



Joyfully Justified

A study guide in the doctrine of justification by faith

by
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...and indeed our fellowship is with the Father and with his Son Jesus Christ. And we are writing these things so that our joy may be complete. 1John 1:3-4

WESTMINSTER SHORTER CATECHISM, Question 1: What is the chief purpose for which man is made? Answer: The chief purpose for which man is made is to glorify God, and to enjoy him forever.¹

Purpose

To show how to have a more profound fellowship with God the Father and to increase the joy of our salvation.

All Christians understand the importance of glorifying God. Yet many fail to enjoy fellowship with God the Father. They perceive him more as an entity to serve than a personality to enjoy. They have put a barrier between themselves and the Father. This study will help identify what is that barrier and how to remove it.

Effects of fellowship with God the Father

- A new security of salvation.
- Freedom from a guilty conscience.
- Avoiding legalism.
- Better understanding of how to grow in grace.
- Greater confidence in evangelism.

The essentials

Definition

Does justification mean, “*made* righteous”? Or does it mean, “*declared* righteous”? Luke 7:29; 16:15; 1Tim.3:16

1. Justification means _____.
2. Justification does not mean _____.

Justification: The legal declaration that a person is righteous relative to God’s moral law. The basis is the perfect righteousness of Christ, attributed to the believer by faith alone in Christ alone.

- It is a _____ declaration from God.
- It is relative to the moral law, which is still in force.
- Its basis is _____.
- Righteousness is _____ to the believer.
- The means is _____.

The importance of justification – Galatians 1:6-9

3. What is the consequence of following another gospel?

4. How many correct perspectives are there of the gospel? _____
5. When Paul uses the word *justification*, he means _____.

The background of justification

The problem



6. What happens to those whose righteousness does not exceed that of the scribes and Pharisees? Matthew 5:20 _____

7. How does Genesis 1:27 define a human being?

8. What is the primary character attribute of God? Isaiah 6:3

9. What does God require of us as his image? 1Peter 1:16

10. How much obedience is required? Matthew 5:48

The fall of Adam

11. What was the consequence of the fall of Adam? Genesis 2:17

12. What are two other consequences of the fall of Adam?
Romans 5:12-19 _____, _____

The first hint of God's solution to the problem of man's ungodliness

What was counted to Abraham for believing God? Genesis 15:6

13. What did God establish with Abraham to make a relationship with him possible? Genesis 17:1 _____

Genesis 17:1,7

- What is the condition? V.1 _____
- What is the benefit? V.7 _____
- Who are the participants? V.7 _____
- How long does it last? V.7 _____

Galatians Chapter 3

- According to verse 7, who are the participants? _____
- What does Paul call the covenant with Abraham in verse 8?

- What is the condition in verse 9? _____
- What is the benefit according to verse 14? _____
- What are we redeemed from according to verse 13? _____
- How long does the covenant lasts according to verse 15? _____

14. From Genesis 17 and Galatians 3, can we conclude that the covenant with Abraham is the Christian covenant today? Yes or no?

What defines perfection?

- 15. What did God promise as the reward for perfect obedience to the law and how many commandments must be obeyed? Luke 10:28

The purpose of the law

- 16. What is the purpose of the law? Romans 3:20; 7:7

- 17. Does God still require the righteousness of the Law to be fulfilled in Christians? Yes or no? Romans 8:3-4 _____

- 18. Is the moral law still in force? 1John 3:4

- 19. What reaction does breaking the law provoke in God and why? Romans 4:15 _____

- 20. From what does the gospel save us? Romans 5:9

Partial Obedience

- 21. Does partial obedience count? James 2:11 _____

- 22. What reward does our obedience deserve? Luke 17:10

God's solution

Christ our substitute under the law

- 23. What was the effect of the sacrifice of Christ on our relationship to the law? Colossians 2:13-14 _____

Group Exercise

Romans 3:24-25

- 24. What makes the grace of justification possible?



