

The Relationship Between Divine Sovereignty and Human Freedom in Salvation

- I. Calvinism vs. Arminianism
 - Total depravity vs. partial depravity
 - Unconditional election vs. conditional election
 - Limited Atonement vs. unlimited atonement
 - Iresistible grace vs. resistible grace
 - Perseverance of the saints vs. conditional security

II. Different Positions

- 1. Open theism
- 2. Arminianism
- 3. Calminianism
- 4. Mystery view or Paradox
- 5. Moderate Calvinism
- 6. 5 Point Calvinism

7. Hyper-Calvinism

- III. The doctrine of concurrence
 - Matthew 11:25-30
 - Acts 13:44-49

IV. A Biblical Perspective

- 1. Eph. 1:3-14
 - Everything God does is for His glory
- 2. 1 Tim. 2:3-4, 2 Pe. 3:9, John 3:16
 - God loves the world and His general desire is for people to be saved
- 3. Rom. 9:19-24
 - God is glorified in both the gracious salvation of the lost and the just condemnation of the wicked
- 4. Eph. 1:4-5, 2 Tim. 1:9, Rom. 9:14-18
 - God in mercy and grace chose some for salvation
- 5. Rom. 8:29-30, 1 Pe. 1:2-3, John 3:16-18
 - God's choice in eternity is worked out in time through our obedient response to the gospel and our free choice to believe in Christ
- 6. Mk. 16:15, Mt.28:19-20, Mt. 24:14
 - The gospel should be proclaimed in all the nations to every person
- 7. Mt. 11:25-30, John 6:35-40
 - The offer of the gospel is free to whoever believes

8. Rom. 10:9-15

- Everyone who calls on the Lord and believes in Christ will be saved
- 9. Rom. 1:17-20, Rom. 2:14-16, Rom. 3:23, Eph. 2:1-3
 - All people are sinful, unable to save themselves and accountable for the revelation of God that they have received

10. Rev. 20:11-15, John 3:36,2 Thess. 1:6-10

• Anyone who refuses to believe, whose name is not written in the life, will be judged and condemned to hell for all eternity