WE BELIEVE



USA Eastern Territory
Commissioners Ralph and Susan Bukiewicz



The more a Soldier knows,
the more intelligence he or she has,
the greater will be their ability to glorify God
and advance the interests of His Kingdom,
supposing always that such knowledge is fully consecrated.

Orders and Regulations for Soldiers of The Salvation Army (1927)

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Having carefully investigated everything from the beginning,
I also have decided to write an accurate account for you,
most honorable Theophilus, so you can be certain of the truth
of everything you were taught

Luke 1:3-4 (NLT)

He had been taught the way of the Lord, and he taught others about
Jesus with an enthusiastic spirit and with accuracy.

Acts 18:25a (NLT)

WHAT IS A **CATECHESIS?**

Catechesis is a systematic and intentional process of instruction and formation in the doctrines, practices, and life of the Christian faith, designed not merely to convey information, but to shape belief, deepen conviction, and cultivate obedient discipleship.

The term comes from the Greek katēcheō, meaning “to instruct orally” or “to sound down into,” conveying the idea that truth is imparted in a way that resonates deeply and endures. Biblically, this pattern is evident in passages such as Luke 1:4, which speaks of certainty in what has been taught, and Acts 18:25, where believers are described as being “instructed in the way of the Lord.”

Historically, catechesis has used clear, structured methods—often through question-and-answer—to ensure truth is understood, remembered, and lived. This approach was once central to The Salvation Army’s formation of both adults and children, but has diminished over time.

Renewing catechesis in the Territory restores a vital pathway for doctrinal clarity and intentional disciple-making. It integrates three essential dimensions: clear teaching of doctrine, formative practices that embed truth in life, and missional expression through holiness, evangelism, and service.

THE BENEFITS OF A **CATECHESIS**

Catechesis serves as a strategic lever to:

- Build theological unity across diverse contexts.
- Strengthen clarity, confidence, and retention of doctrine.
- Move believers from awareness to deep, lived conviction.
- Form committed Salvationists rather than passive participants.
- Enable scalable, reproducible disciple-making.

In a Wesleyan-Salvationist vision, catechesis is not merely instructional—it is transformational, forming people in holiness of heart and life and restoring doctrine as a lived reality in our mission.



Search the Scriptures.
Meditate therein day and night.
Hide His Word in your heart.
Be not forgetful.

Samuel Logan Brengle, Love-Slaves (1923)

SALVATIONIST
CATECHESIS

The Soldier's Covenant, or Articles of War, is the statement of beliefs and promises which every intending soldier is required to confess and sign before enrollment.

> *Having accepted Jesus Christ as my Savior and Lord, and desiring to fulfill my membership of His Church on earth as a soldier of The Salvation Army, I now, by God's grace, enter into a sacred covenant.*
>
> *I believe and will live by the truths of the word of God expressed in The Salvation Army's eleven Articles of Faith.*



COVENANT FOUNDATION

CONVERSION, CHURCH, CALLING, & COMMITMENT TO TRUTH



A **CONVERSION**
- Savior
- Lord
- Union

B **NEW LIFE**
- New Creation
- Renewal

C **CHURCH**
- Believing
- Behaving
- Belonging

D **THE SALVATION ARMY**
- Identity
- Calling

E **SOLDIERSHIP**
- Engaged
- Warfare

F **COVENANT**
- Commitment
- Faithfulness

G **GRACE**
- Dependence
- Enablement

H **TRUTH**
- Belief
- Obedience

I **DOCTRINE**
- Confession
- Faithfulness
- Conviction

J **WITNESS**
- Consistency
- Undermined

K **COMMITMENT**
- Disposition
- Allegiance

A SALVATION IN CHRIST: THE BEGINNING OF THE CHRISTIAN LIFE

1	**What does it mean to accept Jesus Christ as Savior?** To repent of sin and trust in Christ to receive forgiveness and new life through His saving work. John 1:12 | Mark 1:15 | Romans 5:1
2	**What does it mean to accept Jesus Christ as Lord?** To faithfully submit to His authority and follow Him in all areas of life. Luke 9:23 | Romans 10:9 | Philippians 2:11
3	**Why must Christ be both Savior and Lord?** Because salvation includes forgiveness and a transformed life under His rule. Acts 2:38 | 2 Corinthians 5:15 | Titus 2:11–12

B NEW LIFE IN CHRIST: TRANSFORMATION AND NEW IDENTITY

4	**What happens when a person receives Christ?** They are made new and become a child of God. John 1:12 | 2 Corinthians 5:17 | Titus 3:5
5	**What is the new life Christ gives?** A life of holiness, obedience, and fellowship with God. Romans 6:4 | Galatians 2:20 | 1 John 1:3

C MEMBERSHIP IN THE CHURCH: BELONGING TO THE PEOPLE OF GOD

6	**What is the Church on earth?** The Church is the one, Spirit-formed body of Christ—made up of all true believers across time and place—united in one faith, one Lord, and one shared life in Him. 1 Corinthians 12:13 | Ephesians 4:4–5 | Colossians 1:18
7	**How are believers called to live within the Church?** Believers are to live in committed fellowship—gathering faithfully, submitting to Scripture, encouraging one another, and growing together toward maturity in Christ. Acts 2:42 | Ephesians 4:13-14 | Hebrews 10:24–25
8	**What does it mean to belong as a member of the Church?** To belong to the Church is to share in its common life—participating in worship, mutual care, and Christ's mission as His people and ambassadors in the world. Romans 12:5 | 2 Corinthians 5:20 | Colossians 3:16

D THE SALVATION ARMY WITHIN THE CHURCH: A PARTICULAR CALLING WITHIN THE UNIVERSAL BODY

9 **What is The Salvation Army?**
A denomination within the universal Church that proclaims salvation in Jesus Christ alone through preaching the gospel and meeting human need in His name without discrimination.
Matthew 28:19-20 | Luke 4:18 | Romans 1:16

10 **Why do Salvationists serve within this denomination?**
Because God has raised up this people called Salvationists to participate with Him in its mission through faithful witness and service—seeking His glory and the salvation of the world.
Acts 13:2 | 1 Corinthians 12:18 | 2 Corinthians 5:20

E THE CALLING OF A SOLDIER: IDENTITY AND MISSION

11 **What does it mean to be a Salvation Army soldier?**
To be a committed follower of Christ, actively engaged in membership by fulfilling one's role and responsibilities in support of the mission of The Salvation Army.
Ephesians 6:11 | Philippians 1:27 | 2 Timothy 2:3–4

12 **Why is the Christian life described as a form of spiritual warfare?**
Because believers must resist evil and stand firm in faith.
Ephesians 6:12 | 1 Timothy 6:12 | 1 Peter 5:8

F THE NATURE OF COVENANT: A SACRED COMMITMENT

13 **What is a spiritual covenant?**
A solemn commitment made before God to live according to His will.
Joshua 24:15 | Nehemiah 10:29 | Ecclesiastes 5:4–5

14 **Why is covenant language important in the Christian life?**
Because it expresses faithful, binding commitment to God.
Deuteronomy 7:9 | Psalm 25:10 | Hebrews 10:23

G ENTERING BY GRACE: DEPENDENCE ON GOD

15 **Why do we say "by God's grace I enter this covenant"?**
Because we depend entirely on God's help to live faithfully.
2 Corinthians 12:9 | Ephesians 2:8–9 | Philippians 2:13

16 **What does grace enable us to do?**
To believe, obey, and grow in holiness.
Romans 5:21 | Hebrews 4:16 | Titus 2:11–12

H COMMITMENT TO TRUTH: BELIEVING AND LIVING DOCTRINE

Why must Salvationists believe the truths of God's Word?

17 Because truth forms the foundation of faith and life.
Psalm 119:160 | John 17:17 | 2 Timothy 3:16

Why must we not only believe but live these truths?

18 Because true faith produces obedience.
Matthew 7:24 | John 14:15 | James 1:22

I THE ARTICLES OF FAITH: DOCTRINAL UNITY AND CLARITY

What are the Articles of Faith?

19 Biblical truths confessed that guide shared belief and practice in The Salvation Army.
2 Timothy 1:13 | Titus 1:9 | Jude 3

Why are these doctrines important?

20 Because they preserve truth and unity in the Church.
Ephesians 4:13–14 | Colossians 2:6–7 | 1 Timothy 4:16

How should a Salvationist relate to these doctrines?

21 With understanding, conviction, and faithful obedience.
Psalm 119:33 | Romans 12:2 | 2 Timothy 2:15

J LIFE CONSISTENCY AND WITNESS: LIVING WHAT WE CONFESS

Why must belief and life be consistent?

22 Because our lives must reflect the truth we profess.
Matthew 5:16 | Titus 2:7–8 | 1 John 2:4

What happens when belief and life are divided?

23 Our witness is weakened, and truth is undermined.
Matthew 7:21 | Romans 2:21–24 | James 2:17

K READINESS FOR COVENANT COMMITMENT: A DECISION OF LIFELONG DEVOTION

What attitude is required to enter this covenant?

24 A willing, devoted, and faith-filled commitment to follow Christ.
Luke 14:27–28 | Romans 12:1 | Hebrews 11:6

How should we respond to this call to covenant commitment?

25 By trusting God's grace and fully committing our lives to Him.
Joshua 24:15 | Hebrews 10:23 | Jude 24



The first and most important want of the babe in Christ
is unquestionably congenial alignment;
it needs to be fed with 'the sincere milk of the Word.'
Deprived of this, there is no chance of life,
to say nothing of growth.

Catherine Booth, Methodist New Connexion Magazine (1854)

Therefore, laying aside all malice, all deceit, hypocrisy, envy, and all evil speaking, as newborn babes, desire the pure milk of the word, that you may grow thereby, if indeed you have tasted that the Lord is gracious.

1 Peter 2:2 (NKJV)

WHAT WE **BELIEVE**

This is a concise confession of the truths revealed in Scripture about God, salvation, and the Christian life. It defines the foundation of our faith, ensuring that what we trust and proclaim is rooted in God's Word and aligned with the historic teaching of the Church. It is essential because true belief shapes identity, guards against error, and directs faithful living.

WE **BELIEVE**

1	We believe that the Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments were given by inspiration of God, and that they only constitute the Divine rule of Christian faith and practice.
2	We believe that there is only one God, who is infinitely perfect, the Creator, Preserver, and Governor of all things, and who is the only proper object of religious worship.
3	We believe that there are three persons in the Godhead – the Father, the Son and the Holy Ghost, undivided in essence and co-equal in power and glory.
4	We believe that in the person of Jesus Christ the Divine and human natures are united, so that He is truly and properly God and truly and properly man.
5	We believe that our first parents were created in a state of innocency, but by their disobedience they lost their purity and happiness, and that in consequence of their fall all men have become sinners, totally depraved, and as such are justly exposed to the wrath of God.
6	We believe that the Lord Jesus Christ has by His suffering and death made an atonement for the whole world so that whosoever will may be saved.
7	We believe that repentance towards God, faith in our Lord Jesus Christ, and regeneration by the Holy Spirit, are necessary to salvation.
8	We believe that we are justified by grace through faith in our Lord Jesus Christ and that he that believeth hath the witness in himself.
9	We believe that continuance in a state of salvation depends upon continued obedient faith in Christ.
10	We believe that it is the privilege of all believers to be wholly sanctified, and that their whole spirit and soul and body may be preserved blameless unto the coming of our Lord Jesus Christ.
11	We believe in the immortality of the soul; in the resurrection of the body; in the general judgment at the end of the world; in the eternal happiness of the righteous; and in the endless punishment of the wicked.

