Title page

Salvation

Theologians identify significant relationship between human nature of sinfulness to the doctrine of salvation. This is a stage when Christians realize that Jesus Lord was thee savior of humans and died due to Christians sins. Salvation addresses the problem of human sins as the concept of salvation is viewed through liberation, existential, secular, contemporary Roman and evangelism theologies. Salvation is important for the Christians because it saves the people as christens claims “we have been saved”. Salvation is linked to the themes of justification, sanctification, and glorification. It highlights the prevalence of worldly curse that threatens the lives of the people. The journey of the temporary world will last. The philosophy relies on the notion of influencing people to stay good to others and not only care about this world but also remember the concept of punishment.

Salvation can be defined as “deliverance from sins and its implications” (Harrison 2004, 78). This implies that human nature is sinful. Theologian and biblical definitions imply that human beings encounter the problem of reconnecting to God and reestablishing their broken relationship. The traditional theologian view reflects that humans are deficient in though, due to their separation from God. Evangelical theology defines that, “salvation both reestablishes our relationship with God and transforms the radically corrupt nature of our hearts” (MacArthur 1985, 89). The secondary view presents the horizontal problem explaining that individual adjustments are deficient to others due to the lack of fundamental harmony within the society and as a whole. The concept of salvation also indicates removal of the ruptures from the society and healing of the personal and social relationships. Relational theology focuses on leveling individual's maladjustments in small and big groups. Liberation theologies emphasize resolving the conflict among groups arising due to differences in gender, race, culture and economic classes. A more in-depth view reflects that the problems encountered by humans are internal becoming apparent in the feelings of guilt, insecurity, inferiority, self-understanding, self-esteem, and self-acceptance.

Until the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, the people believe in the social gospel that indicates that the problems do not reside on the perverted nature of humans but is controlled by the social evil environment. The notion states that the prevalence of evilness in the surroundings influence the nature of humans and also causes them to take certain actions. To improve the actions of humans, it is important to change the surroundings. There is another approach that stresses the conversion because it relies on the premise that the prevalence of evil in society is due to the existence of evil individuals. To eliminate social ills from society, it is important to remove the evilness of the people. The evangelic views associate salvation with the connectivity of humans with God. Without changing the attitudes and nature of the people, it is not possible to attain a better and positive society.

Different views depict that there is relationship between human nature of sinfulness and salvation. The ideology of universalist claims that God has the power of saving the people and he gives the chance of restoration to the people. Universalist perspective states that "God will restore all humans to the relationship with him for which they were originally intended” (MacArthur 1985, 110). There are further two views of the universalist the primary one stresses on the optimistic approach also known as particularism, claiming that the salvation relies on an individual's responses to God. According to this view, it is crucial for humans to accept the status of Jesus and his teachings. It reflects relevance with the last judgment used as a theme for effectively displaying the elements of justice and punishment suffered by the predators (Harrison 2004). The view draws a line between reward and punishment like the good receive reward from Jesus and the bad receive punishments. The reward allows the people to live in eternity in the heavens. The bad people are destined to live in hell. This view is linked to the concept of good and evil and the treatment received by people relying on them. The angels take with them souls to heaven and demons taking with them souls of bad people to hell. Angels take the good souls, and demons take the bad souls. It tells people that they will be judged for their actions. These views stress doing good such as by helping others. Universalist views stressed on choosing god deeds. Jesus addressed the issue of money holding and possession as a wrongful act. The principle states that charity is necessary for people who possess enough wealth. People, when accepting that everything belongs to God and that they have a moral and religious responsibility, leads to fair use of money (MacArthur 1985, 101).

The analysis of different theologian views confirms that there is relationship between human sinful nature and salvation because it brings them to a state of realizing that Jesus is savior. It is crucial for maintaining one's relationship with God, and the most common method is by following the teachings of Jesus. There are different ways for establishing an association with God such as by offering help in a different form. Christianity principles related to financial activities influence people to reduce the sufferings of fellow beings. The best way to please God is to serve humanity through financial support.

Bibliography

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