

SALVATION AND THE LORDSHIP OF JESUS CHRIST

PART ONE: Two Contrasting Views

Non-Lordship View	Lordship View
1. Believe in the sense of trust and depend on Christ as a substitute for our sins.	1. Believe in the sense of trust and depend on Christ as a substitute for our sins.
2. Surrender control of one's eternal destiny to Christ and His terms for providing and receiving salvation.	2. Surrender control of every aspect of one's life to Christ.

PART TWO: How salvation is received

A. Salvation from sin's punishment

1. Romans 1:16 – God's provision for our sins which is the gospel is God's power for those who – multiple choice:

- a. commit their life to serve Christ
- b. believe
- c. both a and b
- d. follow Christ

2. 1 Corinthians 15:3-4 - The gospel involves Christ's _____ for our sins and the fact that He was _____ the third day.

3. Romans 10:9; 2 John 1:7-9 – Our faith is in Christ's person. Christ is – multiple choice:

- a. God
- b. Man
- c. both God and man
- d. neither God nor man

B. The nature of saving faith

1. John 3:14-15 cp. Number 21:9 – Saving faith is compared to – multiple choice:

- a. Looking at the provision
- b. Looking at the provision and promising to try to be totally committed to obey the Lord.
- c. Avoiding being bitten by the serpent
- d. Being sorry for sins and then looking at the provision.

2. John 4:13-14 – Saving faith is compared to – multiple choice:

- a. Drinking any water that may be available.
- b. Letting the water control your life.
- c. Taking one drink of the provision of living water.
- d. Being committed to leave your sins before you drink the water.

SALVATION AND THE LORDSHIP OF JESUS CHRIST

3. John 6:51 – Saving faith is compared to – multiple choice:
 - a. Eating any flesh that may be available
 - b. Letting that flesh control your life
 - c. Eating of the flesh of Christ even once
 - d. Committing to leave your sins before you eat the flesh

4. Romans 4:3-4, 21-22 – Saving faith is being fully _____ that what God has _____, He is able to _____. What do these verses say about committing your entire life to Christ? _____.

C. Saving faith is not simply mental assent or believing the truth of the information

1. James 2:19 – If we believe in God, that is good. However, the _____ also believe and tremble.

2. Acts 26:27-28 – King Agrippa believed the _____ yet he was not a _____.

3. John 5:39; Luke 24:44-46 – The Old Testament scriptures including the Prophets testified of _____.

D. Saving faith is not the surrender of one's entire life to Christ's lordship

1. The Corinthians

- a. 1 Corinthians 3:1 – Paul could not address or speak to them as being _____.
- b. 1 Corinthians 3:3 – Because of their quarreling and jealousy, Paul stated they were still _____.
- c. 1 Corinthians 1:8 – These same people were going to be kept strong or confirmed to the _____ so that they would be _____ on the day of Jesus Christ.

2. Lot

- a. Genesis 19:30-38 – Lot was so uncommitted and unspiritual that he committed _____ with his daughters.
- b. 2 Peter 2:7-8 – Since the events of Genesis 19:30-38 happened after Lot and his family lived in Sodom, what do we know about Lot's condition while he lived in Sodom? – multiple choice:
 - (1) He was a saved man but obviously not committed to God's lordship over his life.
 - (2) He was obviously lost and merely professed to be saved
 - (3) He was fully committed to God's lordship over his life.
 - (4) God's word did not state whether he was saved or not.

SALVATION AND THE LORDSHIP OF JESUS CHRIST

3. Naaman

- a. Luke 4:27 – Although there were many lepers in Israel during the time of _____, no one was healed except Naaman.
- b. 2 Kings 5:11-19
 - (1) 5:17 – Naaman showed that His heart had been changed by the fact that he would not sacrifice to any god except the _____.
 - (2) 5:18 – Naaman’s faith – multiple choice:
 - (a) showed total commitment to God
 - (b) showed he knew his commitment to God was limited
 - (c) showed he was clearly unsaved
 - (d) showed he did not know his commitment to God was limited.
 - (3) 5:19 cp. Romans 5:1 – Elisha’s statement to Naaman – multiple choice:
 - (a) shows Naaman was not really saved
 - (b) told Naaman he would have to make a complete commitment in order to be saved.
 - (c) told Naaman he must forsake any compromise in order to be saved.
 - (d) told Naaman and us that Naaman was a saved man.

