

## TRUE GRACE: THE RELATIONSHIP OF GOD'S HOLINESS & LOVE

1. The holiness of God and the love of God are perfectly \_\_\_\_\_ with one another and with God's grace. (1 Peter 5:10, 12)

- Grace (1 Peter 1:10, 13) & holiness (1 Peter 1:14-16)
- Grace (1 Peter 2:3) & holiness (1 Peter 2:4-5, 9)
- Grace (1 Peter 3:7) & holiness (1 Peter 3:5)
- Love (1 Peter 4:8) & grace (1 Peter 4:10)
- Holiness (2 Peter 3:11, 14) & grace (2 Peter 3:18)

Unbiblical Imbalance	Biblical Balance	Unbiblical Imbalance
License (Jude 3-4)	True Grace (1 Peter 5:12)	Legalism (Gal. 2:21-3:5)
"Hyper/Radical-Grace"	"Free Grace"	"Lordship Salvation"

2. The legalism of Lordship Salvation and works-salvation distorts the relationship of God's holiness and love:

- (a) by requiring \_\_\_\_\_ holiness in believers' lives, plus Christ's death for sin, in order to reach heaven, which actually diminishes Christ's \_\_\_\_\_ work and the standard of God's \_\_\_\_\_ holiness.
- (b) by making God's love for believers \_\_\_\_\_ when it is unconditional.

3. The license of Hyper Grace distorts the relationship of God's holiness and love:

- (a) by downplaying God's holiness in order to make love His \_\_\_\_\_ attribute.
- (b) by changing the meaning of \_\_\_\_\_ from propitiation to expiation and by changing the \_\_\_\_\_ of unbelievers from hell to heaven.

4. The Holiness of God

(a) In the Bible, the word *holy* in the Hebrew OT (*qodesh*) and Greek NT (*hagios*) means to be \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_ (2 Tim. 3:15-16) in contrast to what is \_\_\_\_\_ (Ezek. 22:26).

- *What are some biblical examples of holy things?*

(b) The word *holy* is used to describe God's \_\_\_\_\_ holiness in the sense that He is uniquely set apart in His unparalleled greatness and there is none like Him. (Exod. 15:11; 1 Sam. 2:2; Isa. 40:25; Rev. 15:4)

(c) The word *holy* is also used to describe God's \_\_\_\_\_ holiness in the sense that He is perfectly pure and set apart from all sin and evil. (Isa. 6:1-7; Heb. 7:26-27)

(d) Holiness is God's primary, foundational attribute because:

(1) No other attribute is used to describe God with a 3-fold repetition like "holy" (Isa. 6:3; Rev. 4:8).

(2) God is known uniquely as the "Holy One" of Israel/Jacob (40x) in the OT, as is Jesus Christ in the NT (Mark 1:24; Luke 1:35; 4:34; John 6:69; Acts 2:27; 3:14; 13:35), with all three members of the Trinity given the title "Holy" (John 17:11).

(3) God's other attributes contribute to His holiness to make Him unique and set apart, such as His love (1 Kings 8:23), righteousness (Isa. 5:16), faithfulness (Isa. 49:7; Hos. 11:12), power and might (Ps. 89:6-10; Isa. 40:25-26), sovereignty and wisdom (Jer. 10:6-13).

(4) The word *holy* and its related terms are used in the Bible (1052x) more often than words for His other attributes, such as *love* (754x).

- *How does this relate to you as a believer in Jesus Christ? (1 Cor. 1:2; 6:19-20; 1 Pt. 1:15-16)*

- *How else does God see you as a believer in Christ? (Col. 3:12)*

## 5. The Love of God

(a) The greatest demonstration of God's holiness and love for us was at the \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_ . (John 3:16; 15:13; Rom. 5:8; Gal. 2:20; 1 John 4:8-10)

(b) God's love for you as a believer is infinite, eternal, and \_\_\_\_\_. (Ps. 103:11, 17; 136:1-26; Jer. 31:3; Rom. 8:35-39)

(c) God wants you as a believer to know \_\_\_\_\_. He loves you as one who is in perfect union with Jesus Christ (John 17:23; Eph. 1:3, 6; 2:6; 3:17-19; 5:30-32; 1 John 4:16) so that the love of Christ would \_\_\_\_\_ you in your Christian life (2 Cor. 5:14).

(d) As believers, we can enjoy the unconditional love and fellowship of the Holy One as we \_\_\_\_\_ in Him. (John 15:4-5, 9; Gal. 5:22; 1 John 1:1-7; Jude 21)

- *How should this affect the way we relate to God and one another?*