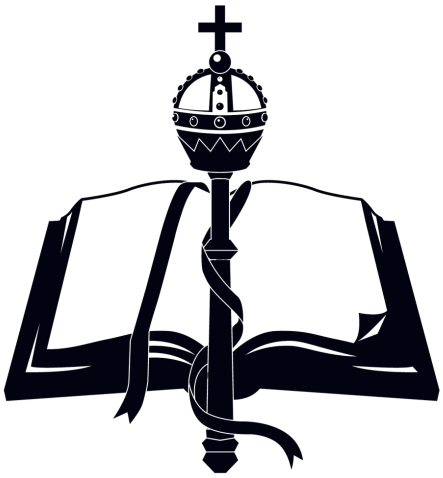
DOCTRINE
ONE

We believe that the Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments were given by inspiration of God, and that they only constitute the Divine rule of Christian faith and practice.



THE AUTHORITY OF SCRIPTURE

DIVINE RULE OF CHRISTIAN FAITH & PRACTICE



A **NATURE**
- Canon
- Revelation
- Dual Nature

B **INSPIRATION**
- God-Breathed
- Truthfulness
- Christ Focus

C **REVELATION**
- Disclosure
- Moral Law
- Authority
- Holy Love

D **AUTHORITY**
- Supremacy
- Quadrilateral
- Reason Limit

E **INTERPRETATION**
- Context
- Love Lens
- Distortion

F **CHRIST**
- Fulfillment
- Center

G **PURPOSE**
- Salvation
- Renewal
- Commission

H **PRACTICE**
- Engagement
- Neglect
- Shaping
- Sufficiency

A	**THE NATURE OF SCRIPTURE: THE IDENTITY, UNITY, AND DIVINE–HUMAN CHARACTER OF THE BIBLE AS GOD'S WRITTEN REVELATION**
1	**What are the Holy Scriptures?** The sixty-six books of the Old and New Testaments, given by God, forming a unified, authoritative witness to His saving work in Christ. Luke 24:44 | John 5:39 | Romans 15:4
2	**Why is Scripture called "The Book" or "Book of Books"?** Because it uniquely reveals God's mind and saving purpose for humanity. Psalm 19:7–11 | Psalm 119:160 | Isaiah 40:8
3	**In what sense is Scripture both human and divine?** It is written by human authors in history, yet inspired by the Spirit so that God truly speaks through it. 1 Thessalonians 2:13 | 2 Timothy 3:16 | | 2 Peter 1:21
B	**INSPIRATION AND TRUTHFULNESS: THE GOD-BREATHED NATURE OF SCRIPTURE AND ITS TRUSTWORTHY, CHRIST-CENTERED RELIABILITY**
4	**What does "inspired by God" mean?** That Scripture is "God-breathed," the Spirit superintending the authors so that what they affirm faithfully communicates God's truth. 2 Samuel 23:2 | Jeremiah 1:9 | 2 Timothy 3:16
5	**What do Wesleyans mean by the truthfulness (sometimes called 'inerrancy') of Scripture?** That Scripture is wholly trustworthy and without error in all that God intends it to teach for salvation, faith, and holy living, faithfully accomplishing God's redemptive purpose. Psalm 19:7–9 | John 17:17 | Titus 1:2
6	**Why must inerrancy be understood Christocentrically?** Because Scripture's ultimate truth is revealed in Christ, and all biblical truth is ordered toward Him and His saving work. Luke 24:27 | John 1:14 | Colossians 1:18
C	**REVELATION AND THE MORAL ORDER: GOD'S SELF-DISCLOSURE AND THE MORAL LAW AS AN EXPRESSION OF HIS HOLY CHARACTER**
7	**What is divine revelation?** God making Himself known—truth we could not discover by reason alone. Deuteronomy 29:29 | Matthew 11:27 | 1 Corinthians 2:10
8	**How does Scripture reveal God's moral law?** Scripture discloses God's moral will, which reflects His own holy character as the moral lawgiver. Deuteronomy 6:5 | Psalm 19:7 | Romans 7:12

9	**Why is the moral law authoritative?** Because it expresses the holy love of God Himself—what is right flows from who God is. Leviticus 11:44 | Psalm 119:137 | 1 Peter 1:15–16
10	**How does this relate to Wesleyan theology?** The moral law is fulfilled in holy love, which reflects and participates in God's nature through grace. Matthew 22:37–40 | Romans 13:10 | Galatians 5:14
D	**AUTHORITY AND THE WESLEYAN FRAMEWORK: SCRIPTURE AS THE SUPREME AUTHORITY, GOVERNING TRADITION, REASON, AND EXPERIENCE**
11	**What authority does Scripture have?** Scripture is the supreme and final authority for all doctrine and life, by which all other sources are tested. Isaiah 8:20 | John 10:35 | 1 Corinthians 4:6
12	**How do tradition, reason, and experience relate to Scripture?** They assist interpretation but are always governed by Scripture. Acts 17:11 | Colossians 2:8 | 2 Timothy 3:16
13	**Why must reason be subordinate to revelation?** Because reason is finite and affected by sin, while Scripture communicates divine truth perfectly. Proverbs 3:5–6 | Romans 1:21 | 1 Corinthians 1:25
E	**INTERPRETATION IN HOLY LOVE: READING SCRIPTURE RIGHTLY THROUGH CHRIST-CENTERED INTERPRETATION SHAPED BY GOD'S HOLY LOVE**
14	**How should Scripture be interpreted?** In context, with Scripture interpreting Scripture, and with Christ at the center. Nehemiah 8:8 | Luke 24:27 | 2 Timothy 2:15
15	**What is the Wesleyan hermeneutical principle?** That true interpretation accords with God's holy love and results in love of God and neighbor. Matthew 22:37–40 | John 13:35 | 1 John 4:7
16	**What is false interpretation?** Any reading that contradicts God's character or distorts His redemptive purpose. Galatians 1:8 | 1 Timothy 6:3–4 2 Peter 3:16

F REVELATION FULFILLED IN CHRIST: JESUS CHRIST AS THE LIVING WORD AND THE CENTER AND FULFILLMENT OF ALL SCRIPTURE

17 **Who is the supreme revelation of God?**
Jesus Christ, the Living Word, in whom all Scripture is fulfilled.
John 1:18 | John 5:39 | Hebrews 1:1–3

18 **Why is Christ central to Scripture?**
Because all Scripture points to Him and finds its meaning in His person and work.
John 20:31 | Luke 24:44 | Colossians 2:2

G THE PURPOSE AND POWER OF SCRIPTURE: SCRIPTURE'S ROLE IN SALVATION, TRANSFORMATION, AND MISSION

19 **What is the primary purpose of Scripture?**
To lead us to salvation and form us in holy love.
John 20:31 | Romans 15:4 | 2 Timothy 3:15

20 **How does Scripture transform believers?**
By renewing the mind, convicting of sin, and shaping Christlike character.
Psalm 119:11 | Romans 12:2 | James 1:22–25

21 **Why is Scripture essential for mission?**
Because it proclaims the gospel and equips God's people for evangelism and discipleship.
Matthew 28:19–20 | Acts 20:32 | Romans 1:16

H SCRIPTURE IN PRACTICE AND HOLY LIVING: DAILY ENGAGEMENT WITH SCRIPTURE AND ITS ROLE IN FORMING A LIFE OF HOLINESS AND LOVE

22 **How should believers engage Scripture daily?**
With prayer, study, obedience, and dependence on the Spirit.
Joshua 1:8 | Psalm 119:105 | John 16:13

23 **What happens when Scripture is neglected?**
Spiritual decline, doctrinal confusion, and loss of holiness follow.
Hosea 4:6 | Matthew 22:29 | Hebrews 5:12

24 **How does Scripture shape a life of holy love?**
By revealing God's character and guiding believers into holiness through grace.
John 17:17 | Colossians 3:16 | 1 John 4:16–17

25 **Why is Scripture sufficient and complete for the life of faith?**
Because God has given in Scripture all that is necessary for salvation, doctrine, and holy living, fully revealing His will and guiding His people in every generation.
2 Timothy 3:16–17 | 2 Peter 1:3 | Jude 3

MY
NOTES

DOCTRINE
TWO

We believe that there is only one God, who is infinitely perfect, the Creator, Preserver, and Governor of all things, and who is the only proper object of religious worship.



THE HOLY LOVE OF GOD

CREATOR, PRESERVER, & GOVERNOR



A **KNOWLEDGE**
- Belief
- Creator
- Conscience
- Scripture
- Experience

B **HOLY LOVE**
- Essence
- Centrality

C **BEING**
- Aseity
- Eternal
- Presence
- Knowledge
- Power

D **ATTRIBUTES**
- Wisdom
- Justice
- Mercy
- Faithfulness
- Moral Law

E **PROVIDENCE**
- Creation
- Goodness
- Sustaining
- Governance

F **WORSHIP**
- End
- Worship
- Consecration
- Commission

A	**KNOWING GOD – WHY WE BELIEVE:** **GOD'S REALITY REVEALED THROUGH CREATION, CONSCIENCE, SCRIPTURE, AND EXPERIENCED IN HOLY LIFE**
1	**Why do we believe that there is a God?** Because God has revealed Himself through creation, conscience, Scripture, and is known in the transforming experience of faith. Psalm 19:1 | Romans 1:19 | Hebrews 11:6
2	**What does creation reveal about God?** Creation reveals God's eternal power, wisdom, and glory, pointing beyond itself to its Creator. Genesis 1:1 | Psalm 104:24 | Romans 1:20
3	**How does conscience point to God?** Conscience reveals a moral law within us, testifying to a holy Lawgiver whose character defines right and wrong. Proverbs 20:27 | Ecclesiastes 12:13–14 | Romans 2:14–15
4	**How does Scripture reveal God?** Scripture clearly and authoritatively declares God's being, character, and saving purposes. John 17:17 | 2 Timothy 3:16 | Hebrews 1:1
5	**How is God known through experience?** God is known through transformed lives, inner witness, and the fruits of grace in believers. Psalm 34:8 | Romans 8:16 | Galatians 5:22
B	**GOD AS HOLY LOVE:** **THE UNITY OF HOLINESS AND LOVE AS THE CENTRAL REALITY OF GOD'S BEING**
6	**What does it mean that God is holy love?** God's nature is perfectly pure and self-giving, uniting holiness and love in one undivided reality. Isaiah 6:3 | 1 John 4:16 | Revelation 4:8
7	**Why is holy love central to all doctrine about God?** Because all God's attributes flow from and express His holy love. Exodus 34:6–7 | Psalm 145:8–9 | 1 John 4:8
C	**THE BEING OF GOD (NATURAL ATTRIBUTES):** **GOD AS NECESSARY BEING—SELF-EXISTENT, ETERNAL, AND THE SOURCE OF ALL REALITY**
8	**What do we mean when we say God is self-existent (aseity)?** God exists by necessity of His own being and depends on nothing outside Himself. Exodus 3:14 | John 5:26 | Acts 17:24–25
9	**What does it mean that God is eternal?** God has no beginning or end and exists beyond time while present in all time. Psalm 90:2 | Isaiah 40:28 | Revelation 1:8

What does it mean that God is omnipresent?

