

SOTERIOLOGY

(THE TRUTH ABOUT SALVATION)

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Week 4

LAST WEEK

Peter Covered these topics

- The qualities of Eternal Life as presented by John
- The nature of belief (what does it mean to believe?)
- The relationship between belief and faith
- Evangelistic NT books: is John unique? Why does it matter?

CHARLES RYRIE

- “The inclusive sweep of salvation is underscored by observing the three tenses of salvation. (1) The moment one believed he was saved from the condemnation of sin (Eph 2. 8; Titus 3:5). (2) That believer is also being saved from the dominion of sin and is being sanctified and preserved (Heb. 7:25). (3) And he will be saved from the very presence of sin in heaven forever (Rom. 5:9-10).”

EPHESIANS 2:8-10

- For by grace you are saved* through faith, and this not of yourselves, it is the gift of God; it is not of works, so that no one can boast. For we are his workmanship, having been created in Christ Jesus for good works that God prepared beforehand so that we may do them.
(NET)
- * “The perfect tense connotes both completed action and continuing results.”

An Overview through New Testament Eyes

- Salvation has always been by grace
- Salvation has always been through faith
- Salvation has always been in Christ

Grace

- Unmerited favor
- The basis of God's relationship to people
- The basis or ground of blessing

Faith

- Belief, trust, confidence
- The means by which people respond to God's grace?
- Better, the means by which God's grace is normatively mediated

Salvation

- Is by grace (alone)
- Through faith (alone)
- In Christ (alone)
- All of salvation is by grace alone through faith alone in Christ alone.
- From beginning to end, all of salvation is by grace alone through faith alone in Christ alone.

THIS WEEK

This week, we will examine:

- Models of Atonement
 - Key Terms and Their Definitions
- What are some of the other views on Salvation
 - Armenian
 - Calvin
 - Roman Catholic
 - Lordship (reformed)

NEXT TWO WEEKS

We will examine

- Issues of Perseverance :
 - Deep dive into TULIP (Calvin)
 - Limited Atonement
 - Predestination / Election
 - Lordship Salvation
- Order of Salvation *Ordo Salutis*
 - Sanctification, Repentance, Justification, and Forgiveness

Perseverance

Regeneration

Salvation

Justification

Propitiation

Expiation

Sanctification

Predestination

New Birth

Repentance

Atonement

Foreloved

Glorification

Adoption

Forgiveness

FAITH

Conversion

Imputation

Reconciliation

The Atonement: The Work of Christ



THE NEED FOR SALVATION

- Implication: All people are in need of salvation. We did not become needy, but were born needy, suffering consequences of Adam's sin from the beginning.
- Are there any exceptions?
- “total depravity of human nature, has been transmitted to the entire human race of man, the Man Christ Jesus alone being excepted”

Natural Capacities of Sinful People

- Can unbelievers do things that we would consider good and moral?
- Can unbelievers do things that God considers good?
 - Rom 3:10-12
 - Rom 6:17-20
 - Rom 8:6-8
- Can believers do things that God considers good?
- Can believers do things (in their own power) that God considers good?

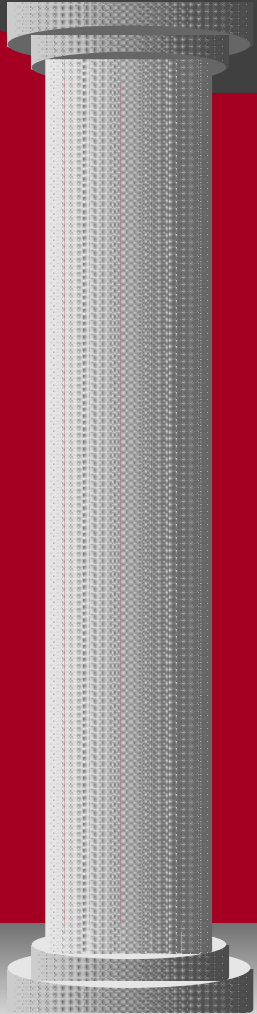
TOTAL DEPRAVITY

- Refers to the extent and comprehensiveness of the effects of sin on all humans such that they are unable to do anything to obtain salvation
- Suggests that the effects of the fall extend to every dimension of human existence
- Includes hopelessness and helplessness apart from the intervention of grace
- Is "total depravity" an essential doctrine?

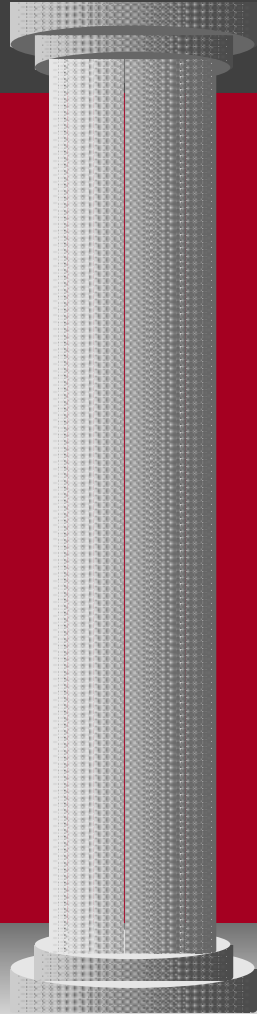
SOTERIOLOGY AND GRACE

- Rom 5:6-8
- You see, at just the right time, when we were still powerless, Christ died for the ungodly. Very rarely will anyone die for a righteous man, though for a good man someone might possibly dare to die. But God demonstrates his own love for us in this: While we were still sinners, Christ died for us.

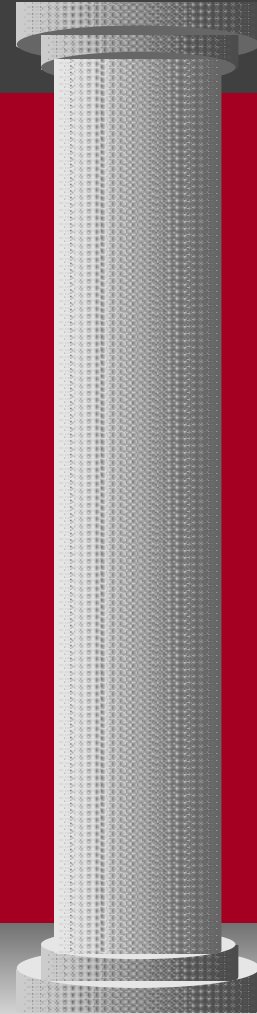
Four Pillars of the Atonement



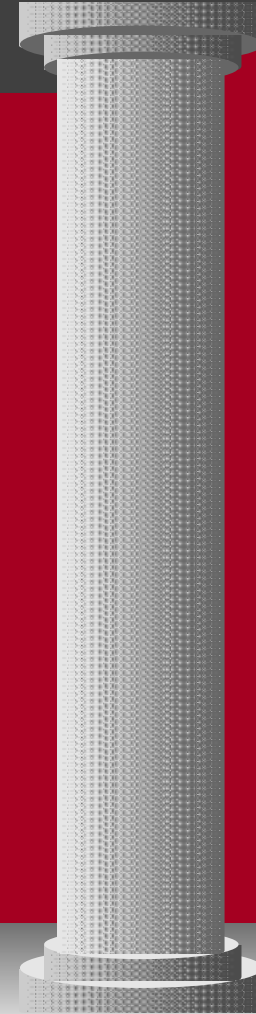
Love
of God



Holiness
Of God



Human
Sinfulness



Incarnation

Without the *incarnation*, the Atonement would not have been possible. Without the *sinfulness* of humanity, it would not have been necessary. Without the *holiness* of God, it would not have been called for. Without the *love* of God, it would not have taken place.

