

Monday
The Vocabulary of Salvation – Substitution

There are many theological terms that go along with salvation. Each one has different implications and teaches us something different about what God has done for us. We studied them Sunday, but we will look at them a little more this week.

1. The first word we will study is “substitution.” A substitute takes the place of someone else. Read John 1:29 – What did John the Baptist call Jesus?
2. Keep your finger in John 1 and read Exodus 12:3-13 – What is the significance of calling Jesus the “Lamb of God?”
3. The Old Testament sacrifices were unable to take sin away; they could just cover it up. Go back to John 1:29 – How is Jesus’ sacrifice different than the Old Testament sacrifices?
4. How many people does the sacrifice of Jesus affect?
5. Read John 1:35-36 – What did John the Baptist’s disciples recognize about Jesus?
6. As a sacrifice, Jesus became our substitute. From what did He take our place?
7. Why is Jesus’ substitutionary death on the cross so meaningful to you? How has it changed your life?
8. Whom do you know who needs to know about Christ’s substitution for them?
9. How will you tell that person?

Christ took your place on the cross to pay the penalty for your sin, not just physical death, but also victory over eternity in Hell.

Tuesday
The Vocabulary of Salvation – Propitiation

Propitiation deals with God’s anger, a subject that is neither enjoyable nor mentioned very often. God hates sin, and it makes Him angry. Somehow, His anger needs to be appeased, or we would all be in big trouble!

1. Read Deuteronomy 9:1-12 – Moses is addressing the children of Israel just days before they were to enter the Promised Land. Why was it called the Promised Land?
2. God promised to give them a land where they could live. This was the place that God prepared for them. God always keeps His word. According to verses 4-6, were they inheriting the land because of their own righteousness?
3. According to verses 9-12, what specific sin did Moses mention to remind them that they weren’t going into the Promised Land because of their own righteousness?
4. According to verse 8, how did God feel about Israel’s actions?
5. Propitiation is the satisfaction of God’s anger. Read I John 2:1-2 – What satisfies God’s anger?
6. Our sin makes God angry. Read Hebrews 10:28-31 – What sin makes God most angry?
7. What is the punishment for rejecting Jesus Christ as Savior?
8. It is a fearful thing to fall into the hands of the living God. Whom do you know who needs to know that Jesus Christ is the only satisfaction for God’s wrath?
9. How will you tell that person?

No amount of good works can ever satisfy God’s anger against sin. Only the blood of Jesus Christ can save us from God’s wrath.

Wednesday
The Vocabulary of Salvation – Imputation

Imputation is putting something to another person's account. There are two imputations in Scripture that involve our salvation. Both are absolutely necessary and carry big implications for our lives.

1. The first imputation is God's righteousness that is imputed to the Believer. Read James 2:23 – When did God impute His righteousness to Abraham?
2. Read Isaiah 64:6 – Why do we need God's righteousness to be applied to our account?
3. Our best is not good enough to gain any favor with God as far as salvation is concerned. We have all sinned, and there is nothing we can do by ourselves to overcome that. Christ needed to take our sin from us. That is the second imputation in Scripture. Something of ours was imputed to Jesus Christ. Read II Corinthians 5:21 – What was imputed to Christ?
4. Who imputed our sin to Christ?
5. Had Jesus ever known or experienced sin to that point?
6. When was our sin laid on Jesus?
7. Read Matthew 27:45-46 – What was God the Father's response to the sin that He laid on His own Son?
8. How does God feel about your sin?

Jesus Christ died for your sin, all of it. God the Father laid our sin on His only begotten Son, Jesus Christ. Jesus willingly took the wrath of His Father on Himself. God sacrificed His Son for our sin. It must break God's heart when we continue in the sin for which He sacrificed His Son. Don't continue in it!

Thursday
The Vocabulary of Salvation – Justification

When a person is justified, he is declared righteous. Some have said that an easy way to remember it is that justification is "just as if I never sinned." That's not exactly true. Justification looks past the sin that is known and evident, but the person is declared righteous because Christ's blood has been applied.

