

## Election

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*Election is the gracious purpose of God, according to which He regenerates, justifies, sanctifies, and glorifies sinners. It is consistent with the free agency of man, and comprehends all the means in connection with the end. It is the glorious display of God's sovereign goodness, and is infinitely wise, holy, and unchangeable. It excludes boasting and promotes humility.*

*All true believers endure to the end. Those whom God has accepted in Christ, and sanctified by His Spirit, will never fall away from the state of grace, but shall persevere to the end. Believers may fall into sin through neglect and temptation, whereby they grieve the Spirit, impair their graces and comforts, and bring reproach on the cause of Christ and temporal judgments on themselves; yet they shall be kept by the power of God through faith unto salvation.*

### The Order of Salvation

1. \_\_\_\_\_ (God's choice of people to be saved)
2. The Gospel Call (the proclaiming of the gospel message)
3. \_\_\_\_\_ (being born again)
4. Conversion (faith and repentance)
5. \_\_\_\_\_ (right legal standing)
6. \_\_\_\_\_ (membership in God's family)
7. Sanctification (right conduct of life)
8. \_\_\_\_\_ (remaining a Christian)
9. Going to be with the Lord
10. \_\_\_\_\_ (receiving a resurrection body)

### 1. Definition of Election ([Acts 13:48](#), [Romans 9:11-13](#), [Ephesians 1:4-6](#), [Rev 13:7-8](#))

Election is an act of God before creation in which he \_\_\_\_\_ some people to be saved, not on account of any foreseen merit in them, but only because of his \_\_\_\_\_ good pleasure.

### 2. How does the New Testament present the teaching of election?

- a. As a \_\_\_\_\_ ([Romans 8:28](#))
- b. As a reason to \_\_\_\_\_ God ([Ephesians 1:5-6](#), [1 Thessalonians 1:2-4](#))

c. As an \_\_\_\_\_ to evangelism ([2 Timothy 2:10](#))

C. Misunderstandings of the doctrine of election

- Election is not \_\_\_\_\_ or mechanistic ([Matthew 11:28, 23:37, John 3:18, Revelation 22:17](#))
- Election is not based on God's \_\_\_\_\_ of our faith. ([Romans 11:5-6, Ephesians 1:5-6](#))
- The doctrine destroys \_\_\_\_\_. ([Matthew 3:2, John 5:40, Romans 10:9-10](#))

D. Common Objections to the Doctrine of Election

- Election means that we do not have a \_\_\_\_\_ in whether we accept Christ or not.
- Election reduces humanity to puppets or \_\_\_\_\_, not real persons.
- Unbelievers never had a chance to \_\_\_\_\_.
- Election is \_\_\_\_\_.

### **Discussion Questions**

1. The church's doctrinal statement calls election "the gracious purpose of God." How does that description shape the way we talk about this doctrine?
2. How does understanding election as "*consistent with the free agency of man*" help balance God's sovereignty and human responsibility?
3. According to the Order of Salvation, many elements happen concurrently rather than sequentially.  
Why might that be important to remember when thinking about how salvation unfolds in a person's life?
4. [Ephesians 1:5–6](#) and [1 Thessalonians 1:2–4](#) show election leading to **praise** rather than pride.  
How does understanding God's choice produce humility instead of arrogance?
5. How would you respond to someone who says, "If God already knows who will be saved, why bother evangelizing?"
6. How can this doctrine, when properly understood, lead believers to greater **worship, gratitude, and trust** in God's goodness?
7. After studying these passages, what do you personally find most **comforting, challenging, or mysterious** about the doctrine of election?