Models of the *Atonement*



Evaluating Models of the Atonement

- Was the cross *required* for the *salvation* of sinners (Gal 2:21)?
- Did Christ's work accomplish atonement for sin?
- Several models fail according to these criteria.

Doctrine of the Atonement

Different theories of the atonement:

1. Recapitulation Theory
2. Ransom to Satan Theory
3. Satisfaction Theory
4. Moral Example Theory
5. Governmental Theory
6. Penal Substitution Theory

Recapitulation Theory

Belief: Christ lived a perfect life that Adam could not live. Christ recapitulated all stages of the human life—birth, infancy, childhood, adolescence, manhood—and obeyed the Law perfectly. Salvation is made possible by virtue of His perfect life.

Adherents: Irenaeus, Eastern Orthodox

Recapitulation Theory



Recapitulation Theory

Strength of the Recapitulation Theory:

The Bible teaches that Christ is the second Adam, who reversed the curse that the first Adam brought.

Recapitulation Theory

Rom. 5:12, 14, 17, 19

“Therefore, just as through one man sin entered into the world, and death through sin, and so death spread to all men . . . Nevertheless death reigned from Adam until Moses, even over those who had not sinned in the likeness of the offense of Adam, **who is a type of Him who was to come.** . . . For if by the transgression of the one, death reigned through the one, much more those who receive the abundance of grace and of the gift of righteousness will reign in life through the One, Jesus Christ. . . . **For as through the one man’s disobedience the many were made sinners, even so through the obedience of the One the many will be made righteous.**”

Recapitulation Theory

Weakness of Recapitulation:

If Christ simply came to recapitulate the life of man with perfect obedience, the Cross becomes irrelevant. Christ could have died a natural death and still made atonement.

The Ransom Model



Some Biblical and Historical Support

Ransom to Satan Theory

Belief: By virtue of Adam's sin, all humanity was sold into bondage to Satan who had "legal" rights to them. Christ, by His death, made a payment to Satan, buying them back and making salvation possible.

Adherents: Origen, Gregory of Nyssa, Eastern Orthodox

Ransom to Satan Theory

1 Jn. 3:8–10

“The one who practices sin is of the devil, because the devil has been sinning from the beginning. For this purpose the Son of God was revealed: to destroy the works of the devil. Everyone who has been fathered by God does not practice sin, because God’s seed resides in him, and thus he is not able to sin, because he has been fathered by God. By this the children of God and the children of the devil are revealed: Everyone who does not practice righteousness—the one who does not love his fellow Christian—is not of God.”

Ransom to Satan Theory

1 Cor. 6:20

“For you have been bought with a price: therefore glorify God in your body.”

Ransom to Satan Theory

Strengths:

- People are said to be Satan's possession.
- There was a ransom paid.

Ransom to Satan Theory

Weaknesses:

- The cosmic dualism that this theory presents undermines the power of God in that he is under obligation to Satan.
- The Bible clearly shows that God is the offended party to whom the ransom is paid. God needs to be satisfied, not Satan.
- It minimizes the role of forgiveness by teaching that God does not need to forgive, but to rescue.

Ransom and redemption

Redeem: “to buy back, to purchase”

Redemption: “deliverance from some evil by payment of a price.” Characteristic of the release of a slave is the payment of a ransom price. (*New Bible Dictionary*)

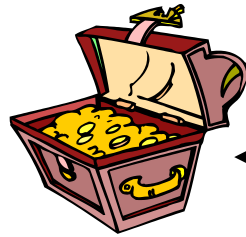
Who is able to pay the price to redeem a slave?

What is the status of the redeemed slave?

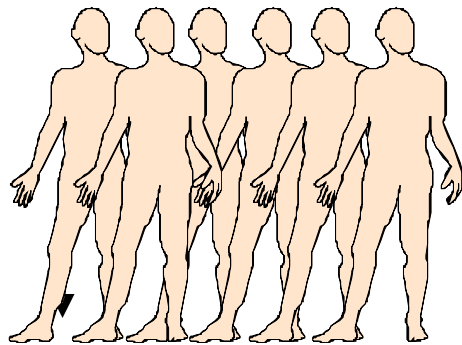
Is she now “free?”

Satisfaction Theory

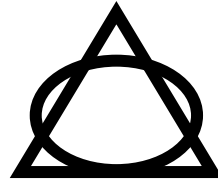
Belief:	Man's sinfulness has wounded God's honor. God, out of necessity, restored His honor by sending Christ, both God and man, who restored His honor and gained a reward that He did not need, since He had everything. This reward is offered to man in the form of merit and grace.
Adherents:	Anselm, Roman Catholics
Other Name:	Latin view of the Atonement



