

# Salvation

**From Genesis to Revelation**

**Part 2**

# Salvation

- Welcome to part 2 of *Salvation – From Genesis to Revelation*.
- In this presentation, we are going to continue looking at salvation as seen in the Scriptures.

# Salvation

- In part 1, we looked at the history of salvation in the Scriptures, as well as various agents of salvation found therein.
- We saw that people were saved from their enemies and eventually from their own sin, which were leading them on a path of destruction and death.

# Salvation

- In part 2, we are going to look at how the kind of salvation Yeshua made possible in the gospels is related to salvation in the Tanakh.
- In addition, we will look at the various Greek tenses of the verb for “save” as it pertains to various verses in the Apostolic Scriptures.

# Salvation

- As we begin part 2, I'd like you to ask yourself:
  - Why would Yeshua be saving people from their sins?
  - What would that have to do with the kind of salvation we've seen in the Tanakh?

# Salvation

- In both the Tanakh and Apostolic Scriptures, there are a variety of enemies or destroyers.
- As you will see, they were not always human beings.

# Salvation

Reference	Players	Enemies/Destroyer	Agent of Salvation
<b>Genesis 3</b>	Adam & Eve	Serpent	YHVH Elohim
<b>Genesis 6-8</b>	Noah & His Family	Corrupted Earth (Man & Nephilim)	YHVH Elohim
<b>Genesis 45</b>	Israel's family	Famine/Death	Joseph
<b>Exodus</b>	Hebrews	Egyptians	YHVH & Moses
<b>Deut. 31:3-6</b>	Mixed Multitude	Those in land of Canaan	YHVH Elohim & Joshua (יְהוֹשֻׁעַ)
<b>1 Samuel 9:16</b>	Israel	Philistines	Saul
<b>2 Samuel 3:18</b>	Israel	Philistines	David

# Salvation

Reference	Players	Enemies/Destroyer	Agent of Salvation
<b>Luke 1:68-75</b>	Israel	World and those who hate us	Horn of Salvation [Yeshua (יְשׁוּעָה)]
<b>Matthew 19</b>	Rich Young Ruler	Riches of the world	Yeshua (יְשׁוּעָה)
<b>John 1:29</b>	World	Sinful influence of the world	Yeshua (יְשׁוּעָה)
<b>Acts 2:14-40</b>	Judeans & those in Jerusalem	Perverse generation	Yeshua (יְשׁוּעָה)



# Salvation

- As we have seen, YHVH Elohim always provided agents of salvation for His people that were equipped to deal with different kinds of enemies and destroyers.
- Throughout the Scriptures, the death of an animal or an enemy, as well as food, and/or Yeshua Himself allowed for the possibility of the preservation of life to take place.

# Salvation

- Today, we live in a perverse generation.
- We should separate ourselves from wicked influences and create a support system in which we can live a lifestyle of Torah obedience until:
  - Wickedness reaches its fullness;
  - Messiah returns, makes war, and destroys the Beast and the 10 kings who follow him;
  - YHVH's Torah is taught and obeyed world-wide.

# Salvation

- By living a lifestyle of faith and obedience, people are living in covenant with YHVH.

# Salvation

- Salvation (when defined as being saved from your sins and/or your enemies; or as being preserved for the kingdom of God) is a by-product or result of trusting YHVH and obeying the terms of the covenant.
- Salvation is therefore a blessing of abiding by the covenant.

# Salvation

- The blessing is found in Deuteronomy 28:7 – *The LORD will cause your enemies who rise against you to be defeated before your face; they shall come out against you one way and flee before you seven ways.*

# Salvation

- Now, let's see the relationship between the enemies in the Tanakh and the main enemy of the Apostolic Scriptures.
- *James 4:7 – Therefore submit to God. Resist the devil and he will flee from you.*
- The blessing that results from keeping the terms of the covenant is that our seen and unseen enemies will flee from us.

# Salvation

- 2 Timothy 4:18 – *And the Lord will deliver (ρύσεταιί) me from every evil work and will preserve (σώσει) me for His heavenly kingdom. To Him be glory forever and ever. Amen!*
- Not only is there a deliverance, there is a preservation.