25. What is the price Jesus paid for our justification? _____
26. What does propitiation mean? _____
27. How do we appropriate this redemption? _____
28. In what consists our righteousness? 1Corinthians 1:30

29. What is our relationship to law as a means for obtaining righteousness? Romans 10:4 _____
30. Why was it necessary for Christ to be born under the law? Galatians 4:4-5 _____
31. Is Christ an addition or supplement to our own righteousness? Yes or no? _____
32. Is faith itself our righteousness? Yes or no? Romans 3:22

33. What do we have as a result of justification? Romans 5:1

34. From what are we free? Luke 1:74 _____
35. How can we now approach God for mercy, yet do so with an attitude of confidence? Hebrews 4:16 _____
36. Why do we have eternal life? Is it based on being born again? Or based on justification? Titus 3:4-8 _____

Freedom of conscience



Discuss what these verses teach about the sense of sin-consciousness in the believer.

37. How is the sacrifice of Christ supposed to affect our conscience? Hebrews 9:13-14

38. What is the difference between sin-consciousness under the law, versus under grace because of the sacrifice of Christ? Hebrews 10:1-4

39. With what attitude do we draw near to God, relative to our conscience? Hebrews 10:22

Group Exercise

New security: Romans 8:30-34 (See the text in your Bible.)



40. Does God accept accusations against his elect? If not, why not?

41. Who has the right to declare them righteous?

42. What relationship is there between the elect and justification?

43. What does the continuing intercession of Christ have to do with the security of our salvation? _____

Our astounding freedom

If sin does not condemn us, what is to prevent us from sinning all we please? The following exercise will help answer.

Group Exercise

Based on the Romans 6:15-18, answer the following questions:

44. Does being free from the condemnation of the law give us freedom to sin? Why or why not? _____

45. Are sinners capable of not sinning? _____

46. What do Christians naturally pursue? _____

47. How do justified and non-condemned people behave and why? Romans 8:1-2 _____

1John

48. What is the natural motivation of those who are saved? 1John 3:3

49. Who or what is the cause of our obedience? Philippians 2:13

50. Those who are born of God are incapable of what? Why? 1John 3:9

51. Who or what keeps the Christian from living a life of sin? Is it his own obedience to laws and rules, or something else? 1John 5:18

12. Galatians

52. From what is Paul exhorting Christians to be free? What is the *yoke of slavery*? Galatians 5:1 _____
53. Paul says we have been called to freedom. What freedom is he talking about and what is the warning he gives? Galatians 5:13

The point



I promised to identify the barrier that keeps us from enjoying God the Father fully.

It seems we put rules between God and ourselves as conditions for him to accept us more than he already has. This is a performance-based rather than cross-based righteousness. There is nothing between God and us the Father but the cross. That is not a barrier. It is an invitation.

God is no longer our judge. He is our Father. His wrath has been satisfied and He will never be angry with us again. We are no longer criminals before a bar of judgment. We are children, with wounds.

Our new identity

Group Exercise

Ephesians Chapters 1-3

How many of the epistles were written to “sinners” versus how many written to “saints?” Should we view ourselves primarily as sinners with grace or saints with remnants of corruption? Write a list of all the good things Christians are in Christ and have, found in the first three chapters of Ephesians.



From this study we learned...

- Justification by faith alone in Christ alone is the gospel.
- God requires absolute holiness and perfection from people as his image.
- God’s moral law is in force forever and defines perfection.
- The gospel saves us from the wrath of God for breaking his moral law.
- Partial obedience is disobedience.
- Christ’s death on the cross, freed believers from the condemnation of the law.
- God attributes perfect righteousness to those who trust in Christ.
- The gift of eternal life is based on justification.
- If we lack fellowship with God, we may have put rules on ourselves that God did not place there.
- Christians have a new identity as saints and are no longer considered sinners by God.

This corresponds to the material in the book Joyfully Justified available free of charge at

<http://www.smallings.com/english/books/JustEngBk.pdf>

¹ Westminster Shorter Catechism, Modern Translation, Question one.
<http://matt2819.com/wsc/>