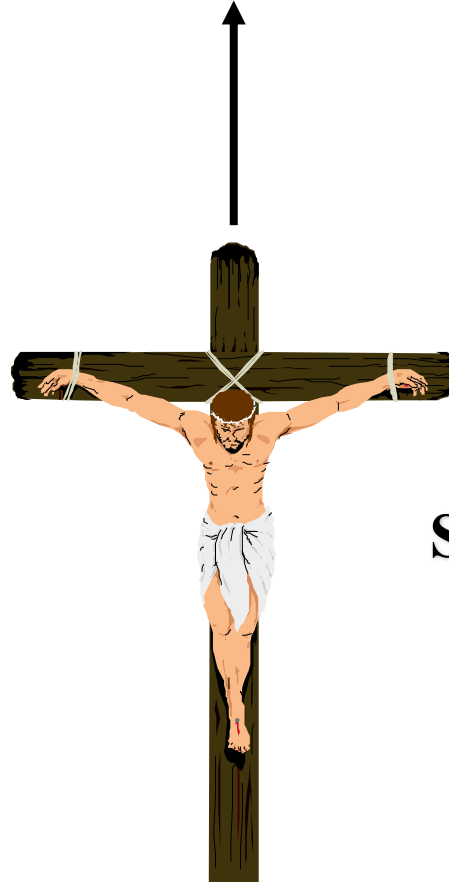
Merits gained



Sinful Man

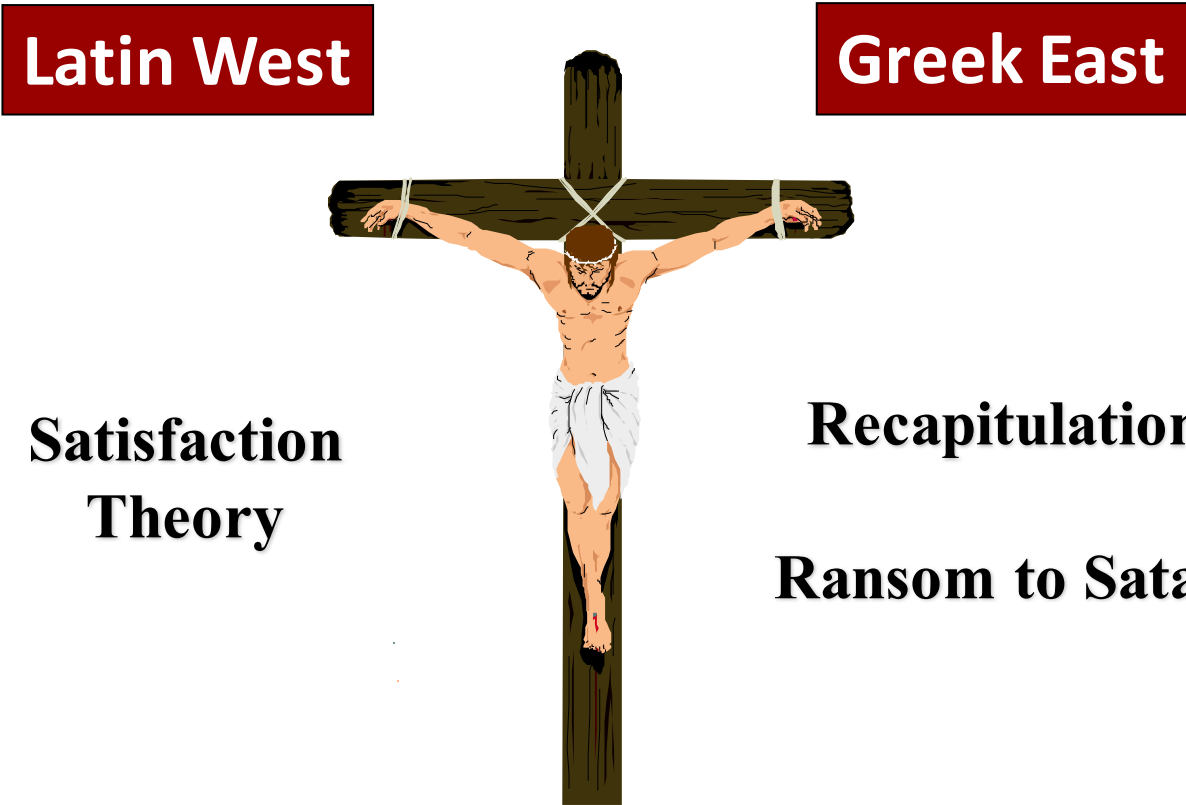


God's offended honor satisfied



**Satisfaction
Theory**

Satisfaction Theory



Satisfaction Theory

Strengths:

- It places the focus upon God, not Satan.
- God is the one who needs to be satisfied.
- It takes sin seriously.

Satisfaction Theory

Weaknesses:

- It makes the atonement necessary, not only for us and our salvation, but for God and His honor.
- Focus is unduly placed on God's offended honor rather than on His breached righteousness.

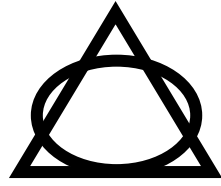
Moral Example Theory

- Belief:** Christ came to show people how to live so that they would turn to Him in love. His death was not required and has no atoning value. It serves only as a moral example for people to follow.
- Adherents:** Abelard (1079–1142), liberals
- Alternate Name:** Exemplarism, subjective view

Moral Example Theory

Main points:

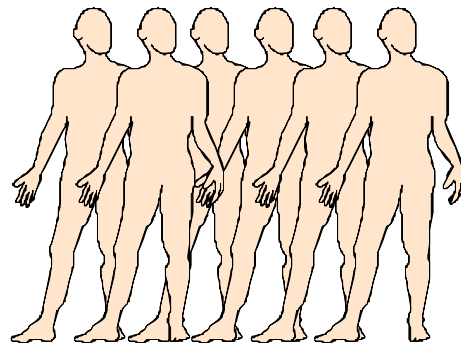
- God does not need to be satisfied.
- God does not need a sacrifice in order to forgive.
- The greatest virtue is in one who forgives without any basis except love.
- Man needs to recognize God's love for him and turn to Him.
- The Cross demonstrates this love more than anything else.



God, who is always ready to forgive based on nothing but His love

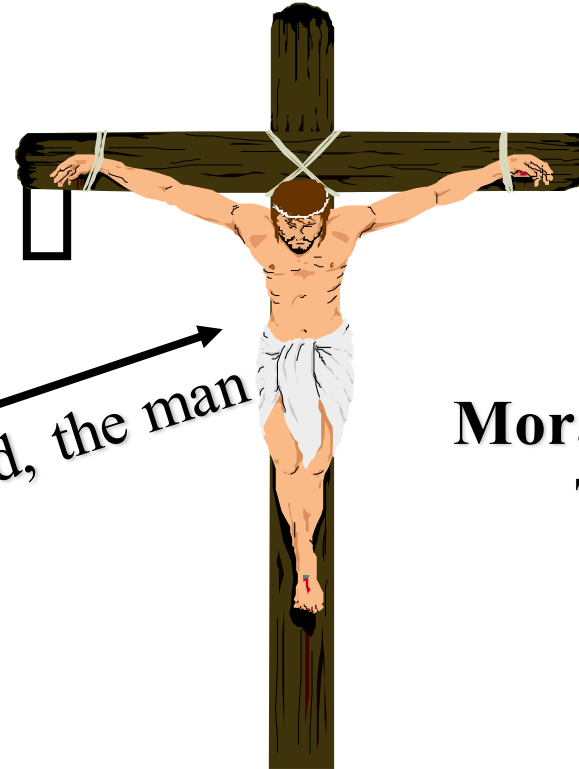
Men turn to God in love

Men's hearts softened



Sinful Man

Behold, the man



Moral Influence Theory

Moral Example Theory

Strengths:

- The life and death of Christ is a motivating factor in our lives.
- We are all to follow Christ in carrying our own cross (Matthew 10:38).

Moral Example Theory

Weaknesses:

- It undermines the seriousness of sin.
- It elevates God's love at the expense of His righteousness.
- It disregards all imagery of a necessary sacrifice. The Bible teaches that forgiveness is based upon punishment, not baseless benevolence (Hebrews 9:22).
- Makes Christ death have no objective value.
- It makes God guilty of the worst kind of Child abuse ever. Who wants to serve a God like this?

The Governmental Model

- God is not bound by justice but by an obligation to maintain moral order in the universe.
- He is free to punish or not punish.
- In the death of Christ, he shows what sin deserves, lest we take lightly the gift of his forgiveness.

Governmental Theory

Belief: Christ's death was a "nominal" substitute for the penalty of sin of man, which God graciously chose to accept, thereby upholding His moral government.

Adherents: Grotius (1583–1645),
Arminians

Governmental Theory

- God could have relaxed His moral law and forgiven sinners, but then this would have caused moral anarchy.
- God chose to demonstrate His moral government by punishing Christ for sin.
- Christ could not have paid the exact penalty for our sins since He is not eternally punished in Hell.
- If Christ completely paid for the sins of man, then all people are forgiven and will go to heaven. God would have no right to demand faith and obedience, since all are objectively forgiven.

Governmental View

Strength:

Upholds God's moral law.

Governmental View

Weaknesses:

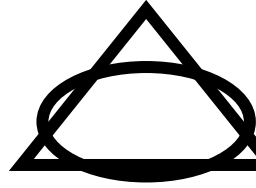
- Makes the atonement optional; God could have accomplished it another way.
- This is not an actual substitution since only a token penalty was paid.

