

SALVATION

Introduction – The word “salvation,” in the Greco-Roman world of the first century, meant “being saved from disease, disaster, and death.” It was a very “this worldly” salvation. Christ introduced a fuller meaning to being saved, but today we have spiritualized the meaning of salvation.

A. References to temporal salvation are more common in the gospel of Luke compared to the book of Acts. (Luke 1:47, 71; 6:9; 8:36, 48, 50; 9:24; 17:19; 18:42; 23:35, 37, 39) (Acts 4:9; 7:25; 14:9; 27:20, 31, 34)

1. The salvation of healing continued in the Christian era.

Acts 3:1-8

Acts 4:8-10

2. Salvation, as a rescue from danger and death, continues in the Christian era.

Acts 27:33-34

B. The fuller salvation could not be given until Christ had been raised and ascended to heaven to reign.

Acts 2:32-40

This fuller salvation created a distinct community.

Acts 2:42-47

C. This fuller salvation, offered by Christ, was transformative for true believers.

Titus 2:11-14

Conclusion – The Emperor of Rome was called the Savior who brought the Empire peace and prosperity. Governments always promise more than they can produce. The fullness of salvation that we all long for can only be found in Christ.

Acts 4:12