10 God is present everywhere, sustaining and relating to all creation.
Psalm 139:7–10 | Jeremiah 23:24 | Acts 17:27–28

What does it mean that God is omniscient?

11 God knows all things perfectly—past, present, and future.
Psalm 147:5 | Isaiah 46:9–10 | Hebrews 4:13

What does it mean that God is omnipotent?

12 God is all-powerful and accomplishes all His purposes in creation and redemption.
Jeremiah 32:17 | Luke 1:37 | Ephesians 1:19–20

D

THE MORAL ATTRIBUTES OF GOD:
GOD'S CHARACTER AS THE FOUNDATION OF MORALITY, JUSTICE, AND HOLY LOVE

What does it mean that God is wise?

13 God perfectly orders all things according to His holy purposes.
Proverbs 3:19 | Romans 11:33 | Colossians 2:3

What does it mean that God is just?

14 God always acts in righteousness, judging according to truth and holiness.
Deuteronomy 32:4 | Psalm 89:14 | Romans 2:6

What does it mean that God is merciful?

15 God shows compassion and grace, forgiving and restoring sinners.
Micah 7:18 | Psalm 145:8 | Ephesians 2:4–5

What does it mean that God is faithful and true?

16 God is unchanging and always keeps His promises.
Lamentations 3:22–23 | 2 Timothy 2:13 | Hebrews 10:23

Why is the moral law binding on all people?

17 Because it reflects God's own character as the holy Lawgiver.
Psalm 19:7 | Matthew 5:48 | Romans 7:12

E

GOD'S RELATIONSHIP TO THE WORLD:
CREATION, PROVIDENCE, AND GOVERNANCE EXERCISED IN HOLY LOVE

Why did God create the world?

18 God created freely out of holy love to reveal His glory and share life with creation.
Genesis 1:31 | Isaiah 43:7 | Revelation 4:11

Why is creation good?

19 Because it reflects God's character and purpose and was declared good by Him.
Genesis 1:31 | Psalm 104:24 | 1 Timothy 4:4

How does God preserve creation?

20 God continually sustains and upholds all things by His power.
Psalm 104:27–30 | Colossians 1:17 | Hebrews 1:3

How does God govern the world?

21 God directs history in holy love, working through and beyond human freedom.
Proverbs 19:21 | Daniel 4:35 | Ephesians 1:11



WORSHIP, PURPOSE, AND MISSION:
THE PROPER HUMAN RESPONSE TO GOD: GLORY, WORSHIP, AND GLOBAL MISSION

What is the ultimate purpose of human life?

22 To glorify God and participate in His holy love.
Isaiah 43:7 | Romans 11:36 | 1 Corinthians 10:31

Why is God the only proper object of worship?

23 Because He alone is Creator, Sustainer, and Lord of all.
Exodus 20:3 | Matthew 4:10 | Revelation 5:13

What is true worship?

24 The offering of our whole life—heart, mind, and action—to God in holy love.
John 4:23–24 | Romans 12:1 | Colossians 3:17

How does worship relate to mission?

25 Worship overflows into mission, calling us to proclaim God's holy love to the world.
Matthew 28:19–20 | Acts 1:8 | 2 Corinthians 5:20

MY
NOTES

DOCTRINE
THREE

We believe that there are three persons in the Godhead – the Father, the Son and the Holy Ghost, undivided in essence and co-equal in power and glory.



THE TRINITY

CO-EQUAL IN POWER & GLORY



A **COMMUNION**
- Oneness
- Relational
- Triunity
- Reflection

B **IDENTITY**
- Three-One
- Relations
- Equality
- Mystery

C **REVELATION**
- Scripture
- Inseparable
- Redemption

D **WORSHIP**
- Prayer
- Worship

E **HUMANITY**
- Image
- Community

F **CHURCH**
- Communion
- Diversity

G **SALVATION**
- Operation
- Fellowship
- Holiness

H **MISSION**
- Ethics
- Sending
- Proclamation
- End
- Worship

A	**THE UNITY AND RELATIONAL BEING OF GOD: THE ONE LIVING GOD WHO EXISTS ETERNALLY IN RELATIONAL COMMUNION**
1	**Why do we confess that God is One?** Because Scripture reveals one living and true God, supreme in sovereignty and unique in being, who alone is worthy of worship. Deuteronomy 6:4 | Isaiah 44:8 | 1 Timothy 2:5
2	**What does it mean that God is eternally relational?** The one God exists eternally as Father, Son, and Holy Spirit in perfect communion of holy love. John 17:5 | John 17:24 | 1 John 4:8
3	**How does God's unity relate to His triune life?** God's unity is not solitary but the perfect unity of three Persons sharing one divine essence. John 10:30 | 1 Corinthians 8:6 | Ephesians 4:4–6
4	**How does creation reflect God's relational nature?** Creation reflects God's ordered unity and relational life, pointing to His wisdom and inviting participation in His love. Genesis 1:26 | Psalm 19:1 | Colossians 1:16
B	**THE TRIUNE IDENTITY OF GOD: ONE ESSENCE, THREE PERSONS—EQUAL IN GLORY, DISTINCT IN RELATION**
5	**What do we mean by the Trinity?** The one God exists eternally as Father, Son, and Holy Spirit—three distinct Persons sharing one divine nature. Matthew 28:19 | John 1:1–2 | 2 Corinthians 13:14
6	**What distinguishes the Persons of the Trinity?** The Father begets, the Son is begotten, and the Spirit proceeds—distinct relations within one divine life. John 1:14 | John 15:26 | Hebrews 1:3
7	**Are the Persons equal in glory and power?** Yes, each Person fully possesses the one divine essence and is equal in majesty and authority. John 5:23 | Acts 5:3–4 | Hebrews 1:8
8	**Why do we say the Trinity is a mystery?** Because God's triune being surpasses full human comprehension while being truly revealed in Scripture. Deuteronomy 29:29 | Isaiah 55:8–9 | Romans 11:33

C THE TRINITY REVEALED IN SCRIPTURE: GOD'S TRIUNE LIFE PROGRESSIVELY REVEALED AND FULLY MANIFESTED IN CHRIST

9 **Where is the Trinity revealed in Scripture?**
The Trinity is foreshadowed in the Old Testament and clearly revealed in the New Testament.
Genesis 1:26 | Matthew 3:16–17 | 1 Corinthians 12:4–6

10 **How do the Persons act in divine works?**
The three Persons act inseparably in all God's works, sharing one will and one purpose.
Isaiah 48:16 | John 5:19 | John 14:10

11 **How is the Trinity revealed in redemption?**
The Father sends, the Son redeems, and the Spirit applies salvation to believers
John 3:16–17 | Galatians 4:4–6 | Titus 3:5–6

D THE TRINITY IN PRAYER AND WORSHIP: COMMUNION WITH GOD THROUGH THE SON AND IN THE SPIRIT

12 **Why do Christians pray to the Father through the Son in the Spirit?**
Because this reflects the revealed order of God's triune life and brings us into divine fellowship.
John 14:6 | Romans 8:26 | Ephesians 2:18

13 **How does the Trinity shape worship?**
Worship is directed to the Father, through the Son, and empowered by the Spirit.
John 4:23–24 | Philippians 3:3 | Revelation 5:13

E HUMANITY IN THE IMAGE OF THE TRIUNE GOD: RELATIONAL, MORAL, AND SPIRITUAL BEINGS REFLECTING GOD'S LIFE

14 **What does it mean to bear the image of the triune God?**
To reflect God's relational, moral, and spiritual nature in love and fellowship.
Genesis 1:26–27 | Ephesians 4:24 | 1 John 4:11

15 **Why is human community essential?**
Because personhood reflects God's relational being and is fulfilled in shared life.
Genesis 2:18 | Acts 2:42 | Hebrews 10:24–25

F THE TRINITY AND THE CHURCH: THE CHURCH AS A COMMUNITY SHAPED BY DIVINE COMMUNION

16 **How does the Trinity shape the Church's unity?**
The Church is one because God is one, called to reflect divine unity in diversity.
John 17:21 | 1 Corinthians 12:12 | Ephesians 4:4–6

17 **How does the Trinity shape spiritual gifts and diversity?**
Diverse gifts come from the one triune God for the common good.
Romans 12:4–5 | 1 Corinthians 12:4–6 | Ephesians 4:7

G THE TRINITY IN SALVATION AND HOLINESS: PARTICIPATING IN THE LIFE OF GOD THROUGH GRACE

How does the Trinity accomplish salvation?

18 The Father initiates, the Son accomplishes, and the Spirit applies redemption.
John 6:44 | Romans 8:11 | Ephesians 1:3–14

Why is salvation relational?

19 Because it restores us to fellowship with the triune God.
John 17:3 | Ephesians 2:13–18 | 1 John 1:3

How is holiness connected to the Trinity?

20 Holiness is participation in God's own life through the Spirit, conforming us to Christ.
John 15:4 | 2 Corinthians 3:18 | 1 Peter 1:15–16

H THE TRINITY, ETHICS, AND MISSION: HOLY LOVE EXPRESSED IN LIFE, COMMUNITY, AND GLOBAL MISSION

How does the Trinity shape Christian ethics?

21 Ethics flows from God's holy love, calling us to reflect His character in relationships.
Matthew 22:37–39 | John 13:14–15 | Ephesians 5:1–2

How does the Trinity shape mission?

22 Mission reflects God's sending nature—Father, Son, and Spirit sending the Church.
Matthew 28:19–20 | John 20:21 | Acts 1:8

What is the Church's mission in relation to the Trinity?

23 To proclaim the gospel and invite all people into the fellowship of the triune God.
Romans 10:14–15 | 2 Corinthians 5:20 | Revelation 7:9

What is the ultimate goal of salvation?

24 To share in the eternal communion of the triune God in holy love.
John 17:24 | 1 Thessalonians 4:17 | Revelation 21:3

How should we respond to the triune God?

