**1 John: Lesson 14 Study Guide**

**Quiz**

Answer the following questions in 2-3 sentences each.

1. According to the lesson, what is the significance of confessing sin for a believer?
2. The lesson mentions that confession of sin is proof of one's salvation, but also states it's not necessary for salvation. Explain this apparent contradiction.
3. What are some of the benefits of God's forgiveness mentioned in the lesson?
4. Explain the meaning of "no condemnation" for those in Christ Jesus based on Romans 8:1.
5. What is the main point of the verses Romans 8:28-30 regarding God's plan for believers?
6. Briefly explain the meaning of the acronym TULIP in the context of the lesson.
7. According to the lesson, how does the Old Testament figure of David illustrate the importance of confessing sin?
8. What is the theological viewpoint described in the lesson that discourages believers from asking God for forgiveness of sins?
9. What are some of the dangers the speaker associates with the idea that Christians should pay no attention to their sin?
10. How does the speaker interpret Jesus' instruction to pray "forgive us our sins" in Luke 11:4, in contrast to the view that believers should never ask for forgiveness?

**Quiz Answer Key**

1. Confessing sin demonstrates a believer's ongoing awareness of their sinfulness and their reliance on God's forgiveness. It is presented as a characteristic pattern of a true Christian's life, showing a heart that is penitent and eager to repent.
2. Confession is a consistent behavior of those who are truly saved (proof), but salvation itself is a gift received by grace through faith, not earned by confessing every sin (not necessary for the initial act of salvation). The ongoing practice of confession reveals the reality of that initial salvation.
3. God's forgiveness is described as complete, removing all defilement, shame, guilt, and punishment from the believer. It replaces these with righteousness, security, and eternal reward, and is considered irrevocable.
4. Romans 8:1 states that for those who are in Christ Jesus, there is no condemnation. This means that believers will not face God's judgment for their sins because Jesus Christ has already paid the penalty for those sins.
5. Romans 8:28-30 outlines God's predetermined plan for believers, stating that those He foreknew and predestined will be conformed to the image of His Son, called, justified, and ultimately glorified. This highlights the certainty and permanence of God's saving work.
6. TULIP is an acronym representing foundational beliefs of Calvinism: Total Depravity (everyone is a sinner), Unconditional Election (God chooses individuals for salvation), Limited Atonement (Christ died for the chosen), Irresistible Grace (God's call cannot be declined), and Perseverance of the Saints (true believers will endure to the end).
7. David, despite being a believer and a man after God's own heart, experienced distress and a sense of God's heavy hand upon him when he kept silent about his sin. His confession in Psalm 32 brought forgiveness and a restoration of his sense of well-being, illustrating the negative consequences of unconfessed sin and the relief of forgiveness.
8. A modern American evangelical viewpoint suggests that since Christians are already fully forgiven through Christ's sacrifice, asking for forgiveness again demonstrates unbelief and doubts the completeness of God's forgiveness. Proponents of this view encourage believers to forget their sins and simply embrace their forgiven status.
9. The speaker believes that ignoring sin and failing to confess it can lead to God's discipline in a believer's life and hinders their relationship with God. He argues that a lack of guilt, remorse, and confession after sin indicates a dangerous disregard for God's law and displeases Him.
10. The speaker interprets Jesus' instruction to pray "forgive us our sins" as a continuing need for believers to acknowledge their ongoing sinfulness and seek God's cleansing and restoration of fellowship, even though their ultimate forgiveness is secured in Christ. He rejects the idea that this verse only applies to the Old Covenant.

**Essay Format Questions**

1. Discuss the apparent paradox presented in the lesson regarding the necessity and non-necessity of confessing sin for salvation. How does the speaker resolve this tension, and what are the implications for a believer's life?
2. Explore the significance of Romans 8:1 and 8:28-39 in the context of the lesson's discussion on the permanence of forgiveness and salvation. How do these passages support the idea that a believer's forgiveness is "irrevocable" and "inviable"?
3. Analyze the theological viewpoint that discourages Christians from praying for forgiveness. What are the arguments presented by its proponents, and what are the speaker's counterarguments and concerns regarding this perspective?
4. Examine the role of confession and repentance in the life of a believer according to the lesson. How does the example of King David in Psalm 32 illustrate these principles, and what are the practical consequences of neglecting confession?
5. Compare and contrast the concepts of initial justification and ongoing sanctification as they relate to the lesson's discussion on forgiveness and confession. How does a believer's understanding of these concepts impact their approach to sin in their daily life?

**Glossary of Key Terms**

* **Confession:** The act of acknowledging and admitting one's sins to God.
* **Salvation:** Deliverance from sin and its consequences, brought about by God's grace through faith in Jesus Christ.
* **Justification:** The act by which God declares a sinner righteous in His sight through the imputed righteousness of Christ.
* **Forgiveness:** The act of pardoning an offense and releasing the offender from penalty. In a theological context, God's gracious cancellation of sin and its guilt.
* **Redemption:** The act of buying back or ransoming. In theology, Christ's atoning death is seen as the ransom that secures the believer's freedom from sin and death.
* **Sanctification:** The ongoing process by which a believer is made holy and conformed to the image of Christ through the work of the Holy Spirit.
* **Repentance:** A turning away from sin and toward God, often involving sorrow for past wrongdoing.
* **Predestination:** The doctrine that God has eternally chosen some individuals for salvation.
* **Glorification:** The final aspect of salvation, when believers will receive resurrected and perfected bodies and live eternally in God's presence.
* **Antinomianism:** The belief that Christians are freed from the moral law by virtue of grace. The lesson presents this as a disregard for God's law.
* **Impute:** To attribute or credit something to someone. In theology, God imputes Christ's righteousness to believers.
* **Atonement:** The work of Christ in reconciling God and humanity through His sacrificial death.
* **Grace:** God's unmerited favor and love freely given to humanity.
* **Unrighteousness:** Lack of conformity to God's standards of righteousness; sin.
* **Penitent:** Feeling or expressing remorse for one's sins or misdeeds.
* **Irrevocable:** Not able to be changed, reversed, or recovered.
* **Inviable:** Not liable to be defeated, overcome, or done away with; indestructible.
* **Heresy:** A belief or opinion contrary to orthodox religious doctrine.