

SALVATION

DEFINITIONS:

Yesha & Yasha - Hebrew terms meaning to free, save, deliver. Also meaning salvation, deliverance and prosperity.

Yeshuah - Hebrew term defined as deliverance, salvation, aid, victory and prosperity.

Sozo - Greek term meaning to save, deliver or protect. Translated by the words saved, heal, preserve and make whole.

Soteria - Greek term meaning rescue and safety. Translated by the words deliver, health, salvation, save, and saving.

Soterion - Greek term meaning "defender". Translated by the word "salvation".

I. What does salvation mean?

- A. It denotes deliverance, preservation, healing, safety and soundness.
- B. The spiritual and eternal deliverance granted those who accept God's conditions of repentance and faith in Yeshua the Messiah (Acts 2:28, 3:19, 8:36-38, 17:30-33; Rom. 10:9-13; Eph. 2:8-9).
- C. The present experience of God's power to deliver from temptations, tests and trials of life (Mt. 8:25, 14:30; Acts 27:20, 31; 1 Cor. 10:13; 2 Tim. 3:11, 4:17-18).
- D. The ability of God to keep those who have committed their lives to him (Jn. 10:27-30; 2 Thess. 1:10; Jude 21).
- E. The healing work of Messiah in making people whole (Mt. 9:22; Lk. 17:19, 18:43; Jas. 5:15).
- F. The future deliverance of the saints from the wrath of God (Rom. 5:9; 1 Thess. 5:8-9; 2 Thess. 1:10).
- G. The sum total of blessings bestowed upon the people of God (Ps. 103:1-5; Isa. 53:5; Eph. 1:3; 2 Pet. 1:3).
- H. The Lord Yeshua the Messiah. He is our Salvation (Ps. 27:1, 118:14; Isa. 12:2; Mt. 1:21; Lk. 2:30, 19:9).

II. Terms associated with salvation

- A. Regeneration - new birth, re-creation (Mt. 19:28; Jn. 3:5-6; Tit. 3:5; 1 Pet. 1:23; 2 Cor. 5:17).
- B. Justification - the act of pronouncing a person innocent/righteous (Rom. 3:24, 28, 4:25, 5:1, 9, 16, 18, 8:30, 33, 9:30, 31, 10:4-6, 10; 2 Cor. 5:21).
- C. Redemption - a loosing or releasing for a ransom (Rom. 3:24; Eph. 1:7; Gal. 3:13, 4:5; Tit. 2:14; Heb. 9:12, 15; 1 Pet. 1:18).

- D. Deliverance - a release from bondage (Lk. 4:18; Gal. 1:4; Col. 1:13; Heb. 2:15).

III. Is it the will of God for all men to be saved?

- A. It is the will of God that all men be saved from sin (1Tim. 2:4; 2 Pet. 3:9)
- B. Some will reject his will and perish (Mk. 16:16; Lk. 13:3-5; Jn. 12:48)

IV. How has salvation been provided?

- A. God sent Yeshua to be the Savior of the world (Jn. 3:17; 1 Jn. 4:14)
- B. Yeshua, the Son of God, gave his life (1 Pet. 3:24; 1 Jn. 4:9)
- C. Through the redemptive work of Yeshua's death and resurrection (Rom. 10:9; 1 Pet. 18-19).

V. What must a person do to be saved?

- A. Repent - (Perform *Teshuvah*) *Teshuvah* is the Hebrew word for repentance. It literally means "to return". The first step is returning to God which includes renouncing the lifestyle of sin against God (Mt. 3:8; Mk. 2:17; Lk. 24:47; Acts 20:21; 2 Cor. 7:10; Heb. 6:1).
- B. Call on the name of YHWH -Yeshua (which means YHWH who saves) (Acts 2:21; Rom. 10:13).
- C. Believe with the heart and confess with the mouth that Yeshua is Messiah and Lord (Rom. 10:9-10)
- D. Be immersed in water (Mt. 28:19; Mk. 16:16; Acts 2:38).

VI. Sanctification (being set apart or made holy) is related to salvation

- A. When Yeshua died for our salvation he also died for our sanctification. (Heb. 10:10; 13:12)
- B. when we are saved, we are also sanctified (Acts 26:18; 1 Cor. 6:11)
- C. Although God sanctifies (separates) one from the nature and power of sin, the believer must sanctify him/her self from:
 - 1. The world and the things of the world (Rom. 12:1-2; 1 Jn. 2:15-16)
 - 2. Unbelievers (2 Cor. 6:14-17)
 - 3. All that is biblically impure (2 Cor. 7:1)