

God's Full Salvation - Lesson Book 1

Lesson	Outline Titles and/or Lesson Book Chapters
1	God's Eternal Purpose and His Economy (Ch. 1-2)
2	God's Creation of Man as a Three-part Vessel to Contain God as Life (Ch. 4-5)
3	God's Goal – a Corporate Man (Ch. 3)
4	The Fall of Man & Man's Need of Salvation (Ch. 6-7)
5	The Source of Salvation – God's Love & The Basis of Salvation – God's Righteousness (Ch. 8-9)
6	The God-Man Savior (Ch. 10)
7	God's Complete Salvation Having Two Aspects – the Judicial Aspect and the Organic Aspect
8	Redemption (Ch. 11)
9	Forgiveness and Cleansing of Sins & Justification & Reconciliation (Ch. 12-14)
10	The Judicial Aspect of God's Complete Salvation (Review & Summary 11-14)
11	Born of God Through Regeneration and Regeneration (Ch. 15) & Shepherding
12	Dispositional sanctification (Ch. 16) Renewing
13	Transformation (Ch. 17) & Building Up
14	Conformation (Ch. 18) & Glorification (Ch. 19)
15	Receiving and Growing in Salvation (Ch 20) & Three Stages of Salvation (Ch. 22)
16	5 Kinds of Salvation & The Assurance and Security of Salvation (Ch. 21)
17	6 Kinds of Forgiveness & Reward and Punishment (Ch. 23)

GOD'S FULL SALVATION

Lesson 1

God's Eternal Purpose and His Economy

(Chapter 1: Salvation in God's Plan & Chapter 2: God Selected and Predestinated Many People to be His Sons)

Scripture Reading: Gen. 1:26-27; Eph. 3:8-11; 1:4-5; 2 Pet. 1:3-4; Eph. 1:9-11

- I. **God's eternal purpose is to make man in His image, so that man can express Him, and give man His dominion, to represent Him in order to deal with His enemy—Gen. 1:26-27:**
 - A. Image—to express God—the Bible uses the example of a son being the expression of his father, this shows that God's image is a matter of life inwardly—John 1:18; 2 Pet. 1:3-4.
 - B. Dominion—to represent God, exercising His authority—this is also a matter of life inwardly—1 John 4:4.
 - C. God's eternal purpose can only be accomplished by His economy, His plan, His household arrangement, which is to dispense Himself into His believers as life and everything so that they can be built up to be the Body of Christ—Gen. 2:9-10; Eph. 3:8-11; John 10:10b.
- II. **God selected and predestinated many people to be His sons—Eph. 1:4-5:**
 - A. We were chosen by God the Father to be holy—Eph. 1:4:
 1. This is for us to partake of God the Father's holy nature to be made the same as God in nature—2 Pet. 1:4; Rom. 15:16; cf. Rev. 21:2.
 2. This is to be sanctified, separated from all things, as God is, and saturated with God—Rom. 15:16; cf. Rev. 21:2.
 - a. We need to love God and not love the world (1 John 2:15), being separated from the world by God's word of truth (John 17:14-19; Eph. 5:26), not being fashioned according to this age (Rom. 12:2a).
 - b. We need to present ourselves to God to be saturated by God with the element of His holy nature (Rom. 6:19) unto the eternal life (v. 22) to be renewed by the Spirit for our transformation into the image of Christ (Titus 3:5b; Rom. 12:2b; 2 Cor. 3:18).
 - B. We were predestinated by God the Father unto sonship—Eph. 1:5.
 1. This is to have God the Father's life (John 3:16), being made God's children, the same as God is in life by being born of God after God's kind through regeneration (John 1:12-13; 1 Pet. 1:3).
 2. This is for our being "sonized" with God the Father's life in our entire tripartite being—1 John 5:11-12; Rom. 8:10, 6, 11; 1 John 3:2.
 - C. God the Father chose us to be holy by predestinating us unto sonship—Eph. 1:4-5:
 1. This is the divine sanctification for the divine sonship as the center of the divine economy and the central thought of the revelation in the New Testament—Heb. 2:10-11; 1 Thes. 5:23; Rev. 21:2, 7.
 2. In order to be sanctified for sonship, we must care for the sanctifying Spirit speaking and working in our spirit—Rom. 8:4, 6; 15:16.

GOD'S FULL SALVATION

Lesson 2

God's Creation of Man as a Three-part Vessel To Contain God as Life

(Chapter 4: God's Creation of Man as a Three-part Vessel & Chapter 5: The Tree of Life and the River Signifying God as Life to Man)

Scripture Reading: Gen. 1:26-27; 2:7-9; 2 Tim. 2:20-21; 2 Cor. 4:7; 1 Thes. 5:23; Heb. 4:12; Rom. 2:15; Acts 24:16; 1 Tim. 1:19; 1 John 2:20, 27; 2 Cor. 3:18