# Salvation

- **James 1:21** – *Therefore lay aside all filthiness and overflow of wickedness, and receive with meekness the implanted word (hear, understand, and do what it says<sup>BCM</sup>), which is able to save (σῶσαι) your souls.*
- **James 5:20** – *let him know that he who turns a sinner from the error of his way will save (σώσει) a soul (keep him<sup>BCM</sup>) from death (lake of fire; 2<sup>nd</sup> death) and cover a multitude of sins.*
- Not only is there a physical deliverance, there is a spiritual one too.



# Salvation

- Salvation (the result of repentance) is not just a future thing as I have heard some people say.
  - It certainly can have long lasting results that extend into the future.

# Salvation

- Based on the tense, mood, and voice of the Greek verb that is used, we know salvation is **NOT** just a future thing as some people suggest.

# Salvation

- For our presentation on salvation, the aorist tense makes up the majority of the instances of the verb “save.”
- It is basically translated as a whole event that takes place at a single point in the past.

# Salvation

1

Greek Translations	Verses	Tense-Voice-Mood
To save	Mat 18:11; Mar 8:35 (1 <sup>st</sup> ); <b>Luke</b> 9:24, 56; 17:33; <b>19:10</b> ; 1 Tim 1:15; Jam 1:21; 2:14	Aorist, active, infinitive
Saved	Titus 3:5	Aorist, active, <b>indicative</b>
To save; Save	John 12:47; 1 Cor 9:22	Aorist, active, subjunctive
Has saved; having saved	2 Tim 1:9; Jud 1:5	Aorist, active, participle

- For the Son of Man has come to seek and to **save** that which was lost.
- **He saved us** according to His mercy not by our works of righteousness; but, through the washing of regeneration and renewing of the Holy Spirit.
- I have become all things to all men, that I might by all means save some.
- ... who **has saved** us and called us with a holy calling.

**Aorist indicative is usually translated as a simple past tense.**

# Salvation

2

Greek Translations	Verses	Tense-Voice-Mood
Be saved; To save; Might be saved; To be saved	Mat 19:25; Mar 10:26; Luke 18:26; Acts 4:12; 15:1, 11; 1 Cor 1:21; 2 Thess. 2:10; 1 Tim 2:4	Aorist, passive, infinitive
Would be saved; We were saved	Mat 24:22; Mar 13:20; Rom 8:24	Aorist, passive, indicative
Might/may be saved	Luke 8:12; John <b>3:17</b> ; 5:34; Act 16:30; 1 Cor 5:5, 10:33; 1 Thess. 2:16	Aorist, passive, subjunctive
Save yourselves; Be saved	Acts 2:40	Aorist, passive, imperative

- Who desires all men **to be saved**.
- For **we were saved** in this hope...
- That the world through him **might be saved**.
- **Be saved** from this perverse generation.

# Salvation

- As opposed to a physical salvation from one's enemies, the **aorist – passive - indicative** basically means that at a certain point/period in time, the people who were saved:
  - Had repented of their lawlessness;
  - Intended to be/Had begun being habitually lawful;
  - Had been saved/rescued/delivered from:
    - their sins;
    - the wicked influence of the world;
    - the lake of fire which is the second death-- as long as they abided by the terms of the covenant.

# Salvation

3

Greek Translations	Verses	Tense-Voice-Mood
To save	Heb 5:7; <b>7:25</b>	Present, active, infinitive
Saves	1 Pet 3:21	Present, active, indicative
Save	Jud 1:23	Present, active, imperative

- God was and still is able **to save**.
- Immersion is an antitype which **now saves us** (a pledge of a good conscience toward God).
- The sanctified are told, “**save** others with fear , pulling them out of the fire.”

**Present tense is usually a continuous kind of action.**

# Salvation

3

Greek Translations	Verses	Tense-Voice-Mood
Are saved Are/Were being saved	Luke 13:23; <b>Acts 2:47</b> ; 1 Cor 1:18; 2 Cor 2:15	Present, passive, participle
Is/Are saved	1 Cor 15:2; 1 Pet 4:18	Present, passive, indicative

- I declare to you the gospel which I preached to you, which also you received and in which you stand, by which also you **are saved**, if you hold fast that word which I preached to you-- unless you believed in vain.
- And the Lord added to the church daily those who **were being saved**.

