

The background features a dark blue gradient with a subtle pattern of white stars and technical diagrams. On the left side, there are several circular diagrams with dashed lines and arrows, resembling gauges or technical drawings. Some of these diagrams have numerical values like 40, 150, 250, and 260. The overall aesthetic is clean and modern, with a focus on technical and scientific motifs.

# SOTERIOLOGY

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## THE RESULTS OF SALVATION

# I. ETERNAL LIFE

## A. Definition of eternal life:

1. Life that never ends – Quantitative
2. A sharing in Christ's own life – Qualitative

B. Some Biblical texts that promise eternal life to him who believes

John 3:15-16

John 5:24

John 6:47

1 John 5:13

## II. REGENERATION

### A. Definition of regeneration:

New birth

## B. The agents of regeneration

1. Titus 3:5 – Holy Spirit
2. 1 Peter 1:23 – Word of God
3. Since the Holy Spirit is the author of Scripture, He brings about new life by using the Scripture.

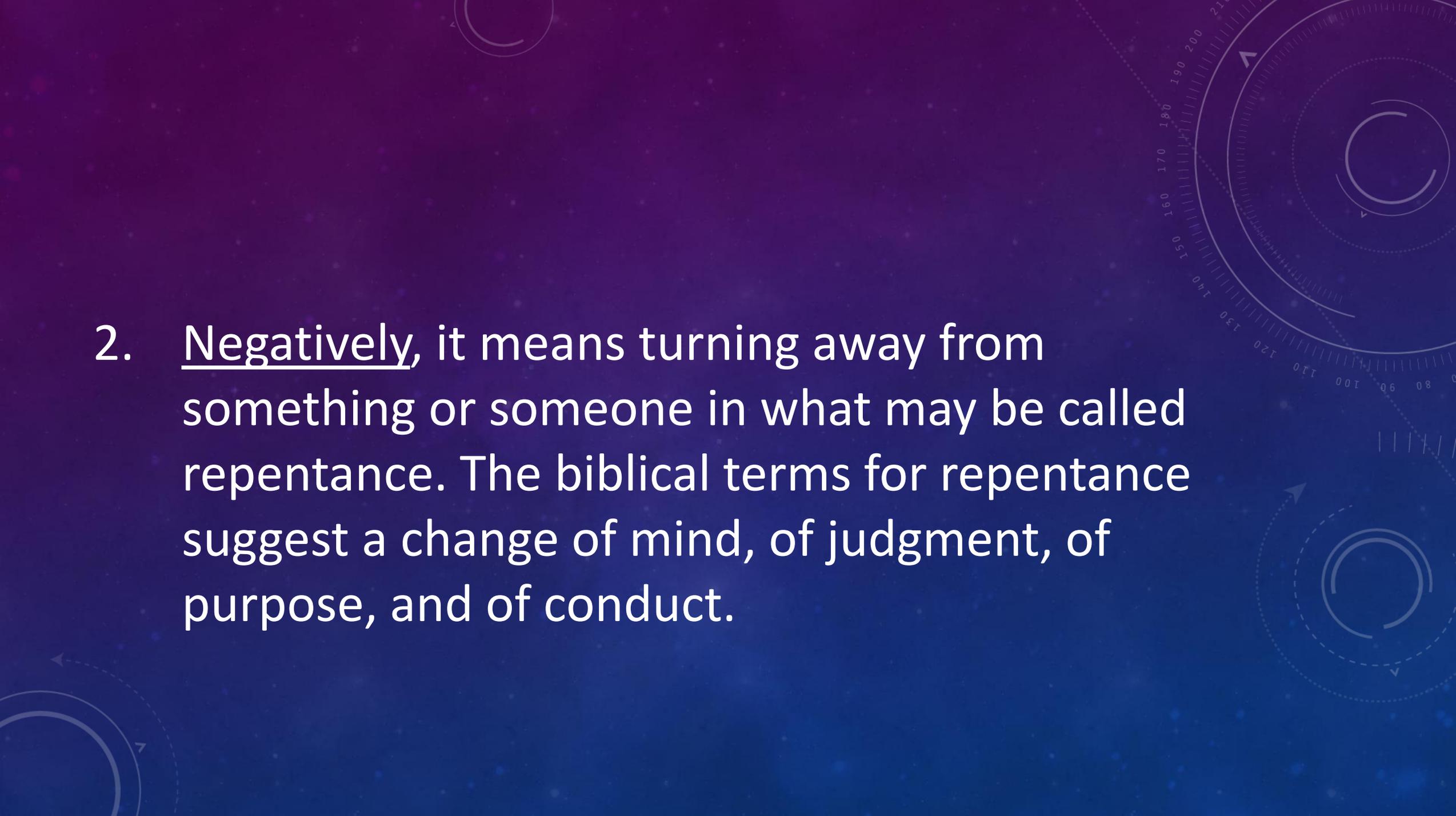
### III. CONVERSION

- A. The Greek verb *epistrepho* basically means “to turn”, and our noun “conversion” is derived from the English verb to *convert*.

In the world of religious thought, conversion denotes a change of outlook and a new direction in life and action.

## B. The two elements in conversion

1. Positively, it means turning toward something or someone in what may be called faith. In the soteriological dimension it is a turning toward God.



2. Negatively, it means turning away from something or someone in what may be called repentance. The biblical terms for repentance suggest a change of mind, of judgment, of purpose, and of conduct.

## C. Definition of conversion:

Turning to God in faith and repentance

## D. Some New Testament passages that teach conversion

1. Acts 9:35 – When all those who lived at Lydda and Sharon witnessed Peter’s healing of Aeneas, who was paralyzed, they turned to the Lord.