- I. God's eternal purpose is being fulfilled by dispensing God Himself into man as life; therefore man was created according to God's image as a vessel so that God could enter into him, just as a hand could enter into a glove—Gen. 1:26-27; 2:7-9; John 10:10b; 2 Tim. 2:20-21.**
- II. Man is a vessel to contain God—2 Cor. 4:7:**
 - A. A three-part vessel—1 Thes. 5:23; Heb. 4:12:
 1. The body—our physical part to contact the material world.
 2. The soul—our psychological part (which includes mind, emotion and will) to contact the psychological world.
 3. The spirit—our inmost part to contact God—John 4:24.
 - B. God implanted “eternity” in man's heart, which is “a divinely implanted sense of a purpose working through the ages which nothing under the sun, but only God, can satisfy” (Eccl. 3:11 - Amplified), thus giving man a desire to seek God.
 - C. The three functions of the spirit:
 1. Conscience—the function to perceive right from wrong and to condemn or justify—Rom. 2:15; Acts 24:16; 1 Tim. 1:19.
 2. Intuition—the anointing, the direct sense of the Spirit in our spirit regardless of reason, circumstances or background—1 John 2:20, 27.
 3. Fellowship:
 - a. The function to worship and contact God—John 4:24
 - b. Our communion with God—1 John 1:3; 2 Cor. 3:18.
 4. If we exercise these three functions in our daily life and obey the sense of life within, we will be walking according to the Spirit in a practical way, thus receiving more dispensing of God Himself as life into us.
- III. Life is needed for God's expression:**
 - A. As a vessel man can only express what is contained within him—2 Cor. 4:7.
 - B. For man to express God he must receive Him as life—Gen. 2:9.
 - C. We need to use our spirit to receive more of God into us—John 10:10b.
- IV. The tree of life and the river of life both signifying Christ—Gen. 2:9:**
 - A. Christ is life—John 1:4; 14:6; 11:25; Col. 3:4.
 - B. Christ is the tree—John 15:5.
 - C. Christ is the river—1 Cor. 10:4; Rev. 22:1.
 - D. Christ as the tree of life is available to be enjoyed (eaten) by us—John 6:54.
 - E. Christ as the river of life ministers life to us in the same way that water quenches our thirst—John 7:37-38; 4:13-14.

GOD'S FULL SALVATION

Lesson 3 (Chapter 2) God's Goal – A Corporate Man

Scripture reading: Gen. 1:26-27; Eph. 3:9-11; 1:22-23; 2:21-22; 1 Tim. 3:15; Eph. 2:15-16;
Col. 3:9-11; Eph. 5:31-32

I. God's eternal purpose is being fulfilled by a corporate man—Gen. 1:26-27; Eph. 3:9-11:

- A. The goal of God's salvation is not just to save many scattered individuals, but to obtain one corporate man.
- B. This corporate man is the church—Eph. 3:10.

II. The church has seven major aspects:

- A. The assembly of God's called out ones—Acts 5:11 and note 11¹.
- B. The house (household) of God—Eph. 2:21-22; 1 Tim. 3:15:
 - 1. The church is God's house, God's dwelling place.
 - 2. The church is God's household, God's family.
- C. God's Kingdom—cf. Eph. 2:19; Rom. 14:17.
- D. The Body of Christ—Eph. 1:22-23.
- E. The bride of Christ—Eph. 5:25, 31-32; Rev. 22:17:
 - 1. As the bride of Christ the church's relationship with Christ is one of love—Eph. 5:25.
 - 2. As the bride of Christ the church should match Christ as His counterpart—Rev. 22:17.
- F. The new man—Eph. 2:15-16; Col. 3:9-11:
 - 1. In the new man there is no place for the natural man, the old man—Col. 3:9,11a.
 - 2. In the new man Christ is all and in all—Col. 3:11b.
- G. The golden lampstand—Rev. 1:20b.

III. The church is the Body of Christ—Eph. 1:22-23:

- A. The Head and the Body share the same life; therefore Christ and the church have the same life, the divine life.
- B. The Head and the Body cannot be separated, but are one; therefore Christ and the church cannot be separated—Acts 9:4.
- C. The Body receives the life supply from the Head—Eph. 4:15b-16; Col. 2:19.
- D. The Body subjects itself to the Head—Eph. 5:23-24:
 - 1. God created the universe in a good order; everything was harmonious.
 - 2. Due to Satan's rebellion and man's rebellion, that order has been destroyed and has brought the universe into a heap of collapse.
 - 3. God is recovering the proper order in the universe by heading up all things in Christ—Eph. 1:10; 1 Cor. 15:27-28:
 - a. The first step in the heading up of all things in Christ is for God to bring His chosen ones, His sons, out of the universal collapse and to place them under the headship of Christ—Eph. 1:22; 4:15; 5:23; Col. 1:18; 2:10, 19.

- b. When the church takes the lead to be headed up in Christ, God has a way to head up all other things—Eph. 1:22-23, 10.
 - c. The church life is a life of being headed up—Eph. 4:15.
- E. The Body is the expression of the Head—Eph. 1:22-23.

