

NEW HOPE CHURCH OF GOD

ALTAR WORKERS TRAINING

LESSON 2 Part C: Additional Information—Definitions: Brief Definitions—Relating the Salvation Experience

Brief Definitions of Some Terms Used in Discussing the Salvation Experience

*Please keep in mind that these are **brief definitions** have been discussed in previous lessons. Repetitions are done for emphasis and strengthening the messages being conveyed!!*

1. SIN/REPENTANCE

- (a) As discussed in other lessons: **“Sin is a violation of the moral law of God.”** (1 John 3:4; 5:17).
- (1) The origin of sin: Gen. 3:6; James 1:15; etc.
 - (2) Sin is universal: Gen. 6:5; Psa. 53:3; Isa. 53:6; Rom. 3:23; etc.
 - (3) Sin consist of acts of transgression and impurity in nature: Matt. 15:19; Gal. 5:19
 - (4) When one does not obey the commandments of God transgression occurs: Eph. 4:19; Col. 3:5.
 - (5) Disobedience may take the form of sins of omission or sins of commission: James 4:17; Gen. 3:6-13.
 - (6) Sin corrupt the personal nature which consist of mind, emotion, and will: Psa. 51:5; Rom. 5:12; 8:7-8.
 - (7) **The fact of sin’s presence is attributed to the fact of the “fall”** (Gen. 3; Rom. 5:12-21; 1 Cor. 15:21-22; 1 Tim. 2:13-15).
 - **The effect of that fall is regarded as extending to all humanity** (Gen. 5:3; 6:5; Jer. 17:9; Matt. 15:19; Rom. 5:19; Gal. 5:16-21; etc.
 - The understanding darkened: Eph. 4:18; 1 Cor. 2:14.
 - The heart is deceitful and desperately wicked: Jer. 17:9.
 - The mind and conscience are defiled: Gen. 6:5; Titus 1:15.
 - The will enslaved: Rom. 7:8
 - The human race is in bondage to Satan, sin and death: John 8:31-36; Heb. 2:14-15.
 - **Sin to Paul is no plaything! In his epistles he gives us a sevenfold representation of sin** (*Time wouldn’t allow for details... I can only make a brief listing at this time with only limited references*):
 - Sin is a dominant tyrant (Rom. 6 & 7).
 - Sin as a hereditary evil (Rom. 6:6; Eph. 4:22; Col. 3:9).
 - Sin as a unitary (individual, outright) evil (Rom. 6:6; Col. 2:11).

- Sin as the body of death (Rom. 7:24; Phil. 3:21).
- Sin as a downward drag (Rom. 8:2).
- Sin as an inward enmity (hostility, opposition, etc.) ... (Rom. 8:5-8; 1 Cor. 3:1-4).
- Sin as a corruption of the moral nature (Rom. 8:8; Gal. 5:16-21).

(b) **Repentance**

(We have exhausted our time above and while worthwhile we will have to be brief hereafter!

(1) Definition for "Repentance"

- One source says:
"The word repentance in the Bible literally means 'the act of changing one's mind.' The biblical repentance goes beyond remorse, regret, or feeling bad about one's sin. It involves more than merely turning away from sin. 'In its fullest sense it is a term for a complete change of orientation involving a judgment upon the past and a deliberate redirection for the future.'"
- Among the general definitions used for repentance the one frequently used is: *"Making a U-turn from the pathway of sin to God and His righteousness."*

(2) Two things are involved in repentance and these can be clearly seen in the definitions above.

- **Sorrow for sin** (Psa. 51:17; 2 Cor. 7:10; Matt. 26:75).
- **STOP (Quit; break off, abandon, etc.) sinning** (John 8:1-11; 1 Peter 2:11).

2. **JUSTIFICATION**

(a) ***"Justification is a change of the individual's position in relation to the judgment of God and the charges of law against him."***

(b) *"It is the removal of sins from the account (that is the list of charges made against the individual) of the accused."*

(c) *"Justification also attributes the good deed of Christ's life and the merits of His blood to the account of the believer."*

(d) *"Justification places the believer in the position for both innocence and righteousness."*

(e) See Acts 13:39; Rom. 3:24-25; 5:1-11, NB v. 1; 1 Cor. 6:11; etc.

3. **REGENERATION/NEW BIRTH**

There are differences in terms and application of regeneration and new birth . . . however, they can be treated as a single experience.

