

HOW CHRIST BROUGHT GRACE TO ALL

RIGHTLY DIVIDING THE ATONING WORK AND ITS APPLICATION

*"For the grace of God that bringeth salvation
hath appeared to all men"*

~ Titus 2:11

1. Review - Atonement mini-series

- a. *How can one man pay for the sins of all men?* (expiation)
 - i. Lesson 1 - How Christ died for all - the work of his death for all.
- b. *Why does anyone pay for sins that Christ already paid for?* (equity)
 - i. Lesson 2 - How Christ gave a ransom for all - the nature of his death for all.
- c. *If God's grace is to all, then are not all men saved?* (efficacy)
 - i. Lesson 3 - How Christ brought grace to all - the result of his death for all.

2. The Grace of God Appears

- a. The grace of God is found in the atoning work of Jesus Christ - Ro 3:24
- b. The grace of God is declared in the preaching of the cross - Gal 2:21
- c. The grace of God dispensed to Paul has appeared to all - Eph 3:2, Titus 2:11
- d. This dispensation of grace is literally a grace period (temporary reprieve)
 - i. Reprieve ~*def.* Temporary suspension of execution of a death sentence
 - ii. He is not judging the world (grace as longsuffering)
 - iii. He is withholding liability (grace as not imputing sins)
 - iv. He is not requiring works for salvation (grace as a gift)
 - v. Atonement is accomplished for all. The work is finished. Freely available.
- e. Why is God dispensing grace to all? For the salvation of men (through faith)
- f. Grace that brings salvation appeared to all men, but not all men receive it.

3. The Atonement Problem

- a. Errors in salvation often go back to errors with atonement (cross work of Christ)
- b. False dichotomy → limited atonement vs. universal salvation
- c. Bible truth → Christ atoned for all, but not all men are saved.
- d. The Universalist (& Calvinist) confuse the extent (all) with the application (belief)
- e. It is a mistake to assume if Christ died for you, then it is applied to you

4. Rightly Dividing Atonement

- a. Atonement is made (finished in the past) before it is applied to people (future)
- b. The lamb died, but salvation comes from blood applied to the door - Exo 12:21-23
- c. Day of Atonement - Goats sacrificed, but applied to the afflicted soul - Lev 23:27-28
- d. Peter spoke of past atonement future salvation - Acts 3:19, 1 Pet 1:5,7,9,13

- e. Atonement made at the cross before this dispensation, but applied now - Rom 5:11
- f. You cannot be mid-Acts dispensational and universalist due to this.

5. Atonement for All, Upon All That Believe

- a. God providing atonement and man possessing are different (e.g. ad campaign)
- b. Christ died for all (atoned for all) \neq all are saved (applied to all)
- c. Salvation from sin is the application of atonement to men for forgiveness, redemption, reconciliation, justification.
- d. Atonement is accomplished, but is not applied to any til grace appears through faith
- e. The Father purposed, the Son accomplishes, the Spirit applies - Titus 3:4-5
- f. Application (salvation) requires faith - Acts 16:31, Rom 3:22, Rom 4:5, Eph 2:8-9
- g. Faith requires the application of the cross be future of the cross not at the cross
- h. No one was saved by the cross until they believed - Eph 2:1-3
- i. Without faith then all would be saved at the cross in unbelief - Eph 2:15
- j. Unbelievers perish (even after atonement was made for them) - 1 Cor 1:18
- k. Atonement made salvation possible to all but does not secure possession for any.
- l. Grace is achieved today by the preaching of Christ's finished work
 - i. The unsearchable riches of grace only received by them that believe.