2. Acts 11:21 – A large number of Greeks at Antioch of Syria believed and turned to the Lord when some men of Cyprus and Cyrene preached the Lord Jesus.

3. Acts 15:19 – The decision of the Jerusalem Council was to not lay the burden of circumcision on the Gentiles who were turning to God.
4. Acts 26:18-20 – As Paul recounts his own salvation experience to King Agrippa, he testifies that he was faithful to God's charge that he should declare to the Gentiles their need to repent and turn to God. (Here we have both the positive and negative elements of conversion discussed above.)

5. 1 Thessalonians 1:9 – Believers in Macedonia and Achaia reported to Paul how the Thessalonians had turned to God from idols.
  
6. 1 Peter 2:25 – While Peter’s readers formerly were straying like sheep, they now had returned to the Shepherd and Guardian of their souls.

## IV. ADOPTION

### A. Definition of adoption:

The act of God that places the believer in His family as an adult

## B. Some New Testament teachings on adoption

1. Ephesians 1:5 – It was predestined (i.e., God's predetermined plan included our destiny as adopted sons).
2. Galatians 4:5 – It was made possible by Christ's death.

3. Romans 8:15 – It happened when we believed and became a part of the family of God.
4. Romans 8:23 – It will not be fully realized until we receive our resurrection bodies.

## V. JUSTIFICATION

A. Definition of justification: To declare righteous

1. Not “make righteous”
2. Courtroom concept: Means to give a verdict of righteous

## B. The importance of this doctrine

1. Justification is a cardinal doctrine of Christianity.
2. Why?

It marks Christianity as a religion of grace and faith.

## C. Time of justification

1. Not over a period of time
2. Occurs at the time of salvation

## D. Basis of justification

1. Based upon faith (Acts 13:39; Rom. 3:26, 28, 30; 4:5; 5:1; Gal. 2:16; 3:8, 24)
2. Freely given by grace (Rom. 3:24; 4:16; Eph. 2:8; Titus 3:7)
3. Not by works (Acts 13:39; Rom. 3:20; 4:2; Gal. 2:16; 3:11)