*These words (**Regeneration/New Birth**) are used interchangeable (noted above) but there are differences in term and application. However, at this time we will avoid the in-depth theology and **focus on the essence which is "the impartation of new life" . . .***

the renewal of the soul that was dead in the trespasses of sin!

See also Lesson 2 Part B where these were also briefly discussed

(a) Regeneration.

- (1) Regeneration is the implantation of the seed of life in the believer. With the germ of this seed a new nature is formed and a new creature is born (1 John 3:9; etc.).
- (2) This new creation is created in Righteousness and true holiness (Eph. 4:23-24).
- (3) Allow me to expand just a little: **regeneration is a recreation of spiritual life in the human heart** (Rom. 12:2; Eph. 4:23-24) **by the Holy Spirit** (John 3:6; 2 Thess. 2:13; Titus 3:5).

(b) New Birth

- (1) "Born again" as used in John 3:3 carries the meaning of: "to regenerate," "beget," "be born," "conceive," "be delivered," etc. **(also noted in Lesson 2 Part B).**
- (2) In John 3:1-8, Jesus discusses this fundamental doctrine: **"spiritual birth or regeneration."**
 - The new birth is the quickening from death in trespasses and sin.
 - According to Eph. 3:23-24, the new birth renews the mind.
 - By comparing these pointers, "regeneration" and "New birth" you can see why they can be treated as a single experience . . . they are so closely interrelated.

Now that you have seen the similarities between these two terms (regeneration and new birth); I will present a brief comparison between "Justification" and "Regeneration."

JUSTIFICATION	REGENERATION
<u>Justification</u> : changes man's position in relation to judgment.	<u>Regeneration</u> : changes man's nature in relation to righteousness.
<u>Justification</u> imputes (ascribes) the righteousness of God.	<u>Regeneration</u> imparts the righteousness of God.
Freedom from condemnation is the result of justification.	The new man is created in righteousness and true holiness.

The instrument by which these experiences are claimed is faith in Jesus Christ as He is presented in the Word of God!!

4. RECONCILIATION

- (a) Reconciliation is bringing into unity, harmony, or agreement what has been alienated.
 - (1) According to Biblical teaching there is need for reconciliation between God and man because of the alienation between them which has its source in human sin and the righteous aversion ("**aversion**": *an intense dislike or*

definite dislike; extreme disgust; distaste for; etc.) to it, hatred of it on the part of God. (Sin separates!! Isa. 59:1-5; Psa. 66:18; etc.).

- (2) The Bible teaches that God Himself has provided the means of reconciliation through the death of His Son, Jesus Christ (2 Cor. 5:18-19; Eph. 2:16; Col. 1:20).
- (b) **Reconciliation has a broader meaning than justification.**
The Greek word is taken from the socio-economic sphere (or the social and economic fields; the social level; the social area; etc.) (1 Cor. 7:11).
- (1) It speaks in general of the restoration of a proper relationship between two parties.
- (2) **It refers broadly to overcoming an enmity. In Paul's writing we see the use of "enmity" and "alienation"** (Rom. 5:10; Eph. 2:14).
- (3) **In the positive sense it has the meaning of "peace"** (Rom. 5:1, 10; Eph. 2:15; Col. 1:20).

5. REDEMPTION

- (a) Redemption is deliverance from the power of an alien dominion and enjoyment of the resulting freedom.
- (1) In its original sense and in its Biblical usage redemption is intimately associated with the idea of ransom and substitution.
- (2) **The heart of the Biblical message of redemption is the deliverance of the people of God from the bondage of sin by the perfect substitutionary sacrifice of Jesus Christ and their subsequent restoration to God and His heavenly kingdom.**
- (b) redemption Illustrated.
- (1) I will use the "Slave Market" situation to illustrate what is involved in the act of "redemption."
- Visualize a slave market in session and the slaves are on display for sale. Beloved, remember that sin is slavery, just as Israel was in grievous bondage in Egypt serving under hard task masters. **Sin is a "dominant tyrant" but there is a "deliverer" in Jesus Christ!!**
 - **The Slave Market in Session . . .** this is what happens for the delivered soul from bondage . . . in essence, a ransom was paid.
 - **First:** The slave was purchased in the market.
 - **Secondly:** He was taken out of the slave market.
 - **Thirdly:** He was set free.
 - I have also used the account of Lazarus being raised from the dead to further illustrate this experience of redemption (John 11:1-44).
 - **First:** Lazarus was in the grave. Jesus went to the grave site (Vv. 34-38).
 - **Second:** He (Jesus Christ), summons Lazarus to come forth out of the state of death out of the tomb (v. 44)

- **Third:** Lazarus was loose from the binding grave clothes ... SET FREE!! (V. 44).

