

Romans 3:25.

NKJV: Propitiation.

RSV: Expiation.

Complete Jewish Bible: “kapparah”.

NAS: Propitiation.

NIV: “sacrifice of atonement.

The Amplified Bible: “propitiation by His blood (the cleansing and life-giving sacrifice of atonement”

Apostle—one sent forth or away with orders. A small group of men entrusted to build the church. They should have seen the LORD after his resurrection, been both an ear and eye witness of that they testified. 1 Cor 15:8.

They must have been immediately called and chosen by Christ himself.

They must have been inspired. John 14:26, 16:13, 1 Cor 2:10-15, Gal 1:11,12.

They had to be able to explain the true sense and spirit of the OT and how it relates to Christ.

They must have had the power of miracles, Mark 16:20 and Acts 2:43. 2 Cor 12:12.

Their mission was universal. To all churches.

They left no predecessors or successors.

Atone: To make amends for.

Atonement: This is one of the few theological terms to derive basically from Anglo-Saxon. It means a making as one and points to a process of bringing those who are estranged into a unity. The NT word “Katallage” is translated atonement but could better be translated reconciliation. It’s use in theology is to denote the work of Christ in dealing with the problem posed by the sin of man and in bringing sinners into a right relation with God.

Bond Servant: A purchased possession of another. The word “servant” properly means one bound, tied, or fettered. Anciently it was applied to persons to denote that they were slaves or had not control over their own acts but subject to the will of others. He was an official servant and one of the highest rank.

Slave: there were basically three kinds in Rome.

Captured in war, became slaves because of debt, or wanted to stay with the family or owners.

Baptize = Baptizo.

Bond servant. Paul calls himself the “doulos” (slave) of Jesus Christ. A purchased position of another.

Christ: Anointed one.

Expiate: To be sorry for.

Expiation: To pay the penalty of; or making amends for wrong doing or guilt.

There is a Greek word group where the words are so close that one has to look at how they are used to understand what the word is.

Faith, trust and belief are parts of those word groups. Belief and trust are the same word. Obey and believe are almost the same word. Depends on how they are used.

The translators have to figure out what the word is and then decide how it is used.

In John 3:36, obey and believe are used interchangeably.

Faith: A steadfast trust or commitment conjoined with obedience. Faith is accepting as true any given proposition. Moslems believe that Mohammed is Allah's prophet. What about the Mormon's and Smith? All of them believed and accepted as true what was proposed.

Faith is that trust that enable God to save us, that brings to us the grace of GOD; the means of obtaining grace; obedience; unquestioning belief.

By the provisions of GOD, we are brought into Christ Jesus through faith.

Faith affects the heart, the emotions, and directs the confidence and trust toward Christ. Faith carries into Christ only as it leads us to perform the acts that place us in Christ.

Faith perfected by obedience is bringing the whole man (Spirit, Soul, Body) into harmony with the faith of the heart. Faith perfected by obedience embodied and expressed by repentance and baptism (immersion), puts us in Christ. Galatians 3:26-27. "For you are all sons of GOD through faith in Christ Jesus. For as many of you were immersed into Christ did put on Christ"

Faith: Trust, reliance, commitment. Means of obtaining grace.

1. Relation to the cross determines its effect. Romans 1:16. 1 Cor 1:18 .
2. The basis and outcome of our salvation.

Belief and faith in the NT are translated from the Greek words pisteuo (believe, believer, commit, trust) and pistis (assurance, belief, faith, faithfulness, fidelity).

1. Evidence from scripture that faith involves obedience: Hebrews 3:19. Unbelief/belief. Hebrews 4:6. Disobedience/obedience. Romans 10:16. Did not all obey/who hath believed our report.
2. Faith is that trust that enables God to save us—that brings to us the grace of God.

Faith is trust in and commitment to.

Faith is obedience and submission.

Faith is the content of the Christian's convictions.

Faith is faithfulness, trustworthiness.

Faith knows various degrees. Jesus in Matthew 8:10 states that the centurion had "great faith". In Matthew 14:31 and 16:8 he spoke of "little faith". Paul speaks of Abraham as one who wasn't weakened in faith. Rom 4:19, 14:1.

Faith may be fruitless. James 2:14ff makes it clear that faith may exist without a heart disposed to obedience.

Faith's power is outside of itself. Faith is the person's commitment to and trust in someone other than himself/herself.

Faith is of divine origin. We are told that people cannot believe on Christ if they don't hear of him (Romans 10:14). And then we are told (10:17) that faith comes

by hearing the word of the LORD. It is the person that does the believing but GOD who brings to him faith by the preached message.

