1. Rejection of sin (repentance)
2. Strong orientation/commitment to God (faith)
3. Accomplished by the power of the Holy Spirit

D. Connection with Baptism

1. Proponents of a direct, casual connection
 - a. Augustine
 - b. Roman Catholicism
 - c. Anglican confession
 - d. To some extent in Lutheranism
 - e. Disciples of Christ
2. Opponents of a direct, casual connection
 - a. Presbyterians, Congregationalists, Baptists, others



Lecture Outlines

- b. Not a casual relation but a representation
- 3. Scripture regarding the issue

John 3:5; Titus 3:5; 1 Peter 3:18-21; Acts 2:38; Acts 22:16; Ephesians 5:26; Colossians 2:12; Romans 6:3



Lecture XIII

- 4. John 3:5
 - a. Not referring to a sacrament but to a sign
 - b. Various alternative explanations
 - (1) “Born of water” a reference to natural birth
 - (a) Evidence of Nicodemus’ understanding
 - (b) Evidence of water within the placenta
 - (c) Reference to a natural birth is doubtful
 - (2) A description of the two phases of renewal
 - (a) Relating to our attitude to sin
 - (b) Relating to our attitude to God
 - (c) Correspondence to repentance and faith
 - (3) Water used in relation to ministry of the word
Isaiah 55:10-11; Ephesians 5:26
 - (4) Term emphasizes principle of repentance
 - (a) Negative element: wiping away of sin
 - (b) Positive element: power of Holy Spirit
 - c. John 3 does not seem to be addressing baptism, but the power of the Holy Spirit
 - (1) John 1:12
 - (2) Does not prove baptismal regeneration
- 5. Titus 3:5

Lecture Outlines

- a. Bath of regeneration, or washing of rebirth
 - b. Language used is not that of baptism
6. 1 Peter 3:18-21
- a. Not the outward ceremony of baptism that saves us
 - b. Spiritual renewal that regeneration implies
7. Mark 16:16
- a. States that belief and baptism will lead to salvation
 - b. Condemnation due to lack of faith, not lack of baptism
8. People of the Old testament not baptized
9. Thief on the cross not baptized
10. Some martyrs of early Christian Church not baptized
- a. Catechumens
 - b. Doctrine of baptism of blood
11. Conclusion
- E. Connection with the Word of God
1. Relevant scripture
- a. James 1:18
 - b. 1 Peter 1:23
2. Place of the Word of God in process of the new birth
- a. Word of God without Holy Spirit does not produce regeneration
 - b. Holy Spirit does not work apart from the Word of God
 - c. Four phases in this process
 - (1) Preparation in the heart
 - (2) An external call
 - (3) Holy Spirit works within soul and heart



Lecture Outlines

(4) An internal call

d. Parable of the sower

IV. Conversion

A. Consists of Two Parts

1. Abandonment of sin (repentance)
2. Orientation towards obedience (faith)

B. Nature of Repentance and Faith

1. Active: mankind admonished to repent and believe
2. Available by the mercy of God
3. First fruits of a truly regenerate person
4. Repentance and the totality of the human being
 - a. Intellectual element
 - b. Emotional element
 - (1) Remorse a purely human reaction (ex. Judas)
 - (2) The mark of true repentance
 - c. Volitional element
5. Faith and the totality of the human being
 - a. Intellectual element

Lecture XIV

b. Emotional element

- (1) Fear of emotionalism
- (2) A sports analogy

c. Volitional element



Lecture Outlines

- (1) The Reformation dispute
- (2) James 2:19
- (3) McArthur's *The Gospel According to Jesus*
- (4) Hodges' *Absolutely Free*; Ryrie's *So Great a Salvation*
- (5) Faith involves commitment



C. Origin of repentance and faith

1. Supernatural
2. Regeneration is monergistic
3. Repentance and faith are synergistic
4. The Arminian view
5. The Calvinist view

V. The Second Receptive Blessing: Sanctification

A. Sanctification defined

1. Continuance and development of the new life
2. Development in spiritual maturity by the grace of God

B. Two Moments in Sanctification

1. Power of the Holy Spirit
2. Conscious activity of the believer

C. Analogies of Sanctification

1. The wrecked automobile
2. The decaying house
3. The cancer patient

D. Two Factors of Sanctification

1. Elimination of evil elements
 - a. Mortification
 - b. Surgery is often painful
 - c. God is the master surgeon
2. Development of new elements
 - a. Restoration into the image of Jesus Christ
 - b. Vivification