GOD'S FULL SALVATION

Lesson 4 (Chapter 6 – 7)

The Fall of Man and Man's Need of Salvation

Scripture reading: Gen. 2:9, 17; John 8:44; 1 John 3:10; Rom. 5:18; John 3:36; Heb. 9:27;
John 3:18

I. The fall of man:

- A. God's eternal purpose can be accomplished only by man receiving God as life.
- B. The two trees:
 - 1. The tree of life—Gen. 2:9:
 - a. The tree of life signifies God in Christ as the source of life—Psa. 36:9; John 1:4; 14:6; 15:5; 6:57.
 - b. The principle of the tree of life is dependence upon God.
 - c. The result of dependence upon God is life.
 - 2. The tree of the knowledge of good and evil—Gen. 2:9, 17:
 - a. The tree of the knowledge of good and evil signifies Satan and everything apart from God.
 - b. The principle of the tree of the knowledge of good and evil is independence from God.
 - c. The result of independence from God is death.
- C. The fall of man:
 - 1. Satan deceived man, causing him not to depend upon God, but rather to depend upon something other than God—Gen. 3:5.
 - 2. Satan's way of deceiving man was by causing man to question God, His word, His heart and His intention—Gen. 3:3-6.

II. Man's need of salvation:

- A. The objective problem before God:
 - 1. The word "objective" means something having to do with us but outside of us.
 - 2. When man sinned against God he began to have a sinful case before God.
 - 3. In the eyes of God, there are only two men in the universe—Adam and Christ—1 Cor. 15:22, 45.
 - 4. Our objective problem before God is not a matter of what we have done, but rather a matter of whether we are in Adam or in Christ—1 Cor. 15:22.
 - 5. In Adam we are:
 - a. Under God's condemnation—Rom. 5:18; John 3:18.
 - b. Under the wrath of God—John 3:36.
 - c. Awaiting God's judgment—Heb. 9:27.
- B. The subjective problem within himself:
 - 1. The word "subjective" means something within us, something related to our being.
 - 2. When man sinned against God the satanic sinful life entered into man and he became fallen—John 8:44:
 - a. Deadened in his spirit—Eph. 2:1.
 - b. Ruined in his soul—Eph. 4:17-18a.
 - c. Corrupted in his body—Rom. 7:17-18a, 24; 6:6b.

3. In Adam we are:
 - a. Children of the devil—John 8:44; 1 John 3:10.
 - b. Constituted sinners—Rom. 5:19.
 - c. Whenever we fail to take God as the source of life we are already fallen.

GOD'S FULL SALVATION

Lesson 6

The God-Man Savior

(Chapter 10 – The Savior-God)

Scripture reading: Matt. 16:13-17

I. Jesus Christ is God—Rom. 9:5; John 1:1:

- A. He is the Son of God—the declared God—John 1:18.
- B. He is the creator of the universe—John 1:3; Col. 1:16.
- C. He is the ruler and administrator of the universe—Rev. 1:5; Rom. 15:12.

II. Jesus Christ is a man—John 1:14; Acts 2:22:

- A. He is a real man—Acts 2:22.
- B. He is a sinless and perfect man—Heb. 4:15; 2 Cor. 5:21.

III. Jesus Christ is the Savior—Titus 3:6:

- A. The meaning of the name Jesus is Jehovah the Savior—Matt. 1:21; 1 Tim. 4:10.
- B. He is the Lamb of God, bearing our sins in His body on the cross—John 1:29; 3:16; 1 Pet. 2:24; 3:18.
- C. He was raised from the dead for our justification—Rom. 4:25.
- D. Because He is a God-Man, therefore the redemption He has accomplished is an eternal redemption—Heb. 9:12; 10:12.
- E. He is the only Savior—Acts 4:12.

IV. Jesus Christ is the life-giving Spirit—2 Cor. 3:17:

- A. In resurrection, He became the life-giving Spirit—1 Cor. 15:45.
- B. He is our life—Col. 3:4; John 11:25.
- C. We must use the right organ — our human spirit — to contact, enjoy and absorb Him—John 4:23-24.

GOD'S FULL SALVATION

Lesson 7

God's Complete Salvation Having Two Aspects – The Judicial Aspect and the Organic Aspect

Scripture reading: Rom. 1:17, 3:21-26; 1 Pet. 2:24; Eph. 1:7; 1 John 1:7; Rom. 5:10; 1 Cor. 1:2; Heb. 13:12; Acts 11:18; Rom. 5:17b,18b,21b; John 3:6b; 1 Pet. 1:23; John 10:10b-11,14,16; Eph. 4:23; Rom. 12:2; 2 Cor. 3:18; Eph. 4:16; 1 Pet. 2:5; Rom. 8:29-30

- I. **Because of man's fall, he has sinned against God and has received the satanic life into him, therefore, man not only is under God's judgment (the objective problem), but also has a corrupted sinful nature (the subjective problem), hence he has no way to accomplish God's eternal purpose.**
- II. **Therefore God's complete salvation has two aspects, judicial and organic, which not only solve the two major problems for man, but also enable man to accomplish God's eternal purpose.**

III. The judicial aspect of God's salvation:

- A. God Himself came to be a man, the God-man, Jesus Christ, died on the cross for sinners and satisfied all the requirements of God's righteousness, holiness and glory and accomplished an eternal redemption—Rom. 1:17a; 3:21-26; 1 Pet. 2:24.
- B. The procedure of God's salvation.
- C. For sinners to be:
 1. Forgiven before God—Eph. 1:7.
 2. Cleansed of sins—1 John 1:7.
 3. Justified—Rom. 3:24-25.
 4. Reconciled to God—Rom. 5:10a.
 5. Sanctified unto God positionally—1 Cor. 1:2; Heb. 13:12.
- D. These five items qualify and position man to enter into the grace of God (Rom. 5:1-2) and enjoy God's salvation in its organic aspect.

