

The Gospel of Grace

Eternal salvation through Jesus Christ

*A biblical doctrinal and teaching
study*



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Reina Valera 1960 Bible and Francisco
Lacueva New Testament Greek Spanish
Interlinear

Purpose and central conclusion

This study explains who saves, why humanity needs salvation, what Jesus Christ accomplished, how God's gift is received, and why eternal life rests on Christ's sufficiency. It uses the Reina Valera 1960 as its principal biblical text and consults Francisco Lacueva's Greek Spanish interlinear New Testament to clarify significant terms.

The central conclusion is direct. God saves by grace the person who repents and places faith in Jesus Christ. Merit, conduct, ceremony, and institutional membership are not the basis. The basis is Christ's substitutionary death and resurrection. Good works follow salvation as the fruit of new life, but they never pay its price.

Biblical quotations are brief. Each doctrinal claim includes references so that readers can examine the argument directly in Scripture.

Central summary

The Gospel announces that Christ died for our sins, was buried, and rose again. God offers forgiveness, justification, reconciliation, and eternal life as a gift received by faith. The Holy Spirit regenerates, indwells, and seals the believer. Salvation produces obedience and growth, yet remains founded on the finished work of Jesus Christ.

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1 The meaning of the Gospel of grace

Gospel translates the Greek euangelion, meaning good news. In the New Testament it is not chiefly a program of self-improvement. It announces what God has already done in history through Jesus Christ. Paul called it the gospel of the grace of God in Acts 20:24.

Grace translates charis, God's free favor toward those who cannot claim it as wages. Ephesians 2:8-9 says salvation is by grace through faith and does not come from human works. Faith does not complete the cross; it receives what Christ finished.

Grace does not make sin unimportant. It declares that God Himself provided a just and sufficient remedy. The Gospel turns us from self-reliance to the person and work of the Savior.

Texts for study Acts 20:24 · Romans 3:24 · Ephesians 2:8-10

2 Why we need salvation

Scripture presents sin as guilt before God, spiritual separation, moral slavery, and the way of death. Romans 3:23 includes all humanity: all have sinned and fall short of God's glory. Comparison with other people does not change that verdict.

The law identifies sin and reveals the righteousness God requires, but it cannot declare the guilty innocent. Morality, religion, education, and generosity may produce social good; none can erase guilt or impart eternal life.

Humanity does not need partial help to complete its own saving work. We need God to justify the ungodly, give life to the spiritually dead, and reconcile to Himself those who were far away.

Texts for study Romans 3:9-23 · Romans 6:23 · Ephesians 2:1-5

3 The character of God

God is holy and has no fellowship with evil. He is just and judges rightly. He is also love and took the initiative by sending His Son. Grace freely grants the believer what Christ purchased through His blood.

At the cross, love did not cancel justice. God truly dealt with sin in Christ's sacrifice. He can therefore be just and justify the one who has faith in Jesus. Forgiveness does not deny the debt; it rests on the satisfaction God provided.

Texts for study Isaiah 6:1-5 · John 3:16 · Romans 3:21-26 · Romans 5:8

4 The person of Jesus Christ

Salvation depends on who Jesus is. The New Testament presents Him as the eternal Son of God who became truly human. He lived without sin, died voluntarily, rose bodily, and reigns as Lord.

As true man He can represent us; as the sinless One He can offer Himself for others; as the divine Son He has authority to give eternal life. Scripture presents no other mediator and no other name by which we must be saved.

Texts for study John 1:1-14 · John 14:6 · Acts 4:12 · Hebrews 4:15

5 The historical content of the Gospel

First Corinthians 15:1-4 summarizes the apostolic message: Christ died for our sins according to the Scriptures, was buried, and rose on the third day. These are historical events with redemptive meaning.

The words for our sins interpret Jesus' death as sacrifice and substitution. His burial confirms the reality of His death. His bodily resurrection proclaims His victory, vindicates His person, and guarantees the hope of those united to Him.

Texts for study Isaiah 53:4-6 · 1 Corinthians 15:1-8 · 1 Peter 2:24

6 The finished work of the cross

Christ, the righteous One, died for the unrighteous to bring us to God. His work includes substitution, propitiation, redemption,

forgiveness, justification, and reconciliation. These terms view the same saving act from different angles.

Substitution means He took the sinner's place. Propitiation means His sacrifice dealt justly with guilt. Redemption is release through a price. Justification is God's verdict declaring the believer righteous. Reconciliation restores the broken relationship.

Hebrews insists that Jesus Christ offered one sacrifice for sins. The cross is not a down payment the believer must complete. The Son declared His work finished and remains the sufficient intercessor.