Lecture Outlines

Lecture XV

E. Relation of Sanctification to Perfection

1. Differing views
 - a. Perfection attained at point of conversion
 - (1) 1 John 3:6-9
 - (2) 1 John 5:18
 - (3) Disproven by other Scripture and human experience
 - b. Perfection attained through second experience with Christ
 - c. A second experience gains us a position where we do not *need* to sin anymore
 - (1) Does not mean that we are no more *able* to sin
 - (2) Adam and Eve
 - d. Wesley: Perfection defined as perfect obedience
 - (1) Produced by the Holy Spirit
 - (2) Result of a second experience of commitment
 - e. Possibility to abstain from willful sin equals perfection
 - f. Ability, by the power of God, to abstain from willful sin
 - (1) 1 Corinthians 10
 - (2) But good conscience cannot be called perfection
 - g. Grace of God cannot guarantee our obedience; we will inevitably disobey
 - (1) Fatalistic or pessimistic
 - (2) Does not take 1 Corinthians 10 into account
2. Support for the belief in attainment of perfection in this life



Lecture Outlines

a. Commandments in Scripture

1 Peter 1:16; Matthew 5:48; 1 Peter 2:21; 1 Thessalonians 4:3; Hebrews 12:14

b. Rebuttal: God cannot lower morality to our level of competence

c. Scriptural expectations of a purification from all iniquity

James 1:4; Jude 24; Ephesians 5:27

d. Passages presenting human perfection

Genesis 6:9; 1 Corinthians 2:6; Philippians 3:15; Hebrews 5:14; 1 Corinthians 1:2 and Romans 1:8; Colossians 2:10; Romans 6:6; 2 Corinthians 5:17

3. Support for belief of *no* attainment of perfection in this life

1 Kings 8:46; Proverbs 20:9; Ecclesiastes 7:20; James 3:2; 1 John 1:7-8; Romans 8:7, 16; Philippians 3:12; 1 Kings 15:5; Psalm 51; 1 Corinthians 4:4; 1 John 1:4; Psalm 19:12; Leviticus 4

Lecture XVI

4. Paul's assessment of himself

a. A decreasing estimate accompanies his growth

- (1) 1 Corinthians 15:9 (least of apostles)
- (2) Ephesians 3:8 (less than least of all God's people)
- (3) 1 Timothy 1:15 (worst of sinners)
- (4) Increased sanctification led to decreased estimate

b. Romans 7 in its context

- (1) Prior emphasis on dying to sin
- (2) Struggle in Romans 7



Lecture Outlines

- (3) Summary of chapters 1-5
- (4) Chapter 7's place between chapters 6 and 8
- (5) Enslavement and despair turn us to grace of Christ

c. Philippians 3:12

- (1) Paul's avowal that he had not attained perfection
- (2) Presumptuous of us to claim something Paul lacked

5. Explanation of 1 John 3 and 5

- a. Cannot mean that those born again are unable to sin
- b. May be referring to unpardonable sin (against Holy Spirit)
- c. Matthew 12 and Hebrews 6
- d. Conclusion: not a spiritual person who is in danger here

6. Conclusion on this subject

- a. Scripture holds perfection before us as an ideal
- b. Failings ought not to be accepted without contrition
- c. Source of salvation is Christ, through work of Holy Spirit
- d. The means of grace
 - (1) Careful meditation on the Scriptures
 - (2) Christian fellowship
 - (a) Ephesians 4:11-13
 - (b) Not Robinson Crusoes
 - (3) Prayer
 - (4) The sacraments
 - (a) Baptism
 - (b) The Lord's Supper



Lecture Outlines

Lecture XVII

7. Further discussion concerning 1 John 3 and 5
 - a. Explanation can take two forms
 - (1) A continuation of sin (choice of the NIV)
 - (2) Commitment to a direction of sin
 - (a) Matthew 12
 - (b) Hebrews 6:4-67 and 10:27
 - (c) 1 John 5:16
 - (d) What is the sin that is irremediable?
 - (e) Truly regenerate will not commit it
 - b. The born again are still subject to sinning
 - (1) 1 Kings 8:46
 - (2) Proverbs 20:9
 - (3) Ecclesiastes 7:20
 - (4) James 3:2
 - (5) Philippians 3:12
 - (6) Sins committed unwillingly
 - (a) Leviticus 4
 - (b) 1 Corinthians 4:4
 - (c) Psalm 19:12
8. Cautions and dangers
 - a. Cautions to the perfectionist
 - (1) Tendency to lower Scripture's perfection ideal
 - (2) Development of an atomic view of sin
 - (3) Belief in the necessity of a second experience
 - (4) Establishment of two categories of Christians
 - (5) Danger of pride
 - (6) Inconsistencies with security of salvation



