



Summary of the Reformed Doctrine of Election
(By Loraine Boettner from *The Reformed Doctrine of Predestination*)

- 1) Election is a sovereign free act of God, through which He determines who shall be made heirs of heaven.
- 2) The elective decree was made in eternity.
- 3) The elective decree contemplates the race as already fallen.
- 4) The elect are brought from a state of sin and misery into a state of blessedness and happiness.
- 5) Election is personal, determining what particular individuals shall be saved.
- 6) Election includes both means and ends, - election to eternal life includes election to righteous living here in this world.
- 7) The elective decree is made effective by the efficient work of the Holy Spirit, who works when, and where, and how He pleases.
- 8) God's common grace would incline all men to good if not resisted.
- 9) The elective decree leaves others who are not elected – others who suffer the just consequences of their sin.
- 10) Some men are permitted to follow the evil which they freely choose, to their own destruction.
- 11) God, in His sovereignty, could regenerate all men if He chose to do so.
- 12) The Judge of all the earth will do right, and will extend His saving grace to multitudes who are undeserving.
- 13) Election is not based on foreseen faith or good works, but only on God's sovereign good pleasure.
- 14) Much the larger portion of the human race has been elected to life.
- 15) All of those dying in infancy are among the elect.
- 16) There has also been an election of individuals and of nations to external and temporal favors and privileges – an election which falls short of salvation.
- 17) The doctrine of election is repeatedly taught and emphasized throughout the Scriptures.