Two Crucial Components of Atonement Theory

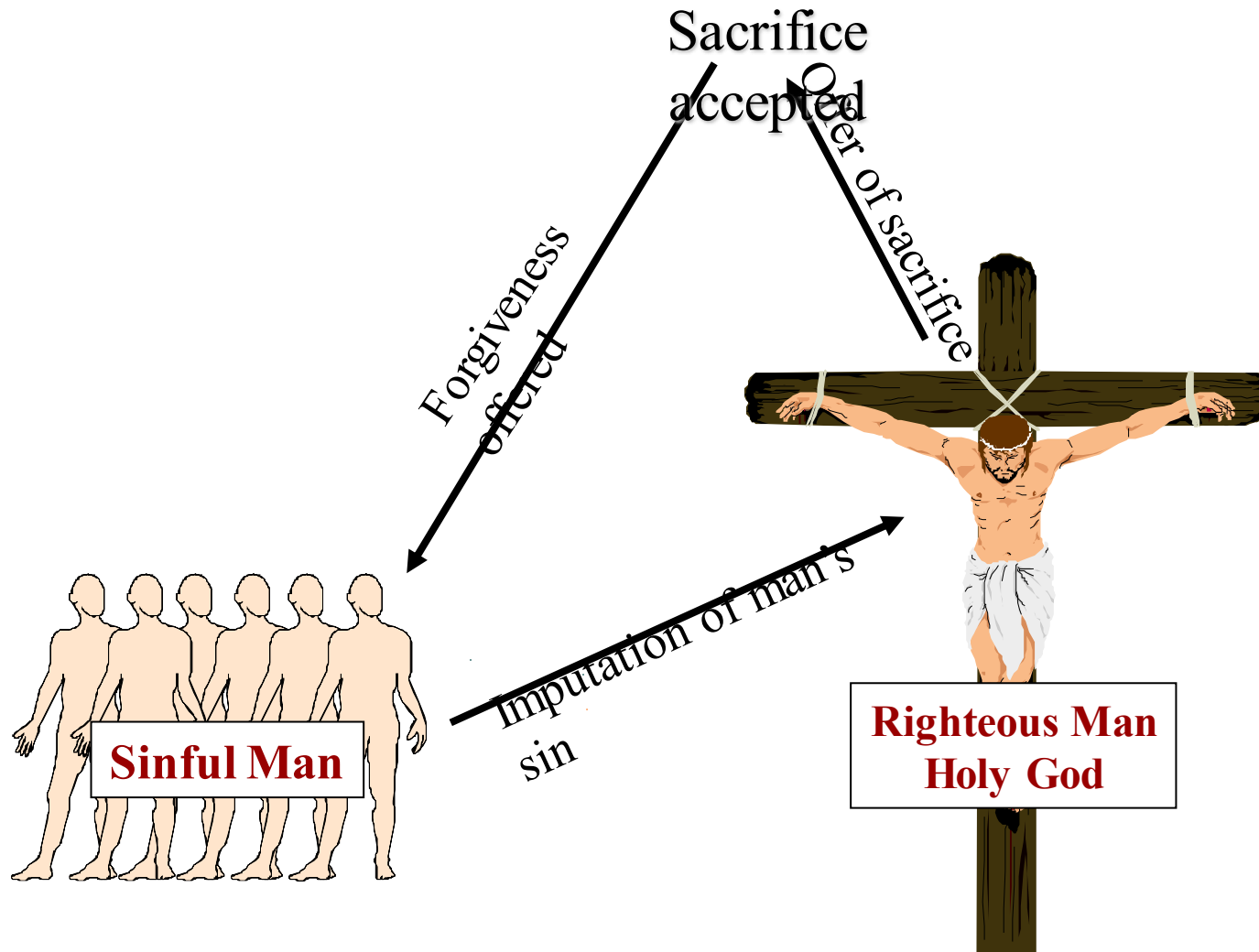
- Substitution
- Representation

Substitution Theory

- Belief:** The atonement is made on the Cross when Christ vicariously bore the *exact* penalty of His people, thereby placating the wrath of God and satisfying His righteousness.
- Adherents:** Martin Luther, Calvin, Reformed protestants



Righteous God, who must be propitiated in order to forgive sins.



Substitution Theory

Key Terms

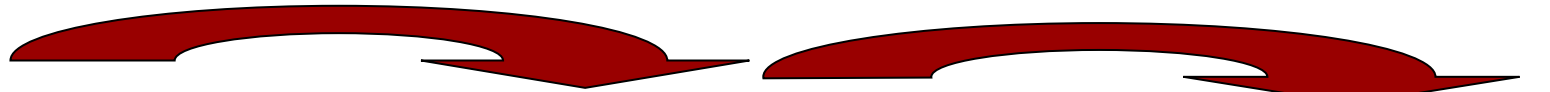
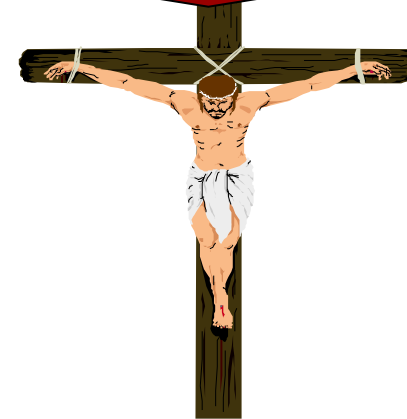
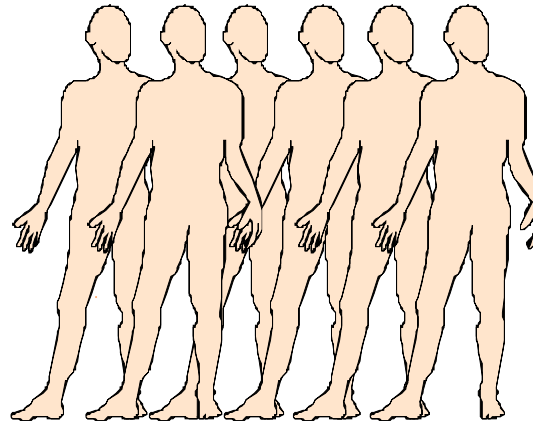
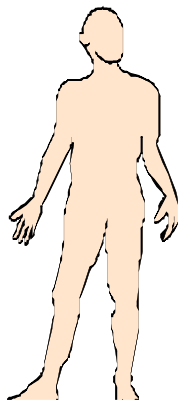
- Propitiation:** The act whereby God's righteous wrath is satisfied by the atonement of Christ.
- Imputation:** The transferal of the sin of man to Christ while Christ was on the Cross.
- Redemption:** Lit. "To be purchased." The scriptural teaching that God paid a price for man's salvation, redeeming us from sin.

Substitution Theory

Imputation

Adam's sin to man

Man's sin to Christ



Substitution Theory

Ransom to
Satan

Vicarious Penal
Substitution

Reason: Cosmic Warfare

Divine Judgment

Offended Party: Satan

God

Result: Price Paid to Satan

Price Paid to God

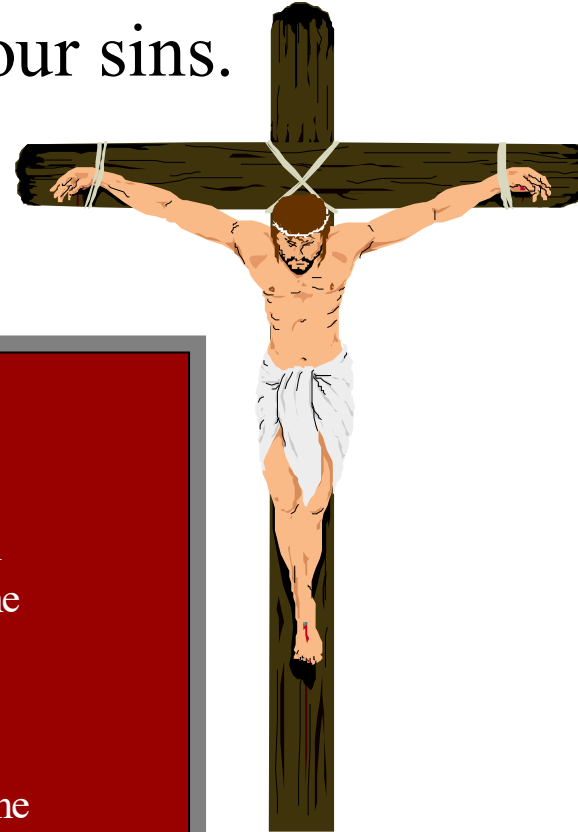
Benefit: Satan Releases

God Forgives

The Solution

The Cross was the only way for God to remain righteous and yet forgive our sins.

It is a perfect demonstration of God's love *and* justice.

