



SECTION 1: SALVATION

Q1) When are our sins forgiven? (Belief, confess, death?)

Central Gospel Doctrine: _____

Justification: Declared _____ in the _____.

Justification comes at _____. (Romans 5:1; 8:1)

Q2) Can one fall out of grace? Once forgiven, can I be found guilty again?

Our righteous standing before God _____.

The language of _____ is very important.
(Purchased, belong, adopted, sealed, covenant)

It does not matter _____.

Faith is a _____.

There is a world of difference between liking the idea of Jesus and true faith.

Q3) If all our sins are already forgiven, why do we need to confess them?

Unconfessed sin _____.

Confession is done for the purpose of _____.

This highlights the difference between grace as a license to sin vs. call to repentance.

Q4) Will our sins be revealed on Judgment Day?

_____ (Isaiah 43:35; Psalm 103:10-12)

Since we are justified by faith in Jesus alone, there is an _____.

SECTION 2: REFORMED THEOLOGY

Q5) What is predestination? If God chooses us, what about free will?

Predestination refers to _____ who would inherit eternal life.

Throughout the Bible, from cover to cover, are stories of God's choosing:

Chosen for _____
Abraham, Isaac, Jacob, Israel

Chosen for _____
Moses, David, Jeremiah

Chosen for _____
Ephesians 1:4-5; Acts 13:48, John 1:12-13, John 15:16, Matthew 24:31

Why is election necessary? Because our _____ (Eph 2; Rom 3)

How about free will? God graciously _____ and chooses some to _____ who then have the _____ to say yes to Him on their own.

Q6) Why wouldn't God elect everyone if He so loves the world?

We _____. (Romans 9:14-16)
But we do know that God is merciful and just.

A better question: _____? (Psalm 8:4)

Q7) Is it Ok for children to take Communion?

It is a fulfillment of _____ which was explicitly a _____.

It is _____ with our view of _____. (Covenantal)

The warning in 1 Corinthians has to do with _____.