**Present tense is usually a continuous kind of action.**



# Salvation

3

Greek Translations	Verses	Tense-Voice-Mood
Will save	Mat. 1:21; Mar 8:35 (2nd); 1 Cor 7:16 (x2); 1 Tim 4:16; 2 Tim 4:18; Jam 5:20	Future, active, indicative
Shall/Will be saved	Mat 10:22; 24:13; Mar 13:13; Mar 16:16; <b>John 10:9; Acts 2:21; 11:14; 16:31; Rom 5:9, 10; 9:27; 10:9, 13; 11:26; 1 Cor 3:15</b>	Future, passive, indicative

- **He (Yeshua) will save his people from their sins.**
- **I am the door. If anyone enters by Me, he will be saved.**
- **...whoever calls on the name of the LORD (YHVH) shall be saved.**
- **That if you confess...and believe...you will be saved.**

**Based on the writer's perspective, this action will happen at a certain point in time in the future when certain conditions are met.**

# Salvation

3

Greek Translations	Verses	Tense-Voice-Mood
Have been saved	Eph 2:5, 8	<b>Perfect</b> , passive, participle

- But God, who is rich in mercy, because of His great love with which He loved us, even when we were dead in trespasses, made us alive together with Christ (**by grace you have been saved**).
- For by grace you have been saved through faith...

**Perfect** is completed action in the past that has **on-going effect**.

# Salvation

- Based on the Greek's verbal tenses in all of these verses, you have seen that **salvation** is:
  - An event that, in the perspective of the writer of the Apostolic Scriptures, has happened in the past;
  - An event that happened in the past that still has an ongoing effect in the present;
  - An event that would/will happen in the future when the writer's conditions were/are met.

# Salvation

- Now, I want to introduce you to a concentric structure of sorts, then I will explain it.

# Salvation

- Salvation – Flood; Passover
  - Original Covenant
    - Death of Yeshua ended the time of the original covenant
    - Death of Yeshua began the time of the renewed covenant
  - New Covenant
- Salvation – Day of YHVH (Battle of Armageddon); Battle of Gog and Magog

# Salvation

- Salvation (referring to the original Passover – threshold covenant – and deliverance from Egypt) was a past event that allowed the mixed multitude to enter into the covenant at Mount Sinai; if salvation hadn't happened, they could not have entered into the Promised Land.

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- Salvation is also a future event when Yeshua will deal with His and Israel's enemies. Until that happens, we can't enter the world to come (הָעוֹלָם הַבָּא , ha-olam ha-ba).

# Salvation

- Salvation (referring to the original Passover – threshold covenant – and deliverance from Egypt) was a past event that allowed the mixed multitude to enter the covenant; if salvation hadn't happened, they could not have entered into the Promised Land.
  - With the death of Yeshua – the Passover Lamb – behind us, we must enter the covenant of Israel, focus on the One who made our salvation possible, and abide by the terms of the original covenant (work out our own salvation with fear and trembling) – the covenant which Yeshua renewed.
- Salvation is also a future event when Yeshua will deal with His and Israel's enemies. Until that happens, we can't enter the world to come ( הָעוֹלָם הַבָּא, ha-olam ha-ba).



# Salvation

- This concludes part 2 of *Salvation – From Genesis To Revelation*.
- In part 3, we will look at:
  - The pattern of Passover;
  - The relationship of salvation and covenant living;
  - The righteousness of the law and of faith in Romans 10:1-13;
  - How Rahab entered the covenant and how Jews and Gentiles can enter the covenant;
  - The chiasm of Psalm 118:14-29.

# Salvation

- REFERENCES:
- *Analytical Lexicon to the Greek New Testament*. Copyright © 1994, 2000 Timothy and Barbara Friberg. All rights reserved.
- BDB-GESENIUS *Hebrew-Aramaic and English Lexicon of the Old Testament*. Complete and unabridged. By Francis Brown, S.R. Driver, and Charles Briggs (all D.D., D.Litt.), finished in 1906 and based upon several works of Wilhelm Gesenius (and editors), dated 1833, 1854, 1858, and 1895. Electronic edition is Copyright © 2001 by BibleWorks, LLC. All rights reserved.

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### Part 2

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