

REDEMPTION

1. Definition: Redemption means to be purchased from the slave market of sin. Redemption is an act of God by which He Himself pays, as a ransom, the price of human sin which has outraged His holiness.
 - A. Terms:
 1. LUTROO, LUTRON AND LUTROSIS mean to redeem someone or emancipate someone so there is no need to return to former slavery. John 10:28; Revelation 5:9; John 8:36; Romans 8:19-21, Galatians 4:31, 5:13. We become the willing servants of Christ, the Redeemer, 1 Corinthians 9:18-19; 2 Corinthians 5:14-15.
 2. AGORAZO and EXAGORAZO mean to buy from the market place. All of mankind is a slave to the Adamic nature, Romans 7:14f; 1 Corinthians 12:2. All men, therefore, are condemned to die so there must be a Redeemer who will die for mankind, John 3:18; Romans 3:19; Galatians, 3:10; Hebrews 9:27-28.
 3. APOLUTROSIS means full deliverance of the soul from sin, and the body from the grave. Romans 3:24; 1 Corinthians 1:30; Ephesians 1:7, 4:30; Colossians 1:14.
 - B. Redemption is the work of Christ on the cross for our sins where He was judged in our place. He was the perfect substitutionary sacrifice for the sins of mankind.
 - C. Saving work is directional:
Towards God—propitiation
Towards man—reconciliation
Towards sin—expiation.
 - D. Redemption refers to Christ in purchasing our salvation from the slave market of sin, Psalm 34:22, Galatians 3:13; 1 Peter 1:18-19; He paid our ransom.
 - E. Christ was born outside the slave market of sin for He did not have the original sin of Adam nor the Adamic nature.
2. Significance of redemption in the Old Testament.
 - A. Redemption for the human race was promised in Genesis 3:15 through the seed of the woman.
 - B. The Greater Grace believer, Job, who was a Gentile, was the first to

mention the Redeemer, Job 19:25-26.

C. God promised a Redeemer to Abraham in the Abrahamic Covenant. The SEED was a direct reference to Jesus Christ, Galatians 3:16; Genesis 12:1-3.

D. Israel is redeemed as a nation out of Egypt, Exodus 6:6; Isaiah 63:4. This was national redemption for God had chosen them to represent Him to all nations, Genesis 12:1-3; Romans 9:4-13.

E. Israel will be nationally redeemed at the second advent of Christ, Romans 11:26-27.

F. A lamb was used to redeem firstborn children and animals, Exodus 13:13. Principle of Theology: Redemption was communicated in the Old Testament by the shedding of ANIMAL blood, NOT human blood, Hebrews 9:22.

G. A lost estate could be redeemed by a kinsman, Leviticus 25:25.

H. There were four requirements for a person to be a redeemer:

- 1) Near kinsman, Christ became the God-man, Philippians 2:1-11.
- 2) Able to redeem, Acts 20:28; 1 Peter 1:18-19
- 3) Willing to redeem, Hebrews 10:4-10
- 4) He must not need the redemption himself, for he must be sinless, Luke 1:35; Hebrews 4:15.

I. There was a PROMISED REDEEMER FOR MANKIND in the Old Testament, but individuals were not redeemed until the cross actually occurred.3. Jesus Christ qualified in every way to be the Redeemer of mankind, 1 Timothy 3:16; Hebrews 1:3; Isaiah 53:9; John 8:46; 91:4; 2 Corinthians 5:21; Hebrews 4:15; 7:26-28, 1 Peter 1:18-20.

A. Virgin birth – No Adamic nature, no original sin.

B. Impeccability – No personal sins.

C. WARNING: Remember, it was Christ's substitutionary death on the cross which paid for your sins, not His perfect life or His undeserved suffering! Acts 20:28; 1 Corinthians 7:23; Matthew 20:28; Ephesians 1:7.

4. Jesus Christ was willing to redeem mankind, Luke 22:41; Philippians 2:8; Romans 5:19.

A. He brought Israel to trial as they had the choice of either accepting Him or rejecting Him. They were found GUILTY since they rejected Him.

B. Now Israel is under the 5th cycle of discipline as a nation. However, individual Jews can accept Christ as their Savior and become Church Age believers. Romans 11:5, Jews enter into the election of grace, which is the church.

5. The blood of Christ or the Word of Christ on the cross was the ransom for our redemption, Ephesians 1:7; 1 Peter 1:18-19; Colossians 2:14.

A. The work of Christ depends upon the physical and spiritual aspects of His life.

B. Physical—This includes His impeccability, undeserved suffering, obedience to the Father, humility, and the passing of all His tests. When He was tortured in the trials His blood was shed due to the whippings and beatings. This was all necessary to fulfill the Suffering Servant, Sacrificial Lamb typology of the Old Testament prophecies.

C. Spiritual—This was His soul suffering which was due to mankind's personal sins being poured out upon Him and the Father's holiness judging Him. His soul pain from bearing our sins is a fulfillment of the shed blood of animals in the Old Testament. The innocent animal bore the sins and his blood was shed to atone for the sinner. Jesus Christ bore the sins of mankind in HIS SOUL, NOT HIS BLOOD, and His soul was punished to PAY AND FORGIVE the sins of mankind. D. When we speak of the "shed blood of Christ" there must be a careful distinction made or people will fall prey to the false doctrine that the literal shed blood of Christ paid for our sins. (See Doctrine of the Blood of Christ).

6. Results of Redemption:

Deliverance from the Mosaic Law, Galatians 3:13; 4:4-6

Forgiveness of sin, Ephesians 1:17; Hebrews 9:15; Isaiah 44:22.

Justification, Romans 3:24

Sanctification, Romans 5:25-27

Eternal inheritance, Hebrews 9:15

Basis for strategic victory of the Lord Jesus Christ in angelic conflict, Hebrews 2:14-15; Colossians 2:14f.

Redemption of the body, Romans 8:23; 4:30.

REDEMPTION 2

1. The principle of redemption is found in Romans 8:31-36. It is that “you shall know the truth, and the Truth shall make you free.”
2. Jesus Christ paid the ransom for the believer on the cross, Psalm 34:22; Galatians 3:13, 1 Peter 1:18-19.
3. Redemption is a doctrine that a believer can apply in pressure, Job 19:25-26.
 - A. The believer is free to be happy now as a believer in spite of adversity.
 - B. Freedom comes from God alone.
4. Redemption results in the doctrine of adoption, Galatians 4:4-6.
 - A. The believer is inducted into the angelic conflict at the point of salvation.
5. Redemption was communicated in the Old Testament by the animal bleeding to death on the altar. Hebrews 9:22, “shedding of blood” is animal blood, not the blood of Jesus Christ.
6. Redemption provides the basis for the believer’s eternal inheritance.