IV. The organic aspect of God's salvation:

- A. Through the life of God—Rom. 1:17b; Acts 11:18; Rom. 5:10b, 17b, 18b, 21b.
- B. The goal of God's salvation.
- C. Through His divine life in order to accomplish the entire purpose that God wants to achieve in the believers in His economy.
- D. For the believers to be:
 1. Regenerated—John 3:6b; 1 Pet. 1:23.
 2. Shepherded—John 10:10b-11, 14, 16
 3. Sanctified dispositionally—Rom. 15:16; 6:22; 1 Thes. 5:23.
 4. Renewed—Eph. 4:23.
 5. Transformed—Rom. 12:2; 2 Cor. 3:18.
 6. Built up—Eph. 4:16; 1 Pet. 2:5.
 7. Conformed—Rom. 8:29.
 8. Glorified—Rom. 8:30.
- E. These eight items issue in the church of God to constitute the Body of Christ which ultimately consummates the New Jerusalem, which is the ultimate goal of God's eternal economy, that is, an organism constituted with the processed Triune God and His regenerated, sanctified, transformed, and glorified elect joined and mingled as one to be the enlargement and expression of God in eternity.

GOD'S FULL SALVATION

Lesson 8

Redemption

(Chapter 11: Redemption)

Scripture Reading: Rom. 3:24; 1 Cor. 6:20; 1 Pet. 1:18-19; Titus 2:13-14; Gal. 3:10, 13; 4:5

- I. **The definition of redemption—to purchase back something which was originally yours at a cost – Rom. 3:24; 1 Cor. 6:20:**
 - A. We originally belonged to God; we were His possession, however, we were lost.
 - B. Nevertheless, God did not give us up; He paid the price to have us back, repossessing us at a great cost.
- II. **The accomplishment of redemption:**
 - A. Christ shedding His blood – Eph. 1:7; Heb. 9:22; 1 Pet. 1:18-19.
 - B. Christ dying for our sins – 1 Pet. 3:18.
 - C. Christ being our substitute and replacement – 2 Cor. 5:14-15; Gal. 3:13.
 - D. Christ buying us back at a price – 1 Cor. 6:20; 1 Tim.2:6; Gal. 4:5.
- III. **The result of redemption:**
 - A. Redeemed from sin – Heb. 9:15; Titus 2:13-14;
 1. He gave Himself to redeem us from all lawlessness.
 2. He gave himself to purify to Himself a people for His own possession, zealous of good works.
 - B. Redeemed from the curse of the law – Gal. 3:10-13; 4:5:
 1. Christ as our substitute on the cross not only bore the curse for us, but also become a curse for us – Gal. 3:13.
 2. That we might receive the sonship, the focal point of God's economy – Gal. 4:5.
 - C. Redeemed from our vain manner of life – 1 Pet. 1:14-19; Heb. 12:5-10:
 1. A vain manner of life (v. 18) is in contrast to a holy manner of life (v. 15).
 2. Our old manner of life, a life in lusts (1:14), had no meaning and no goal; hence, it was vain. But now our goal is to live a holy life that we may express God in His holiness (1:15-16).
 3. A vain manner of life is not necessarily sinful, but a life with no goal, purpose or aim; everything we do and say should have God's goal in view; this kind of life is weighty, full of content and purpose.
 4. We need a deep realization concerning the redemption of Christ; if you would spend one hour alone with the Lord to consider the precious blood of Christ shed for you on the cross, you will want to become holy in all your manner of life and pass the remaining time of your sojourn in fear (1:17).
 - D. Redeemed back to God – 1 Pet. 3:18:
 1. Christ's death removed all the barriers, particularly of sins and unrighteousness, in order to bring us back to God.
 2. But now in Christ Jesus you who were once far off have become near in the blood of Christ – Eph. 2:13.

GOD'S FULL SALVATION

Lesson 10

The Judicial Aspect of God's Complete Salvation

Scripture Reading: Eph. 1:7; 1 John 1:9; Rom. 3:23-26; Rom. 5:10-11; Rom. 8:7-8;
2 Cor. 5:18-20; 1 Cor. 1:2; Col. 1:13

I. Due to man's fall, he has two major problems:

- A. Objectively, he has sinned against God and is, consequently, under God's judgment.
- B. Subjectively, he has received the satanic life and is, therefore, unable to fulfill God's eternal purpose.