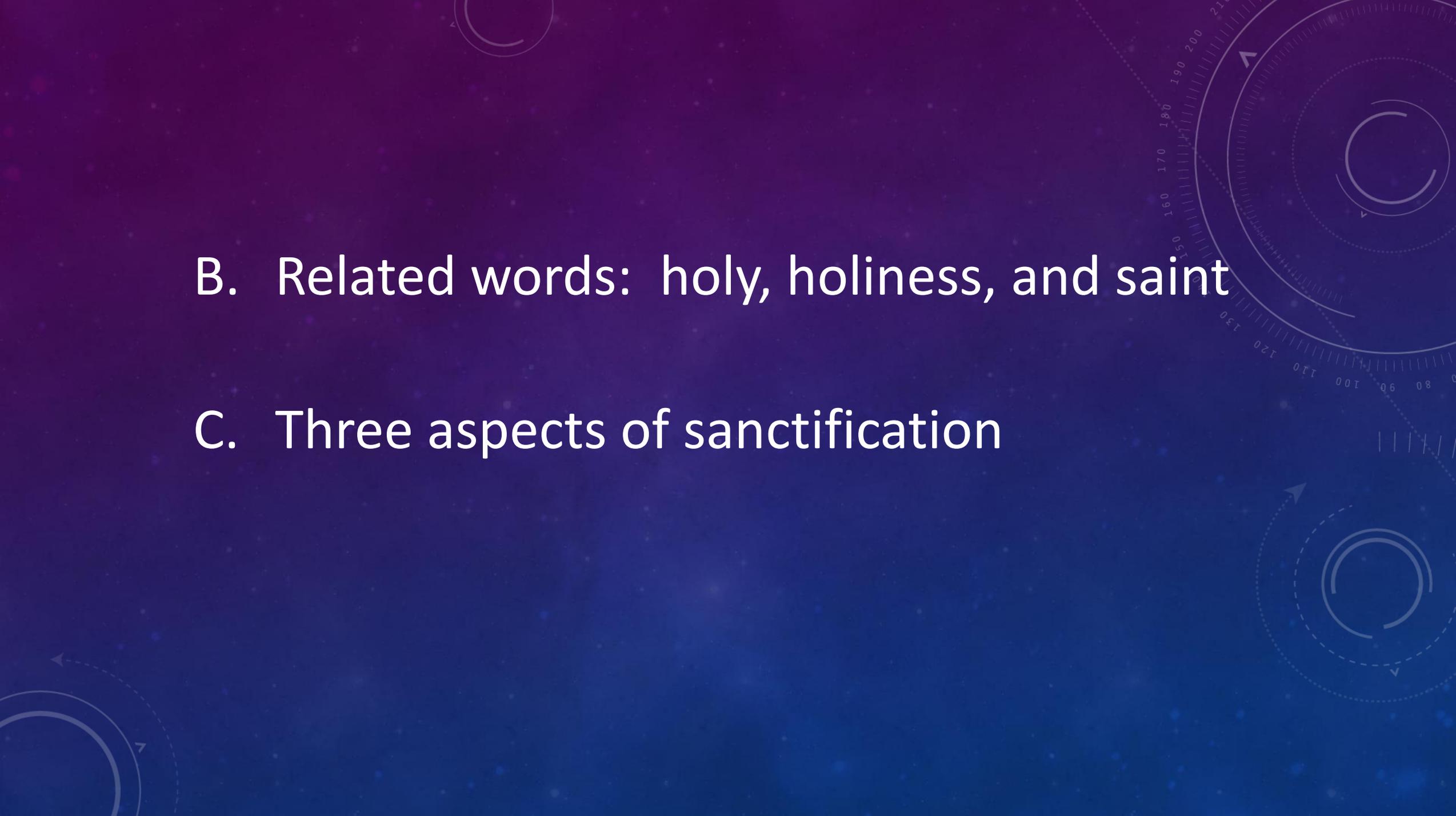
## E. Source of justification

1. Not because of self-righteousness
2. Christ's righteousness is credited to the account of the believer.

# VI. SANCTIFICATION

## A. Definition of sanctification:

Set apart unto God



B. Related words: holy, holiness, and saint

C. Three aspects of sanctification

## 1. Positional – past tense aspect

Each believer has been set apart as a member of God's family through faith in Christ (Acts 20:32; 26:18; Rom. 15:16; 1 Cor. 1:2, 30; 6:11; Heb. 10:10).

## 2. Progressive – present tense aspect

Each believer continues to be set apart during his whole Christian life. This means separation from sin and separation unto God's service (Jn. 17:17; Rom. 6:19; 2 Cor. 7:1; 1 Thess. 4:3, 7; 2 Tim. 2:21; Heb. 12:14; 1 Pet. 1:14-16).

### 3. Ultimate – future tense aspect

Each believer will be set apart completely and eternally to God. This means believers will be totally separated from sin and totally dedicated to God's service (Eph. 5:26-27; 1 Thess. 3:13; 5:23; Jude 24-25).

