

on than that de-  
justice itself.

of genuine re-  
ined by prayerful  
res in connection  
on.

and forsaking  
of open sins, the  
ice as both right  
ic confession, and  
on.

mples of repent-

12: 13. Psa. 51: 4.  
15: 18, 21. Luke

: 27, 34; 10: 16, 20.  
27: 4, 5.

t usage.

mind which is  
on. Rom. 14: 22.  
delity, sincerity.

truth. Phi. 1: 27.

, on, or in God.

: 8. Heb. 6: 1, 1

st. Acts. 24: 24.

6-20.

faith; viz., the

pel. Rom. 1: 5;

do 3, 20.

the apprehension

and faith is an

In this general

of faith includes

object assented

rests, first, upon

od as pledged in

elation, (Jno. 3:

he evidence of

on, personal ex-

er of the truth,

he Holy Ghost,

the wisdom of

of God. 1 Cor.

of evidence by

od has revealed

acts of faith.

in the truth

critical, experi-

: 23: 29. Jno. 6:

ing evidence of

wer of God ac-

culgation of the

that it is from

miracles, provi-

s, and the ful-

r. Jno. 5: 36-

h includes trust

uniform and sin-

## CONCERNING REDEMPTION.

313

gle condition of salvation as pre-  
sented in the Scriptures, expressed  
in the words "believe in, or on,  
Christ." Jno. 7: 38. Acts 9: 42; 16:  
31. Gal. 2: 16. To believe in, or on,  
a person, necessarily implies trust as  
well as credit. Acts 26: 18. Gal. 3:  
26. 2 Tim. 3: 15. Heb. 11: 1.

f. The same proved from expres-  
sions used in the Scriptures as equiv-  
alent to the phrase "believing in  
Christ." Such expressions are: Re-  
ceiving Christ, (Jno. 1: 12). Looking  
to Christ, (Isa. 45: 22). (Cf. Num. 21:  
9. Jno. 3: 14, 15.) Fleeing for refuge,  
(Heb. 6: 18). Coming to Christ, (Mat.  
11: 28. Jno. 6: 35, 37). Committing  
unto Christ, (2 Tim. 1: 12).

g. The object of faith is the per-  
son and work of the Lord Jesus  
Christ as mediator.

(1) We are justified by that faith  
of which Christ is the object. Rom.  
3: 22, 25. Gal. 2: 16. Phi. 3: 9.

(2) Saved by faith in Christ. Jno.  
1: 12; 3: 16, 36; 6: 35. Acts 10: 43; 16:  
31.

(3) The rejection of Christ, or re-  
fusal to submit to the righteousness  
of God declared to be the ground of  
reprobation. Jno. 3: 18, 19; 8: 24.

h. Assurance of salvation attain-  
able through faith.

Directly asserted, Rom. 8: 16, 2  
Pet. 1: 10. 1 Jno. 2: 3; 3: 14; 5: 13.

Scriptural examples: 2 Tim. 1: 12; 4:  
7, 8. Begets unfeigned humility. 1  
Cor. 15: 10. Gal. 6: 14. Leads to ever

increasing diligence in practical re-  
ligion. Psal. 51: 12, 13, 19. Also to

candid self-examination and a desire  
to be searched and corrected by God.

Psa. 139: 23, 24. Also to constant  
aspirations after nearer conformity

to, and more intimate communion  
with God. 1 Jno. 3: 2, 3.

i. Living faith leads to good  
works. Acts 15: 9; 26: 18. Gal. 5: 6.

Jas. 2: 14-26. 1 Jno. 5: 4.

3. Regeneration.

a. Scripture terms by which this  
work of God is designated: Creat-

ing. Eph. 4: 24. Begetting. 1 Jno.  
4: 7. Quickening. Jno. 5: 21. Eph.

2: 5. Calling out of darkness into  
marvelous light. 1 Pet. 2: 9.

The subjects of it are said—To be  
alive from the dead. Rom. 6: 13. To

be new creatures. 2 Cor. 5: 17. To be  
born again, or anew. Jno. 3: 3, 7. To

be God's workmanship. Eph. 2: 10.

b. Proof that there is such a thing  
as is commonly called regeneration.

(1) The Scriptures declare that  
such a change is necessary. 2 Cor. 5:  
17. Gal. 6: 15.

(2) The change is described, Eph.

2: 5; 4: 23, 24. Jas. 1: 18. 1 Pet. 1: 23.

(3) It is necessary for the most  
moral as well as the most profligate.

1 Cor. 15: 10. Gal. 1: 13-16.

(4) That this change is not a mere  
reformation is proved by its being  
referred to the Holy Spirit. Tit.

3: 5.

(5) In the comparison of man's  
state in grace with his state by na-

ture. Rom. 6: 13; 8: 6-10. Eph. 5: 8.

(6) In the experience of all Chris-  
tians and the testimony of their lives.

c. Proofs that believers are sub-  
jects of supernatural, or spiritual  
illumination.

(1) This is necessary. Jno 16: 3.  
1 Cor. 2: 14. 2 Cor. 3: 14; 4: 3.

(2) The Scriptures expressly  
affirm it. Psal. 19: 7, 8; 43: 3, 4. Jno.

17: 3. 1 Cor. 2: 12, 13. 2 Cor. 4: 6.

Eph. 1: 18. Phil. 1: 9. Col. 3: 10. 1  
Jno. 4: 7; 5: 20.

The first effect of regeneration is  
to open the eyes of our understand-

ing to the excellency of divine truth.

The second effect is the going forth  
of the renewed affections toward

that excellency perceived.

d. Proof of the absolute necessity  
of regeneration.

(1) The Scriptures assert it. Jno.  
3: 3. Rom. 8: 6, 7. Eph. 2: 10; 4: 21-

24.

(2) It is proved from the nature of  
man as a sinner. Rom. 7: 18; 8: 7-9.

1 Cor. 2: 14. Eph. 2: 1.

(3) Also from the nature of  
heaven. Isa. 35: 8; 52: 1. Mat. 5: 8;

13: 41. Heb. 12: 14. Rev. 21: 27.

(4) The restoration of holiness is  
the grand end of the whole plan of

salvation. Rom. 8: 28, 29. Eph. 1:  
4; 5: 5, 26, 27.

4. Justification.

a. Its fundamental idea is that of  
perfect conformity to all of the re-

quirements of the moral law.

b. The usage of "to justify."

It means to declare a person to be  
just.

(1) Because personally conformed  
to the law as to moral character.

Luke 7: 29. Rom. 3: 4.

(2) Because, forensically, the de-

mands of the law as a condition of

life have been fully satisfied in re-

spect to Him. Acts 13: 39. Rom. 5:

1: 9; 8: 30, 33. 1 Cor. 6: 11. Gal. 2: 16;

3: 11.

c. (1) The ungodly are said to be

justified without the deeds of the

law, by the blood of Christ, by faith,

freely, and of grace, by means of a

satisfaction and of imputed right-

eousness. Rom. 3: 20-28; 4: 5-7; 5: 1.

Gal. 2: 16; 3: 11; 5: 4. 1 Jno. 2: 2.