Lecture Outlines

b. Cautions to the non-perfectionist

- (1) Danger of reconciliation with necessity of sin
- (2) Lack of recognition of Christ's victory
- (3) Envisioning sanctification as merely the avoidance of sin
- (4) Unkindness towards perfectionists



Lecture XVIII

F. The Fruit of the Spirit and the Gift of the Spirit

1. The difference between the two
 - a. Fruit represents development of all spiritual lives
 - b. Gift represents the individual empowerment of each spiritual life for the good of the community of God
2. The fruit of the Spirit
 - a. Lists given in scripture
 - (1) Galatians 5:22
 - (2) Contrast in Galatians 5:19
 - (3) Colossians 3:5ff
 - (4) 2 Timothy 3
 - b. All Christians called to examine themselves in these areas
3. The gifts of the Spirit
 - a. Lists given in Spirit
Romans 12:1-8; 1 Corinthians 12:4-11, 28-29; 1 Corinthians 14:26; Ephesians 4:11
 - b. Not an accumulation of gifts
 - c. The suggestion that miraculous gifts have disappeared
 - (1) 1 Corinthians 13

Lecture Outlines

- (2) A difficult argument to maintain
- (3) B.B. Warfield's *Counterfeit Miracles*
- d. The hierarchy of gifts
 - (1) Prophecy and leadership emphasized
 - (2) Tongues of lesser significance
 - (3) Regulation of the exercise of gifts
- e. The gift of tongues
 - (1) Perceived as a sense of the immediacy of God
 - (2) Every Christian should experience God's immediacy
 - (3) Tongues not given to every Christian
 - (4) Priority of prophecy
- f. The gift of healing
 - (1) One of God's instruments for recovery
 - (2) The suggestion that true followers of Christ will not be affected by sickness
 - (a) Matthew 8 (Isaiah 53)
 - (b) Not in keeping with Jesus' and apostles' acts
 - (c) Christians still subject to the laws of nature
 - (d) The case of Epaphroditus (Philippians 2:25ff)
 - (e) The case of Paul (2 Corinthians 12:7ff)
 - (f) The case of Job
 - (g) God permits sickness so Christians can bear witness in adversity
 - (h) Death as the worst form of sickness
 - (i) Sickness conquered in the life to come



Lecture Outlines

Lecture XIX

VI. Perseverance

A. Various Terms

1. Misleading nature of the terms
2. “The perseverance of God with the saints”

B. Perseverance as seen in Scripture

1. In the Old Testament
 - a. Hosea
 - b. Jeremiah
2. In the New Testament

Matthew 24:24; John 5:24; John 6:37,39,40,44,47,51, 56,28; John 10:3-4,14,27-29; John 17:6,12,24; Romans 5; Romans 6:4,8; Romans 8:11,15-17,30,33,35-39; Romans 11:29; Romans 14:4; 1 Corinthians 1:8-9; 2 Corinthians 1:21-22; Ephesians 1:13-14; Ephesians 4:30; Philippians 1:6; Colossians 3:3; 2 Thessalonians 3:3-4; 2 Timothy 1:12-13; 2 Timothy 4:18; Hebrews 5:9; Hebrews 6:9,17-20; Hebrews 7:25; Hebrews 10:19-23; 1 Peter 1:3-5; 1 Peter 5:6-10; 1 John 2:19; 1 John 3:6-9; 1 John 5:18; Jude 24

C. Objections to the Doctrine of Perseverance

1. Jacob Arminius’ position
2. The position of later Arminians
3. Two ways the doctrine of perseverance explains examples of an apparent lack of perseverance
 - a. People in question were never regenerate
 - b. Not actually lost; only a setback, with later recovery