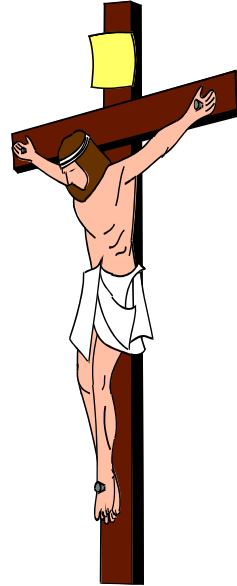


Romans 3:21–25a

“But now God has shown us a different way of being right in His sight— not by obeying the law but by the way promised in the Scriptures long ago. We are made right in God's sight when we trust in Jesus Christ to take away our sins. And we all can be saved in this same way, no matter who we are or what we have done. For all have sinned; all fall short of God's glorious standard. Yet now God in his gracious kindness declares us not guilty. He has done this through Christ Jesus, who has freed us by taking away our sins. For God sent Jesus to take the punishment for our sins and to satisfy God's anger against us. We are made right [declared righteous] with God when we believe that Jesus shed his blood, sacrificing his life for us.”

The Offer

**How do you do this?
Trust in Christ to take
your penalty. He died
on the Cross and rose
from the grave for the
purpose of taking your
punishment.**



John 3:16–18

“For this is the way God loved the world: he gave his one and only Son that everyone who believes in him should not perish but have eternal life. For God did not send his Son into the world to condemn the world, but that the world should be saved through him. The one who believes in him is not condemned. The one who does not believe has been condemned already, because he has not believed in the name of the one and only Son of God.”

Substitution Theory

Strengths:

- It takes God's righteousness seriously.
- It takes our sin seriously.
- It shows the severity and necessity of the atonement.
- It shows that there was no other way.

Substitution Theory

Scriptural Support From the Old Testament:

- The institution of the Passover points to a vicarious substitution.
- The sacrificial system (esp. the day of atonement) pointed to the perfect sacrifice that Christ would give on behalf of our sins (see Lev. 16:9–10, 16, 29). Christ is later called the lamb of God who takes away the sins of the world (John 1:29; Rev. 5:7).
- Isaiah 53 vividly describes vicarious substitution.

Substitution Theory

Scriptural Support New Testament:

Mk. 10:45 - “For even the Son of Man did not come to be served but to serve, and to give his life as a ransom for many.”

Gal. 3:13 - “Christ redeemed us from the curse of the Law, having become a curse for us—for it is written, ‘cursed is anyone who hangs on a tree.’”

2 Cor. 5:21 - “He made Him who knew no sin to be sin on our behalf, so that we might become the righteousness of God in Him.”

Ephesians 5:2 - “And live in love, just as Christ also loved us and gave himself for us, a sacrificial and fragrant offering to God.”

1 Pet. 2:24 - “And He Himself bore our sins in His body on the cross, so that we might die to sin and live to righteousness; for by His wounds you were healed.”

Substitution Theory

Rom. 3:21–26

“But now apart from the law the righteousness of God (which is attested by the law and the prophets) has been disclosed—namely, the righteousness of God through the faithfulness of Jesus Christ for all who believe. For there is no distinction, for all have sinned and fall short of the glory of God. But they are justified freely by his grace through the redemption that is in Christ Jesus. God publicly displayed him at his death as the mercy seat accessible through faith. This was to demonstrate his righteousness, because God in his forbearance had passed over the sins previously committed. This was also to demonstrate his righteousness in the present time, so that he would be just and the justifier of the one who lives because of Jesus' faithfulness.”

Substitution Theory

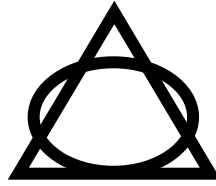
Hebrews 7:26–27 - “For it was fitting for us to have such a high priest, holy, innocent, undefiled, separated from sinners and exalted above the heavens; who does not need daily, like those high priests, to offer up sacrifices, first for His own sins and then for the sins of the people, because this He did once for all when He offered up Himself.”

Hebrews 9:28 - “So also, after Christ was offered once to bear the sins of many, to those who eagerly await him he will appear a second time, not to bear sin but to bring salvation.”

Substitution Theory

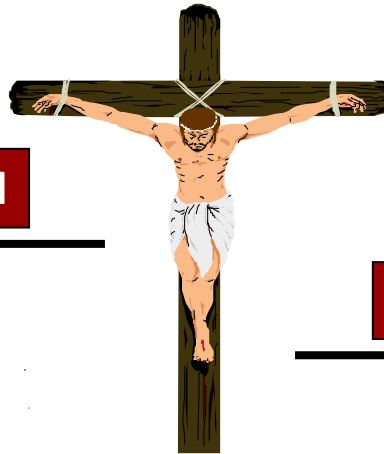
1 Jn. 2:1–2

“My little children, I am writing these things to you so that you may not sin. And if anyone sins, we have an Advocate with the Father, Jesus Christ the righteous; and He Himself is the propitiation for our sins; and not for ours only, but also for those of the whole world.”

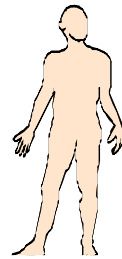


Satisfaction Theory Substitution Theory Governmental Theory

Godward

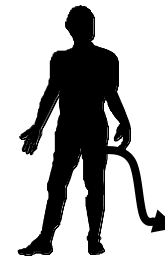


Manward



Moral Example Theory

Satanward



Ransom to Satan Theory

Atonement

Objective

Substitution

Salvation
Paid

Subjective

Recapitulation

Ransom to Satan

Moral Example

Governmental

Satisfaction

Salvation
Possible

Atonement

Why did Christ have to die?

- Recapitulation:** Christ lived and died to earn the right to represent humanity, thereby making salvation possible.
- Ransom to Satan:** Christ died to pay Satan so that people would be freed from bondage.
- Satisfaction:** Christ died to satisfy God's honor, thereby purchasing merits of grace so that people could draw upon them when needed.
- Moral Example:** Christ lived and died to give us an example to follow.
- Governmental:** Christ died as a substitute for a penalty so that salvation may be possible.
- Vicarious Substitution:** Christ died to pay to God the exact penalty of the sins of individuals.

Atonement Theories	Recapitulation	Ransom to Satan	Satisfaction	Moral Example	Governmental	Vic. Substitution
Proponents	Irenaeus, Eastern Orthodoxy	Origin, Eastern Orthodoxy	Anselm, Roman Catholicism	Pelagius, Abelard, Liberalism	Grotius, Arminianism	Luther, Calvin, Reformed
Why did Christ die?	Christ lived and died to earn the right to represent humanity, undoing Adam's sin.	Christ died to pay Satan so that people would be freed from bondage.	Christ died to satisfy God's honor thereby purchasing merits of grace so that people could draw upon them when needed	Christ lived and died to give us an example to follow.	Christ died as a substitute for a penalty so that salvation may be possible.	Christ died to pay the exact penalty of the sins of individuals to God.
Was His death the only way?	No	No	No	No	No	Yes
Result	Salvation made possible	Salvation made possible	Salvation made possible	Salvation made possible	Salvation made possible	Salvation secured
Focus	Man	Satan	God	Man	God	God

Substitution: Christ *instead of us*

- In OT sacrifice, an unblemished animal (not deserving death) died **in** place of the sinful worshipper (who did deserve death) (Rom. 8:32; 2 Cor. 5:21).

Representation: Christ *for us*

- He did what we could not, and we share in the benefit through our solidarity with Him (Rom. 6:4, 5; 2 Cor. 5:14; Gal. 2:20)
- “Representation and substitution ought not to be put in opposition to each other.” (Marshall)

“In Christ” as a “Model” of the Atonement

- 2 Corinthians 5:16-21
- Galatians 2:17-21
- Romans 6:1-14

Summary

- Christ acted as our substitute, bearing our penalty as the Lamb slain.
- His death cleansed us from sin (expiation) and satisfied the wrath of the Father (propitiation).
- Christ acted as our High Priest, ministering on our behalf before the Father and communicating the Father's forgiveness to us.
- Christ acted on behalf of the Father, reconciling us to God.
- Christ acted as our representative, identifying with our humanity, conquering our foes, and enabling us to identify with His death and resurrection.