25 With worship, obedience, love, and participation in His mission to the world.
Romans 12:1 | Colossians 3:17 | Jude 20–21

MY
NOTES

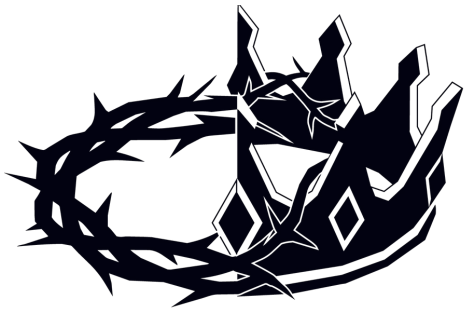
DOCTRINE
FOUR

We believe that in the person of Jesus Christ the Divine and human natures are united, so that He is truly and properly God and truly and properly man.



JESUS CHRIST

TOTALLY GOD & TOTALLY HUMAN



A **IDENTITY**
- Son
- Centrality
- Revelation

B **INCARNATION**
- God-Man
- Union
- Mediator

C **HUMANITY**
- Fullness
- Temptation
- Sinless
- Representation

D **DIVINITY**
- Deity
- Preexistence
- Power

E **OFFICES**
- Prophet
- Priest
- King

F **EXALTATION**
- Resurrection
- Ascension
- Continuing

G **LORDSHIP**
- Authority
- Freedom

H **RESPONSE**
- Love
- Faith
- Discipleship
- Mission

A THE ETERNAL SON - WHO HE IS: THE IDENTITY OF JESUS CHRIST AS THE ETERNAL SON AND FULL REVELATION OF GOD

1 **Who is Jesus Christ?**
Jesus Christ is the eternal Son of God, truly God and truly man, united in one Person.
John 17:5 | Colossians 2:9 | Hebrews 13:8

2 **Why is Jesus Christ central to Christian faith?**
Because He alone reveals God, accomplishes salvation, and defines discipleship and mission.
John 14:6 | Acts 4:12 | 1 Timothy 3:16

3 **What does Christ reveal about God?**
Christ perfectly reveals the Father's nature as holy love.
John 1:18 | John 14:9 | Hebrews 1:3

B THE INCARNATION - ONE PERSON IN TWO NATURES: THE UNION OF DIVINE AND HUMAN NATURES IN THE ONE PERSON OF CHRIST

4 **What do we mean by the Incarnation?**
The eternal Son took on human nature, becoming fully man while remaining fully God.
John 1:14 | Galatians 4:4 | Philippians 2:6–8

5 **What does it mean that Christ is "one Person in two natures"?**
His divine and human natures are united without confusion, change, division, or separation.
John 10:30 | Colossians 2:9 | Hebrews 2:14

6 **Why must Christ be both God and man?**
Only God can save, and only man can represent humanity—so Christ must be both.
John 1:1 | 1 Timothy 2:5 | Hebrews 2:17

C THE TRUE HUMANITY OF CHRIST: JESUS AS FULLY HUMAN, REPRESENTING AND RESTORING HUMANITY

7 **Was Jesus Christ truly human?**
Yes, He possessed a real body, mind, emotions, and will.
Luke 2:52 | John 4:6 | Hebrews 2:14

8 **Did Jesus experience temptation and suffering?**
Yes, He was tempted and suffered as we do, yet without sin.
Matthew 4:1-11 | Hebrews 4:15 | 1 Peter 2:21

Was Jesus without sin?

9 Yes, He was perfectly holy and the true image of humanity as God intended.
2 Corinthians 5:21 | 1 Peter 2:22 | 1 John 3:5

Why is Christ's humanity essential for salvation?

10 As man, He represents us, obeys for us, and offers Himself on our behalf.
Luke 22:42 | Romans 5:18–19 | Hebrews 4:15–16

D THE TRUE DIVINITY OF CHRIST: JESUS AS FULLY GOD, ETERNAL AND SOVEREIGN

Is Jesus Christ truly God?

11 Yes, He is fully divine, sharing the nature, glory, and authority of God.
John 1:1 | John 20:28 | Hebrews 1:8

Did Christ exist before His human birth?

12 Yes, He is the eternal Son who existed with the Father before all things.
John 8:58 | John 17:5 | Colossians 1:16

Why is Christ's divinity essential for salvation?

13 Because only God can overcome sin, death, and reconcile humanity to Himself.
Isaiah 9:6 | John 10:30 | 2 Corinthians 5:19

E THE MEDIATORIAL CHRIST: PROPHET, PRIEST, AND KING: CHRIST'S OFFICES EMERGING FROM HIS PERSON

How does Christ fulfill the prophetic office?

14 He reveals God's truth and calls humanity to holiness.
Deuteronomy 18:15 | John 12:49 | Hebrews 1:1–2

How does Christ fulfill the priestly office?

15 He offers Himself as the perfect sacrifice and intercedes for us.
Hebrews 7:25 | Hebrews 9:26 | 1 John 2:1

How does Christ fulfill the kingly office?

16 He reigns with authority, overcoming sin and restoring God's rule.
Matthew 28:18 | 1 Corinthians 15:25 | Revelation 19:16

F THE EXALTED CHRIST – RESURRECTION AND ASCENSION: CHRIST'S VICTORY, VINDICATION, AND ONGOING REIGN

Why is the resurrection essential?

17 It is God's vindication of Christ and victory over sin and death.
Acts 2:24 | Romans 1:4 | 1 Corinthians 15:20

Why is the ascension essential?

18 Christ reigns at God's right hand and continues His saving ministry.
Acts 1:9–11 | Ephesians 1:20 | Hebrews 8:1

Does Christ remain God and man forever?

19 Yes, the incarnate Son remains eternally God and man as our mediator.
Luke 24:39 | Acts 1:11 | Hebrews 7:24–25

G THE LORDSHIP OF CHRIST: CHRIST'S REIGN IN THE WORLD AND IN THE BELIEVER

What does it mean to confess "Jesus is Lord"?

20 It means acknowledging His authority and submitting every part of life to Him.
Romans 10:9 | Philippians 2:9–11 | Revelation 5:12

What freedom does Christ give believers?

21 He frees us from sin, guilt, and death, enabling holy living.
John 8:36 | Romans 8:1–2 | Hebrews 2:14

H SALVATION, DISCIPLESHIP, AND MISSION: OUR RESPONSE TO CHRIST IN HOLY LOVE AND GLOBAL WITNESS

How does Christ's work reveal holy love?

22 In His life, death, and resurrection, Christ displays God's self-giving love for sinners.
John 15:13 | Romans 5:8 | 1 John 4:9

How should we respond to Christ?

23 With repentance, faith, worship, and obedience.
Mark 1:15 | John 14:15 | Romans 12:1

What is Christian discipleship?

24 Following Christ in obedience, holiness, and participation in His mission.
Luke 9:23 | John 15:8 | Colossians 2:6

How does Christ shape our mission?

25 Christ sends His people to proclaim salvation and embody His holy love in the world.
Matthew 28:19–20 | John 20:21 | 2 Corinthians 5:20

MY
NOTES

DOCTRINE
FIVE

We believe that our first parents were created in a state of innocency, but by their disobedience they lost their purity and happiness, and that in consequence of their fall all men have become sinners, totally depraved, and as such are justly exposed to the wrath of God.



HUMANITY & SIN

JUSTLY EXPOSED TO THE WRATH OF GOD



A **CREATION**
- Design
- Image
- Expression
- Innocence
- Law

B **SIN**
- Definition
- Origin
- Root

C **FALL**
- Death
- Corruption

D **CORRUPTION**
- Original
- Universal
- Depravity
- Image Loss

E **RESPONSIBILITY**
- Accountability
- Social Sin

F **WRATH**
- Judgment

G **INABILITY**
- Powerless

H **GRACE**
- Prevenient
- Effect
- Freedom

I **HOPE**
- Necessity
- Christ
- Restoration
- End

A CREATION AND HUMANITY'S ORIGINAL STATE: GOD'S PURPOSE, HUMAN DIGNITY, AND THE MORAL ORDER GROUNDED IN HIS CHARACTER

1	**Why did God create humanity?** God created humanity freely out of holy love to know Him, reflect His character, and share in His life. Genesis 1:26–27 | Isaiah 43:7 | Revelation 4:11
2	**What does it mean to be made in the image of God?** Humans are endowed with understanding, will, and relational capacity, created for holiness and fellowship with God. Psalm 8:5-6 | Ephesians 4:24 | Colossians 3:10
3	**How is the image of God expressed?** In humanity's rational nature, moral righteousness, and stewardship over creation. Genesis 1:28 | Ecclesiastes 7:29 | Romans 2:14–15
4	**What was humanity's original condition?** Humanity was created holy, upright, and in harmony with God, self, others, and creation. Genesis 1:31 | Deuteronomy 10:12 | Psalm 104:24
5	**What is God's moral law?** The moral law is the expression of God's holy character, fulfilled in love for God and neighbor. Psalm 19:7 | Matthew 22:37–40 | Romans 7:12

B THE NATURE AND ORIGIN OF SIN: SIN AS UNBELIEF, REBELLION, AND DISTORTION OF GOD'S HOLY ORDER

6	**What is sin?** Sin is willful rebellion against God's law, rooted in unbelief and self-exaltation. Isaiah 53:6 | 1 John 3:4 | Romans 3:23
7	**How did sin enter the world?** Through unbelief and disobedience, humanity turned from God and accepted a lie. Genesis 3:1–6 | Romans 5:12 | 1 Timothy 2:14
8	**What is the root of sin?** Unbelief in God gives rise to pride, self-will, and idolatry. John 16:9 | Romans 1:21 | Jeremiah 2:13

C THE FALL AND ITS CONSEQUENCES: ALIENATION, DEATH, AND THE LOSS OF RIGHTEOUSNESS

What were the consequences of the Fall?

9 Humanity became spiritually dead, alienated from God, and subject to death.
Genesis 3:19 | Isaiah 59:2 | Ephesians 2:1

What happened to human nature after the Fall?

10 The harmony of human nature was corrupted, and all faculties were disordered by sin.
Genesis 6:5 | Jeremiah 17:9 | Romans 7:18

D ORIGINAL SIN AND HUMAN CORRUPTION: INHERITED SINFULNESS AND UNIVERSAL FALLENNESS

What is original sin?

11 Original sin is the inherited corruption of human nature, inclining all people toward evil.
Psalm 51:5 | Psalm 58:3 | Romans 5:18–19

Is sin universal?

12 Yes, all people share in sin and death through Adam.
Romans 3:23 | Romans 5:14 | 1 Corinthians 15:22

What is total depravity?

13 Sin corrupts every part of human nature, leaving us unable to return to God without grace.
Genesis 6:5 | Romans 3:10–12 | Ephesians 2:1–3

What remains of God's image after the Fall?