Lecture Outlines

Lecture XX

4. Four main objections to doctrine of perseverance
 - a. Scriptural warning regarding unfaithfulness
 - (1) Ezekiel 33:12,13,18
 - (2) Matthew 10:22; 18:32-34
 - (3) 1 Corinthians 9:27; 10:11-12; 15:2
 - (4) 2 Corinthians 11:3-4; 13:5
 - (5) 1 Thessalonians 3:5
 - (6) 1 Timothy 2:15; 4:15-16; 5:8; 6:11
 - (7) Hebrews 3:6,14; 4:1,11
 - (8) Hebrews 6:4-8; 10:26-29,36,38
 - (a) “Once enlightened”
 - aa. Not identical with receiving new birth
 - bb. John 3:19
 - (b) “Tasted the heavenly gift”
 - aa. The gift is Jesus Christ
 - bb. Unwise to emphasize meaning of “taste”
 - (c) “Shared in the Holy Spirit”
 - aa. May indicate sharing without renewal
 - bb. Matthew 12
 - cc. Does not imply union with Christ
 - (d) “Tasted the goodness of the word of God”
 - (e) “Tasted the powers of the world to come”



Lecture Outlines

- (f) Experienced repentance previously
 - aa. Proper repentance is work of Holy Spirit
 - bb. Repentance in question is superficial
- (g) “Received the knowledge of the truth”
 - aa. Emphasis on people not in ignorance
 - bb. Does not imply allegiance to the truth
- (h) “Blood of the covenant that sanctified them”
 - aa. Reference to the Lord’s Supper
 - bb. 1 Corinthians 11
- (i) Conclusion: None of these expressions denotes with certainty regenerate people



Lecture XXI

- (j) Example of the Pharisees (Matthew 12)
 - (k) Parable of the sower (Matthew 13)
 - (l) Example of Judas
 - (m) A condition from which no recovery exists
- (9) James 1:12
 - (10) 2 Peter 1:9-10
 - (11) 2 John 8-9
 - (12) Jude 3-16
 - (13) Examples from the Old Testament
 - (14) Revelation 2:5,16; 3:5,11; 22:19

Lecture Outlines

b. Examples of blessed of God who did not persevere

- (1) Examples of Biblical characters
- (2) Passages in Scripture

Matthew 7:21-23; 18; 24:12; 25:12-13; 25:28-30;
John 15:2,6; Romans 14:4,15; Galatians 5:4;
Colossians 2:19; 1 Timothy 1:6,19-20; 4:1; 5:15;
6:9-10,20-21



Lecture XXII

2 Timothy 2:18; Hebrews 10:29; 2 Peter 2:1;
Revelation 3:16

- (3) Conclusion

c. Implies a denial of a reality of human freedom

- (1) Does not correspond to our previous view of freedom
- (2) Effect on the condition of heaven

d. Danger of viewing doctrine as a freedom to commit sin

- (1) Reflects an unregenerate spirit
- (2) Uses the grace of God as a basis for offending Him
- (3) Doctrine should press us to a life of obedience

VII. The Third Receptive Blessing: Glorification

A. Use of the Term

1. Most often refers to Father, Son, or Spirit
2. Romans 8:29-30

B. What Glorification Accomplishes

1. Perfect completion of the work of sanctification

Lecture Outlines

- a. Purging of our sinful nature
 - b. Doctrine of purgatory
 - c. Hebrews
 - d. Philippians 3:12-14; 2:21-26
 - e. Also a new union of body and soul
2. Restoration of the image of God
- a. Analogy of a broken mirror
 - b. 2 Corinthians 3:17
 - c. Analogy of the sun and moon
 - d. Glorification of the Christian not independent from the glory of God
 - e. Example of Paul
 - f. Bestowal of gifts in heaven
 - (1) No merit in heaven
 - (2) A description of heaven



Lecture XXIII

C. Points to Emphasize

- 1. Glorification does not involve a separation from the body
 - a. 1 Thessalonians 4
 - b. 1 Corinthians 15
- 2. Benefits for the creation at large
 - a. Romans 8
 - b. Transformation in the created order
- 3. How glorification will affect our lives
 - a. 1 John 3
 - b. 1 Corinthians 13:12

Lecture Outlines

- c. Knowledge possessed in heaven superior to that of present
- d. Not a perfect knowledge; we remain finite beings
- e. Analogy of the ascent of a mountain



VIII. Union with Christ

A. Edward Polhill's *Christus in Corde*: Three Major Unions

- 1. Unity within the Trinity
- 2. Union of human and divine natures of Christ
- 3. Union of Christ with His own (John 17:20-21)

B. Representations of this Unity in Scripture

- 1. A building and its foundation
 - a. Ephesians 2:20
 - b. Matthew 16:18
 - c. Limitations to this analogy
 - (1) Possible undue emphasis upon identity of essence
 - (2) Lack of personal contact
- 2. A vine and its branches
 - a. John 15:1-8
 - b. Emphasizes organic unity
 - c. Shows importance of continued dependence on Christ
 - d. Priority of Christ made apparent
 - e. Limitations of this analogy
 - (1) A trunk also depends on its branch
 - (2) The identity of essence
- 3. A head and its body