ORDO SALUTIS

"Order of Salvation"

WHAT IS SALVATION?

Salvation is an event and a process in which people are brought into a right relationship with God.

WHAT IS SALVATION?



Salvation

PAST
Eph. 2:8

Sanctification

PRESENT
1 Cor. 1:18

Glorification

FUTURE
Rom. 5:9

WHAT IS SALVATION?

Ephesians 2:8

"For by grace you have been saved through faith; and that not of yourselves, it is the gift of God."

Salvati

on

PAST

Eph. 2:8

PRESENT

1 Cor. 1:18

FUTURE

Rom. 5:9

WHAT IS SALVATION?

1 Corinthians 1:18

"For the word of the cross is foolishness to those who are perishing, but to us who are being saved it is the power of God."

Salvati

on

PAST

Eph. 2:8

PRESENT

1 Cor. 1:18

FUTURE

Rom. 5:9

WHAT IS SALVATION?

Romans 5:9

"Much more then, because we have now been declared righteous by his blood, we will be saved through him from God's wrath."

S

tion

PAST

Eph. 2:8

PRESENT

1 Cor. 1:18

FUTURE

Rom. 5:9

ORDO SALUTIS

How do we take the doctrine of salvation and all of its various aspects and understand the process?

God
the Father

Foreknowledge
Predestination/
Election
Reconciliation
Adoption

God
the Son

Atonement
Propitiation
Redemption
Justification

God/Man

Faith
Repentance
Sanctification
Perseverance

God
the Holy Spirit

Calling
Regeneration
Security

Objective

What God Does Alone

Election
Atonement
Calling
Regeneration
Justification

MONOGISM

Subjective

What God Does Through
Us

Faith
Repentance
Sanctification
Perseverance

SYNERGISM

ORDO SALUTIS

Rom. 8:29-30

"For those whom He foreknew, He also predestined *to become* conformed to the image of His Son, so that He would be the firstborn among many brethren; and these whom He predestined, He also called; and these whom He called, He also justified; and these whom He justified, He also glorified."

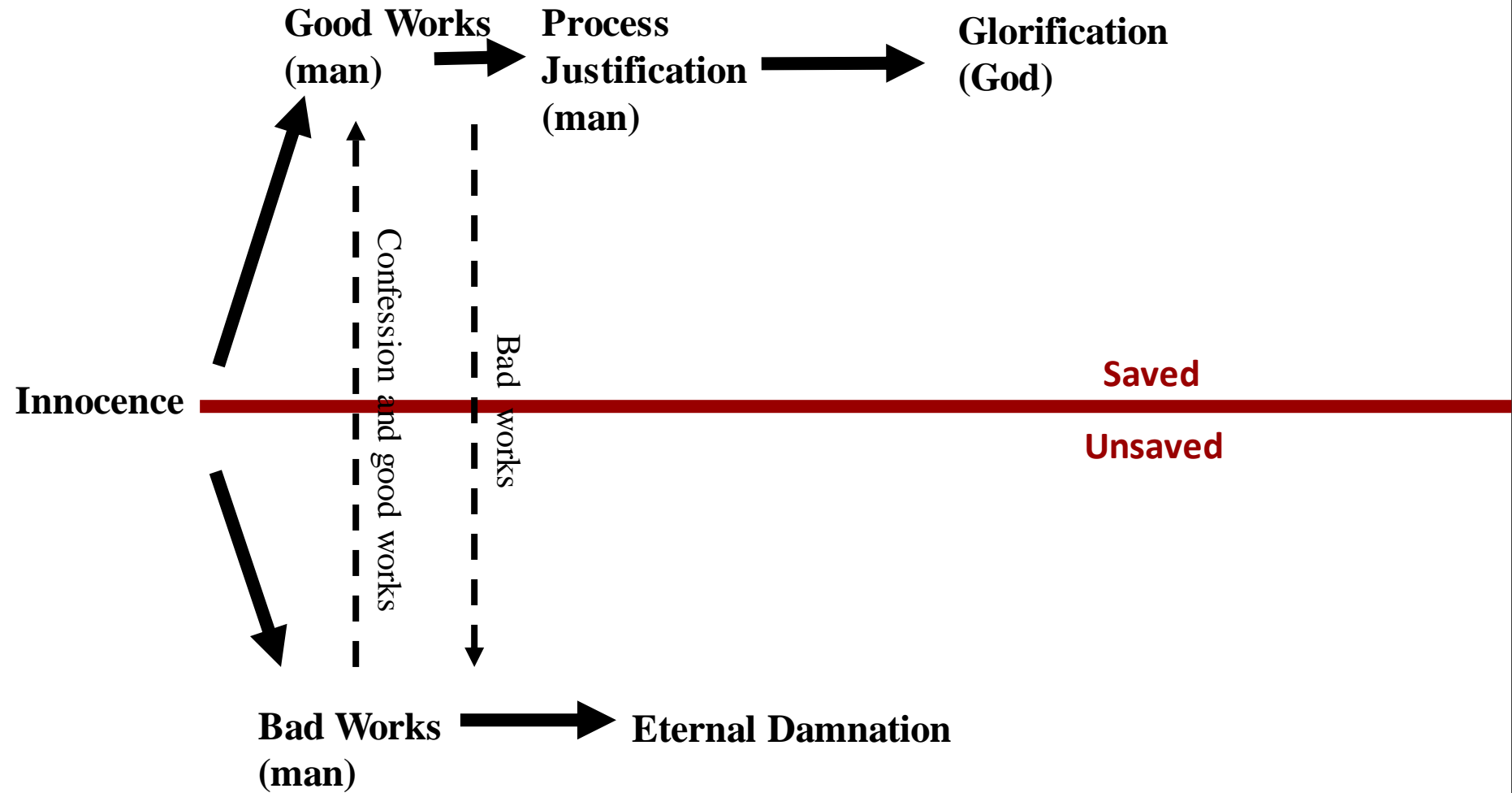
ORDO SALUTIS

How do the various Christian traditions view salvation differently?