14 The image remains but is damaged; righteousness must be restored by grace.
Genesis 9:6 | Colossians 3:10 | James 3:9

E HUMAN RESPONSIBILITY AND SOCIAL SIN: GUILT, ACCOUNTABILITY, AND THE CORRUPTION OF SOCIETY

Are humans still responsible for sin?

15 Yes, all people are accountable to God for their choices and actions.
Ezekiel 18:20 | Romans 2:6 | 2 Corinthians 5:10

Does sin affect communities as well as individuals?

16 Yes, sin corrupts relationships, systems, and societies while preserving personal responsibility.
Isaiah 5:20 | Habakkuk 1:4 | Amos 5:12

F **DIVINE JUDGMENT AND WRATH:**
GOD'S HOLY OPPOSITION TO SIN GROUNDED IN HIS LOVE AND JUSTICE

What is God's wrath?

17 God's wrath is His holy love opposing sin, expressing His justice against evil.
Romans 1:18 | Ephesians 5:6 | Colossians 3:6

G **Human Inability and the Need for Grace:**
Human helplessness and the necessity of divine action

Can humanity save itself?

18 No, humanity is powerless to overcome sin without God's grace.
John 15:5 | Romans 8:7–8 | Jeremiah 13:23

H **PREVENIENT GRACE AND HUMAN RESPONSE:**
GOD'S INITIATING GRACE RESTORING FREEDOM AND ENABLING SALVATION

What is prevenient (awakening) grace?

19 Prevenient grace is God's prior work, enabling all people to respond to Him.
John 6:44 | Romans 2:4 Titus 2:11

What does prevenient grace accomplish?

20 It awakens conscience, restrains evil, and restores the ability to respond to God.
Genesis 6:3 | John 16:8 | Acts 17:30

Does grace override human freedom?

21 No, grace enables but does not compel; we must freely respond.
Deuteronomy 30:19 | Matthew 23:37 | Philippians 2:12–13

I **DOCTRINAL NECESSITY AND REDEMPTIVE HOPE:**
WHY SIN MATTERS AND HOW GRACE RESTORES HUMANITY IN CHRIST

Why are sin and depravity essential doctrines?

22 They show our dependence on grace and guard against self-righteousness.
Romans 11:36 | 1 Corinthians 1:29 | Ephesians 2:8–9

Where does the doctrine of sin lead us?

23 It leads us to Christ, who redeems and restores fallen humanity.
John 3:7 | Romans 5:20–21 | 2 Corinthians 5:17

What hope does God provide for fallen humanity?

24 God restores His image through Christ by new birth and sanctification.
Ephesians 4:24 | Colossians 3:10 | Titus 3:5

What is God's ultimate purpose for humanity?

25 To restore humanity into holy love and eternal fellowship with Himself.
Romans 8:29 | 1 Thessalonians 5:23 | Revelation 21:3

MY
NOTES

DOCTRINE
SIX

We believe that the Lord Jesus Christ has by His suffering and death made an atonement for the whole world so that whosoever will may be saved.



ATONEMENT

THE BLOOD SACRIFICE



A **INITIATIVE**
- Trinity

B **NECESSITY**
- Justice
- Forgiveness
- Voluntary

C **NATURE**
- Atonement
- Blood
- Substitution
- Government
- Satisfaction
- Example
- Resurrection
- Character

D **EXTENT**
- Universal
- Limitation
- Conditional
- Infants
- Unreached

E **EFFICACY**
- Patience
- Victory
- Freedom
- Spirit

F **PURPOSE**
- Harmony
- Reconciliation
- Outcome
- Response

A	**DIVINE INITIATIVE:** **THE TRIUNE SOURCE OF THE ATONEMENT**
1	**Who initiated the Atonement?** The Atonement originates in the holy love of the Triune God—the Father sending, the Son offering, and the Spirit applying salvation. John 3:16 | Hebrews 9:14 | 1 John 4:10
B	**DIVINE NECESSITY:** **THE MORAL GROUNDS OF THE ATONEMENT**
2	**Why is the Atonement necessary?** Because sin violates God's holy law and His justice requires that righteousness be upheld. Exodus 34:7 | Isaiah 59:2 | Romans 6:23
3	**Why can God not forgive without atonement?** Because God must remain just while showing mercy—His holiness requires that sin be dealt with rightly. Numbers 14:18 | Psalm 89:14 | Romans 3:25–26
4	**Did Christ offer Himself freely?** Yes, Christ willingly gave Himself in perfect obedience and love. John 10:17–18 | Ephesians 5:2 | Philippians 2:8
C	**THE NATURE AND ACCOMPLISHMENT OF THE ATONEMENT:** **WHAT CHRIST ACCOMPLISHED THROUGH HIS DEATH AND RESURRECTION**
5	**What is the Atonement?** The once-for-all work of Christ in which He bore sin, satisfied justice, and reconciled humanity to God. Isaiah 53:5 | Romans 5:8–10 | 1 Peter 2:24
6	**What does the "blood of Christ" signify?** His sacrificial death, through which sins are forgiven, and the new covenant is established. Exodus 12:13 | Matthew 26:28 | Hebrews 9:14
7	**Did Christ bear the punishment for sin?** Yes, He bore the judgment of sin on behalf of humanity, opening the way for forgiveness. Isaiah 53:4 | Galatians 3:13 | 1 Peter 2:24
8	**How does the Cross uphold God's moral government?** It demonstrates the seriousness of sin while preserving justice in the act of mercy. Deuteronomy 32:4 | Isaiah 42:21 | Romans 3:26

What is meant by "satisfaction"?

9 Christ's sacrifice fulfills the demands of God's holiness so that forgiveness is righteous.
Psalm 85:10 | Isaiah 53:11 | Romans 3:26

Is the Cross only an example of love?

10 No, it reveals love but also objectively removes guilt and reconciles humanity to God.
John 12:27 | Hebrews 9:22 | 1 John 3:16

Why is the Resurrection essential to the Atonement?

11 It vindicates Christ's work, conquers death, and secures new life for believers.
Acts 2:24 | Romans 1:4 | 1 Corinthians 15:20

Is the Atonement merely a commercial payment?

12 No, it is a moral and relational reconciliation grounded in God's holy love.
Job 33:24 | Micah 7:18 | Hebrews 10:10

D THE EXTENT OF THE ATONEMENT: FOR WHOM CHRIST DIED AND HOW BROADLY SALVATION IS OFFERED

For whom did Christ die?

13 Christ died for all people without exception, making salvation universally available.
John 3:16 | Hebrews 2:9 | 1 John 2:2

Is the Atonement limited to a select group?

14 No, Christ's work is universal in provision, though effective only through faith.
Isaiah 53:6 | John 12:32 | 2 Corinthians 5:14

Does universal atonement guarantee universal salvation?

15 No, salvation is received only by those who repent and believe.
Ezekiel 18:30 | Matthew 7:13–14 | Hebrews 2:3

What of those unable to respond (such as infants)?

16 God's grace covers them through Christ, who welcomes and receives them.
Deuteronomy 1:39 | 2 Samuel 12:23 | Matthew 19:14

What of those who have not heard the gospel?

17 God judges justly according to the light given, and Christ's atonement is sufficient for all.
1 Kings 8:39 | Acts 10:34–35 | Romans 2:14–16

E THE EFFICACY AND GIFTS OF THE ATONEMENT: WHAT THE CROSS ACCOMPLISHES IN SALVATION AND THE BELIEVER'S LIFE

How does the Atonement reveal God's patience?

18 It grounds God's mercy and delay of judgment, offering salvation to all.
Lamentations 3:22–23 | John 1:9 | 2 Peter 3:9

What victory did Christ achieve on the Cross?

19 He defeated sin, death, and the powers of evil.
Genesis 3:15 | John 12:31 | Colossians 2:14–15

What does the Atonement accomplish for believers?

20 It frees from guilt and from the power of sin.
John 8:36 | Romans 6:6–7 | Hebrews 9:14

Does the Atonement secure the Holy Spirit?

21 Yes, the Spirit applies Christ's work, cleansing and empowering believers.
Joel 2:28 | John 14:16–17 | Titus 3:5–6

F THE PURPOSE AND FINAL OUTCOME OF THE ATONEMENT: GOD'S ULTIMATE INTENTION AND THE RESTORATION OF ALL THINGS

Does the Cross divide the Trinity?

22 No, it reveals the unified action of Father, Son, and Spirit in redemption.
Isaiah 48:16 | John 17:21 | Hebrews 9:14

What is God's purpose in the Atonement?

23 To reconcile sinners, restore holiness, and bring humanity into fellowship with God.
Isaiah 49:6 | John 10:10 | 2 Corinthians 5:19

What is the ultimate outcome of the Atonement?

24 A redeemed and holy people and the renewal of creation under Christ's reign.
John 19:30 | Hebrews 10:10 | Revelation 21:1–3

How should we respond to the Atonement?

25 With repentance, faith, holy living, and participation in God's mission.
Romans 12:1 | 2 Corinthians 5:15 | 1 John 4:11

MY
NOTES

DOCTRINE
SEVEN

We believe that repentance towards God, faith in our Lord Jesus Christ, and regeneration by the Holy Spirit, are necessary to salvation.



REPENTANCE, FAITH, REGENERATION

OUR NECESSARY RESPONSE



A **SALVATION**
- End
- Beginning
- Need

B **PREVENIENT GRACE**
- Grace
- Conviction
- Freedom

C **AWAKENING**
- Awareness
- Law
- Conviction

D **REPENTANCE**
- Turning
- Necessity
- Fruit
- Grace

E **FAITH**
- Trust
- Surrender
- Illumination
- Perseverance

F **CONVERSION**
- New Birth
- Union
- Moment

G **NEW BIRTH**
- Regeneration
- Renewal
- Adoption

H **ASSURANCE**
- Witness
- Change

A THE WAY OF SALVATION: GOD'S PURPOSE TO SAVE AND RESTORE SINNERS THROUGH GRACE

Why does God offer salvation to sinners?
1 Because God is holy love, desiring to forgive, renew, and restore humanity.
Exodus 34:6–7 | Ezekiel 18:23 | 1 Timothy 2:3–4

What begins the work of salvation?
2 The Holy Spirit awakens sinners, enabling repentance, faith, and new birth.
Mark 1:15 | John 3:3 | Titus 3:5

Why do we need repentance, faith, and new birth?
3 Because all are born in sin and cannot enter God's kingdom apart from renewal.
Psalm 130:3 | John 3:5 | Romans 3:23

B GOD'S INITIATING GRACE (PREVENIENT GRACE): GRACE THAT GOES BEFORE, RESTORING FREEDOM TO RESPOND

What is prevenient grace?
4 God's prior grace that awakens, draws, and enables all to respond to Him.
John 6:44 | Romans 2:4 | Titus 2:11

What does prevenient grace accomplish?
5 It convicts of sin, softens the heart, and restores the ability to respond.
Isaiah 57:15 | John 16:8 | Acts 2:37

Does God's grace force anyone to believe?
6 No, grace enables but does not compel; each person must freely respond.
Deuteronomy 30:19 | Matthew 23:37 | 2 Corinthians 6:1

C AWAKENING AND CONVICTION: THE SINNER'S AWARENESS OF SIN AND NEED FOR SALVATION

What happens when the Spirit awakens a sinner?
7 The sinner becomes aware of sin and begins to seek God's mercy.
Psalm 38:4 | Luke 15:17–18 | Romans 7:24

How does God's law function in awakening?
8 The law reveals sin and drives us to Christ.
Matthew 5:21–22 | Romans 3:20 | Galatians 3:24

Can conviction exist without conversion?
9 Yes, conviction prepares the heart but does not itself save.
Joel 2:12 | Mark 12:34 | Acts 24:25

D REPENTANCE: TURNING FROM SIN: THE GRACE-ENABLED TURNING OF THE WHOLE PERSON TOWARD GOD

What is repentance?