Lecture Outlines

- a. Ephesians 4:15-16
- b. 1 Corinthians 12-14
- c. Principle of organic unity is present
- d. Head is the center of control of the body
- e. Limitations to this analogy
 - (1) Interdependence between the head and the body
 - (2) Unity of the essence is exaggerated
 - (3) Does not show any truly personal element
- 4. A husband and his wife
 - a. A union of person (Genesis 2)



Lecture XXIV

- b. Matthew 19
- c. Ephesians 5
- d. Hosea
- e. Strong emphasis on the mutuality of the union
- f. Limitations to this analogy
 - (1) Priority of Christ subdued
 - (2) Interdependence within the marriage bond
 - (3) Failings which human beings bring into marriages
- 5. Adam and his progeny
 - a. Christ and Adam as representatives
 - b. Distinct person joined together
 - c. Reality of a covenant responsibility
 - d. Romans 5:12-21
 - e. 1 Corinthians 15:22
 - f. Ephesians 1

Lecture Outlines

IX. Conclusion

- A. The Proper Response
- B. Relation of Doctrine of Salvation to Other Disciplines
 - 1. Doctrine of the Church
 - a. Proclamation of the Word
 - b. Prayer
 - c. Sacraments
 - 2. Christian ethics
 - 3. Eschatology
- C. Conclusion





Study Questions

Lecture I

1. Define soteriology. How does the doctrine of salvation proper differ from soteriology in the broader sense?
2. Briefly contrast the Westminster Confession's use of "predestination" and "foreordination."
3. Why is it misleading to define God's foreknowledge as merely "advance information"? Use Romans 8:30.
4. How is Christ's substitution analogous to Adam's?
5. How does the story of David and Mephibosheth reflect the work of Christ for us?

Lecture II

1. Describe the three steps of transformation in the life of a believer. In your description use the terms faith, repentance, conversion, mortification, and vivification.
2. Compare and contrast general and effectual calling.
3. How is union with Christ associated with and distinct from the work of the Holy Spirit?
4. Describe salvation using two illustrations from the individual sphere and two from the social sphere.

Lecture III

1. How do the Pelagian and Remonstrant views of the order of the decrees of God differ?
2. Briefly describe some of the main distinctions made amongst evangelicals concerning the order of the decrees of God. Define infralapsarianism and supralapsarianism.
3. Using selections from Romans, establish a foundation for the doctrine of the decrees.
4. What connotation does the verb "to know" have in Hebrew and biblical Greek?

Lecture IV

1. Describe the six characteristics that the Westminster Confession attributes to the decrees of God.
2. Refute the following misconception: "If God has decreed everything, I don't need to make any special effort in any direction since the end is already established by the decision of God."



Study Questions

3. What alternative to the reformed doctrine of the decrees has been advanced by Barth? By modern Arminians?
4. Why is the doctrine of election not in conflict with the justice of God?

Lecture V

1. Give a brief argument countering the claim that the doctrine of election suggests favoritism or partiality on God's part.
2. Give a brief argument countering the claim that the doctrine of election represents God as acting arbitrarily.
3. How is election described in view of God's love?

Lecture VI

1. Is God's offering to the unelect sincere? Explain.
2. Cite and explain canonical and non-canonical sources that refute the idea that God is the author of sin.
3. What is fatalism?

Lecture VII

1. How does one's definition of "freedom" affect one's understanding of free will vs. divine activity?
2. Why might the term "irresistible grace" be misleading? Clarify this concept using examples from Scripture.
3. The doctrine of election has come under criticism for promoting a loss of morality and an attitude of apathy. Can these charges be confirmed by Reformation history? Explain.

Lecture VIII

1. What considerations should be taken into account so that those who consider themselves elect do not become presumptuous, immoral, or apathetic?
2. What considerations should be taken into account so that those who consider themselves unelect do not become despondent?
3. What questions are left unexplained by Calvinism? By Arminianism?



Study Questions

4. What are six dangers of a Calvinist position? Of an Arminian position?

Lecture IX

1. What problem is inherent in the infralapsarian order of the decrees? In the supralapsarian order?
2. Define “justification.” Use scriptural references in your explanation that distinguish “declaring just” from “making just.”
3. Explain the struggle Luther faced concerning his own human nature, and how an understanding of justification brought him comfort.