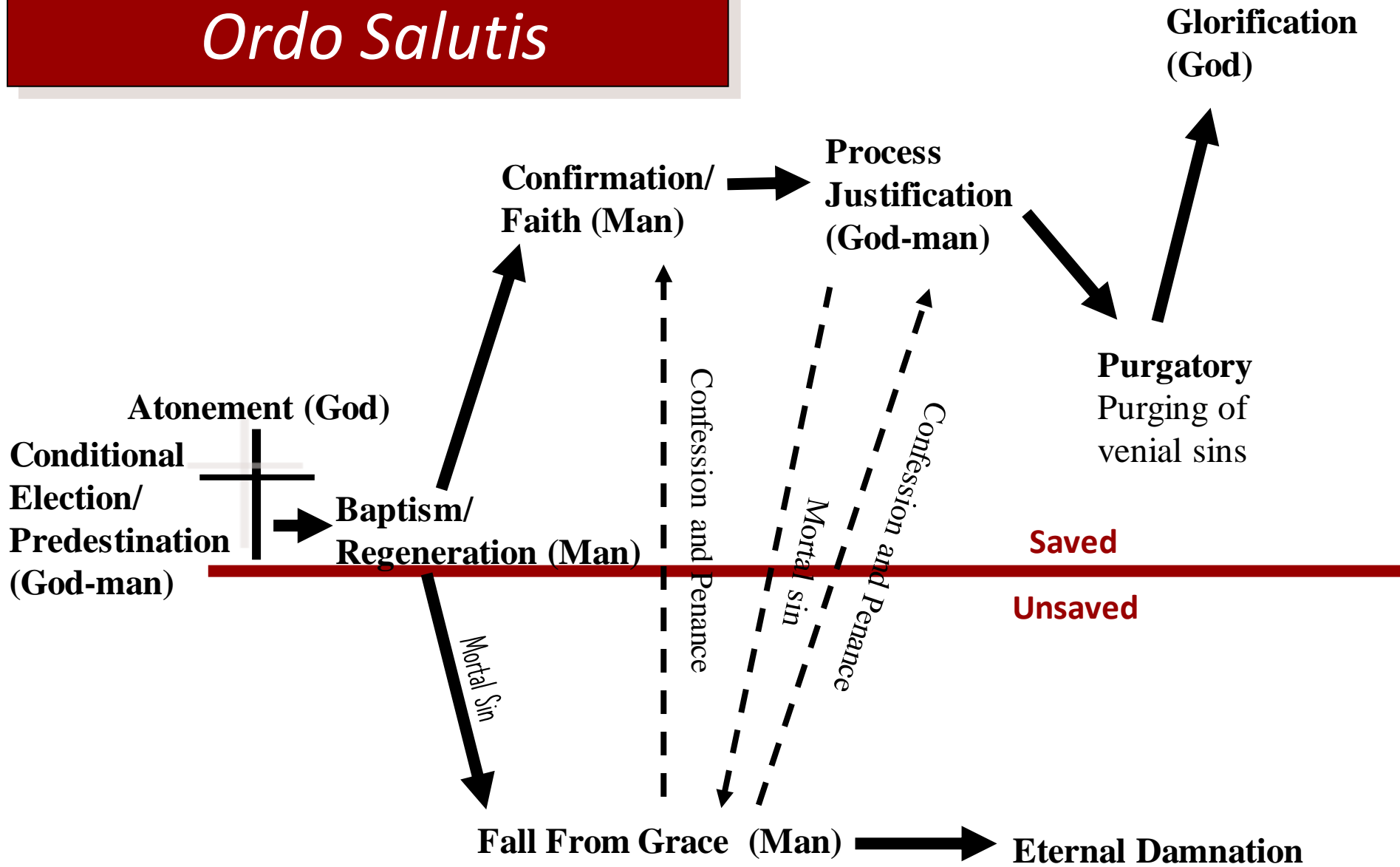
DIFFERENT TRADITIONS

1. Pelagian/Liberal
2. Roman Catholicism
3. Arminianism
4. Reformed

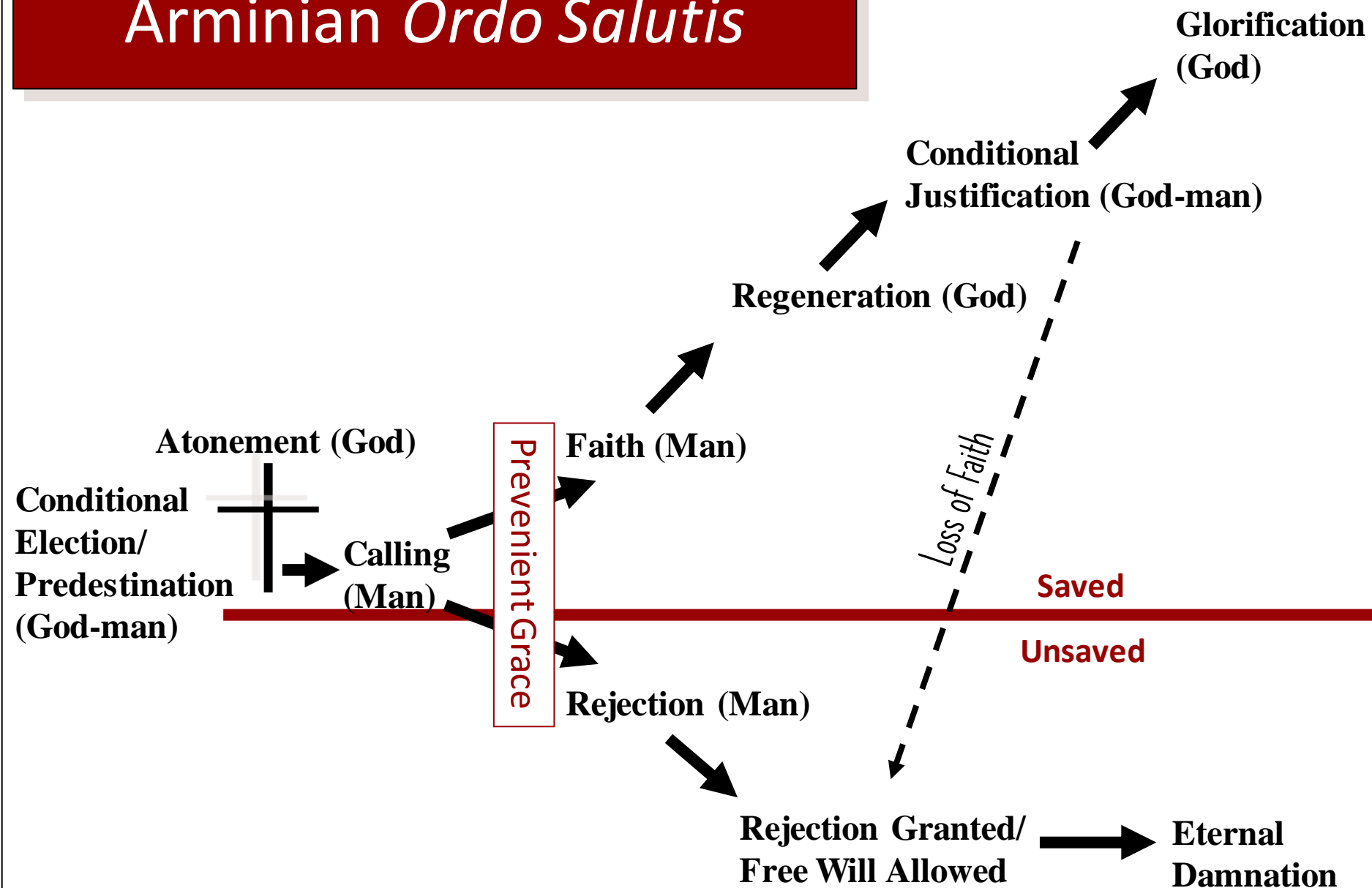
Pelagian/Liberal *Ordo Salutis*



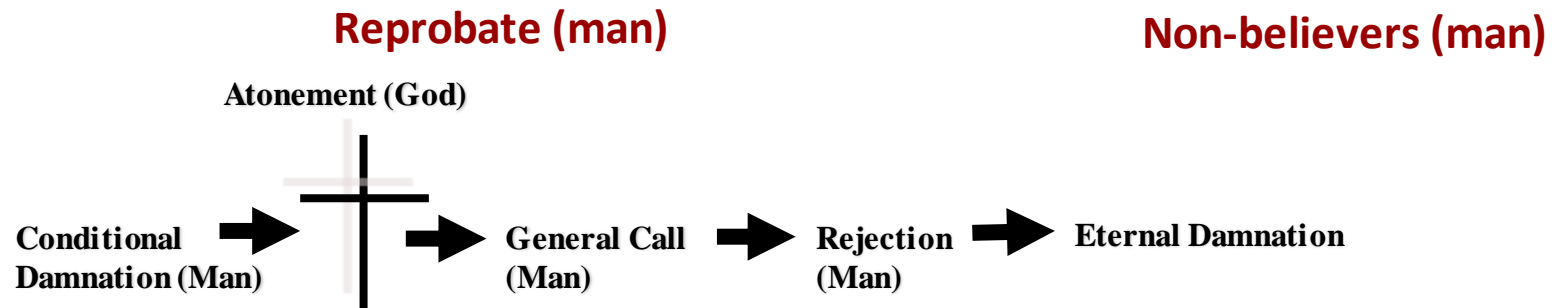
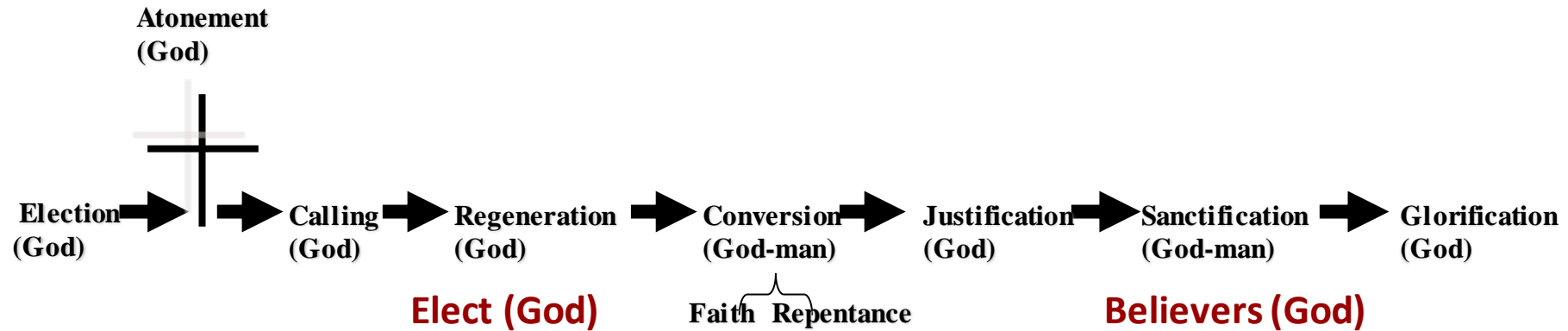
Roman Catholic *Ordo Salutis*



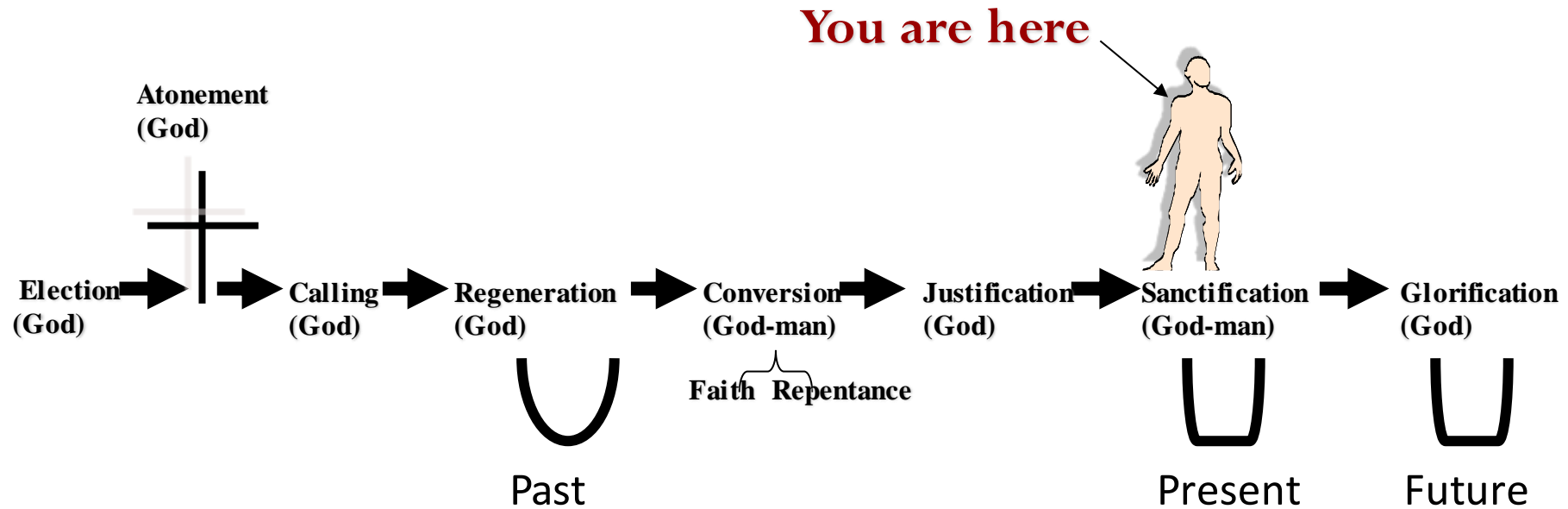
Arminian *Ordo Salutis*



Reformed/Calvinistic *Ordo Salutis*



ORDO SALUTIS



PERSEVERANCE

Four Views:

1. Roman Catholic
2. Arminian
3. Lutheran
4. Reformed

PERSEVERANCE

	Roman Catholic	Arminian	Lutheran	Reformed
Can a regenerate believer commit apostasy and incur damnation?	Yes			No
What can cause someone to lose their salvation?	Mortal sin	Apostasy	Mortal Sin	Nothing
Are the elect eternally secure?	No		Yes	

PERSEVERANCE

Roman Catholic:

Believers can lose their salvation by mortal sin.

Adherents:

Roman Catholics, Eastern Orthodox, John Wesley, Nazarenes, Methodists, Wesleyan-Arminians

PERSEVERANCE

- Mortal sin:** Sins against God's Law that destroy the grace of God in the heart of the sinner, thereby cutting off his or her relationship with God.
- Venial sin:** Sins against God's Law that do not destroy the grace of God.

PERSEVERANCE

Three conditions of a mortal sin:

1. It must be a grave sin.
2. It must be committed with full knowledge of its grave nature.
3. It must be voluntary.

PERSEVERANCE

Possible mortal sins:

- Apostasy
- Murder
- Adultery
- Abortion
- Birth Control
- Premarital Sex
- Breaking of the Ten Commandments

PERSEVERANCE

Arminian: Believers can only lose their salvation by apostasy.

Adherents: Reformed Arminians, Anglicans–Episcopalian

PERSEVERANCE

Lutheran:

