

PROPITIATION
Lesson 02
February 09, 2020

Preliminaries:

1. Difficult to study in church setting
2. Difficult for listener and speaker
3. Some avoid doctrinal studies because of this
4. But studying Bible doctrines is necessary and valuable.
5. Make tables available; outlines; review sheets; Sean and Eric are recording, and Samantha is posting online
6. Absorb what you can. I will be as concise as possible.
7. Please pray for our church body and services

Questions encountered after the SS class last week.

Thank you for the feedback over the last few weeks. Everyone had great insights and interesting thoughts and questions. Our hearts and minds need to be stimulated by the truth.

**1. The relation of Greg's summarization of "a go between."
Propitiation has 3 different aspects of definition:**

- a. The act (or process) of propitiating (satisfaction, declaration)
- b. The result (accomplishment or end produced) of propitiating
- c. Something (the thing) that propitiates

Propitiate –

: to gain or regain the favor or goodwill of : appease
: (OED) to make well-disposed or favorably inclined; to win or regain the favor of; to appease, conciliate.

2. Gary Miller raised the question of the condition of believers or worshippers in the OT.

- a. Hebrews 9:15 – OT sins redeemed by Christ's death. NOW, they're clear.
- b. Ephesians 4:8,9; Matthew 27:52 – Christ took someone up with Him when He arose.
- c. Galatians 4:24,25 -OT Saints under the law look like they're still down. Acts 2:29-34

3. Last week I said something like "the way that we understand doctrines can differ" and that doesn't mean that someone is right, and someone is wrong."

- a. This could be misunderstood as relativism.
- b. What I meant is, there are legitimate expressions of the same truth in different words.
- c. There are legitimately various and differing ways to express the same thing
- d. And there are different aspects of the same truth that are legitimate and harmonious. Propitiation can be a reference to the blood, the Lord Himself, the process or the accomplishment of propitiating.
- e. There are legitimately different aspects of the same truth.

4. **The final topic I want to review with you is sources.**

- a. Studying Bible can be complicated and befuddled by varying sources
- b. Hebrew, Greek, Latin, English sources come at subjects differently and contain different teaching.
- c. We live in 2020 and our language is English.
- d. We consult documents that are 3,000 years old, but we consult them in English.
- e. My teaching comes from the English Bible of the Reformation text, an English dictionary, and an English concordance.
- f. So, my approach will sound different than what you've heard before.
- g. You may choose how you're going to study and learn.
- h. This is the way I am learning and teaching.
- i. The word usage and meaning of 2 and 3K year old languages contained the truth for those people. But we don't use the languages and the key to truth is not in these languages.

Review and conclusion:

Biblical atonement for sin is a blood sacrifice offered according to the law in reparation for sin. (**Leviticus 17:11**)

Based on OT blood atonements sins were temporarily and partially forgiven but they were not taken away or cleared (**Leviticus 4,5,6, 16; Hebrews 10:1-4**).

The NT Atonement was the Sacrifice of Jesus Christ's Blood in reparation for all sin and it made **PROPITIATION** for all of man's sins (I John 2:2). Christ's Atonement also paid in full all sins that were under the first covenant (**Hebrews 9:15**).

Propitiation is the complete satisfaction of God's holiness, justice, and righteousness. And it only took place at the Sacrifice of Jesus Christ. (**Hebrews 10:10-12**)