

Protestant University



SOLAE TERMINOLOGY LIST

Anathema: Accursed or a strong curse.

Antinomianism: Being opposed to or contrary to the law. A false teaching that removes God's law and good works from being even a fruit of salvation.

Counter Reformation: A movement that served to solidify Roman Catholic doctrine that many Protestants were opposed to, such as the authority of the pope and the veneration of saints. It also eliminated many of the abuses and problems that had initially inspired the Reformation, such as the sale of indulgences for the remission of sin.

Faith: Complete trust or confidence. That which is believed.

Glorification: The process of raising to Godly glory; to extol. From beginning to end; creation to redemption; from forgiveness to repentance to justification, to sanctification, the plan of salvation is a gift from God for the glory of God.

Grace: The free and undeserved favor of God, as demonstrated in the salvation of sinners and the delivery of blessings. God's saving love towards sinner.

Justification: The divine act by which God declares a penitent sinner righteous or regards him as righteous. Justification is the opposite of condemnation.

Martin Luther: Founder of the German Reformation. Luther came to reject several teachings and practices of the Roman Catholic Church. A pioneering defender of truth and religious freedoms; today, most Christians would agree that he influenced the shape of Protestant Christianity. His actions set in motion tremendous reform within the Church.

Pelagius: Pelagius taught that man was primarily responsible for his own salvation, instead of the biblical teaching of God having to take the initiative.

Prevenient Grace: Divine grace working on a human will before they turn to God. The convicting, the calling, enlightening, and enabling grace of God that goes before conversion and makes repentance and faith possible.

Protestant: Someone who believes that authority for the Christian life resides in the Bible and that Christians are saved by the grace of God to serve Him as their chosen priesthood, without the hierarchy of popes and priests. The Catholic believes tradition has as much authority as the Bible, that people are saved through the Church, and that mediation on behalf of the sinner occurs by the ministry of the Catholic priesthood.

Protestant Reformation: A movement within Western Christianity in the sixteenth-century Europe that posed a religious and political challenge to the Roman Catholic Church and papal authority.

Redemption: The action of saving or being saved from sin, error, or evil.

Righteous: Morally right or virtuous.

Righteousness: Being in perfect standing before God as if one has not sinned. This gift is received by faith from God because of what Jesus has done and is doing.

Sanctification: To make holy. Justification and sanctification are closely related terms; they are distinct but never separate. They designate two phases of salvation: Justification is what God does for us while sanctification is what God does in us. Neither justification nor sanctification is the result of meritorious works. Both are solely due to Christ's grace and righteousness. "The righteousness by which we are justified is imputed; the righteousness by which we are sanctified is imparted."

Salvation: Deliverance from sin and its consequences, by faith in Christ.

Sola Fide: Faith in God alone.

Sola Gratia: Salvation by the Grace of God Alone.

Sola Scriptura: Scripture Alone — The Bible and Bible alone is to be the Christian's rule of faith and practice.

Soli Deo Gloria: Glory of God Alone.

Solus Christus: Christ Alone.