II. Therefore, God's complete salvation has two aspects, judicial and organic.

III. The judicial aspect of God's complete salvation is the eternal redemption accomplished by Christ to solve man's objective problem before God; this aspect includes five items:

- A. Forgiveness of sins—Eph. 1:7; Matt. 26:28:
 - 1. The meaning:
 - a. To remove the sinful case before God—Heb. 9:22.
 - b. To deliver us from God's judgment—John 3:36.
 - c. To free us from God's condemnation—Rom. 8:1; John 3:18a.
 - 2. The way to receive it:
 - a. For the unbelievers—they need to repent and believe—Luke 24:47; Acts 10:43.
 - b. For the believers—we need to confess—1 John 1:9.
 - 3. When God forgives our sins, He also forgets them—Jer. 31:34.
- B. Cleansing of sins—1 John 1:9; Psa. 51:2:
 - 1. The meaning—to wash away the stain on our behavior caused by the committing of sin.
 - 2. The way for us to receive it—by confession.
- C. Justification—Rom. 3:23-26:
 - 1. The meaning—God's action in approving people according to His standard of righteousness.
 - 2. Based upon Christ's redemption, and through our faith—Rom. 8:33-34; Eph. 2:8.
- D. Reconciliation—Rom. 5:10-11:
 - 1. The meaning—the action of bringing two parties back into oneness.
 - 2. Due to man's fall, man became God's enemy—Rom. 5:1, 10-11; 8:7-8.
 - 3. Through Christ's death man was reconciled to God—Rom. 5:10a.
 - 4. The results of reconciliation:
 - a. Enjoying God—Rom. 5:11 and note 11¹; Luke 1:46-47.
 - b. Experiencing God's organic salvation—Rom. 5:10.
 - c. Receiving the ministry of reconciliation—2 Cor. 5:18-20.
- E. Positional sanctification—1 Cor. 1:2; Heb. 13:12:
 - 1. The meaning—a change in position, a separation from a common, worldly position to a holy position (cf. Matt. 23:17, 19).
 - 2. Being transferred from the world into the kingdom of the Son of His love—Col. 1:13.

GOD'S FULL SALVATION

Lesson 11

Born of God Through Regeneration

(Chapter 15: Regeneration)

Scripture reading: John 3:15-16; Eph. 1:5,9; Rev. 22:17; Gen. 1:26; Zech. 12:1; Gen. 2:7,9; John 14:6; Heb. 10:19-20; John 3:3-8; 1:12-13; Jer. 13:23; Rom. 10:9-10,13; 1 Pet. 1:23; 2 Pet. 1:3-4; Rom. 8:2; Heb. 8:10; Eph. 4:6; 1 John 4:15; Gal. 2:20; Col. 1:27; Rom. 8:9-11; Ezek. 36:26

I. Regeneration is the center of God's complete salvation and the beginning of God's salvation in its organic aspect:

- A. The goal of God's love toward us is to give us the eternal life which is God Himself—John 3:16.
- B. God's good pleasure is to be one with man and make man the same as He is in life and nature, but not in His Godhead—Eph. 1:5, 9; Rev. 22:17.

II. God created man as a vessel to contain and express Him:

- A. Man was created according to God's image so that God could enter into him, just as a hand could enter into a glove—Gen. 1:26.
- B. Man was created with a spirit to receive and contain God in order that man may live by Him—Gen. 2:7; Zech. 12:1.
- C. Putting man in front of the tree of life (signifying God as life and everything to man)—Gen. 2:9.

III. The meaning of regeneration is:

- A. That in addition to man's natural life, he receives a new life, the life of God, which is God Himself—John 3:15.
- B. Being born anew—John 3:3.
- C. Being born of God to become children of God—God-men—John 1:12-13.
- D. Being born of the Spirit—John 3:3-8.

IV. The need for regeneration is due to the fact that:

- A. Man cannot change himself—Jer. 13:23.
- B. Man cannot see the kingdom of God—John 3:3; 1 Cor. 2:14.
- C. Man cannot enter into the kingdom of God—John 3:5.
- D. Human life is only a created life and is, therefore, weak and incapable of overcoming sin and death, and cannot fulfill God's eternal purpose.

V. The way to be regenerated:

- A. Through Christ's death and resurrection—John 3:15; 1 Pet. 1:3.
- B. Through the Word of life—1 Pet. 1:23.
- C. Through the Spirit's working—John 16:8
- D. Through man's repentance and believing into (receiving) the Lord Jesus Christ—John 1:12-13.

VI. The riches gained through regeneration are:

- A. The life of God (John 3:36), which includes:
 - 1. The nature of God—2 Pet. 1:3-4

2. The power of resurrection—Eph. 1:19-20
 3. The expression of God—Eph. 4:32; 5:8-9
 4. The fullness of God—Col. 2:9-10.
- B. The law of life—Rom. 8:2; Heb. 7:16; 8:10.
- C. The Triune God with His attributes:
1. The Father is in us—Eph. 4:6; 1 John 4:15.
 2. The Son is in us—2 Cor. 13:5; Gal. 2:20; Col. 1:27.
 3. The Spirit is in us—Rom. 8:9-11; John 14:16-17.
- D. A new heart—Ezek. 36:26.
- E. A new spirit—Ezek. 36:26.