Texts for study John 19:30 · Romans 3:24-26 · 2 Corinthians 5:18-21 · Hebrews 10:10-14

7 The resurrection and our hope

Without the resurrection Christian preaching would be empty. God raised Jesus bodily. The resurrection confirms His identity, relates to our justification, and announces that death will not have the last word.

Christ is the firstfruits of those who have died. His victory guarantees the believer's future resurrection, the redemption of the body, and eternal fellowship with Him. Christian hope is life in the presence of the risen Lord.

Texts for study Romans 4:25 · 1 Corinthians 15:14-23 · 1 Peter 1:3-5

8 Repentance and faith

Jesus called people to repent and believe the Gospel. Acts 20:21 joins repentance toward God with faith in our Lord Jesus Christ. They are not two payments or merits. They describe the response of a person who abandons self-reliance and trusts Christ.

Metanoeo describes a change of mind and direction before God. Pisteuo means to believe or trust. Saving faith knows the message, accepts its truth, and personally rests in Jesus Christ. Its value lies not in emotional intensity but in the Savior's sufficiency.

Texts for study Mark 1:15 · Acts 16:30-31 · Acts 20:21 · Romans 10:9-13

9 Salvation by grace and not by works

Ephesians 2:8-10 establishes the order: God saves by grace through faith, not by works; afterward He creates the believer in Christ for good works. Works matter, but they are the result and purpose of salvation, not its cause or price.

Romans 4 distinguishes wages from a gift. If justification were earned, it would be a debt. God justifies the one who believes. Christ's perfect work must not be mixed with human merit, rites, or promises of future conduct as conditions for completing redemption.

Texts for study Romans 4:4-5 · Romans 11:6 · Galatians 2:16 · Ephesians 2:8-10

10 What God gives the believer

When a person believes, God grants forgiveness and a verdict of justification; that person has peace with God and is reconciled. The Spirit produces the new birth. God adopts the believer, unites the believer with Christ, and grants a new identity.

Eternal life is a present possession and a future hope. It includes knowing the Father and the Son and will culminate in resurrection and conformity to Christ. God begins, sustains, and will complete this comprehensive salvation.

Texts for study John 5:24 · Romans 5:1-11 · 2 Corinthians 5:17 · Titus 3:4-7

11 The seal of the Holy Spirit

Ephesians 1:13-14 teaches that the person who hears the Gospel and believes is sealed with the promised Holy Spirit. Sphragizo conveys ownership, authenticity, and security. The Spirit is also the down payment guaranteeing the inheritance until final redemption.

This seal must not be confused with water baptism. Water baptism is a public ordinance of identification and obedience; sealing is God's action connected with faith. Believers do not preserve salvation by their own strength. God marks them as His and guarantees the work He began.

Texts for study 2 Corinthians 1:21-22 · Ephesians 1:13-14 · Ephesians 4:30

12 The security of eternal salvation

Assurance rests on God's promise and power. Jesus says that whoever hears and believes has eternal life and has passed from death to life. He also promises never to cast out the one who comes and to raise that person on the last day.

Christ's sheep are in His hand and the Father's hand. The Son intercedes and saves completely. The Spirit seals until the day of redemption. Nothing created can separate the believer from God's love in Christ.

This certainty does not authorize indifference toward sin. Saving grace also teaches, disciplines, and transforms. Obedience confirms God's activity, while the basis of acceptance remains Christ rather than the believer's changing performance.

Texts for study John 5:24 · John 6:37-40 · John 10:27-30 · Romans 8:31-39 · Hebrews 7:25

13 Sanctification and the struggle with sin

Justification is God's definitive verdict concerning the one who believes. Sanctification is the Spirit's progressive work in daily life. They must be distinguished without being separated: the grace that declares the believer righteous begins to form Christ's character within.

The believer still lives in a body subject to weakness and faces the desire of the flesh against the Spirit. The flesh is not perfected by religious discipline. The Spirit brings conviction, renews the mind, and empowers a life presented to God.

When believers sin, they must neither excuse it nor try to pay for it. They confess, return to God, and rest in Jesus Christ our Advocate. The Father's discipline and the Spirit's fruit show that salvation leads to new life, although complete perfection awaits glorification.

Texts for study Romans 6:12-14 · Galatians 5:16-25 · Hebrews 12:5-11 · 1 John 1:8-2:2

14 Law grace and Christian freedom

The law reveals God's righteousness and exposes sin. It was not given as a ladder by which the guilty could reach justification. Christ

redeemed from the curse of the law, and the believer is no longer under condemnation.

Living under grace does not mean living without moral direction. The Spirit leads the believer to love, serve, and obey. Christian freedom releases us from both the attempt to earn acceptance and the dominion of sin.

Texts for study Romans 3:19-20 · Romans 6:14 · Romans 8:1-4 · Galatians 3:13

15 Baptism the Lord's Supper and the Church

Water baptism publicly testifies to identification with Christ and represents union with His death and resurrection. It does not add efficacy to the sacrifice or replace faith. The Lord's Supper remembers and proclaims Christ's death until He comes; it does not repeat His unique offering.