The following three topics have been discussed extensively, as a result I will not be going in details as was done above, even though that was also briefly presented.

6. SANCTIFICATION

- (a) As discussed before, sanctification is a process that begins with the new birth and yes there is a crisis moment when the purging is realized. Absolutely, we continue to press toward of the mark of the high call in Christ Jesus!!
- (b) Unfortunately, so many seem to know that sanctification is “*separation*” but nothing more beyond that. Sanctification as used in relation to the salvation experience refers to three changes:
 - (1) **Separation** from the world unto God.
 - (2) **Purging** from the pollution of sins.
 - (3) **Crucifying** the carnal nature
- (c) **A clean heart is the result of sanctification.**

7. HOLINESS

- (a) I have discussed this subject in my lessons but in a special way the series “**The Righteous Pursues Holiness**” (*Available on my website livingwaterstudies.com ... go to studies and access the desired subject*). At this time, I am noting two main definitions for holiness:
 - (1) Separation (which is the primary meaning).
 - (2) Freedom from the dominion of sin.
- (b) The term holiness is defined from two stand points:
 - (1) The experience of holiness.
 - (2) The practice of one’s life.
- (c) **The best way to describe a holy life is Christlikeness . . . this life is:**
 - (1) Dedicated to Christ.
 - (2) Separated from the world.
 - (3) Does not practice sin.
- (d) Holiness/Righteousness . . . two features of one condition.

HOLINESS	RIGHTEOUSNESS
Holiness has to do with character.	Righteousness has to do with conduct.
Holiness describes being.	Righteousness describes doing.

8. BAPTISM WITH THE HOLY SPIRIT/SPEAKING IN TONGUES

- (a) Quoting Articles 8 & 9 from our (Church of God) Declaration of Faith:
 - (1) **Article 8**
“We believe in the baptism with the Holy Ghost subsequent to a clean heart.”
 Mark 1:7, 8; Acts 1:5; 1:8; 2:4; John 4:16-17; etc.
 - (2) **Article 9**

“We believe in speaking with other tongues as the Spirit gives utterance and that it is the initial evidence of the baptism of the Holy Ghost.”

Acts 2:4, 7-8; 8:17-19; 10:44-46; 11:15-17; 19:5-6.

- (b) Speaking in tongues **as the Spirit gives utterance** is the **initial evidence** of the baptism with the Holy Ghost. Keep in mind this is **the initial evidence and not the ONLY evidence. Too many have overlooked the imperativeness of the “Fruit of the Spirit” (Gal. 5:22-23).**
- (c) Cleansing of the heart must be experienced before one receives the baptism with (in) the Holy Spirit.
- (d) Speaking in tongues refers to either one language of the world or a communion with God, “that the speaker does not know or naturally understands.

Eph. 6:7 NKJV

“ . . . with goodwill doing service as to the Lord and not to men, . . . ”

LESSON 2 Part C: Review Questions

1. What is a Scriptural definition for sin?

2. Complete each of the following by filling in references and completing the thought as necessary.

(a) Sin is universal (*give references*):

(b) Sin consist of acts of _____
_____ (*give references*):

(c) When one does not obey the _____
_____ (*give references*):

(d) Disobedience may take the form of sins of _____
_____ (*give references*):

3. Sin results in numerous adverse effects on humanity; we noted five in our lesson, list them with references.

4. The Apostle Paul took the matter of sin seriously; list five of the seven-fold representation noted by Paul (with references).

9. Complete the following comparative chart between “**Justification**” and “**Regeneration**”.

JUSTIFICATION	REGENERATION
Justification: changes man’s _____ _____.	Regeneration: changes man’s _____ _____.
Justification: _____ the righteousness of _____.	Regeneration: _____ the righteousness of _____.

10. Explain what is meant by “**reconciliation**” base on Scriptures.

11. **Redemption**: (a) Define the term. (b) Explain what redemption means in the original and biblical usage.

12. Complete the following:

“The heart of the (a) _____ message of (b) _____ is the (c) _____ of the people of God from the (d) _____ of sin by the perfect (e) _____ (f) _____ of Jesus Christ and their subsequent (g) _____ to God and His heavenly (h) _____.”

