

The Bible, especially in the New Testament teaches that Jesus gives us salvation and he paid a ransom for all our sins. As the literal meaning of the word salvation is preservation or deliverance from harm, ruin, or loss. Anything salvaged from a fire or theft literally means that they are in no more harm from fire or theft. If Jesus has paid for all our sins, and whoever believes in Jesus attains salvation as free gift, then can at least one Christian in the entire Christendom claim to be sinless? Salvation means saving from danger, so the Christian is no longer in danger?

God saves men from hell and damnation (Mt 23:33).

Jesus' justification is a free gift (Ro 6:23); so, no one should add to his finished work on the cross (Ac 15:1–29; Ga 2:16).

After justification one is not sinless—he sins less. He will struggle because he is in the flesh until the day he dies (Ga 5:17).

The believer is being transformed into Christlikeness daily (2 Co 3:18, 1 Jn 3:2).

One is: justified, sanctified and one day he will be glorified.

After justification the Christian is no longer in danger. (1 Jn 3:14).

J. Vernon McGee wrote, “Eternal salvation”—the only kind of salvation He offers is eternal. If you can lose it tomorrow, then, my friend, it is not eternal. It is some other kind of salvation. But He offers only eternal salvation.¹

Plans and programs do not save (Ga 1:6-8). Jesus saves (Isa 63:9; Eph 5:23).

The Christ-follower is secure (Jn 10:14). Jesus said, “...I give unto them eternal life; and they shall never perish, neither shall any man pluck them out of my hand (v. 28).”

A changed (Ro 6:4–11), holy (1 Jn 3:9) and righteous (1 Jn 2:29) life is the result of regeneration.

A Christian is able to love others (1 Jn 3:10) and overcome the world (1 Jn 5:4) because of God's power (2 Co 4:7).

The believer has a new found righteousness (Phil 3:9–12). He strives to: obtain a crown (1 Co 9:24-27), run the race (vv. 24–25) and fight to win (v. 26).

¹ McGee, J. V. (1991). Thru the Bible commentary: The Epistles (Hebrews 1-7) (electronic ed., Vol. 51, p. 98). Thomas Nelson.