Lecture X

1. Read Joshua 7. Explain how the principle of solidaric responsibility is seen in the judgment upon Achan. How does this reflect our connection with Adam and with Christ?
2. How does the parable of the unmerciful servant (Matthew 18-21-35) demonstrate the gravity of our situation? How is justification explained by this parable?
3. How is the justifying act of Christ related to the work of the Holy Spirit?
4. What is the relationship of justification to faith? Good works? Rewards?
5. In what position does Adam’s imputation place us? In what position does Christ’s imputation place us?

Lecture XI

1. What was the conclusion of the Council of Trent concerning justification?
2. How are mortal and venial sins defined? How are they distinguished?
3. The Roman Catholic sacrament of penance creates a tendency towards at least three undesirable attitudes towards sin and/or religious duty. List and explain.
4. Explain the concept of merit. How does this view logically follow from the Catholic definition of justification?
5. Explain how the doctrines of purgatory and prayer for the dead stem from the merit concept. How can the Catholic emphasis upon the saints and Mary be explained in light of these doctrines?



Study Questions

Lecture XII

1. Define adoption. What does this doctrine emphasize? Illustrate from Scripture.
2. What status does the blessing of regeneration give us? What does it accomplish?
3. Using at least three verses, create an argument that could be advanced for the necessity of baptism for salvation.

Lecture XIII

1. Using the same Scripture that you selected in the last question, create a refutation of the argument you advanced concerning the necessity of baptism.
2. How is the work of the Holy Spirit in regeneration connected to the Word of God? Explain the four phases of the regeneration process; where does the Word of God fit into this process? Illustrate using the parable of the sower.
3. How are both God and man involved in conversion?
4. Distinguish “repentance” from “remorse.”

Lecture XIV

1. What three major elements does faith involve? How is the recent evangelical dispute (regarding faith and the Lordship of Christ) addressed by Nicole in light of these elements?
2. Contrast the Arminian and Calvinist approaches to describing repentance and faith.
3. Describe the two elements involved in the process of sanctification.

Lecture XV

1. Briefly outline the following arguments:
 - a. “A Christian attains perfection at the point of conversion.”
 - b. “A Christian becomes perfect through the baptism of the Holy Spirit.”
2. Read Matthew 5:48, Ephesians 5:25-27, and Philippians 3:15. How is each verse used to advance an argument for the attainment of perfection in this life? What is the danger of each line of approach?
3. Select and briefly explain three verses from the Old Testament and three from the New Testament that seem to support the inability of perfection in this life.



Study Questions

Lecture XVI

1. Trace Paul's decreasing assessment of himself through his writings. How does the surrounding context of Romans 7 aid us in our interpretation of its meaning?
2. Read 1 John 3 and 5. Make a list of specific verses within these chapters that might be used by perfectionists to advance the possibility of perfection in this life. How are these passages explained in the non-perfectionist view of Nicole and others? (Note: listening to the first portion of Lecture 17 may aid you in your explanation.)
3. What are the means of grace by which sanctification is achieved?

Lecture XVII

1. How do Leviticus 4 and Psalm 19:12 further exhibit our inability to attain perfection in this life?
2. What six tendencies of perfectionists does Nicole caution against?
3. What six tendencies of non-perfectionists does Nicole caution against?

Lecture XVIII

1. Contrast the fruits of the Spirit and the gifts of the Spirit. Why are we exhorted to strive to accumulate the former and not the latter?
2. Use 1 Corinthians 13 to describe the argument that the miraculous gifts of the Spirit have disappeared. Why is this argument difficult to maintain in light of the context of this passage?
3. Why should the benefit of the immediacy of God in the gift of tongues not be overemphasized? How does Paul address this issue?
4. Explain the origin and role of sickness and disease in the world. Explain Nicole's statement, "Some horizontal sermons are more effective than the vertical sermons."

Lecture XIX

1. What is misleading about the term "perseverance of the saints"? What alternate designation does Nicole suggest?
2. Review the syllabus outline's list of passages supporting the doctrine of perseverance. Select eight passages that you consider to be the most compelling evidence for this doctrine, and use them to create a summary argument.



Study Questions

3. How has the Arminian position on the doctrine of perseverance changed from the time of Arminius to the present?
4. Life experiences seem to provide us with many examples of elect people who have not persevered. In what two ways might these cases be explained while still adhering to the doctrine of perseverance?

Lecture XX

1. Cite and explain three examples of scriptural warnings concerning faithfulness. How do these warnings raise questions regarding perseverance? How are we to interpret these Scriptures in light of this doctrine?
2. List eight characteristics we can ascertain about the subjects referred to in Hebrews 6:4-8 and 10:26-38. In light of these observations, what can we conclude about their general state?

