



Living the Christian Life Bible Study

Lesson 1 (NIV)

Understanding Salvation

Student's Name _____ **Unit** _____

Instructor _____

Comments _____

3.0 Thoughts for personal meditation

1. (4:23-25) How does Abraham's example apply to me?

2. For a good example of a man saved by faith, see the jailer in Phillipi, Acts 16:22-34
3. For a good example of repentance, see the story of Zacchaeus, Luke 19:1-10
4. For further study on being dead in sin and alive in Christ, see Ephesians 2:1-10.
5. For further study on the law and faith, see Galatians 3:1 to 4:7

2.0 Understanding Salvation (cont'd)
2.2 The Provision of Salvation (cont'd)

6. (3:25) How does righteousness come through Jesus Christ?

God presented him as a _____ of _____ through _____ in his _____.

Redemption - To be bought back and placed under new ownership. The believer is bought out of the slave market of sin into the family of God. The price is the atoning blood of Christ.

Atonement - Atonement is the covering over of sin, bringing reconciliation between God and man. Atonement was accomplished by Jesus Christ by His sacrificial sufferings and death. All who exercise repentance and faith have their sins covered and obtain peace with God.

2.3 The Example of Abraham

read Romans 4:1-3

1. (4:1-3) How was Abraham justified (declared righteous)? Not by

_____, but *Abraham* _____ *God, and it was* _____ *to him as* _____.

2. Consider Abraham as an example of faith

- Genesis 12:1-9 Abraham leaves home by faith.
- 13:1-4, 14-18 Abraham journeys by faith.
- 15:1-6 Abraham believed God and was declared righteous.
- Hebrews 11:8-12 Summary of Abraham's faith.

2.4 The Chief Result of Salvation

1. (5:1) What is the result of being justified? *We have* _____ *with*

_____ *through our* _____ _____ _____.

(Note contrast with 1:18)

1.0 Introduction

1.1 Introduction To Understanding Salvation

We come to faith in Christ by many roads, and for different reasons; some to go to heaven instead of hell, others to find forgiveness from sin and guilt, still others for the strength to live life. But whatever means the Holy Spirit uses to draw us, we all must come through repentance of sin and faith in Jesus Christ and his death on the cross as our substitute. But when we come into salvation, we find that God has done a great deal more than we ever expected.

So our study today is to gain a greater understanding of our salvation. To do this, we will be using part of the book of Romans.

1.2 Introduction To Romans

Romans was written by the Apostle Paul to the church in Rome. See Acts 9 for background on Paul [aka Saul], who wrote 13 books of the New Testament. These books were written in the form of letters to churches or individuals. Most of these letters were written to churches he had founded and were written to resolve problems in those churches. Romans, however, was written to a church he had not visited. In this letter Paul lays out most extensively and comprehensively his theology of salvation and sanctification. Salvation is how we come into the family of God; sanctification is how we grow in the family of God. Tonight we will look briefly at the first four chapters of Romans.

2.0 Understanding Salvation

2.1 The Need for Salvation

Read Romans 1:16-32

1. (1:16) What is the gospel? _____ of _____ for the _____ of _____ who _____.

2. (1:18) Why do we need salvation? *The* _____ of _____ *is being* _____ *from heaven against all the* _____ *and* _____ *of men.*

Gospel - The gospel is literally "good news;" the good news of the death, burial, and resurrection of Jesus Christ. The gospel offers salvation from sin on the basis of simple faith in Jesus Christ as our savior.

Salvation - Salvation is being saved from the power and dominion of sin through Jesus Christ. It is freely offered to all persons based upon their repentance and faith in Christ.

2.0 Understanding Salvation (cont'd)

2.1 The Need for Salvation (cont'd)

3. (1:19-20) How do we know about God?

4. (1:21) What has man done with this knowledge?

5. (1:22) What was the result? *they became* _____.

6. (1:23-28) How did sin progress?

1:23, 25 - idolatry

1:24, 26, 27 - sexual sin

7. (1:24, 26, 28) How did God respond? *He* _____ *them* _____,
or said "OK, have it your way."

8. (1:29-31) What was the result in mankind?

_____.

9. (1:32) What is God's righteous decree? *Those who do such things deserve*

_____.

Chapter 2 talks about the difference between Jews and gentiles under God's judgment.

10. (2:12-16) What are the two standards of Judgment? _____ and

_____.

2.0 Understanding Salvation (cont'd)

2.2 The Provision of Salvation

Righteous, righteousness -
The state of being pure, holy,
and sinless in the eyes of
God.

Read Romans 3:9-20

1. (3:10) Who is righteous under the law?

There is _____ *righteous, not even one.*

2. (3:20) Then what does the law do for us? *Through the law we become*

_____.

Read Romans 3:21-25

3. (3:21) Where, then, does righteousness come from? *A righteousness from*

_____, *apart from the* _____ *has been made known.*

4. (3:22) How is this righteousness obtained? *This righteousness from God comes through*

_____ *in* _____ *to all who* _____.

5. (3:24) What happens to all who believe? *They are*

_____ *freely by his* _____ *through the*

_____ *that came by Christ Jesus.*

Justified - Justified is to be declared righteous by God. A person who has received salvation is justified based on the sacrifice made by Christ.

Grace - A characteristic of God by which He gives salvation freely to all who believe, without requiring goodness or works.