4. The Christians Paul wrote to at Rome

- a. Romans 10:9 – Bible teachers differ whether confessing Christ as _____ for salvation means that one must surrender their entire life to Christ or whether they must simply recognize that Jesus is Lord in the sense of being God.
- b. Romans 12:1; 6:13 – The Roman Christians were called upon as believers to _____ (once-and-for-all according to the Greek verb tense) their bodies and the parts or members of their bodies to God.
- c. If a once-and-for-all surrender of one’s entire life to Christ’s control was a requirement of saving faith the commands in Romans 12:1 and 6:13 – multiple choice:
 - (1) would not be needed.
 - (2) must refer to the need for these believers to surrender again even though that would not fit with the Greek verb tense.
 - (3) would be needed.
 - (4) this would agree with everything learned in section B

5. 1 Peter 3:15 – The believers are called upon to set apart Christ or God as Lord in their hearts. This exhortation is needed because – multiple choice:

- a. it is needed in order to be saved.
- b. it is a separate decision from trusting Christ for salvation
- c. it is the same as trusting Christ for salvation.
- d. this would agree with everything learned in section B

SALVATION AND THE LORDSHIP OF JESUS CHRIST

6. Acts 10:11-15 – In verse 14 Peter refused to obey Jesus and yet he called Jesus by the title, “_____.” What does this mean in relation to the statement, “If Christ is not Lord of all, he is not Lord at all.” It means the statement is _____ (put true or false in the blank).

7. Acts 19:13-20 – What does this show especially in vv. 17-20 – multiple choice:
Note: The Greek verb tense of the word “believed” in v. 18 speaks of belief that had already been in existence when the events of vv. 13-20 had occurred.

- a. People who dabble with the occult before salvation always quit it after salvation.
- b. People who dabbled with the occult before believing and then continue afterward show that their faith is counterfeit or false.
- c. People must give up the occult in order to be saved
- d. Sometimes believers who were into the occult prior to salvation continue to dabble with it afterward and show that they were not surrendered to Christ’s lordship when they trusted Christ.

8. Conclusion: Looking at all the information in sections A through D, saving faith would best be described as:

- a. knowing the facts that Jesus is both God and man and that He died for our sins and was raised from the dead.
- b. Trusting and depending on Christ as both God and man who died for our sins and was raised from the dead.
- c. Surrendering our entire life to Christ as both God and man who died for our sins and was raised from the dead.
- d. Both b and c.

PART THREE: The Results of a True Salvation Experience

A. Changed position: At the moment we trust Christ for salvation
Jesus becomes our Lord whether we acknowledge it or not.

1. Ephesians 4:3-6 – One of the unifying points of all true Christians is found in verse 5 cp. 1 Corinthians 8:6 and that is that there is one _____, Jesus Christ.

2. Ephesians 4:17 – These same Ephesian Christians had to be told not to walk or live like the unsaved _____.

3. 1 Corinthians 1:2 – This states that Jesus Christ is:
- a. the Lord of all believers except the Corinthians
 - b. the Lord of the Corinthians but not all believers
 - c. the Lord of all believers including the Corinthians
 - d. not mentioned in regard to being Lord

SALVATION AND THE LORDSHIP OF JESUS CHRIST

4. 1 Corinthians 3:1-3 – The Corinthian believers were obviously showing that:
 - a. Christ was clearly their Lord.
 - b. Christ was not their Lord in practice
 - c. cp. 1 Corinthians 1:2 - Christ was not their Lord at all
 - d. they were not saved at all

Note: It is one thing for Christ to be our Lord in the sense of the one who has the right to control our life. It is another thing for us to surrender this control to Christ.

B. A changed way of living

Look at the following verses: 1 John 2:29; 3:6-10; 3:14-15; Ephesians 5:3-5; Galatians 5:19-21; 1 Corinthians 6:9-11. These verses prove – multiple choice:

1. cp. 1 John 1:8,10; Philippians 3:12; James 3:2; Galatians 3:1-3 - We must do these works to live a sinless life and keep on being saved after we have trusted Christ.
2. cp. Titus 3:5; Ephesians 2:8-9; 2 Timothy 1:9; Romans 3:20, 27-28 – We must do these works in addition to trusting Christ in order to be saved.
3. These passages have nothing to do with showing the reality of our salvation
4. These passages show that the one who trusts Christ will live more righteously and sin less after they trust Christ for salvation.