Non-elect believers can lose their salvation by mortal sin. The elect believer will be given the gift of perseverance.

Adherents:

Most Lutherans

PERSEVERANCE

Reformed:

True believers will persevere until the end and cannot lose their salvation, since it is eternally secured by the power of God.

Adherents:

Reformed, Baptists, Presbyterians



HOMEWORK

What do you understand about these terms:

1. Limited / Unlimited Atonement
2. Predestination / Election

NEXT TWO WEEKS

We will examine

- Issues of Perseverance :
 - Deep dive into TULIP (Calvin)
 - Limited Atonement
 - Predestination / Election
 - Lordship Salvation
- Order of Salvation *Ordo Salutis*
 - Sanctification, Repentance, Justification, and Forgiveness

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Total Depravity: Humanity has fallen into a state of radical corruption that has affected every aspect of who we are. The imago Dei has been marred, but not destroyed.

Unconditional Election: The belief that God predestined people for salvation before the beginning of time. This election was not based or conditioned upon anything in man, good or evil, foreseen or present, but upon God's sovereign choice.

Limited Atonement: The belief that Christ only died for the sins of the elect.

Irresistible Grace: The belief that God's call to the elect will always be effectual in bringing about their salvation.

Perseverance of the Saints (Eternal Security): The belief that true believers will persevere in their faith and cannot ever be lost.

LOOKING FORWARD

- As the course progresses, we will also look at passages that discuss the doctrine of rewards, disambiguate problem passages, and look at the purpose of specific books (such as James, Hebrews, and 1st John)