GOD'S FULL SALVATION

Lesson 11 (continued)

Regeneration and Shepherding

Scripture reading: John 3:6b; 1 Pet. 1:23; John 3:15, 36; Titus 3:5; 2 Cor. 5:17; Gal. 6:15; 1 Pet. 2:2; John 21:15-17; Eph. 4:12; 1 Peter 5:1, 4; John 14:6; 10:9-11, 14-16; 1 Pet. 2:25; 5:4; Heb. 13:20; Rev. 7:16-17

I. In the propagation and nourishment of the divine life.

II. Regeneration:

- A. Regeneration being the center of God's entire salvation and the commencement of God's salvation in its organic aspect:
 - 1. It being to regenerate and recreate the believers in their spirit through the Spirit of God – John 3:6b.
 - 2. Through God's word of life – 1 Peter 1:23.
 - 3. For the believers to have the spiritual life of God in addition to their natural life – John 3:15.
 - 4. The spiritual life of God being divine and eternal – John 3:36.
 - 5. This divine life being the basis and means of the believers' spiritual life and living.
- B. Such a regeneration being a washing in God's salvation (Titus 3:5), and this washing being a great renewing of the believers by God's salvation to enable them to get rid of all that is of their natural life and the old creation and become God's new creation (2 Cor. 5:17; Gal. 6:15).

III. Shepherding:

- A. The second step of the Triune God's organic salvation.
- B. Shepherding including feeding – 1 Pet. 2:2; John 21:15-17; Eph. 4:11; 1 Pet. 5:1-4.
- C. The Lord being the life and the good Shepherd – John 14:6; 10:9-10, 14-16.
- D. The Lord being the Chief Shepherd and the great Shepherd – Rev. 7:16-17.

GOD'S FULL SALVATION

Lesson 12

Dispositional Sanctification and Renewing

(Chapter 16: Sanctification)

Scripture Reading: Rom. 15:6; 8:2; 6:19, 22; Eph. 1:4; Rev. 21:2, 10; 22:19; Rom. 12:2a

I. In the dispositional sanctification in the divine nature and in the Spirit's renewing of the believers mind.

II. Dispositional sanctification:

- A. Dispositional sanctification being for the believers to be sanctified in their disposition that they may partake of the holy nature of God and be one with Him in this attribute of His—Rom. 15:16.
- B. This aspect of sanctification implying transformation—Rom. 6:19, 22.
- C. This being the fulfillment of God's purpose in choosing the believers—Eph. 1:4.
- D. Both the positional sanctification in the judicial aspect and the dispositional sanctification in the organic aspect of God's salvation being ultimately manifested in the New Jerusalem for it to become the holy city—Rev. 21:2, 10; 22:19.

III. Renewing:

- A. The believers are spontaneously renewed in their spiritual life when they are sanctified dispositionally by the Holy Spirit.
- B. Requiring the believers not to be fashioned according to this age, but to be transformed by the renewing of their mind—Rom. 12:2a.
- C. To be renewed in the mind is to get rid of all the old concepts concerning the things of the human life and be made new again by the teaching of the Holy Scriptures and the enlightening of the Holy Spirit.
- D. Such a renewing of the mind issuing in the transformation of the believers in their spiritual life.

GOD'S FULL SALVATION

Lesson 13

Transformation and Building Up

(Chapter 17: Transformation)

Scripture Reading: 2 Cor. 3:16, 18; 4:16; Matt. 16:13-18; John 1:51; 2:16-22; 14:23, 2; Rom. 12:3-5; 1 Cor. 1:10-13; 3:9-15; Gal. 6:14-15; Eph. 3:17; 4:4-6, 11-16; Rev. 3:12-13; 4:3a; 21:2, 10-23; 22:1-5

I. In the metabolism in the divine life and in the joining and knitting in the building up.

II. Transformation:

- A. Transformation being not an outward change or correction, but the metabolic function of the life of God in the believers.
- B. By the believers turning to the Lord and thereby removing the various kinds of veils of their old concepts—2 Cor. 3:16.
- C. Even more, by the believers, with an unveiled face, beholding the Lord and reflecting like a mirror the glory of the Lord—2 Cor. 3:18.
- D. Thus they are being transformed into the same image as the Lord from one level of glory to another level of glory for the Lord's expression.
- E. Even as from the Lord Spirit, that is, Christ as the life-giving spirit.
- F. This requiring the believers' outer man to be decaying (to be consumed) that their inner man may be renewed day by day—2 Cor. 4:16.

III. Building up:

- A. Building up is the God-men's being joined and knit together with other God-men in the divine life by their growth in the divine life.
- B. Brought forth through the joining and knitting by the transforming Spirit—Eph. 4:15-16.
- C. The building up of the Body of Christ in the New Testament is this kind of building up by being joined and knit together in the divine life, and its purpose is to consummate the building of the holy city, New Jerusalem.

