PREDESTINATION The Elephant in the Room Romans 8:28-29 Holiday Island Presbyterian Church September 30, 2018

²⁸ And we know that in all things God works for the good of those who love him, who¹¹ have been called according to his purpose. ²⁹ For those God foreknew he also predestined to be conformed to the image of his Son, that he might be the firstborn among many brothers and sisters.³⁰ And those he predestined, he also called; those he called, he also justified; those he justified, he also glorified.

INTRODUCTION:

Probably the best known doctrine –

- and most misunderstood one –

in the Presbyterian Church is the Doctrine of the Elect – - predestination.

It's kind of like the cat that shows up at your door and won't go away.

Sooner or later you have to pay attention to it.

So . . .

here's the elephant in the room:

- has God pre-determined who is saved and who is not?
- or is there room in the plan of salvation for free will?

Let me start out by saying that:

1. I will do my very best to explain the doctrine to you

2. You are going to have to choose what you believe

CONTROVERSY:

At the very heart of the controversy between predestination and free will is the question: who gets to heaven and who goes to hell?

There are two doctrines that are polar opposites.

The first is the doctrine of free will – free moral agency; we have been given free will to make whatever choices we want and through our choices <u>we</u> *choose* our eventual outcome.

If we choose to follow Jesus, we will gain entrance to heaven; if we choose *not* to follow Jesus, our destination is Hell.

The second doctrine is predestination – our fate is sealed; predetermined for us; both the saved and the lost were "elected" before the foundation of the world.

This conflict has had a long history. And both views claim a biblical basis for their belief.

AUGUSTINE:

We have Augustine to thank for giving us classical predestination.

He stressed that since the fall of Adam and Eve, all humanity was under the curse of original sin and could not hope for eternal life with God unless God chose us for salvation.

He went further - too far in my opinion -

 - and said that God chose from all eternity who would be allowed into God's kingdom to replace the fallen angels who followed Satan.
I guess God had a couple of missing altos and bases in the heavenly choir!

Augustine was very close to the truth when he said the work of Christ was to choose to save some sinners in order to show God's mercy.

But, Augustine went too far for me when he said that God chose – or allowed – others to remain in their sin in order to show God's justice.

CALVIN'S VIEW:

And then, along came John Calvin.

Calvin defined predestination as the eternal decree by which God decided before the foundation of the world what is to become of each and every individual.

By God's will – and only God's sovereign will – eternal life is foreordained for some; eternal damnation for others.

In other words, God predetermines or foreordains that God will bestow certain blessings upon some, and certain curses upon others, regardless of what they believe or do.

And that determination was already made and rested solely upon arbitrarily ordained factors (of which the individuals know nothing). For example,

a teacher might predetermine that all the students who enroll in the class will receive grades on a random basis having nothing to do with their performance in the class.

The teacher decides ahead of time all who sit in the first row will receive "A's," all who sit in the second row will receive "B's," those in the third and fourth rows will receive "C's," and so on.

The students enter the class at the beginning of the semester and take their seats according to various personal choices but they know nothing of the teacher's plan for grading.

The grade they will receive has been pre-determined.

Anyone with a sense of fairness immediately would conclude that the teacher's system of grading was unfair.

Someone might say, "But the students had a free choice of where to sit."

Or, let's say, the teacher had a list of students beforehand and simply, on the basis of going down the list, decided in advance what grade would be assigned to each student determined by whether or not the teacher liked the student's name.

Is <u>this</u> the way we understand how God works? Certainly, God *could* make that decision – - but it does not hold true to the Gospel message.

OPPOSING CALVIN:

There are those who opposed Calvin: Arminius, Wesley, and numerous others who modified or directly opposed Calvin's interpretation.

These opposing views strongly stressed the free will and free moral agency of every person.

Fortunately for Presbyterians, there is another model for foreordination, predestination, and election.

It is the "general" or the "criteria" view.

For example, take the same teacher mentioned above.

The teacher would *predetermine* what knowledge and what skills should be expected on the part of the students.

It then would be predetermined that those who achieve this knowledge or these skills to a better than 90% degree would receive an "A," while those who developed them to better than 80% degree would receive a "B," and so on.

Then, when the students came to class, the teacher would attempt to communicate what the students were expected to know and the skills they were expected to develop, and would assist them as much as possible

in learning and developing.

This is the model presented to us in the Bible. <u>CONCLUSION</u>: The bottom line is this.

All these theological ideas are rooted in one solid, bedrock belief at the heart of Reformed (Presbyterian) theology: God is sovereign.

God's love is larger than we can imagine or to which we can apply human reason.

It's all about God's sovereignty – - God being in charge – and God finding a way to love human beings into becoming who they truly are: children of God.

How it all works is a mystery that we can never fully make sense of with our human reason.

It's like trying to look at the broad vast universe with the cheap telescope you bought at Radio Shack: you know there's a lot more there, but this is all you can see with your eyes.

I know this to be true,

because we bought one of those cheap telescopes. First of all, the image is upside down. Second, it is no better than a pair of binoculars.

There is far more out there than we can see through my cheap telescope.

Theology, I'm sad to say, is the cheap telescope

through which we try to see – and understand – God. and with your unreliable eyes; God is the vast expanse you're trying to see. The plain teaching of Scripture is that election is conditioned by our response, or failure to respond, to God in faith and obedience.

It is not – cannot be - conditioned by God's arbitrary choice, before we are even born, as to whether we will be saved or lost.

That is totally out of harmony with the overall expressions of Scripture regarding the care and concern of God and Christ, and of their actions in order to save us from our sin.

For me, Calvin's view cannot stand against the whole of the Bible's teaching concerning God's plan for salvation.

The Bible is clear, in my opinion, that God wants everyone to be saved; that Christ died as a ransom for all; that the invitation and call is extended to all; and that whosoever wills may respond.

Therefore, any thoughts on predestination must be understood and interpreted in harmony with the biblical concept that God is love.

In my opinion,

Reformed theology – and Presbyterian thought – must include an understanding of the sovereignty of God. A sovereignty that allows God to predetermined, preplan, and foreordain that <u>all</u> individuals who choose to respond to God's grace and seek to live lives of faith and obedience.

That is <u>not</u> something we can attain without God's grace – without God first calling us to accept God's grace.

We cannot wake up one morning make the decision we want to go to heaven and bind God to *our* decision.

It is God who makes the first move by *calling* us to a life of faith.

God's love is always to seek good for every human being.

Human beings are the ones who reject this goodness, and we reject God's call to us over and over.

When we question the extent of God's love – when we deem someone else as unworthy of God's grace – - it is because we are looking through a cheap telescope.

We fail to see how God's love might be operating even in the lives of people who look for all intents and purposes to be totally anti-God.

And that's the point – the important point. We can't know who's on God's team, and our mistake is thinking we do. We exclude people for all sorts of reasons, based solely upon our own biases.

Often, we base the judgement of someone's goodness based on personal experience with that person; - if that person has offended us it is because that person is a *bad* person.

We exclude people because of their political affiliations - gender preference - race, etc.

The list is long and it's ugly. And you can rest assured <u>you</u> are on someone else's list!

Because of the sovereignty of God, we don't get to decide who goes to heaven and who doesn't.

I can't even *choose* to go to heaven. God has chosen it for me.

So, the bottom line is this: The doctrine of election applies to <u>all</u> people potentially, but to no one unconditionally.

PRAYER:

Sovereign God, let us be thankful for Your willingness to forgive us and to include us in Your family. Help us to see You working in the lives of others – all others. Help us understand You better through our prayer and study. Draw us ever closer to You. And let us share the love of Christ with all who cross our paths.