PART FOUR: Four types of passages misused by Lordship-salvation advocates

A. Passages which show that perfect righteousness is the standard (not the way) for salvation

1. Matthew 19:16-22
 - a. What did Jesus tell this young man that he had to do in order to obtain eternal life? – multiple choice:
 - (1) place his faith or trust in Christ
 - (2) keep the commandments
 - (3) not actually keep the commandments but simply intend to perfectly obey
 - (4) be baptized
 - b. cp. Exodus 20:12-17 – Which of the commandments about relating to people did Jesus leave out when he specifically spoke of the commandments?
 - (1) coveting
 - (2) adultery
 - (3) honoring your parents
 - (4) stealing
 - c. How did Jesus show this man had not kept this commandment that He had left out? Jesus told him to sell _____ his possessions and give them to the _____.

SALVATION AND THE LORDSHIP OF JESUS CHRIST

- d. cp. Romans 3:20 – The purpose of the law is – multiple choice:
- (1) To justify people or to declare people righteous in God’s sight.
 - (2) To show people the knowledge or consciousness of the way of salvation.
 - (3) To show people the knowledge or consciousness of sin.
 - (4) To show that commitment to obey the law will be enough to save us.

2. Luke 10:25-28

- a. To what part of God’s word did Jesus take the teacher of the law? – multiple choice:
- (1) To the law
 - (2) To the Psalms or writings
 - (3) To the prophets
 - (4) To the New Testament
- b. How was this part of God’s word summarized?
- (1) Love _____ with your whole being.
 - (2) Love your _____ as yourself.
- c. What did Jesus tell this teacher of the law he had to do to inherit eternal life? – multiple choice:
- (1) place his faith or trust in Christ
 - (2) keep the commandments
 - (3) not actually keep the commandments but simply intend to perfectly obey
 - (4) be baptized
- d. cp. Romans 3:20 – The purpose of the law is – multiple choice:
- (1) To justify people or to declare people righteous in God’s sight.
 - (2) To show people the knowledge or consciousness of the way of salvation.
 - (3) To show people the knowledge or consciousness of sin.
 - (4) To show the commitment to obey the law will be enough to save us.

3. Romans 2:6-10, 13

- a. According to 2:7, 10, eternal life will be given to those who – multiple choice:
- (1) do good
 - (2) trust Christ for salvation
 - (3) are committed to do good
 - (4) both trust Christ and do good
- b. According to Romans 2:13 – Those who are justified or declared righteous are - multiple choice:
- (1) the hearers of the law
 - (2) those who trust Christ for salvation
 - (3) those who are committed to being doers of the law
 - (4) those who are doers of the law

SALVATION AND THE LORDSHIP OF JESUS CHRIST

- c. Romans 3:12 cp Mark 10:18 – multiple choice:
- (1) No one is good
 - (2) Only God is good
 - (3) both (1) and (2)
 - (4) You can be good enough if you really are committed to obey God
- d. cp. Romans 3:20 – The purpose of the law is – multiple choice:
- (1) To justify people or to declare people righteous in God's sight.
 - (2) To show people the knowledge or consciousness of the way of salvation.
 - (3) To show people the knowledge or consciousness of sin.
 - (4) To show the commitment to obey the law will be enough to save us.
- e. Galatians 3:10-13
- (1) 3:10 - The law _____ everyone who fails to obey it.
Curse = a sentence of judgment from God
 - (2) 3:11 - _____ is justified or declared righteous by the law because the righteous person will live by _____.
 - (3) 3:12 - The law is not based on _____ and requires perfect obedience in order to _____.
 - (4) 3:13 – Christ has _____ us from the _____ of the law by becoming a _____ for us.
- f. Galatians 3:21 - If there had been a law that could have imparted _____ then _____ would have been by the law.
- g. Galatians 2:16 – multiple choice:
- (1) People are justified by obeying the law
 - (2) People are justified by faith and by obeying the law
 - (3) People are justified by faith or by obeying the law
 - (4) People are justified by faith in Christ.
- h. Conclusion of Romans 2:6-10, 13 – Based on answers in a through g, this passage shows – multiple choice:
- a. The actual way of salvation
 - b. The standard of righteousness God requires for people to be saved
 - c. There are two different ways for people to be saved
 - d. Both faith in Christ and obeying the law are required in order to be saved.

Note: Many excellent Bible teachers put Romans 2:6-10, 13 in the category under Part Three and section B of this study.

SALVATION AND THE LORDSHIP OF JESUS CHRIST

B. The conditions for full discipleship and salvation are confused

1. The three phases of discipleship. A disciple is a student or pupil. Match the scripture passages with the phase of discipleship that is described:

John 8:30-36

John 6:60-66 cp. 1 John 2:19

Acts 5:14; 6:1

	Scripture passages	Phase of discipleship
a.		1 st phase – Being a learner in the sense of hearing God’s word about Christ but not having yet believed or trusted Christ for salvation.
b.		2 nd phase – Being a learner in the sense of knowing or having trusted Christ for salvation.
c.		3 rd phase – Being a learner in the sense of not only having trusted Christ for salvation but knowing and obeying His word so that we know the truth that sets us free from sin’s power.