1. Read Romans 3:24-27 – What is the significance of the word "freely" in verse 24?
2. Who makes justification possible?
3. Who determined Jesus Christ to be the One Who made justification possible?
4. Verse 25 makes a point to show the importance of "faith in his blood." Why is it so important not just that Jesus died but also that He bled? Read Hebrews 9:22 for help.
5. The end of verse 25 mentions the forbearance of God. What is that?
6. Verse 26 gives the purpose for justification, redemption, and remission through the blood of Jesus. What is it?
7. Ultimately, the purpose of salvation is for God to be glorified. Verse 27 confirms that. What is excluded?
8. How is boasting excluded when a sinful person is justified, declared righteous through the blood of Jesus Christ?

We have no right to brag. Our salvation is not based on any good thing that we have done. It's all by faith in the work that Jesus did. The only reaction we can have to that is to give God all the glory. He is the One Who saved us. He deserves the credit!

Friday
The Vocabulary of Salvation – Redemption

Just like imputation, redemption is also a financial term. To redeem is to buy back something that already belonged to you in the first place.

1. Read Psalm 24:1 – What and whom does God own?
2. Every thing and every person belongs to God. Read Isaiah 53:6 – Even though we all belong to God, what did we do?
3. We all went our own way and did our own thing. We have all sinned. Read Romans 6:15-21 – What happened to us when we yielded ourselves to sin?
4. Our sin has enslaved us. Another time the word “redeem” was used was in the slave markets of the day. In order for a slave to be set free, someone else had to pay for his freedom. Who paid for the price of our freedom? What was that price?
5. According to verse 17, from where did the people obey the doctrine of God?
6. According to verse 18, what should happen after we have been set free from the bondage of sin?
7. Verse 19 explains that the people, before they were saved, basically gave themselves to do whatever sin they were tempted to do. In what way did Paul encourage them to obey God?
8. Paul asked a rhetorical question in verse 21, “What profit is there in sin?” What is the obvious answer?

Jesus died to pay the price for our freedom. We were enslaved and in bondage to sin, but the sacrifice of Jesus Christ paid the price for our freedom. We are redeemed through His death, set free from the power of sin and free and able to live a life that pleases God.

Saturday
The Vocabulary of Salvation – Sanctification

Sanctification is both a one time event and a life-long process. It is the act and process of being perfected and set apart to be used by God for a special purpose. There are three major parts to a Christian’s sanctification.

1. The first part is positional sanctification. Read I Corinthians 6:9-11 – What were these people like before they were saved?
2. How did God view them after they were saved?
3. Positional sanctification is that God views you as already sanctified. God looks at us and sees Jesus’ blood, not our past sins. Progressive sanctification is a life-long process of becoming more like Jesus Christ. Read Romans 8:29 – What is God’s goal for you?
4. Read II Timothy 2:21 – How does progressive sanctification happen?
5. Progressive sanctification takes active effort on our part to purge ourselves from sin and sinful influences. The final part of sanctification is permanent sanctification. That happens in Heaven. Read I Corinthians 15:42-49 – When our body was sown or planted, it was a physical body. When it is raised from the dead, what kind of body will it be?
6. According to verse 48, physical things are physical. Heavenly things are Heavenly. That’s profound! We were born earthly and will be raised Heavenly. Just as we had the image of earthly people on earth, what image will we have once we get to Heaven?

Though God sees the sin that we do after we are saved, He still views us as perfectly His child. However, He doesn’t want us to remain in that sin for the rest of our lives. We need to work to rid our lives of sin and look forward to our perfect, eternal body!

Sunday
The Vocabulary of Salvation – Adoption

Adoption is easy for us to understand. It happens everyday all over the world. One person or couple takes a child that is not born to them and gives him all the rights and privileges of being their own son. That is one of the pictures of our salvation and our relationship with Christ.

1. Read John 1:12 – To whom has God given the right to be called His sons?
2. Read Romans 8:14-17 – According to verse 14, what is one evidence that someone is really saved?
3. According to verse 15, what are we able to cry because we have been adopted?
4. According to verse 16, Who bears witness that we are indeed God's children?
5. According to verse 17, what benefit do we have by being a child of God?
6. What is an heir?
7. As an heir of God and a joint-heir with Christ, what will we someday inherit?
8. As an heir of God and a joint-heir with Christ, what do we have at our disposal now?
9. If we suffer with Christ, what will happen?

To be a child of God is no small thing. We have everything that is God's at our disposal. We are His child, and He will always take care of our every need. Tell someone about the benefits today!