

| Five Important Biblical Doctrines Related to Predestination in Salvation   |                         |   |  |
|--|-------------------------|---|--|
| Semi-Pelagian  |                         | Augustinian   |  |
| Sulvation is accomplished as man and God cooperate. Divine Grace and the human will work together for salvation to happen. |                         | Monergistic Salvation is wholly the work of the Holy Spirit in regeneration. Mankind possesses no inclination toward the Gospel in his natural state and needs Divine Grace to be enabled to believe. |  |
| Man is naturally able to understand and believe the Gospel apart from Divine enablement.                                   | Natural<br>Ability      | Natural<br>Inability  | Man is naturally unable to understand and believe the Gospel apart from Divine enablement. |
| The condition for salvation is faith which man exercises of his own ability. God chooses those who choose Him.             | Prescient<br>Election   | Sovereign<br>Election   | The condition for salvation is the Sovereign electing will of God alone.                   |
| Christ's redeeming work made it possible for everyone to be saved but did not actually secure the salvation of anyone.     | Universal<br>Redemption | Particular<br>Redemption  | Christ did in fact secure the salvation of His Church individually and definitely.         |
| Man's will is free and he can successfully resist the Spirit's call.   | Human<br>Resistance     | Effectual<br>Calling  | The calling of God to the elect does effect salvation infallibly.                          |
| Because faith is the necessary condition for Salvation, it can be lost when man discontinues his faith.                    | Falling from<br>Grace   | Eternal<br>Security   | The nature of saving faith is eternal and cannot be reversed.                              |