Lecture XXI

1. What characteristics do the Pharisees of Matthew 12 have in common with the subjects of Hebrews 6 and 10? What allusions do the Hebrews passages make to Matthew 13? How does Judas compare with the characteristics listed in Hebrews?
2. List several examples of individuals in the Bible who seem to have failed to continue in the faith. What explanation can be offered by those who believe in perseverance?
3. List several New Testament passages that might be offered as examples of those who were blessed of God but did not persevere. Explain the difficulty of interpreting John 15:2 in light of the doctrine of perseverance.

Lecture XXII

1. How does the condition of heaven support a belief in perseverance?
2. Read Romans 6. What is the proper attitude of a regenerate spirit? How does the statement of Romans 6:1 reflect an unregenerate spirit?
3. What two things does glorification accomplish? Contrast the Roman Catholic and Protestant views of the achievement of perfection.
4. How is the glorification of the believer tied to the glorification of God?



Study Questions

Lecture XXIII

1. Plato stated, “The body is the prison-house of the soul.” How does the Christian view of glorification contradict this statement?
2. Describe Polhill’s three major unions as seen in Scripture.
3. How is our union with Christ similar to a building and its foundation? To a vine and its branches? To a head and its body? How is each of these analogies also dissimilar to our union with Christ?

Lecture XXIV

1. What aspects of our union with Christ are analogous to that of Adam and his progeny?
2. Describe several ways in which the grace of God, manifested in the individual life, is carried over to the corporate experience of the church.
3. Explain how the doctrine of salvation is related to the realms of Christian ethics and eschatology.



Select Bibliography

- Benton, John. *Coming to Faith in Christ*. Carlisle, PA: Banner of Truth Trust, 1977.
- Berkhof, Louis. *Systematic Theology*. Grand Rapids: Wm. B. Eerdmans, 1939. [Part Four: The Doctrine of the Application of the Work of Redemption]
- Berkouwer, Gerrit C. *Faith and Justification*. Grand Rapids: Wm. B. Eerdmans, 1954.
- _____. *Faith and Sanctification*. Grand Rapids: Wm. B. Eerdmans, 1952.
- _____. *Faith and Perseverance*. Grand Rapids: Wm. B. Eerdmans, 1958.
- Boettner, Loraine. *The Reformed Doctrine of Predestination*. Grand Rapids: Wm. B. Eerdmans, 1932.
- Bonar, Horatius. *God's Way of Peace*. London: Sovereign Grace Union, 1968.
- Booth, Abraham. *The Reign of Grace*. Sterling, VA: Grace Abounding Ministries.
- Buchanan, James. *The Doctrine of Justification*. (1867) Grand Rapids: Baker Book House, 1955.
- Calvin, John. *Institutes of the Christian Religion*. [Book Three.] Grand Rapids: Wm. B. Eerdmans, 1989 ed.
- Carson, D. A. *Right With God: Justification in the Bible and the World*. London: World Evangelical Fellowship, 1992.
- Clark, Gordon. *Faith and Saving Faith*. Jefferson, MD: The Trinity Foundation, 1983.
- _____. *Sanctification*. Jefferson, MD: The Trinity Foundation, 1992.
- Dabney, Robert L. *Christ our Penal Substitute*. Harrisonburg, VA: Sprinkle Publications, 1985.
- Dieter, Melvin E. et al. *Five Views on Sanctification*. Grand Rapids: Zondervan, 1987.
- Fraser, James. *A Treatise of Sanctification*. John McPherson, ed. London: Bliss, 1897.
- Grudem, Wayne. *Systematic Theology*. Grand Rapids: Zondervan, 1994.
- Heard, J.B. *The Tripartite Nature of Man*. Edinburgh: T. and T. Clark, 1882.
- Helm, Paul. *The Beginnings: Word and Spirit in Conversion*. Edingurgh: Banner of Truth Trust, 1986.
- Hodge, A. A. *The Atonement*. Memphis: Footstool Publications, 1987.
- Hodge, Charles. *The Way of Life*. London: Banner of Truth Trust, 1959.