13. Briefly explain **sanctification as a process and involve a crisis moment.**

14. There are several definitions for holiness, which two are noted in our lesson?

15. (a) What is the best way to describe a holy life. (b) How is this life practically lived (**three examples noted in our lesson**)?

16. Complete by choosing the correct answer:

“Speaking in tongues as the Spirit gives utterance is the _____.”

- (a) only evidence of the baptism in the Holy Spirit.
- (b) unacceptable evidence of the baptism in the Holy Spirit.
- (c) obsolete evidence of the baptism in the Holy Spirit.
- (d) initial evidence of the baptism in the Holy Spirit.

LESSON 2 Part C: Answers for Review Questions

1. **Answer:**
Sin is a violation (transgression, etc.) of the moral law of God (1 John 3:4; 5:17)
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2. **Answer:**
 - (a) Gen. 6:5; Psa. 53:3; Isa. 5:6; etc.
 - (b) Sin consist of acts of transgression and impurity in nature (Matt. 15:19; Gal. 5:19).
 - (c) When one does not obey the commandments of God transgression occurs (Eph. 4:19; Col. 3:5).
 - (d) Disobedience may take the form of sins of omission or sin of commission (James 4:17; Gen. 3:6-13).

For more information, see Page 1.

3. **Answer:**
 - (a) The understanding darkened: Eph. 4:18; 1 Cor. 2:14.
 - (b) The heart is deceitful and desperately wicked: Jer. 17:9.
 - (c) Etc.

For more information, see Page 1

4. **Answer:**
 - (a) Sin is a dominant tyrant (Rom. 6 and 7).
 - (b) Sin as a hereditary evil (Rom. 6:6; Eph. 4:22; Col. 3:9).
 - (c) Etc.

For more information, see Pages 1-2.

5. **Answer:**
The word **repentance** in the Bible literally means “**the act of changing one’s mind.**” The biblical repentance goes beyond remorse, regret or feeling bad about one’s sin. It involves more than merely turning away from sin. **In the fullest sense it is a complete change of orientation involving a judgment upon the past and a deliberate redirection for the future.**
For more information, see Page 2.

6. **Answer:**
 - (a) **Justification** is a change of the individual’s position to the judgment of God and the charges against him.
 - (b) Some results of what occurs when one is justified are:
 - (1) It is the removal of sins from the account of the accused (that is the list of charges made against him).
 - (2) Etc.

For more information, see Page 2.

7. **Answer:**

Regeneration is the implantation of the seed of life in the believer. With the germ of this seed a new nature is formed and a new creature is born (1 John 3:9; etc.).

For more information, see Page 3.

8. **Answer:**

(a) True.

(b) The words: “**regeneration/new birth**” are used interchangeable. “**Born again**” as used in John 3:3 carries the meaning of: “**to regenerate**”, “**beget**”, “**be born**”, etc.

For more information, see Pages 2-3

9. **Answer:**

JUSTIFICATION	REGENERATION
Justification: changes man’s position in relation to judgment.	Regeneration: changes man’s nature in relation to righteousness.
Justification: imputes (ascribes) the righteousness of God.	Regeneration: imparts the righteousness of God.

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10. **Answer:**

Reconciliation is bringing into unity, harmony, or agreement what has been alienated.

For more information, see Pages 3-4.

11. **Answer:**

(a) **Redemption** is deliverance from the power of an alien dominion and enjoyment of the resulting freedom.

(b) **Redemption**, in its original sense and in its biblical usage is intimately associated with the idea of ransom and substitution. Page 4

12. **Answer:**

(a) biblical (b) redemption (c) deliverance (d) bondage (e) substitutionary (f) sacrifice (g) restoration (h) kingdom. Page 4

13. **Answer:**

Sanctification is a process that begins with the new birth and yes, there is a crisis moment when the purging is realized.

For more information, see Page 5.

14. **Answer:**

(a) Separation (which is the primary meaning).

(b) Freedom from the dominion of sin. Page 5

15. **Answer:**

- (a) The best way to describe a holy life is Christlikeness.
- (b) Three things notable about this Christ-like life are:
 - (1) It is dedicated to Christ.
 - (2) It is separated from the world.
 - (3) It does not practice sin.

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16. **Answer:**

Item (d) . . . initial evidence of the baptism in the Holy Spirit.

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