2. John 8:30-36

a. 8:30-31 – Jesus made this statement to – multiple choice:

- (1) Both saved and unsaved
- (2) To those who believed or trusted Him
- (3) To those who had not believed or trusted Him
- (4) To the Jewish leaders

b. 8:31 – To become true disciples or learners, the believer needs to – multiple choice:

- (1) To simply know God’s word
- (2) To simply hear God’s word
- (3) To abide in, hold to or continue in God’s word
- (4) To let his heart be his guide

c. James 1:25 – To abide or continue (Greek word “meno”)in God’s word means to not be a forgetful _____ but to _____ what it says.

d. John 8:32, 34 – When believers abide, hold to or continue in God’s word, what happens in their life? We _____ the truth of God’s word and that truth makes them _____ from the power of sin.

Note: When we believe or trust Christ for salvation, we are free from the penalty of sin. What we see above tells us how we are free from sin’s power.

SALVATION AND THE LORDSHIP OF JESUS CHRIST

3. Luke 9:23-26

a. Matching – put the verse number that matches the teaching from 9:23-26:

Verse no.	Teaching
	We cannot trust for salvation if we are ashamed of Christ or of Christ's word.
	If we come after Christ for true discipleship, we must take up our cross daily by suffering whatever obeying God's word costs us
	If we come after Christ for true discipleship, we must follow Him as our example
	If we decide not to trust Christ for salvation because we want to keep our life, we will lose it anyway.
	If we lose ourselves because we fail to trust Christ because we are after worldly gain, it will not profit us.
	If we come after Christ for true discipleship, we must say "No" to ourselves.

Note: We come after Christ for true discipleship while we come to Him for salvation (see John 6:37)

b. cp. John 10:10 with Luke 9:23-26 – Why does Jesus contrast being lost with true discipleship instead of contrasting it with being saved? – multiple choice:

- (1) Jesus came so that we might have life, i.e. be saved.
- (2) Jesus came so that we might have life abundantly to the full
- (3) Jesus was showing us that we are never saved until we become true disciples
- (4) Jesus came not only that we might have life, i.e. be saved, but that we might also have life abundantly to the full.

4. Luke 14:25-33 – Match the following scriptures with the statement that shows the conditions for true discipleship: 14:25-26; 14:27; 14:28-32; 14:33:

Scriptures	Statements
	Discipleship requires that we count the cost.
	Discipleship requires putting Christ ahead of parents, spouse, children, siblings and our very own lives.
	Discipleship requires that we surrender ownership of everything we have or are to God.
	Discipleship requires that we follow Christ's example even if it means humiliation and suffering.

4. John 8:21, 24; 5:24; 3:18; Ephesians 2:8-9; Acts 16:30-31 – What is the condition for salvation from the penalty of sin? _____ in Christ.

SALVATION AND THE LORDSHIP OF JESUS CHRIST

C. Passages where Lord = God

1. Romans 10:9-14:

- a. List the verse reference numbers in which the word Lord is used to refer to Jesus? _____
- b. Romans 10:13 is a quote of Joel 2:32. We notice – multiple choice:
 - (1) Joel 2:32 uses the word “God” which is translated “Elohim”
 - (2) Joel 2:32 uses the word “Lord” which is translated “Adonai” which means “master.”
 - (3) Joel 2:32 uses the “LORD” which is translated “Jehovah” which refer to the fact that God does not owe His existence to anyone or anything else.
 - (4) Joel 2:32 uses the word “Most High” to refer to God.
- c. Since we know the meaning of the word “Lord” in Romans 10:13 is referring to Jesus and that the same meaning is generally kept in a passage in scripture, what does “Lord” refer to Romans 10:9:
 - (1) The fact that Jesus is God in the sense of the Old Testament Jehovah
 - (2) The fact that Jesus is master in the sense of the Old Testament Adonai.
 - (3) The fact that Jesus is God in the sense of the Old Testament Elohim.
 - (4) The fact that Jesus is the “Most High” in the Old Testament sense.

