

Atonement

Unlimited atonement It is understood that, although the atonement of Christ's death is sufficient for all humanity, its benefits are received only by those who freely respond in faith, enabled by God's prevenient grace. Unlimited atonement (also called general atonement, or universal atonement) is a doctrine in Protestant Christian theology which holds that Jesus Christ Unlimited atonement (also called general atonement, or universal atonement) is a doctrine in Protestant Christian theology which holds that Jesus Christ died as a propitiation for all humans without exception aa1c7a0c62

Anselm regarded his satisfaction view of the atonement as a distinct improvement over the older ransom theory of atonement, which he saw as inadequate, due to its notion of a debt being owed to the devil. Anselm's theory was a precursor to the theology of later theologians like John Calvin, who taught the idea of Christ suffering the Father's just punishment as a vicarious substitute. aa1c7a0c62 == History == aa1c7a0c62 == Historical background == aa1c7a0c62

Atonement in Judaism portal Atonement in Judaism is the process of causing a sin to be forgiven or pardoned. Other means (e. Temple sacrifices, judicial punishments, and returning stolen property) may be involved in the atonement process, together with repentance. g. The main method of atonement is via repentance. Judaism describes various means of receiving atonement for sin Atonement in Judaism is the process of causing a sin to be forgiven or pardoned. Judaism describes various means of receiving atonement for sin, that is, reconciliation with God and release from punishment aa1c7a0c62

== History == aa1c7a0c62 == New Testament on ransom == aa1c7a0c62 == Definition and terminology == aa1c7a0c62 In Rabbinic Judaism, atonement is achieved through repentance, which can be followed by some combination of the following: aa1c7a0c62 == Early development of the theory == aa1c7a0c62 == Definition == aa1c7a0c62 In Matthew 20:28, Jesus says "the Son of Man...came...to give his life as a ransom for many." 1 Timothy 2:6 states that Jesus "gave himself as ransom for all." aa1c7a0c62 Substitutionary atonement has been explicated in the "classic paradigm" of the Early Church Fathers, namely the ransom theory, as well as in Gustaf Aulen's demystified reformulation, the Christus Victor theory; and in the "objective paradigm," which includes Anselm of Canterbury's satisfaction theory, the Reformed period's penal substitution theory, and the Governmental theory of atonement. aa1c7a0c62

Limited atonement The doctrine maintains that Christ died as a propitiation for the sins of the elect alone, and no atonement was provided for the reprobate. Limited atonement (also called definite atonement or particular redemption) is a doctrine in Protestant Christian

theology which holds that, although Limited atonement (also called definite atonement or particular redemption) is a doctrine in Protestant Christian theology which holds that, although the death of Jesus Christ is sufficient to atone for the sins of the whole world, it was the intention of God the Father that the atonement of Christ's death would work itself out in only the elect, thereby leading them without fail to salvation aa1c7a0c62

Satisfaction theory of atonement '). The satisfaction theory of atonement is a theory of the atonement which holds that Jesus Christ redeemed humanity through making satisfaction for humankind's disobedience through his own supererogatory obedience. It is thus connected with the legal concept of balancing out an injustice. The theory draws primarily from the works of Anselm of Canterbury, specifically his *Cur Deus Homo* ('Why Was God a Man. Since one of God's characteristics is justice, affronts to that justice must be atoned for aa1c7a0c62

Ransom theory of atonement It was mostly popular between the 4th and 11th centuries, with little support in recent times. The ransom theory of atonement is a theory in Christian theology relating to the process of Atonement in Christianity. It originated in the early Church, particularly in the work of Origen. It relates to the meaning and effect The ransom theory of atonement is a theory in Christian theology relating to the process of Atonement in Christianity. It relates to the meaning and effect of the death of Jesus Christ. The theory teaches that the death of Christ was a ransom sacrifice, usually said to have been paid to Satan, in satisfaction for the bondage and debt on the souls of humanity as a result of inherited sin aa1c7a0c62

Atonement and atoning both derive from the verb atone, from the Middle English attone or atoon (meaning "agreed" or "at one"). Expiation is related to the verb expiate, from Latin expio meaning "to atone" or "to purge by sacrifice", from ex- ("out") and pio ("to purify", "to make pious"). aa1c7a0c62 The doctrine of unlimited atonement is particularly associated with Amyraldism (four-point Calvinism), Arminianism and other non-Calvinist traditions. It differs from the doctrine of limited atonement, one of the elements of the five points of Calvinism. aa1c7a0c62

Governmental theory of atonement It teaches that Christ suffered for humanity so that God could forgive humans without punishing them while still maintaining divine justice. The governmental theory of the atonement prospered in The governmental theory of the atonement (also known as the rectoral theory, or the moral government theory) is a doctrine in Christian theology concerning the meaning and effect of the death of Jesus Christ. In the modern era, it is more often taught in non-Calvinist Protestant circles, though Arminius, John Wesley, and other Arminians never spoke clearly of it. It is drawn primarily from the works of Hugo Grotius and later theologians such as John Miley and H.

