

Son, Jesus. Jesus died for all people, but that doesn't mean all people are eventually saved.

I means _____ (also called efficacious or effectual grace.)

Both sides teach that God calls people to Himself in salvation through the means of the Holy Spirit, and that salvific call (salvific means saving) is considered an act of grace from God.

Calvinists teach that this salvific call is _____ and Arminianism teaches that this call is _____ and can be ultimately rejected.

Calvinism: God extends common grace to all people (sunshine, rain, air, etc.); but, common grace doesn't save someone. It is salvific grace that saves, and God's salvific grace is directed toward just the elect and that grace (call) _____ ultimately be resisted. If God elected someone to salvation, then at some point in time that elect person will believe.

Arminianism: Through prevenient grace from the Holy Spirit given to all men, man is able to cooperate with God and respond in faith to salvation; but, that grace (call) _____ be resisted so some never believe.

P means _____ **OF THE** _____ (also called the preservation of the saints or eternal security.)

Calvinism: teaches that the elect will be _____. None of the elect will be lost, meaning that true Christians will continue to profess Jesus Christ until the end. Someone can and probably will experience spiritual ups and downs, but he doesn't ultimately renounce his Christian profession. True Christians possess a salvation that is secure and eternal.

Arminianism: Christians can exercise their free will and turn away from Christianity and in doing that _____ their salvation. That means someone's salvation isn't necessarily permanent contingent on the performance of the Christian.

Footnote: Please understand that there are different _____ of Calvinists and different _____ of Arminians.

Question: Where am I in this controversy?

Answer: I am _____!

Reference: **Mark 4:26-27; Matthew 28:19, 20a** (see screen)

Calvinism versus Arminianism Made Simple (I think)

Reference: **miscellaneous Scripture**

Pastor Larry Webb

Soteriology is the doctrine of _____. There are two principle soteriological systems inside evangelicalism, and those systems are Calvinism and Arminianism.

John Calvin (1509 AD - 1564 AD) was a protestant reformer and French theologian.

Jacobus Arminius (1560 AD – 1609 AD) was a Dutch theologian and university professor.

In **1610 AD**, some of Arminius' minister associations put together his critique of Calvinism into published form called **The Five Articles of Remonstrance**. (Remonstrance means a forceful _____).

Those articles of Remonstrance brought about a famous church council called the **Synod of Dordt**. That council met in Dordrecht Netherlands and lasted from **November 1618** to **May 1619**. It consisted of **84 members** and **18 political delegates** representing different countries. That council was called to settle a dispute between those theological factions in the Dutch Reformed church. On one side were the Remonstrants representing the teachings from **Jacobus Arminius**; and on the opposite side were the counter-Remonstrants (Calvinists) representing the teachings from **John Calvin**. The council became so contentious the Remonstrant representatives left the proceedings. The remaining counter-Remonstrants (Calvinists) ruled the Remonstrants' arguments were unbiblical and decided the Dutch church should accept Calvinism. Since the Synod had rejected the Arminian's arguments the delegates then drafted five points to counter those five articles of the Remonstrants and those five points became the five points of Calvinism.

In **1932**, a Calvinist theologian named **Loraine Boettner** recorded the first use of an acronym that describes Calvinism: _____

T means _____ (also called total inability.)
Reference: **Ephesians 2:1** (see screen)

PROBLEM:

Calvinism: Since unsaved man is dead in his sins and since a dead corpse _____, unsaved man cannot move toward God and is therefore totally unable to choose God. He cannot exercise free will and decide to believe on Jesus because his will isn't free to do that.

That's because according to Calvinism, man's will in his unsaved state is enslaved to his sin nature; so, he is unable to come to God on his own.

The Arminianism perspective is that man's depravity is partial and not total because to them that phrase "*dead in trespasses and sins*" means something different. The Arminian perspective agrees that, in a figurative sense, unsaved man is dead in his sins, but that deadness doesn't mean man is an immovable spiritual corpse.

Reference: **James 2:26** (see screen)

Death means a _____; so, inserting that definition for death into **Ephesians 2:1**, this is how Arminians see man's problem:

Arminianism: Unsaved man is dead in his sins and that spiritual deadness means sin has _____ him from God; but, he still has free will and with "divine assistance" he is capable of choosing God. He still cannot choose God on his own apart from God assisting him to do that; but, the Arminian perspective is that man is depraved and in bad spiritual shape, but he still has free will.

SOLUTION:

Calvinism: To solve this problem of total depravity, God regenerates (rebirths, rejuvenates, resurrects) the unsaved man. God resurrects him from his spiritual deadness and makes him alive. Once the unsaved man is alive in a spiritual sense, _____ to believe on Jesus and receive salvation.

So, according to Calvinism, regeneration _____ believing.

Footnote: God regenerates just the _____.

Arminianism: To solve this problem of partial depravity meaning a "separation from God," God extends to the unsaved man _____ (prevenient means before or proceeding). This is the grace unsaved man receives from God that then _____ him to believe on Jesus and receive salvation. It enables unsaved man to exercise his free will and believe and receive salvation.

So, according to Arminianism, believing _____ regeneration.

Footnote: _____ receive prevenient grace and not just the elect. But not all men choose to cooperate with that prevenient grace and receive Jesus.

U means _____ (also called predestination.)

Both sides agree that all Christians have been elected, selected and chosen to salvation.

Reference: **II Timothy 2:10** (see screen)

The BIG question is _____ has God elected some to salvation.

Calvinism teaches election is _____ (meaning there is no condition or criteria man must first meet before God elects him.)

Arminianism teaches election is _____ (meaning there is a condition and a criteria man must first meet before God elects him i.e. believing on His Son, Jesus.)

Calvinism: Election is based on God's _____. God is sovereign meaning God is in charge. God can do as He pleases and it has pleased Him to _____ some to salvation and _____ others to salvation.

Arminianism: God's election is based on God's _____.

Reference: **I Peter 1:2a** (see screen)

Since the word foreknowledge often means "to know beforehand" and since God is omniscient and has all knowledge He knew from the eternal past who would choose Him so He elected those people based on their _____ to Him.

L means _____ (also called particular redemption.)

Calvinism: Christ's sacrifice on the cross was intended to _____ for the elect and no one else, meaning Christ didn't die for all people. Christ's death was limited to those that are the elect.

Arminianism: Christ's sacrifice on the cross _____ for all people to receive salvation, because Jesus died for all people. Christ's death was unlimited to both the elect and the non-elect. Christ's sacrificial death enabled God to forgive sinners on the condition that someone believes on His