The Spirit incorporates the believer into Christ's body. The Christian community continues in apostolic teaching, fellowship, prayer, service, mutual care, and mission. The Church proclaims the Savior; it does not take His place as mediator of eternal life.

Texts for study Romans 6:3-4 · 1 Corinthians 11:23-26 · 1 Corinthians 12:13 · Hebrews 10:10-14

16 Errors that obscure the Gospel

Being better than other people does not reach God's righteousness. Adding merit to Christ alters grace. Reducing faith to accepting facts omits personal trust. Turning repentance into self-punishment confuses the human response with the atonement Christ alone accomplished.

It is also an error to use eternal security as permission to sin. The New Testament joins assurance, discipline, and growth. A serious fall calls for confession and restoration, but it does not automatically prove that Christ's sacrifice lost its effectiveness.

Texts for study Romans 3:23-24 · Galatians 2:21 · Titus 2:11-14 · 1 John 2:1-2

17 How to present the Gospel

A clear explanation can follow this order: God is holy, just, and loving; all have sinned; Jesus Christ died for our sins and rose again; God calls for repentance and faith; whoever believes receives eternal life; the saved person begins to live as a disciple through the Spirit's power.

The central question is not how much merit we have accumulated. It is where our hope of acceptance before God rests. The Gospel calls us to abandon saving confidence in ourselves and rest in Jesus Christ and His finished work.

Texts for study 1 Corinthians 15:1-4 · Ephesians 2:8-10 · 1 John 5:11-13

18 Greek words for study

Euangelion means good news; charis, grace or free favor; soteria, salvation or deliverance; metanoëo, to repent; pisteuo, to believe or trust; dikaioo, to justify or declare righteous; apolytrosis, redemption; katallage, reconciliation; hilasmos, propitiation; huiothesia, adoption; sphragizo, to seal.

An interlinear translation helps readers observe words and order. It does not replace contextual reading. Meaning must be tested in the sentence, paragraph, argument of the book, and the whole of Scripture.

Texts for study Romans 3:24 · Ephesians 1:5-14 · Titus 3:5

19 A thirty day reading plan

Days 1 through 6: Romans 1:1 through 4:25, covering the Gospel's power, universal guilt, and righteousness by faith. Days 7 through 12: Romans 5 through 8, covering peace, union with Christ, the struggle with sin, life in the Spirit, and security.

Days 13 through 18: John 3, 5, 6, 10, 19, and 20, covering new birth, eternal life, the Shepherd's care, the cross, and resurrection. Days 19 through 24: 1 Corinthians 15; 2 Corinthians 5; Galatians 2 and 3; Ephesians 1 and 2; Colossians 1.

Days 25 through 30: Colossians 2; Titus 2 and 3; Hebrews 9 and 10; 1 John 5. Ask four questions in each reading: what it reveals about

God, what it says about Christ, what it promises the believer, and what response it produces.

Texts for study Romans 1-8 · John 3-20 · Ephesians 1-2 · Hebrews 9-10

Conclusion and invitation

The Gospel of grace directs our attention to Jesus Christ. His sacrifice was offered once for all. His resurrection defeated death. His intercession continues. His Spirit seals. His promise gives eternal life to the one who believes.

Acknowledge before God your sin and your inability to justify yourself. Turn to Him and trust Jesus Christ: who He is, His death for our sins, and His resurrection. Assurance does not rest on having done enough, but on the sufficiency of the Savior.

Bibliography

- Holy Bible Reina Valera 1960. United Bible Societies.
- Lacueva Lafarga Francisco. Nuevo Testamento Interlineal Griego Español. Editorial CLIE.
- Greek terms are included as lexical aids and must be read in their biblical context.

About the compiler



Ruperto Bravo Benavente R.B.B. is a senior project developer and process engineering specialist with more than forty years of experience structuring industrial, agrifood, and critical infrastructure projects from technical and financial perspectives.

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The Gospel of Grace in seven truths

1	Our need All have sinned and need salvation <i>Romans 3:23</i>
2	God's initiative God loved and sent His Son <i>John 3:16</i>
3	The cross Christ died for our sins <i>1 Corinthians 15:3</i>
4	The resurrection Christ rose and defeated death <i>1 Corinthians 15:4</i>
5	The response Repentance toward God and faith in Christ <i>Acts 20:21</i>
6	The gift Forgiveness justification and eternal life <i>Romans 5:1; John 5:24</i>
7	Security and fruit The Spirit seals and produces new life <i>Ephesians 1:13-14; 2:10</i>

Salvation is by grace through faith. Good works are its fruit, not its price.