People are convicted by the Spirit of God (John 16:8 and Acts 2:37) and are brought to faith by the Spirit's use of the Gospel (2 Thes 2:13-14).

We are not to forget that through it is the person who does the believing and that God brings him to faith by the preached word.

Galatians 3:26-27. "For you are all sons of God, through faith in Christ Jesus. For as many of you as were immersed into Christ did put on Christ."

Grace: GOD's favor; the good will GOD bears us by which He is disposed to give us, namely, Christ and pour into us the Holy Ghost.

Grace: God's system of salvation by faith in Christ.

1. The freeness of the gift, Romans 3:24, 6:23 and Eph 2:8-10.
2. The conditions do not cancel the freeness of the gift. Titus 3:4-6.
3. a demanding gift, an underserved gift but it is not a cheap gift.
4. Freely in Romans 3:24-25 is translated "without a cause" in John 15:24-25.

Hope: Expecting future blessings that are now, for the present, invisible. The goodness of GOD is never done; the best is still to come. Hope cannot exist apart from faith.

Impute: To attribute a fault, or a crime to a person.

Jesus: Means JEHOVAH is salvation.

Justify: To prove guiltless or blameless; to pardon.

Justified: The demands of justice have been met. The penalty has been paid. We are justified at Calvary and at the empty tomb. We are as if we had never sinned. We are accounted by GOD as sinless. We are pardoned. There is no longer anything on our record.

Justification: To vindicate. Roman's 3:21-26.

1. Without human cause. "Freely".
2. Without human cost. "By His grace".
3. By divine cause and cost. "The redemption that came by Jesus". Eph 3:24-6:23.
 1. There are two ways to vindicate; 1. By innocence, or 2. By pardon.
 2. Innocence must be proven or imputed so there is really only one way to vindicate and that is by innocence.
 3. Righteousness is a parallel term with justification.
 4. Law could never justify for it appealed to the ability of man to keep it.

Law: A legal code demanding observance and punishing violators. A legal system of regulations where one violation condemns.

Galatians 3:10. Quotes Deuteronomy 27:26 to say that the law demands absolute observance and pronounces a curse of the first violation.

Romans 10:5. States that the law only promises life based on the keeping of its regulations.

In Galatians 3:19-20, 23. Paul repeats the same thing three times. No one can be justified by keeping the law.

Here we are talking about the law of Moses. What law was in effect before the law of Moses?

Legalism/Judaism: A code of deeds and observances as a means of justification. This was constantly attacked by the OT prophets.

1. Micah 6:6-8. Man's attempts versus God's desire.
2. Psalms 51. God's only desire; a broken and contrite heart. Isaiah 1:11, Jeremiah 6:20.
3. Jeremiah 7:22-23. What did God really command? "Obey my voice, and I will be your God, and you shall be my people; and walk in all the way that I command you, that it may be well with you. But they did not obey or incline their ear, but walked in their own counsels and the stubbornness of their evil hearts, and went backward and not forward".
4. Amos 5:21: God's real desire versus their outward religion.

5. The difference between Christianity and Legalism: Christianity's works look back to the act of justification. Legalism's works look forward to the act of justification.

Legalist: A person who believes he has been justified by his strict observance of the law.

Pray: "palal" To pray, intervene, mediate, judge. To come between two parties. Found in both biblical and modern Hebrew. Occurs 84 times in Hebrew OT.

Propitiate: Win favor of. Propitiation: "hilaskomal". Used among the Greeks with the significance "to make the gods propitious, to appease". To bring God into a favorable attitude or gracious disposition. It is God who is "Propitiated" by the vindication of His holy and righteous character. Through the provision He has made in the vicarious and expiatory sacrifice of Christ, He has so dealt with sin that He can show mercy to the believing sinner in the removal of his guilt and the remission of his sins.

Luke 18:13. Signifies "to be propitious" or "merciful to".

Propitiation: A satisfying thing; to completely, totally, and absolutely meet the need; to satisfy.

Salvation: Deliverance from sin and penalty.

Sanctify: To make holy; to make free from sin, to set apart.

Sanctification: Is "holification". Sanctification is a process. Our emersion is only the beginning. Items can be made holy or sanctified. All of the parts of the tabernacle, pots, pans, knives, etc. were made holy or sanctified or set apart for service.

It is a never-ending process. We are justified, sanctified and glorified. We work to achieve glorification and we do so by the process of being sanctified. Growing in Christ and God.

Slave: Several kinds that have been identified during the time of Christ. But in all cases, the slave was owned by another, without rights, like any other form of

personal property, to be used and disposed of in whatever way the owner wished.

Vindicate: To clear of accusation, to set free, to rescue.