## VII. ETERNAL SECURITY

### A. Definition of eternal security:

The work of God that guarantees that salvation, once received, is forever and cannot be lost

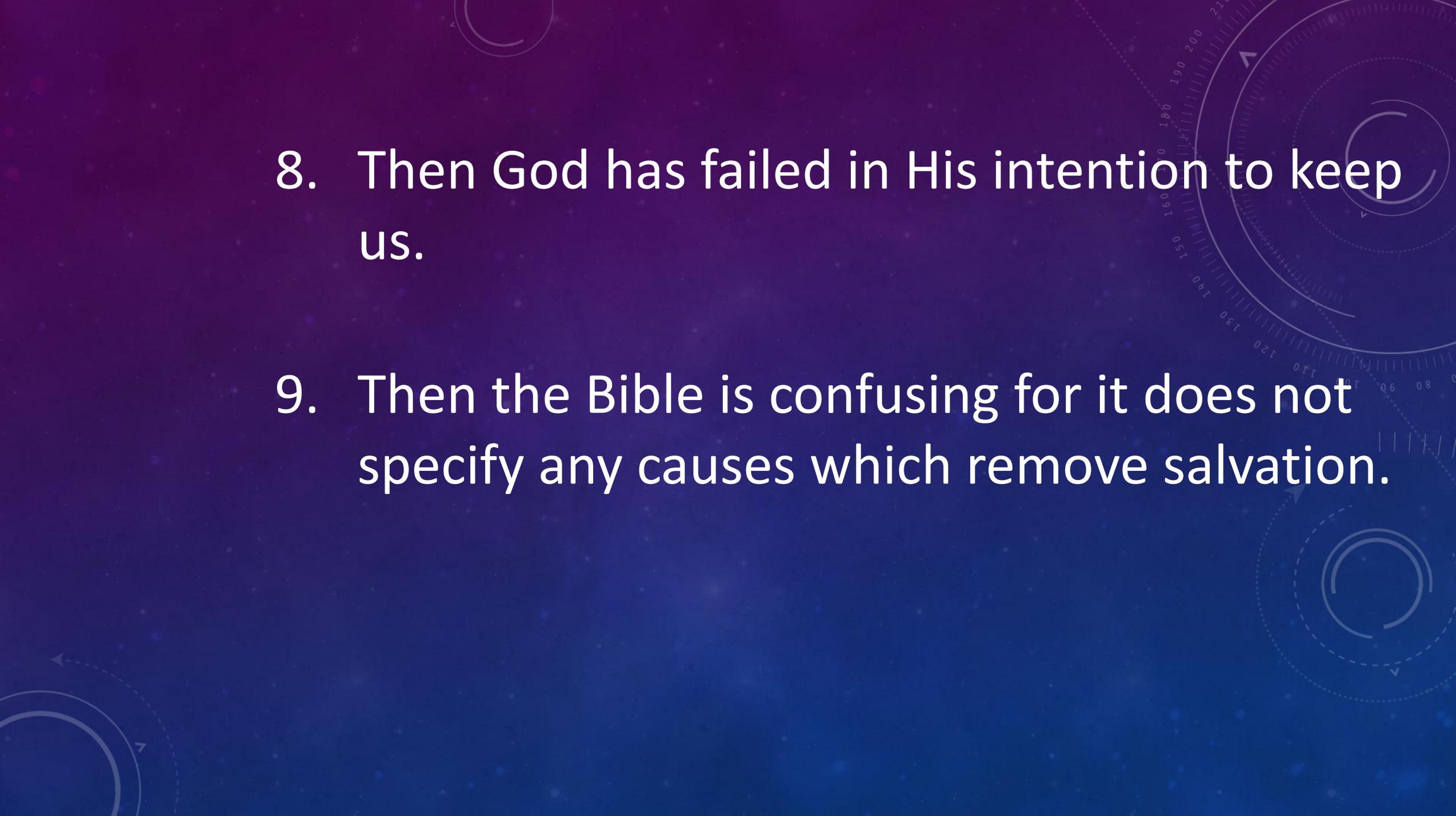
## B. The inconsistencies of denying eternal security

If a Christian can lose his salvation...