Orton Wiley. (1792–1875) theory of atonement is notably influenced by the governmental and the moral influence theories aa1c7a0c62

Society of the Atonement The religious order is dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary under the Marian title of Our Lady of Atonement. The Society of the Atonement, also known as the Friars and Sisters of the Atonement or Graymoor Friars and Sisters, is a Franciscan religious congregation The Society of the Atonement, also known as the Friars and Sisters of the Atonement or Graymoor Friars and Sisters, is a Franciscan religious congregation in the Catholic Church. The friars and sisters were founded in 1898 by Paul Wattson and Lurana White as a religious community in the Episcopal Church aa1c7a0c62

== In Rabbinic Judaism == aa1c7a0c62

Substitutionary atonement Substitutionary atonement, also called vicarious atonement, is a central concept within Western Christian theology which asserts that Jesus died for humanity Substitutionary atonement, also called vicarious atonement, is a central concept within Western Christian theology which asserts that Jesus died for humanity, as claimed by the Western classic and paradigms of atonement in Christianity, which regard Jesus as dying as a substitute for others aa1c7a0c62

== Names == aa1c7a0c62

Atonement religion, atonement is "a spiritual concept which has been studied since time immemorial in Biblical and Kabbalistic texts", while "[s]tories of atonement are Atonement, atoning, or making amends is the concept of a person taking action to correct previous wrongdoing on their part, either through direct action to undo the consequences of that act, equivalent action to do good for others, or some other expression of feelings of remorse. Expiation is the related concept of removing guilt, particularly the undoing of sin or other transgressions in religious contexts. It can be seen as a necessary step on a path to redemption. Atonement "is closely associated to forgiveness, reconciliation, sorrow, remorse, repentance, reparation, and guilt" aa1c7a0c62

Blood atonement The largest Mormon denomination, the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (LDS Church), has denied the validity of the doctrine since 1889 with early church leaders referring to it as a "fiction" and later church leaders referring to it as a "theoretical principle" that had never been implemented in the LDS Church. To atone for an eternal sin, the sinner should be killed in a way that allows their blood to be shed upon the ground as a sacrificial offering, so they do not become a son of perdition. Blood atonement was a practice in the history of Mormonism still adhered to by some fundamentalist splinter groups, under which the atonement of Jesus Blood atonement was a practice in the history of Mormonism still adhered to by some fundamentalist splinter groups, under which the atonement of Jesus does not redeem an eternal sin aa1c7a0c62

Young taught that sinners should voluntarily choose to practice the doctrine but he also

taught that it should only be... aa1c7a0c62 Substitutionary atonement, also called vicarious atonement, is the idea that Jesus died "for us". There is also a less technical use of the term "substitution" in discussion about atonement when it is used in "the sense that [Jesus, through his death,] did for us that which we can never do for ourselves". aa1c7a0c62 The doctrine of limited atonement is particularly associated with the Reformed (Calvinist) tradition and is one of the five points of Calvinism, although it has also been affirmed by some other Christian theological traditions. This is in contrast to the belief that God's prevenient grace (or "enabling grace") enables all to respond to the salvation offered by God in Jesus Christ, so that it is each person's decision and response to God's grace that determines whether Christ's atonement will be effective for that individual. A modified form of the doctrine exists in Molinism. aa1c7a0c62 The doctrine arose among early Mormon leaders and it was significantly promoted during the Mormon Reformation, when Brigham Young governed the Utah Territory as a near-theocracy. According to Young and other members of his First Presidency, eternal sins that needed blood atonements included apostasy, theft, fornication and adultery (sodomy was one sin that did not need blood atonements). aa1c7a0c62 The second century document Martyrdom of Polycarp said that Christ... aa1c7a0c62 The English word atonement originally meant "at-one-ment", i.e. being "at one", in harmony, with someone. According to Collins English Dictionary, it is used to describe the redemption through... aa1c7a0c62 The classic Anselmian formulation of the satisfaction view should be distinguished from penal substitution. Both are forms of satisfaction theory in that they speak of how Christ's death was satisfactory, but penal substitution and Anselmian satisfaction offer different understandings... aa1c7a0c62

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