Select Bibliography

- Hodges, Zane. *Absolutely Free: A Biblical Reply to Lordship Salvation*. Grand Rapids: Zondervan, 1989.
- Hoekema, Anthony. *Saved By Grace*. Grand Rapids: Wm. B. Eerdmans, 1989.
- Horton, Michael S., ed. *Christ the Lord: The Reformation and Lordship Salvation*. Grand Rapids: Baker Book House, 1992.
- Kuiper, Herman. *By Grace Alone: A Study in Soteriology*. Grand Rapids: Wm. B. Eerdmans, 1955.
- Lloyd-Jones, D. Martyn. *The Cross God's Way of Salvation*. Westchester, IL: Crossway Books, 1986.
- Luther, Martin. *The Bondage of the Will*. Grand Rapids: Baker Book House, 1957, ed.
- MacArthur, John. *The Gospel According to Jesus*. Grand Rapids: Academic Books, 1988.
- Marshall, Walter. *Gospel Mystery of Sanctification*. Hertfordshire, England: Evangelical Press, 1981.
- McGrath, Alister. *Iustitia Dei: A History of the Christian Doctrine of Justification: The Beginnings to the Reformation*. Cambridge: Cambridge Press, 1986.
- _____. *Iustitia Dei: A History of the Christian Doctrine of Justification: From 1500 to the Present Day*. Cambridge: Cambridge Press, 1991.
- _____. *Justification by Faith*. Grand Rapids: Zondervan, 1988.
- Morris, Leon. *The Atonement: Its Meaning and Significance*. Downers Grove, IL: InterVarsity Press, 1983.
- Muller, Richard A. *Christ and the Decree: Christology and Predestination in Reformed Theology from Calvin to Perkins*. Grand Rapids: Baker Book House, 1986.
- Murray, John. *The Imputation of Adam's Sin*. Phillipsburg, NJ: Presbyterian and Reformed Publishing Co., 1959.
- _____. *Redemption Accomplished and Applied*. Grand Rapids: Wm. B. Eerdmans, 1955.
- _____ and Ned B. Stonehouse. *The Free Offer of the Gospel*. Phillipsburg, NJ: L. J. Grotenhuis, 1948.
- Owen, John. *The Death of Death in the Death of Christ*. London: Banner of Truth Trust, 1959.
- Pinnock, Charles, Ed. *Grace Unlimited*. Minneapolis: Bethany Fellowship, 1975.



Select Bibliography

- Robertson, O. Palmer. *The Christ of the Covenants*. Phillipsburg, NJ: Presbyterian and Reformed Publishing Co., 1980.
- Ryle, John Charles. *Alive or Dead?* London: Evangelical Press, 1960.
- _____. *Holiness*. London: James Clarke, 1956.
- Ryrie, Charles C. *So Great a Salvation: What It Means to Believe in Jesus Christ*. Wheaton: Victor Books, 1989.
- Shank, Robert. *Life in the Son*. Springfield, MO: Westcott, 1960.
- Spring, Gardiner. *A Dissertation on the Means of Regeneration*. New York: John P. Haven, 1827.
- Steele, David N. and Curtis C. Thomas. *The Five Points of Calvinism Defined, Defended, Documented*. Philadelphia: Presbyterian and Reformed Publishing Co., 1965.
- Storms, C. Samuel. *Chosen for Life: An Introductory Guide to the Doctrine of Divine Election*. Grand Rapids: Baker Book House, 1987.
- Toon, Peter. *Born Again: A Biblical and Theological Study of Regeneration*. Grand Rapids: Baker Book House, 1987.
- _____. *Justification and Sanctification*. Westchester, IL: Crossway Books, 1983.
- Warfield, Benjamin B. *Counterfeit Miracles*. Edinburgh: Banner of Truth Trust, 1986 ed.
- _____. *The Plan of Salvation*. Grand Rapids: Wm. B. Eerdmans, 1942.
- _____. *Studies in Perfectionism*. Philadelphia: Presbyterian and Reformed Publishing Co., 1958.
- Watson, Thomas. *The Doctrine of Repentance*. Edinburgh: Banner of Truth Trust, 1987 ed.
- Webb, Robert Alexander. *Christian Salvation: Its Doctrine and Experience*. Harrisonburg, PA: Sprinkle Publications, 1985.
- _____. *The Reformed Doctrine of Adoption*. Grand Rapids: Wm. B. Eerdmans, 1947.
- Webster, William. *Salvation: The Bible and Roman Catholicism*. Edinburgh: Banner of Truth Trust, 1990.
- Wells, David F. *Turning to God: Biblical Conversion in the Modern World*. Grand Rapids: Baker Book House, 1989.
- Wells, Tom. *Faith: The Gift of God*. Edinburgh: Banner of Truth Trust, 1983.