How to be Saved
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I. Introduction.
   B. There is something about the word “saved” that threatens our complacency.
   C. Men are already lost.
   D. It is only God’s mercy that snatches us from a certain fate.

II. Election and responsibility.
   A. Israel is a model for salvation, and it is spurred by God’s drawing.
   B. There is also human responsibility that brings tension to God’s sovereignty.
   C. The unsaved do not submit to the righteousness of God because they are trying to establish their own.

III. Paul’s prayer.
   A. He prays for Israel. Prayer is not inconsistent with God’s elected choice—it plays a part in God’s choice.
   B. He prays because of the Jewish zealousness that blinds their eyes—they sought to establish their own righteousness not accepting the gift.
   C. Christ is the end of law so that there would be righteousness for everyone who believes—Jesus brings to end the purpose of the law.
      1. The law is a schoolmaster that brings us to Christ.
      2. We need the law; otherwise, we would never know our need for salvation.
      3. Once it has brought us to Christ however, its job is finished.
      4. Moses taught salvation by grace through faith.—no man can fulfill the law, but God has found a way through the redemption provided by His Son.

IV. To appropriate personally the benefit of salvation there must be a confession and belief in Jesus as Lord.
   A. This is the simplest explanation for how to become a Christian.
   B. Jesus is in charge—He is running the universe and has all power. Only from Him does life come.
C. If you believe in Jesus Christ, it proves that you are elect.

D. The time to act is now.

E. You must deal with the question: Is Jesus Christ Lord in your life?

Application questions:


2. What was the role of the law, and how does it function for the believer?

3. How does one receive eternal life? Are you ready to do so if you have not? Spend some time in prayer reflecting upon your salvation received or asking God to come into your life.