2. Acts 16:30-34

- a. 16:31 - The Philippian jailer believed in the _____ Jesus for salvation.
- b. 16:34 – This belief is said to be in _____.
- c. The best explanation is that “Lord” in reference to Jesus refers here to the fact that He is – multiple choice:
 - (1) Master or controller
 - (2) God
 - (3) merely a man
 - (4) part God only

3. Colossians 2:6-9

- a. 2:6 – When we _____ Jesus as Savior there is a clear recognition that He is Lord.
- b. 2:9 – The concern that flows through this passage is that Jesus:
 - (1) is the one who is master over our lives
 - (2) is fully and completely God.
 - (3) is not fully God.
 - (4) is not human in any sense
- c. Our conclusion is that “Lord” in 2:6 in reference to Jesus refers to:
 - (1) His mastery and control over our lives
 - (2) His being fully and completely God
 - (3) His not being fully God
 - (4) His not being human in any sense.

SALVATION AND THE LORDSHIP OF JESUS CHRIST

D. Many make a false distinction between believing the gospel and obeying the gospel

1. Romans 10:16 (NKJV) is a literal translation: “But they have not all obeyed the gospel. For Isaiah says, ‘Lord, who has believed our report?’”

a. Romans 10:16-17 – Obeying the gospel simply means to obey God’s command to – multiple choice:

- (1) commit yourself to obeying Christ completely.
- (2) believe God’s word or God’s report.
- (3) do something besides believe in or have faith in the gospel.
- (4) do something in addition to believing in or having faith in the gospel.

b. 1 John 3:23 – Believing on the Lord Jesus Christ for salvation – multiple choice:

- (1) is not a command to be obeyed because that would make it a work.
- (2) is a command to be obeyed
- (3) is a principle or proposal rather than a command to be obeyed.
- (4) is obviously a good idea but not really a command to be obeyed

2. 1 Peter 4:17

a. What two groups of people are contrasted? The _____ of God and those who do not _____ the gospel.

b. John 1:12-13 – How does one become a member of the household (or house or family) of God? By receiving Christ by _____ in His name and being _____ of God.

c. Those who do not obey the gospel are contrasted with the household (or house or family) of God. This means that those who do not obey the gospel are those who– multiple choice:

- (1) do not commit themselves to obey Christ in everything
- (2) are not members of the family of God
- (3) have not trusted Christ for salvation
- (4) both (2) and (3).

Note: Other references with the same idea are 1 Peter 1:2, 22- 23; Acts 6:7; 2 Thessalonians 1:8.

SALVATION AND THE LORDSHIP OF JESUS CHRIST

PART FIVE: The Importance of Surrendering to Christ's Lordship

A. The need and duty to surrender to Christ's Lordship

1. Romans 12:1-2

- a. We are to do this once-and-for-all presentation or surrender of our body to God – multiple choice:
 - (1) because of God's mercies already given to us in salvation.
 - (2) so that we can receive God's mercies and be saved
 - (3) because of all the good things we have done.
 - (4) so we can get what we want from God
- b. This decision is a costly one because we are a living _____.
- c. We are not to be _____ to this world or age but to be transformed by the renewing of our _____ so that may experience the good, acceptable (=pleasing) and perfect _____ of God.

2. Romans 6:13 – This presentation or surrender includes not only our bodies but the _____ of our bodies.

3. Psalm 116:12 – This surrender of our lives to Christ's control comes from the question of what shall I _____ to God for all His _____ to me.

4. Matthew 6:33 – This verse promises – multiple choice:

- a. If God first gives us what we need, then we are to live under His authority and do what He says is right.
- b. If we live under God's authority and do what He says is right, God will give us whatever we want.
- c. If we make it our first priority to consider God's authority and do what we think is right, God will see that we have most of what we want.
- d. If we make it our first priority to live under God's authority and do what He says is right, God will give us what we need.

5. Matthew 6:24 – Christ wants – multiple choice:

- a. us to let Him run our lives on most of our decisions.
- b. us to learn to run our own lives
- c. us to let the needs of others run our lives
- d. us to let Him run our lives on all our decisions

SALVATION AND THE LORDSHIP OF JESUS CHRIST

B. The serious consequences of failing to commit ourselves to Christ's Lordship

Match the following scripture references with the statement that shows what we lost if we fail to commit ourselves to obeying Christ – **Note: one reference will be used three times:**

2 Samuel 12:14

Psalm 40:12

Psalm 51:12

Psalm 66:18

Isaiah 48:18, 22

Jeremiah 5:25

1 Corinthians 11:29-32

#	Scripture reference	Consequence of failure to commit to Christ's Lordship
1.		Unanswered prayer
2.		God discipline including weakness or loss of power
3.		Loss of peace or well-being
4.		Loss of blessing
5.		God's discipline including sickness
6.		Loss of testimony among unbelievers
7.		Loss of joy
8.		God's discipline including the possibility of an early physical death
9.		Loss of spiritual sight and understanding