GOD'S FULL SALVATION

Lesson 14

Conformation and Glorification

(Chapter 18: Conformation & Chapter 19: Glorification)

Scripture reading: Rom. 8:29; Phil. 3:10; 1:19-21a; 1 John 3:2; Rom. 8:30; Heb. 2:10; 1 Pet. 5:10; 1 Thes. 2:12; Rom. 8:23; Eph. 4:30

I. In the consummation of the divine economy.

II. Conformation—Rom. 8:29:

- A. Conformation being the consummation of the believer's transformation in life.
- B. Conformation being to be conformed to the image of God's firstborn Son:
 - 1. God's firstborn Son being Christ as the God-man.
 - 2. To be conformed to the image of God's firstborn Son being that the believers become full-grown in life as God-men:
 - a. To be conformed to Christ's death in all things through the power of His resurrection—Phil. 3:10.
 - b. To live Christ for magnifying Him through the bountiful supply of the Spirit of Jesus Christ (who is the God-man)—Phil. 1:19-21a.
 - c. To be the reprints of the God-man, Christ, that the believers may be exactly like Him, the firstborn Son of God—1 John 3:2.

III. Glorification—Rom. 8:30:

- A. Glorification being the spreading forth of Christ's glory from the believers by their growing to maturity in Christ's life.
- B. Being also the believers' entering into the glory of God—Heb. 3:10; 1 Pet. 5:10; 1 Thes. 2:12.
- C. Being also the believers' enjoyment of the redemption of their body—Rom. 8:23; Eph. 4:30.
- D. Being also the ultimate consummation of God's complete salvation in the believers.
- E. The ultimate consummation of God's complete salvation being the New Jerusalem—the crystallization of the union and mingling of God with man, the processed and consummated Triune God with His regenerated, transformed, conformed, and glorified tripartite elect.

IV. The interrelation of God's judicial redemption and God's organic salvation:

- A. God's judicial redemption qualifies and positions the believers to enjoy God's organic salvation and enter into God's higher grace for the accomplishment of God's eternal economy and the attainment of God's ultimate purpose.
- B. Judicially, the church of God, which He redeemed and obtained through His own blood (Acts 20:28), was produced through God's judicial redemption. On the other hand, organically, the church of God is constituted with the God-regenerated people in the divine life. This organic aspect issues in the Body of Christ (Eph. 1:22-23).
- C. God's organic salvation needs to be maintained constantly through God's judicial redemption:

1. When the believers' fellowship with God is interrupted due to their sins, it can be restored through the redeeming blood of Christ—1 John 1:6-7.
 2. When the believers have a case against them before God because of their sinning, Christ, their redeemer, is responsible for undertaking their case in His status as their Advocate in heaven before God—1 John 2:1-2.
- D. The believers' ultimate transformation in their body to enter in to God's glory is the redemption of their body (Eph. 4:30; Rom. 8:23), implying the element of redemption, because regardless of how spiritual, renewed, and transformed the believers are, their body still belongs to the old creation and therefore still needs God's judicial redemption that it may receive God's organic salvation and be transfigured to enter into glory (Phil. 3:21; Rom. 8:30).
- E. God's judicial redemption as the procedure is purposeless without God's organic salvation. It would be merely for sinners to be redeemed, have their sins forgiven, and become righteous people justified by God, but the purpose is unclear to the majority of believers who mistakenly consider their going to heaven as the purpose of their being redeemed and are unaware that, according to the revelation of the holy Scriptures, God's judicial redemption as the procedure is with God's organic salvation as the purpose, which is to regenerate us, shepherd us, sanctify us dispositionally, renew us, transform us, and build us up into the Body of Christ, which ultimately consummates the New Jerusalem as the ultimate purpose of God's organic salvation to be God's enlargement and expression in eternity.

GOD'S FULL SALVATION

Lesson 16

Five Kinds of Salvation

(Chapter 21: The Assurance and Security of Salvation)

I. **Eternal salvation:**

- A. Including the five aspects of the judicial redemption, i.e. forgiveness of sins, cleansing of sins, justification, reconciliation and dispositional sanctification, plus regeneration, the first aspect of the organic salvation – John 3:16; 3:36; 5:24; Matt. 1:21; 1 Thes. 1:10; Gal. 3:13; Col. 1:13; Mark 16:16; Rom. 10:9-10.
- B. Thus, including, from God's point of view, not only deliverance from God's wrath, but also separation from the world, as typified in the Old Testament:
 - 1. Noah being saved from both the flood and the ungodly generation surrounding him - Gen. 6-8; Matt. 24:37-39; 1 Pet. 3:21; 2 Pet. 2:5.
 - 2. The Passover and the exodus of the children of Israel from Egypt – Exo. 12-14.
- C. Based on the grace of God – Eph. 2:8-9; 2 Tim. 1:9; Titus 3:5; Acts 15:11.
- D. The way to receive it:
 - 1. Through faith – Eph. 2:8-9; Rom. 1:16; Acts 16:11; John 1:12.
 - 2. Call on the name of the Lord – Rom. 10:13; Acts 2:21.
 - 3. Confess with your mouth – Rom. 10:9-10.
 - 4. Be baptized – Mark 16:16.
- E. The result:
 - 1. Having a good conscience – 1 Pet. 3:21.
 - 2. Giving a testimony – John 4:29.
 - 3. Receiving the joy – Acts 8:39; 16:34.
 - 4. Being changed – cf. Luke 19:8.

