WHAT IS REFORMED THEOLOGY?

Basics of Our Faith

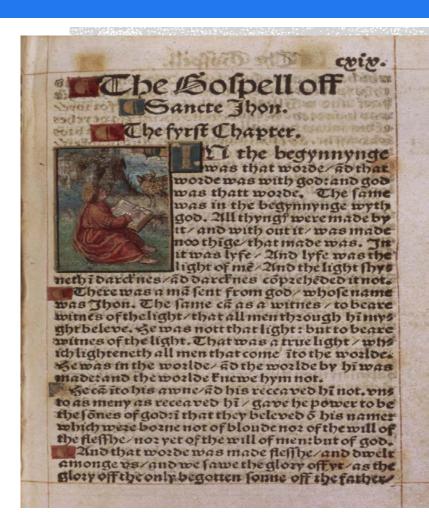




Week 7

Outline

Class plan



- Definitions in Theology.
- Reformed theology is systematic
- Sola Scriptura
- Covenant Theology
- Ordo salutis
- Faith Alone
- Five points of Calvinism
- The Church
- Worship
- Baptism
- The Lord's Supper



14 weeks plan

REVIEW: ORDO SALUTIS II

- Acts of God's Grace... always free
- Predestination precedes calling
- •Faith is required for salvation, but not for election
- Election is according to His will and good pleasure
- •Effectual calling: Irresistible Holy Spirit's secret operation on the soul: hearts are made alive!



REVIEW: ORDO SALUTIS II

- Justification: declared just and double imputation
- Faith precedes justification
- Adoption: "received into the number, and have a right to all the privileges, of the sons of God"



REVIEW: ORDO SAL

From Sproul's "What is Reformed Theology?"

Study the differences to understand the truth!

John 6:47 "I tell you the truth, he who believes has everlasting life"

Not good works, but faith redeems us



Table 3.2

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Roman Catholic View	Reformed View			
Instrumental cause: baptism	Instrumental cause: faith			
Infused righteousness	Imputed right- eousness			
Inherent righteousness	Alien righteousness			
Analytical justification	Synthetic justification			
Grace plus merit	Grace alone			
Faith plus works	Faith alone			
Christ's righteousness plus ours	Christ's righteousness alone			
No assurance of salvation	Assurance of salvation			

REVIEW: ORDO SALUTIS II

• "Sanctification: renewed in the whole man after the image of God, and are enabled more and more to die unto sin, and live unto righteousness." (WSC 35)



- Articulus stantis et cadentis ecclesie (the article with and by which the church stands, without which it falls). Luther
- Psalm 130:3, who could stand?
- Justification involves a legal judgment of God
- **Justification is** "the acceptance with which God receives us into His favor as if we were righteous... (through) the forgiveness of sins and the imputation of the righteousness of Christ" **Calvin**

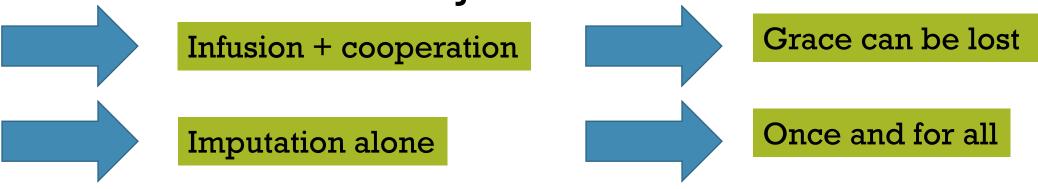


- "On what basis does God ever declare anyone just?
- "Deemed, regarded, as if..." Calvin
- •Simul iustus et peccators. Luther (happens in the same person at the same time, but not in the same relationship, Sproul)



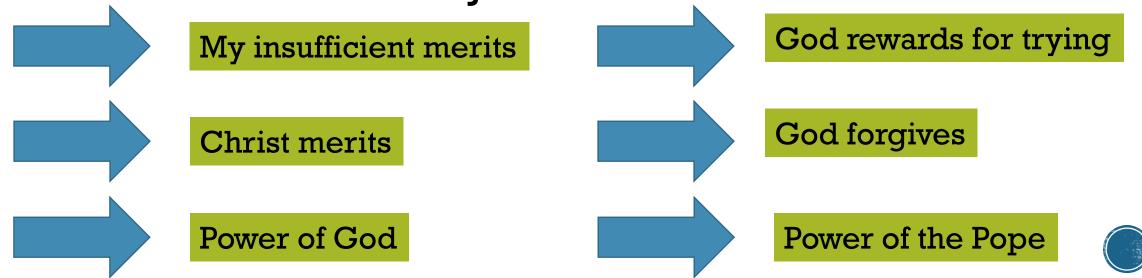


- Rome: "Judicial fallacy, or legal fiction" (No sinner is finally just anyways, even by infusion)
- "A believer must be just to be declared just"... ok but how can we be just?





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- •Rome: "Faith, Grace and Christ are necessary, but not sufficient"
- "Righteousness of Christ must be infused to the believer sacramentally"
- •The crucial Reformed word: "sola"
- See Tabletalk July to understand the fears of Rome



- Faith is the instrumental cause (means by which)
- Linked to Christ to receive the benefits of saving work
- Justification:
 - By faith alone
 - By the righteousness of Christ alone (alien holiness)
 - •Through "true knowledge of the gospel"
 - Sufficiency



- James 2:24 vs. Rom. 3:27-28
- •Gen. 15 (Abraham is taken as just the moment he believes)
- Gen 22 (Abraham obeys)
- False dilemma; see James 2:14
 - True faith always is manifested by works (testimony for us)
 - Alone vs. only
 - Antinomianism



- Aspect of saving faith:
 - •Notitia (notae): Object of faith. Essentials again.
 - Assensus: intellectual assent, acceptation.
 - Fiducia: Trust!

•All three are necessary for salvation





CONCLUSION

- •We are saved by Christ's merits
- By believing Scripture (essentials)
- By Grace, through faith alone
- In Christ alone
- For the glory of God alone



5 Solas



NEXT WEEK:

• Five points of Calvinism... (I promise!)