10 Repentance is a Spirit-enabled turning from sin to God with sorrow and new intent.
Isaiah 55:7 | Acts 3:19 | 1 John 1:9

Why is repentance necessary?

11 Because we cannot cling to sin and receive God's saving life.
Proverbs 28:13 | Luke 13:3 | Acts 17:30

What does true repentance produce?

12 A changed heart, new conduct, and a desire to obey God.
Hosea 14:2 | Matthew 3:8 | 2 Corinthians 7:10–11

Does repentance earn salvation?

13 No, it prepares the heart to receive God's grace freely given.
Psalm 32:5 | Luke 18:13–14 | Ephesians 2:8–9

E FAITH - TRUSTING IN CHRIST: SPIRIT-ENABLED TRUST IN JESUS CHRIST ALONE

What is saving faith?

14 Saving faith is trusting in Jesus Christ alone for salvation.
Habakkuk 2:4 | John 3:16 | Romans 5:1

How does saving faith differ from mere belief?

15 It involves trust, surrender, and obedience, not mere intellectual assent.
Psalm 37:5 | Matthew 7:21 | James 2:17

How does the Spirit lead us to faith?

16 The Spirit opens our hearts and persuades us to trust in Christ.
Psalm 119:18 | John 1:12–13 | 1 Corinthians 2:12

Must saving faith continue?

17 Yes, true faith perseveres in trust and obedience.
Isaiah 26:3 | Luke 8:15 | Hebrews 10:39

F CONVERSION – ONE SAVING RESPONSE: REPENTANCE AND FAITH UNITED IN TURNING TO CHRIST

What is conversion?

18 Conversion is the decisive turning from sin to Christ through repentance and faith.
Matthew 18:3 | Acts 20:21 | Acts 26:18

How do repentance and faith relate?

19 Repentance turns us from sin, and faith turns us to Christ.
Job 42:6 | Mark 1:15 | Acts 20:21

Is conversion gradual or instantaneous?

20 Preparation may be gradual, but conversion itself is a decisive moment.
Psalm 40:2 | John 5:24 | Colossians 1:13

G REGENERATION (NEW BIRTH): THE SPIRIT'S WORK OF GIVING NEW LIFE AND RESTORING GOD'S IMAGE

What is regeneration?

21 Regeneration is the Spirit's work of giving new life and making us children of God.
John 3:5–6 | 2 Corinthians 5:17 | Titus 3:5

What happens in the new birth?

22 God forgives sin, renews the heart, and indwells the believer.
Ezekiel 36:26 | John 14:23 | Romans 8:11

What relationship begins in the new birth?

23 We are adopted as God's children and enter His family.
John 1:12 | Romans 8:15 | Galatians 4:6–7

H ASSURANCE AND HOLY LIVING: THE BEGINNING OF A LIFE OF HOLINESS AND ONGOING TRANSFORMATION

What assurance accompanies salvation?

24 The Spirit bears witness that we are God's children.
John 10:27 | Romans 8:16 | 1 John 5:13

How does new birth change our life?

25 It breaks sin's dominion and begins a life of holiness and obedience.
Romans 6:6–7 | Galatians 5:22 | 1 John 3:9

MY
NOTES

DOCTRINE
EIGHT

We believe that we are justified by grace through faith in our Lord Jesus Christ and that he that believeth hath the witness in himself.



JUSTIFICATION

GRACE THROUGH BELIEVING FAITH



A **JUSTIFICATION**
- Forgiven
- Need
- Grace
- Basis
- Faith

B **SCOPE**
- Past
- Instant
- All

C **ADOPTION**
- Family
- Blessings

D **ASSURANCE**
- Confidence
- Spirit
- Evidence
- Fruit

E **GROWTH**
- Means
- Fluctuation

F **CLARIFICATION**
- Distinction
- Timing
- Removal
- Testimony

G **HOLINESS**
- Obedience
- Service

H **LOVE**
- Revelation
- End
- Result

A THE GIFT OF JUSTIFICATION: FORGIVENESS AND ACCEPTANCE GROUNDED IN CHRIST'S SAVING WORK

What does it mean to be justified?

1 To be justified means that God forgives our sins and declares us right with Him.
Psalm 32:1–2 | Luke 7:48 | Romans 3:24

Why do we need justification?

2 Because all have sinned and cannot restore themselves to God.
Psalm 14:3 | Ecclesiastes 7:20 | Romans 3:23

What is grace?

3 Grace is God's undeserved love and favor given freely to sinners.
Hosea 11:4 | John 1:16–17 | Ephesians 2:8–9

On what basis are we justified?

4 We are justified through Christ's atoning death and resurrection.
Isaiah 53:5 | Luke 18:14 | Ephesians 1:7

How is justification received?

5 By faith—trusting in Christ alone for forgiveness and acceptance.
John 3:16 | Romans 5:1 | Galatians 2:16

B THE NATURE AND SCOPE OF JUSTIFICATION: IMMEDIATE FORGIVENESS AND FULL ACCEPTANCE BY GOD

Which sins are forgiven in justification?

6 All past sins are forgiven and removed completely.
Psalm 103:12 | Micah 7:19 | Hebrews 8:12

When does justification occur?

7 It occurs the moment a sinner truly believes in Christ.
Luke 19:9 | John 5:24 | 2 Corinthians 6:2

Who does God justify?

8 Anyone who comes to Him in genuine faith—even the worst sinners.
Isaiah 1:18 | Luke 5:32 | Romans 4:5

C ADOPTION INTO GOD'S FAMILY: JUSTIFIED BELIEVERS RECEIVED AS CHILDREN OF GOD

What is adoption?

9 Adoption is God receiving us as His children through Christ.
John 1:12 | Romans 8:15 | Galatians 4:4–7

What blessings belong to God's children?

10 We receive God's love, care, help, and the promise of eternal life.
Psalm 103:13 | Luke 15:20 | Titus 3:7

D ASSURANCE OF SALVATION: THE SPIRIT'S WITNESS AND THE BELIEVER'S CONFIDENCE

What is assurance?

11 Assurance is the inward confidence that we belong to God and are forgiven.
John 10:27–28 | 2 Corinthians 13:5 | 1 John 5:13

How does the Holy Spirit give assurance?

12 The Spirit bears witness in our hearts that we are God's children.
John 14:16–17 | Romans 8:16 | Galatians 4:6

What is the witness of our own spirit?

13 The transformed life and renewed desires that confirm God's work in us.
Psalm 119:59 | Hebrews 10:22 | 1 John 3:14

What evidence confirms salvation?

14 A changed life marked by obedience, love, and the fruit of the Spirit.
Psalm 40:2 | Matthew 7:20 | Galatians 5:22–23

E GROWING IN ASSURANCE: THE MEANS OF GRACE STRENGTHENING FAITH AND CONFIDENCE

How does assurance grow?

15 Through the means of grace—Scripture, prayer, worship, fellowship, and service.
Psalm 119:105 | Acts 2:42 | Hebrews 10:24–25

Can assurance fluctuate?

16 Yes, feelings may change, but God's love and promises remain constant.
Psalm 73:26 | Mark 14:33–34 | Hebrews 10:23

F CLARIFYING JUSTIFICATION: DISTINGUISHING JUSTIFICATION FROM REGENERATION AND RELATED DOCTRINES

How is justification different from the new birth?

17 Justification changes our standing before God; new birth changes our inner life.
John 3:6 | Romans 5:1 | Titus 3:5

When do justification and new birth occur?

18 They occur together at the moment of true faith, though they are distinct works.
Ezekiel 36:26 | John 1:12–13 | 1 Peter 1:3

What happens to our sins in justification?

19 God forgives them completely and remembers them no more.
Psalm 103:12 | Isaiah 43:25 | Hebrews 8:12

How do the Spirit's witness and our life work together?

20 The Spirit assures us inwardly, and our transformed life confirms it outwardly.
John 15:5 | Romans 8:16 | James 2:17

G JUSTIFICATION AND HOLY LIVING: THE ETHICAL FRUIT OF GRACE IN A LIFE OF LOVE AND MISSION

What life flows from justification?

21 A life of obedience, mercy, and love toward others.
Isaiah 58:6 | Luke 10:33–37 | James 1:27

Why do justified people serve others?

22 Because they are united to God's holy love and reflect His compassion.
Matthew 5:16 | Romans 5:5 | 1 John 4:11

H THE LOVE OF GOD REVEALED IN JUSTIFICATION: THE HEART OF THE GOSPEL AND ITS TRANSFORMING POWER

What does justification reveal about God?

23 It reveals God's holy love—both just and merciful in saving sinners.
Psalm 86:5 | Romans 3:26 | 1 John 4:10

What is the purpose of justification?

24 To restore us to fellowship with God and prepare us for holy living.
Romans 5:1–2 | Ephesians 2:10 | Titus 2:12

What is the ultimate result of justification?

25 A forgiven, adopted, assured people living in holy love and mission.
2 Corinthians 5:14–15 | Colossians 3:17 | 1 John 4:16

MY
NOTES

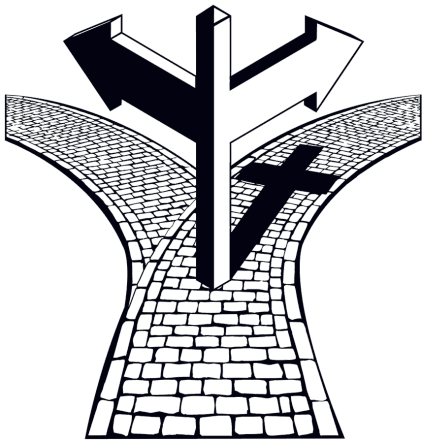
DOCTRINE
NINE

We believe that continuance in a state of salvation depends upon continued obedient faith in Christ.