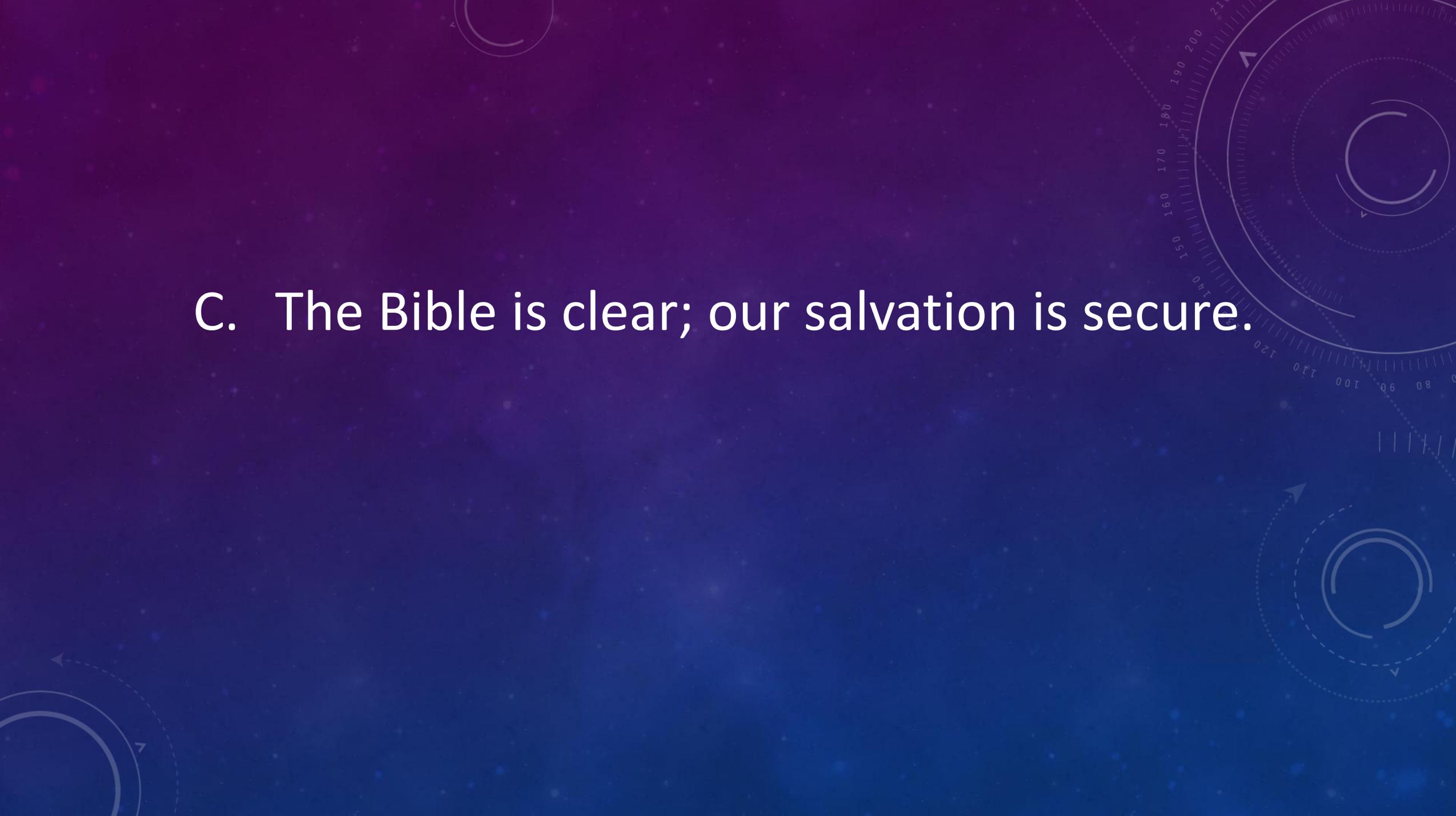
1. Then Christ must lose His righteousness

2. Then God is not omnipotent, and the Bible is wrong on predestination
3. Then salvation would be based upon works
4. Then Christ's atonement must not have perfectly dealt with all sins

5. Then God the Son can fail as an intercessor or advocate
6. Then the Holy Spirit fails in His sealing ministry
7. Then the promises of the Bible are untrue

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8. Then God has failed in His intention to keep us.
  9. Then the Bible is confusing for it does not specify any causes which remove salvation.

C. The Bible is clear; our salvation is secure.

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