II. **Daily salvation:**

- A. The meaning – the practical daily experience of the salvation we have received – Rom. 5:10; Matt. 6:11-13; Phil. 2:12; 1 Pet. 2:2; Heb. 7:25.
- B. The way to experience the daily salvation:
 - 1. Enjoy the Lord – 1 Pet. 2:2-3.
 - 2. Walk by the Spirit – Rom. 8:4,6,13; Gal. 5:16.
- C. The result – experiencing the organic aspect of God's complete salvation – Rom. 5:10.

III. **The salvation of the soul:**

- A. Through the denying of the soul-life – Matt. 16:24-25.
- B. The result – the receiving of the reward in the kingdom age, i.e. the gaining of the soul – Matt. 16:27; 25:21,23; Luke 17:33; Heb. 10:39; 1 Pet. 1:9.

IV. **The salvation (redemption) of the body – Rom. 8:23-25; 13:11; 8:11.**

V. **Salvation from the environment:**

- A. The meaning:
 - 1. Referring at times to God's removing of the environment – Phil. 1:19; 2 Tim. 4:17-18; 2 Cor. 1:8-10.
 - 2. Referring at other times to God's ministering to us the bountiful supply of the Spirit so that we might express Christ in that environment – Phil. 1:19-20.
- B. The way to experience it:
 - 1. Pray – Phil. 1:19; 4:6-7.
 - 2. Walk by the Spirit – Phil. 1:19.

GOD'S FULL SALVATION

Lesson 17

Six Kinds of Forgiveness

(Chapter 23: Reward and Punishment)

I. The meaning of forgiveness of sins:

- A. To remove the sinful case before God – Heb. 9:22.
- B. To deliver us from God's judgment – John 3:36.
- C. To free us from God's condemnation – Rom. 8:1; John 3:18a.

II. The basis of forgiveness:

- A. Because God is righteous, He cannot forgive man of his sins without any basis – Psa. 89:14.
- B. The blood of the Lord is the basis of God's forgiveness of our sins – Matt. 26:28; Eph. 1:7.

III. The way to receive it:

- A. For the unbelievers - they need to repent and believe - Luke 24:47; Acts 10:43.
- B. For the believers - we need to confess - 1 John 1:9.

IV. Six kinds of forgiveness:

- A. God's eternal forgiveness:
 - 1. Based on the blood of Christ – Heb. 9:22; Matt. 26:28; Eph. 1:7.
 - 2. Through our believing – Acts 10:43; 26:18.
 - 3. Eternal forgiveness is once for all.
- B. The forgiveness to restore the fellowship with God:
 - 1. Based on the blood – 1 John 1:7.
 - 2. Through our confession – 1 John 1:9.
 - 3. Our fellowship with God can be broken, therefore it must be maintained by confessing our sins.
- C. The forgiveness of God's governmental dealing:
 - 1. Concerning some of our sins, after God's forgiveness, God will still discipline us – Heb. 12:5-11.
 - 2. Some of our sins may have painful results – Gal. 6:7-8
 - a) David – 2 Sam. 11:2, 27b; 12:9-12; Psa. 51; Acts 13:22; 2 Sam. 12:13.
 - b) Impotent man – John 5:14.
 - c) God disciplines us as sons, out of love – Heb. 12:5-11.
 - d) Our attitude – 1 Peter 5:5-6.
- D. The forgiveness of the church – Matt. 16:19; John 20:22-23.
- E. The forgiveness of the kingdom – Matt. 18:31-35.
- F. Personal forgiveness:
 - 1. We must forgive others to be forgiven – Matt. 6:12, 14-15; Eph. 4:32; Col. 3:13.
 - 2. We must have a good conscience toward men – Acts 24:16.
 - 3. We must forgive from the heart – Matt. 18:35.

GOD'S FULL SALVATION

Lesson 5

**(Chapter 8: The Source of Salvation – God's Love &
Chapter 9: The Basis of Salvation – God's Righteousness)**

See the outlines for these two chapters in the Lesson Book for this lesson.

GOD'S FULL SALVATION

Lesson 9

**(Chapter 12: Forgiveness and Cleansing of Sins; Chapter 13: Justification
& Chapter 14: Reconciliation)**

See the outlines for these three chapters in the Lesson Book for this lesson.

GOD'S FULL SALVATION

Lesson 15

**(Chapter 20 – Receiving and Growing in Salvation &
Chapter 22 – Three Stages of Salvation)**

See the outlines for these two chapters in the Lesson Book for this lesson.