COMMITMENT

CONTINUED OBEDIENT FAITH



A **RELATIONSHIP**
- Continuance
- Growth
- Abiding

B **FAITH**
- Obedience
- Expression
- Discipline

C **GRACE**
- Enablement
- Power
- Cooperation

D **TRANSFORMATION**
- Victory
- Regeneration
- Freedom

E **BACKSLIDING**
- Fall
- Drift
- Process
- Persistence

F **WARNINGS**
- Danger
- Guard

G **PRACTICE**
- Means
- Community
- Faithfulness

H **PERSERVERANCE**
- End
- Endurance

I **GOAL**
- Strength
- Maturity

A SALVATION AS A LIVING RELATIONSHIP: A DYNAMIC LIFE OF COMMUNION WITH CHRIST THAT MUST BE CONTINUALLY EMBRACED

1	**Why must salvation be continued?** Because salvation is a living relationship with Christ that must be daily embraced through faith and obedience. Deuteronomy 10:12 | John 15:4 | Colossians 2:6–7
2	**Why is salvation not a static condition?** Because God calls us into a growing life of faith, love, and transformation. Psalm 84:7 | Philippians 3:12 | 2 Peter 3:18
3	**What does it mean to abide in Christ?** To live in continual dependence, obedience, and communion with Him. Psalm 63:1 | Hebrews 3:12–14 | 1 John 2:28

B THE NATURE OF OBEDIENT FAITH: A FAITH THAT TRUSTS, FOLLOWS, AND EXPRESSES ITSELF IN LOVE

4	**What is continued obedient faith?** Trusting Christ daily in a life of loving obedience empowered by grace. Matthew 6:33 | Galatians 5:6 | 1 John 5:3
5	**Why must faith be expressed in obedience?** Because true faith produces obedience; faith without works is dead. 1 Samuel 15:22 | Matthew 7:24 | James 2:17
6	**How does obedient faith grow?** Through prayer, Scripture, surrender, and responsiveness to the Spirit. Psalm 119:105 | Matthew 4:4 | Jude 20–21

C GRACE THAT SUSTAINS CONTINUANCE: THE SPIRIT'S ONGOING WORK ENABLING PERSEVERANCE

7	**How does God's grace sustain us?** God's grace enables us to trust, resist sin, and remain faithful. John 1:9 | Titus 2:11–12 | Hebrews 12:28
8	**How does the Holy Spirit strengthen believers?** By renewing holy desires, teaching truth, and empowering obedience. Ezekiel 36:26–27 | John 14:26 | Philippians 2:13
9	**Why must we cooperate with grace?** Because God works in us, yet calls us to freely respond and obey. Matthew 16:24 | James 1:22 | Hebrews 3:15

D THE LIFE OF TRANSFORMATION: NEW BIRTH PRODUCING HOLINESS AND VICTORY OVER SIN

Why is victory over sin necessary?

10 Because salvation breaks sin's dominion and calls us to holiness.
Matthew 5:8 | Romans 6:14 | 1 John 3:6

How does regeneration empower obedience?

11 It gives new desires and the power to live according to God's will.
Ezekiel 36:25–27 | John 3:5 | 2 Corinthians 5:17

Can a believer live under the dominion of sin?

12 No, those who belong to Christ are called to walk in the Spirit, not the flesh.
Romans 6:14 | Romans 8:9 | Galatians 5:16

E THE POSSIBILITY OF BACKSLIDING: THE REAL DANGER OF DRIFTING FROM GRACE THROUGH DISOBEDIENCE

Can a believer fall from grace?

13 Yes, a believer may resist grace and turn away from Christ.
Matthew 24:12 | Galatians 5:4 | Hebrews 10:26

What is backsliding?

14 A decline in faith and obedience resulting from neglect or disobedience.
Jeremiah 2:19 | Hosea 11:7 | Hebrews 2:1

How does backsliding begin?

15 It begins inwardly through neglect, compromise, and resistance to truth.
Proverbs 14:14 | Matthew 13:21 | 2 Timothy 4:10

Does committing a single sin mean someone has fallen away?

16 No, but persistent, unrepentant sin leads to separation from God.
Psalm 51:10 | Hebrews 3:12 | 1 John 1:9

F WARNINGS AND CONSEQUENCES: SCRIPTURE'S CALL TO VIGILANCE AND ENDURANCE

What is the danger of continued disobedience?
17 It can lead to spiritual ruin and separation from Christ.
John 15:6 | Romans 11:22 | Hebrews 6:4–6

Why does Scripture warn believers?
18 To guard them from falling and call them to remain faithful.
Matthew 25:13 | Hebrews 3:12–13 | Revelation 3:5

G THE PRACTICE OF CONTINUANCE: MEANS OF GRACE THAT SUSTAIN SPIRITUAL LIFE

How do believers remain strong in faith?
19 Through Scripture, prayer, worship, fellowship, and obedience.
Psalm 119:9–11 | Acts 2:42 | Hebrews 10:25

How does Christian community help persevering faith?
20 Through encouragement, accountability, and shared life in Christ.
Psalm 133:1 | Acts 2:44–47 | Hebrews 10:24–25

How does obedience shape the Christian life?
21 It forms Christlike character and aligns us with God's will.
Psalm 1:1–3 | Matthew 16:24 | John 14:15

H PERSEVERANCE AND FINAL SALVATION: ENDURING FAITH UNTIL THE END BY THE GRACE OF GOD

Who will be saved in the end?
22 Those who continue in faith and obedience to Christ.
Matthew 10:22 | Hebrews 3:14 | Revelation 2:10

Why is perseverance necessary?
23 Because salvation must be lived out through enduring faith.
Matthew 24:13 | Romans 11:20 | Colossians 1:23

I GOD'S FAITHFUL LOVE AND FINAL GOAL: DIVINE FAITHFULNESS SUSTAINING US TOWARD HOLY LOVE AND ETERNAL LIFE

How does God help us persevere?
24 By strengthening, correcting, and sustaining us in His faithful love.
John 15:9–10 | Philippians 1:6 | Jude 24

What is God's ultimate purpose in continuance?
25 To transform us into Christ's likeness and perfect us in holy love.
Romans 8:29 | 1 Thessalonians 5:23 | 2 Peter 1:4

MY
NOTES

DOCTRINE
TEN

We believe that it is the privilege of all believers to be wholly sanctified, and that their whole spirit and soul and body may be preserved blameless unto the coming of our Lord Jesus Christ.



SANCTIFICATION

SPIRIT, SOUL, & BODY



A **NATURE**
- Participation
- Will
- Possibility

B **BEGINNING**
- New Birth
- Desire

C **NEED**
- Cleansing
- Inbred Sin
- Conviction

D **WAY**
- Renounce
- Consecrate
- Faith

E **CRISIS**
- Sanctification
- Baptism
- Instant

F **LIFE**
- Sustain
- Walk
- Progress

G **CONFLICT**
- Temptation
- Infirmity
- Loss

H **MISSION**
- Empower
- Community
- Daily Life

I **PERSERVERANCE**
- Suffering
- Perfect Love

A THE NATURE AND POSSIBILITY OF HOLINESS: GOD'S WILL TO SHARE HIS HOLY LIFE WITH BELIEVERS

1 **What is Christian holiness?**
Holiness is sharing in God's life through the Spirit—being cleansed from sin, filled with holy love, and empowered to live in Christlike obedience.
Leviticus 20:7–8 | Matthew 5:48 | 1 Peter 1:15–16

2 **Why is holiness God's will for every believer?**
Because God calls His people to reflect His holy love and restores His image through redemption.
Deuteronomy 30:6 | John 17:17 | 1 Thessalonians 4:3

3 **Is holiness possible in this life?**
Yes, God commands it and provides cleansing through Christ and power through the Spirit.
Ezekiel 36:25–27 | Romans 6:22 | 1 Thessalonians 5:23–24

B HOLINESS BEGUN - THE NEW BIRTH: THE BEGINNING OF TRANSFORMATION AND VICTORY OVER SIN

4 **How does the new birth begin holiness?**
It forgives sin, renews the heart, and breaks sin's dominion.
Ezekiel 11:19–20 | John 3:5–6 | Titus 3:5

5 **Why does the new birth create desire for holiness?**
Because the Spirit awakens hunger for purity and deeper fellowship with God.
Psalm 42:1–2 | Matthew 5:6 | Philippians 1:6

C THE NEED FOR ENTIRE SANCTIFICATION: REMAINING SIN AND THE CALL TO PERFECT LOVE

6 **Why is further cleansing needed after regeneration?**
Because inward sin remains and must be purified for perfect love.
Psalm 51:10 | Matthew 22:37 | Hebrews 12:14

7 **What is inbred sin?**
The inner corruption of self-will, pride, and unbelief remaining after conversion.
Psalm 51:5 | Jeremiah 17:9 | Romans 7:23

8 **How does the Spirit prepare believers for full holiness?**
By revealing inward sin and creating desire for cleansing.
Psalm 19:12 | Matthew 26:41 | 1 John 1:8

D THE WAY OF ENTIRE SANCTIFICATION: RENUNCIATION, CONSECRATION, AND FAITH

What must believers renounce?
9 All sin, self-will, and anything contrary to God's holy love.
Joshua 24:23 | Luke 9:23 | 2 Corinthians 7:1

What is entire consecration?
10 The full surrender of all we are and have to God's will.
Luke 14:33 | Romans 12:1 | 2 Timothy 2:21

How is entire sanctification received?
11 By faith, trusting Christ to cleanse and fill the heart now.
Mark 11:24 | Acts 15:9 | Galatians 3:2

E ENTIRE SANCTIFICATION AND THE SPIRIT'S WORK: THE CRISIS MOMENT OF CLEANSING AND PERFECT LOVE

What is entire sanctification?
12 God's work of cleansing the heart from sin and filling it with perfect love.
Deuteronomy 30:6 | Romans 6:6 | 1 John 4:18

What is the baptism of the Holy Spirit and fire?
13 The Spirit's purifying and empowering presence that cleanses sin and fills with holy love.
Isaiah 4:4 | Matthew 3:11 | Acts 15:8–9

Is entire sanctification gradual or instantaneous?
14 Preparation is gradual, but cleansing itself is a definite act received by faith.
Psalm 51:7 | John 17:19 | Hebrews 10:22

F THE LIFE OF HOLINESS: WALKING IN THE SPIRIT AND GROWING IN LOVE

How does the Spirit sustain holiness?
15 By empowering obedience and producing spiritual fruit.
Galatians 5:22–23 | 2 Corinthians 3:18 | Psalm 86:11

What does it mean to walk in the Spirit?
16 To live continually guided by and dependent on the Spirit.
Psalm 143:10 | Romans 8:14 | Galatians 5:25

How is holiness both crisis and process?
17 Cleansing is instantaneous, but growth in love continues throughout life.
Proverbs 4:18 | John 15:2 | 2 Peter 3:18

G TEMPTATION AND SPIRITUAL CONFLICT: HOLINESS LIVED IN A FALLEN WORLD

Does entire sanctification remove temptation?

18 No, but it removes the inner tendency to sin and enables victory.
Genesis 4:7 | Matthew 4:1 | Hebrews 4:15

What is the difference between sin and infirmity?

