



Lecture # 26

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

20-Priesthood of Believers

1 Peter 2:9

1 Peter 2:9 (NASB)

⁹ But you are A CHOSEN RACE, A royal PRIESTHOOD, A HOLY NATION, A PEOPLE FOR God's OWN POSSESSION, so that you may proclaim the excellencies of Him who has called you out of darkness into His marvelous light;

Explanation: Every believer has the privilege and responsibility of direct access to God.

Illustration: In the Old Testament the family of Aaron was designated as priesthood to God. In the New Testament that priesthood becomes the birthright of every Christian. Like their Old Testament counterparts, believer-priests have the privilege of access to God.

Application: With privilege comes a twofold responsibility-sacrifice and intercessory prayer. The sacrifices of the believer are:

- 1) his body ([Romans 12:1-2](#)),
Romans 12:1-2 (NASB)

¹ Therefore I urge you, brethren, by the mercies of God, to present your bodies a living and holy sacrifice, acceptable to God, *which is your spiritual service of worship.*

² And do not be conformed to this world, but be transformed by the renewing of your mind, so that you may prove what the will of God is, that which is good and acceptable and perfect.

- 2) his praise to God ([Hebrews 13:5](#)),
Hebrews 13:5 (NASB)

⁵ Make sure that your character is free from the love of money, being content with what you have; for He Himself has said, "I WILL NEVER DESERT YOU, NOR WILL I EVER FORSAKE YOU,"

- 3) his substance ([Romans 12:13](#)), and
Romans 12:13 (NASB)

¹³ Contributing to the needs of the saints, practicing hospitality.

- 4) his service ([Hebrews 13:6](#)).
Hebrews 13:6 (NASB)

⁶ So that we confidently say, "THE LORD IS MY HELPER, I WILL NOT BE AFRAID. WHAT WILL MAN DO TO ME?"

The Christian ought also to pray on behalf of others ([Colossians 4:12](#)).

Colossians 4:12 (NASB)

¹² Epaphras, who is one of your number, a bonds slave of Jesus Christ, sends you his greetings, always laboring earnestly for you in his prayers, that you may stand perfect and fully assured in all the will of God.



21-Liberty and Responsibility

1 Cor. 9:19

1 Corinthians 9:19 (NASB)

¹⁹ For though I am free from all *men*, I have made myself a slave to all, so that I may win more.

Explanation: One of the results of redemption is the liberty of the believer. Christians are free from depending on the law and free from the bondage of their old nature. Christian liberty releases us to accomplish all our potential. But that liberty should not be abused to justify hedonistic behavior. Although believers live in a state of freedom, concern for reaching others with the gospel and helping weaker believers grow will result in voluntary self-restraint in areas that might offend others, or hinder our efforts in reaching and helping people.

Illustration: Paul referred to the example of eating meat offered to idols. He had the freedom to eat such meat, but he suggested that believers abstain because the practice acted as a stumbling block for weaker believers ([Romans 14](#)).

Application: Believers should act responsibly in exercising their liberty if they wish to be most effective in service to Christ.