



Lecture # 18

Bible Doctrine I- TH-110

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Course Information

1. Course Description

A study of the persons of The Father, The Son and The Holy Spirit and their unified teaching of the doctrines of the Bible.

Survey of the Doctrines of the Bible

VII-The Doctrine of Salvation

1-Gospel	<u>1 Cor. 15:1</u>
2-Salvation	<u>Rom. 10:13</u>
3-Reconciliation	<u>2 Cor. 5:19</u>
4-Propitiation	<u>Rom. 3:25</u>
5-Redemption	<u>1 Pet. 1:18-19</u>
6-Substitutionary Death	<u>Rom. 5:8</u>
7-Predestination	<u>Eph. 1:5</u>
8-Foreknowledge	<u>Rom. 8:29</u>
9-Conversion	<u>Rom. 6:17</u>
10-Repentance	<u>Luke 13:3</u>
11-Saving Faith	<u>Eph. 2:8</u>
12-Justification	<u>Rom. 3:28</u>
13-Forgiveness of Sins	<u>Eph. 1:7</u>
14-Regeneration	<u>Titus 3:5</u>
15-Adoption	<u>Eph. 1:5</u>
16-Union with Christ	<u>John 15:5</u>
17-Assurance	<u>1 John 5:13</u>
18-The Security of the Believer	<u>John 10:28</u>
19-Separation	<u>2 Cor. 6:17</u>
20-Priesthood of Believers	<u>1 Peter 2:9</u>
21-Liberty and Responsibility	<u>1 Cor. 9:19</u>
22-Prayer	<u>Matt. 7:7</u>
23-Fasting	<u>Isaiah 58:6</u>
24-Infant Salvation	<u>Matt. 19:14</u>
25-Dedication to the Will of God	<u>Rom. 12:1-2</u>

Introduction to Doctrinal Footnotes

These theological footnotes are divided into three sections **(1) explanation**, **(2) illustration**, and **(3) application**. When you have absorbed all the notes within one topic area, you will have completed a total survey of that doctrine.



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VII-Doctrine of Salvation

4-Propitiation

Rom. 3:25

Romans 3:25 (NASB)

²⁵ Whom God displayed publicly as a propitiation in His blood through faith. This was to demonstrate His righteousness, because in the forbearance of God He passed over the sins previously committed;

Explanation: *Propitiation* is the act of God, motivated by His immense love, whereby He accepts the blood of Christ as the complete and satisfying sacrifice for all human sin, thus establishing a means of reconciliation between God and man. While the offering of the blood of Christ was a sufficient propitiation for the sins of the whole world (**1 John 2:2**), the complete benefits of His sacrifice are available only to those who by faith accept this provision for sin.

1 John 2:2 (NASB)

² And He Himself is the propitiation for our sins; and not for ours only, but also for those of the whole world.

Illustration: The first occurrence of the Greek word for propitiation in the New Testament is in an expression used by Peter, sometimes translated as **“God have mercy on you”** (**Matt. 16:22**).

Matthew 16:22 (NASB)

²² Peter took Him aside and began to rebuke Him, saying, “God forbid it, Lord! This shall never happen to You.”

Ironically, it was only because mercy was not extended to Christ in His suffering that propitiation was made for Peter and for the world.

Application: Those of us who have benefited from this expression of God’s love ought also to love one another (**1 John 4:10-11**).

1 John 4:10-11 (NASB)

¹⁰ In this is love, not that we loved God, but that He loved us and sent His Son to be the propitiation for our sins.

¹¹ Beloved, if God so loved us, we also ought to love one another.

5-Redemption

1 Peter 1:18-19

1 Peter 1:18-19 (NASB)

¹⁸ Knowing that you were not redeemed with perishable things like silver or gold from your futile way of life inherited from your forefathers,

¹⁹ but with precious blood, as of a lamb unblemished and spotless, the blood of Christ.

Explanation: The word **redeem** means **“to purchase.”** When Christ died for our sins, He paid the price that satisfied the demands of God’s holiness. The price of redemption was the blood of Christ (**1 Peter 1:18-19**).



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1 Peter 1:18-19 (NASB)

¹⁸ Knowing that you were not redeemed with perishable things like silver or gold from your futile way of life inherited from your forefathers,
¹⁹ but with precious blood, as of a lamb unblemished and spotless, *the blood of Christ.*

Illustration: In explaining redemption to the Galatians, Paul used three different words that were applied to purchasing servants at the ancient slave markets.

The first, ‘**agorazo,**’ meaning “**to purchase in the market,**” is used to explain how Christ paid the redemption price of His blood, which was sufficient to purchase every one “**sold under sin**” ([Gal. 3:10](#); [2 Peter 2:1](#)).

Galatians 3:10 (NASB)

¹⁰ For as many as are of the works of the Law are under a curse; for it is written, “**CURSED IS EVERYONE WHO DOES NOT ABIDE BY ALL THINGS WRITTEN IN THE BOOK OF THE LAW, TO PERFORM THEM.**”

The second “**ekagorazo,**” meaning “**to purchase and take home,**” emphasizes that Christians have been purchased out of the marketplace and are no longer for sale ([Gal. 3:13](#)).

Galatians 3:13 (NASB)

¹³ Christ redeemed us from the curse of the Law, having become a curse for us—for it is written, “**CURSED IS EVERYONE WHO HANGS ON A TREE.**”

The third word, “**lutroo,**” meaning “**to purchase and give freedom,**” emphasizes the liberty that belongs to a soul redeemed by God ([Gal. 4:5](#)).

Galatians 4:5 (NASB)

⁵ So that He might redeem those who were under the Law, that we might receive the adoption as sons.

Application: The Christian is encouraged to “**stand fast**” in that liberty ([Gal. 5:1](#)).

Galatians 5:1 (NASB)

¹ It was for freedom that Christ set us free; therefore, keep standing firm and do not be subject again to a yoke of slavery.