19 Sin is willful disobedience; infirmity arises from human weakness.
Leviticus 4:27 | Luke 12:48 | Romans 8:26

Can entire sanctification be lost?

20 Yes, through unbelief, neglect, or willful disobedience.
Psalm 78:10 | John 15:6 | Hebrews 10:26

H HOLINESS IN MISSION AND COMMUNITY: HOLY LOVE EXPRESSED OUTWARDLY

How does holiness empower mission?

21 Perfect love removes fear and compels sacrificial service.
Isaiah 61:1 | Matthew 9:36–38 | 2 Timothy 1:7

How does holiness shape Christian community?

22 It creates unity, humility, and mutual love among believers.
Psalm 133:1 | John 13:14–15 | Colossians 3:12–14

How does holiness shape daily life?

23 It transforms all work and relationships into acts of worship.
Psalm 1:1–3 | Romans 12:1 | Colossians 3:17

I PERSEVERANCE AND PERFECT LOVE: CONTINUING IN HOLINESS UNTIL FINAL TRANSFORMATION

How does God refine holiness through suffering?

24 Suffering deepens faith and strengthens holy love.
Psalm 66:10 | Romans 5:3–5 | 1 Peter 4:1

What is God's ultimate purpose in entire sanctification?

25 To perfect believers in holy love and conform them to Christ.
Romans 8:29 | 1 Thessalonians 5:23 | 2 Peter 1:4

MY
NOTES

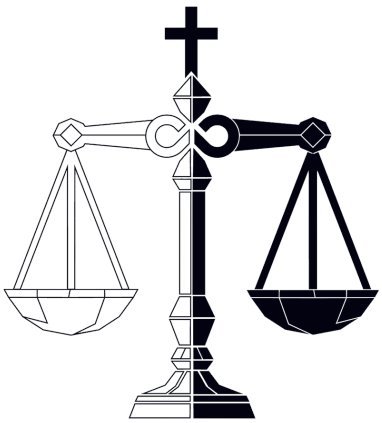
DOCTRINE
ELEVEN

We believe in the immortality of the soul; in the resurrection of the body; in the general judgment at the end of the world; in the eternal happiness of the righteous; and in the endless punishment of the wicked.



ULTIMATE ACCOUNTABILITY

RESURRECTION, JUDGMENT, & IMMORTALITY



A **IMMORTALITY**
- Soul
- Image
- Conditional

B **INTERMEDIATE**
- Glory
- State
- Temporary

C **RESURRECTION**
- Body
- Necessity
- Glorification

D **JUDGMENT**
- Account
- Judge
- Basis
- Finality

E **HEAVEN**
- Communion
- Vision
- Entry

F **HELL**
- Reality
- Justice
- Punishment
- Eternal
- Rejection

G **RETURN**
- Visible
- Public

H **CREATION**
- Renewal

I **HOPE**
- Perseverance

A	**THE IMMORTALITY OF THE SOUL: HUMAN EXISTENCE CONTINUING BEYOND PHYSICAL DEATH**
1	**What do we mean by the immortality of the soul?** Humans possess a God-given spiritual nature that survives death and continues in conscious existence before God. Ecclesiastes 12:7 | Matthew 10:28 | Luke 23:43
2	**Why does the soul continue beyond death?** Because we are made in God's image and created for eternal fellowship with Him. Genesis 1:27 | Daniel 12:2 | Matthew 22:32
3	**Does immortality guarantee salvation for all?** No. Immortality means continued existence, not redemption; salvation comes through faith in Christ in this life. John 3:36 | 2 Corinthians 5:10 | Hebrews 9:27
B	**DEATH, PROMOTION TO GLORY, AND THE INTERMEDIATE STATE: CONSCIOUS EXISTENCE AWAITING RESURRECTION**
4	**What do Salvationists mean by "Promotion to Glory"?** Believers, at death, enter Christ's presence, freed from sin and suffering, awaiting resurrection and final glorification. Psalm 116:15 | Luke 23:43 | Philippians 1:23
5	**What happens to the soul at death?** The soul enters a conscious intermediate state—joy for the righteous and separation for the wicked. Luke 16:22–23 | 2 Peter 2:9 | Revelation 6:9–11
6	**Is the intermediate state final?** No. It is temporary until the resurrection and general judgment. John 5:28–29 | Acts 24:15 | Revelation 20:13
C	**THE RESURRECTION OF THE BODY AND GLORIFICATION: THE RESTORATION OF THE WHOLE PERSON**
7	**What is the resurrection of the body?** God raises the dead, restoring body and soul in incorruptible, glorified life. Job 19:25–27 | John 5:28–29 | 1 Corinthians 15:42–44
8	**Why is bodily resurrection necessary?** Because God redeems the whole person and restores His creation. Genesis 2:7 | Romans 8:11 | Philippians 3:20–21
9	**What is glorification?** The final transformation into Christlikeness, perfected in holy love. Psalm 17:15 | Romans 8:30 | 1 John 3:2

D THE GENERAL JUDGMENT: CHRIST'S RIGHTEOUS EVALUATION OF ALL HUMANITY

10 **What is the general judgment?**
All people will stand before Christ to give account for their response to God's grace and their deeds.
Ecclesiastes 12:14 | Matthew 25:31–32 | Romans 14:10–12

11 **Who is the Judge of all?**
Jesus Christ, appointed to judge in righteousness and holy love.
John 5:22 | Acts 17:31 | 2 Timothy 4:1

12 **On what basis will people be judged?**
According to their hearts, their deeds, and their response to God's grace.
Jeremiah 17:10 | Matthew 12:36–37 | 2 Corinthians 5:10

13 **Does death end the opportunity for salvation?**
Yes. After death comes judgment; the time for repentance is now.
Proverbs 11:7 | Luke 16:26 | Hebrews 9:27

E HEAVEN AND THE BEATIFIC VISION: PERFECT COMMUNION WITH GOD

14 **What is Heaven?**
The eternal dwelling of God's people in perfect joy, holiness, and fellowship with Him.
Psalm 16:11 | John 14:2–3 | Revelation 21:3–4

15 **What is the Beatific Vision (seeing God face to face)?**
The direct and perfect knowing of God, sharing fully in His holy love.
Psalm 27:4 | Matthew 5:8 | Revelation 22:4

16 **Who will enter Heaven?**
Those born again, cleansed by Christ, and persevering in obedient faith.
Psalm 24:3–4 | Matthew 7:21 | Revelation 21:27

F HELL AND THE ENDLESS PUNISHMENT OF THE WICKED: THE FINAL CONSEQUENCE OF REJECTING GOD'S GRACE

17 **Is Hell real?**
Yes. Hell is the eternal state of separation from God for those who reject His grace.
Psalm 9:17 | Matthew 25:41 | 2 Thessalonians 1:9

18 **Why does Hell exist?**
Because God honors human freedom; persistent rejection of His holy love results in confirmed separation.
Proverbs 29:1 | John 3:19–20 | Romans 2:5

19 **What is eternal punishment?**
The unending conscious separation from God resulting from persistent refusal of His grace.
Daniel 12:2 | 2 Thessalonians 1:9 | Revelation 14:11

Is Hell eternal?

20 Yes. The same Scripture affirms eternal punishment and eternal life.
Isaiah 66:24 | Matthew 25:46 | Revelation 20:10

Why is annihilationism rejected?

21 Because Scripture teaches ongoing conscious existence rather than cessation.
Isaiah 66:24 | Mark 9:48 | Revelation 14:11

G THE RETURN OF CHRIST AND THE END OF THE AGE: THE VISIBLE AND FINAL COMING OF THE LORD

Will Christ return visibly and bodily?

22 Yes. He will return in glory to raise the dead, judge the world, and consummate His kingdom.
Zechariah 14:4 | Acts 1:11 | Revelation 1:7

Does Scripture teach a secret rapture?

23 No. Scripture teaches one public and glorious return of Christ.
1 Thessalonians 4:16–17 | 2 Thessalonians 1:7–8 | Hebrews 9:28

H THE NEW HEAVENS AND THE NEW EARTH: THE RENEWAL OF ALL THINGS IN RIGHTEOUSNESS

What is the New Creation?

24 God's renewal of heaven and earth, freed from sin and filled with righteousness.
Isaiah 65:17 | Romans 8:21 | Revelation 21:1

I ETERNAL REALITIES AND HOLY LIVING: ESCHATOLOGICAL HOPE SHAPING PRESENT FAITHFULNESS

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25 How does eternal hope shape our lives now?
It strengthens perseverance, inspires holiness, fuels mission, and anchors us in God's coming kingdom.
Isaiah 40:31 | Romans 8:23–25 | 1 Peter 1:3–5

MY
NOTES

HOW
WE WILL LIVE

This is a covenantal commitment to live in obedience to Jesus Christ in response to what we believe. It expresses how God's truth is embodied through holy love, disciplined life, and participation in His mission. It is essential because faith must be lived, and a clear pattern of life forms character, sustains community, and advances God's work in the world.

THEREFORE
I WILL

1	I will be responsive to the Holy Spirit's work and obedient to His leading in my life, growing in grace through worship, prayer, service, and the reading of the Bible.
2	I will make the values of the Kingdom of God and not the values of the world the standard for my life.
3	I will uphold Christian integrity in every area of my life, allowing nothing in thought, word, or deed that is unworthy, unclean, untrue, profane, dishonest, or immoral.
4	I will maintain Christian ideals in all my relationships with others: my family and neighbors, my colleagues and fellow salvationists, those to whom and for whom I am responsible, and the wider community.
5	I will uphold the sanctity of marriage and of family life.
6	I will be a faithful steward of my time and gifts, my money and possessions, my body, my mind, and my spirit, knowing that I am accountable to God.
7	I will abstain from alcoholic drink, tobacco, the non-medical use of addictive drugs, gambling, pornography, the occult, and all else that could enslave the body or spirit.
8	I will be faithful to the purposes for which God raised up The Salvation Army, sharing the good news of Jesus Christ, endeavoring to win others to Him, and in His name caring for the needy and the disadvantaged.
9	I will be actively involved, as I am able, in the life, work, worship, and witness of the corps, giving as large a proportion of my income as possible to support its ministries and the worldwide work of the Army.
10	I will be true to the principles and practices of The Salvation Army, loyal to its leaders, and I will show the Spirit of Salvationism, whether in times of popularity or persecution.



Watch your life and doctrine closely.
Persevere in them, because if you do,
you will save both yourself and your hearers.

1 Timothy 4:16 (NIV)

All that is necessary to be believed in order for your own salvation and the salvation of those about you with whom you have to deal, is already revealed… They are there, revealed and unalterable, for you to examine, receive, believe, and obey.

William Booth, the Seven Spirits (1907)

Developed by the Territorial Theological Council
USA Eastern Territory
Commissioners Ralph and Susan Bukiewicz