

IMPUTATIONS

- I. Definition.
 - A. It means to credit something to someone.
 - B. It involves both that which is imputed and the object of the imputation.
 - C. God is always the source in Scripture.
 - D. There are eight imputations in the Bible.
 - E. All eight are irrevocable.
- II. There are two general categories in imputation.
 - A. Judicial: the object does not deserve or merit the imputation.
 - B. Real: that which is imputed and the object have an affinity or they deserve each other.
- III. The two judicial imputations.
 - A. Christ bearing our sins in His body, 2Cor.5:21.
 - B. Imputation of divine righteousness (+R) at the time of salvation, Rom.2:38; Gal.3:6, 7.
- IV. Six "real" (deserved) imputations, in the order that they occur.
 - A. Human life to the soul at the point of physical birth, Isa.57:16.
 - B. Adam's original sin to the genetically formed OSN/STA (old sin nature/sinful trend of Adam), Rom.3:23.
 - C. Eternal life to the soul in regeneration, Jn.3:16,36 (due to the presence of +R).
 - D. Temporal blessing to the mature believer (imputed +R), Ps.23:5, as a result of the maturity adjustment to the justice of God (MAJG).
 - E. Blessing and reward to the resurrection body at the judgment seat of Christ, 1Cor.3:10-15.
 - F. Sin of unbelief to the resurrection body of the unbeliever at the Great White Throne Judgment.
- V. All eight imputations are irrevocable because they are based on divine integrity.
- VI. The imputation of +R is based on faith, not works, Rom.3:22; Gal.3.
- VII. Abraham is the pattern for the first seven imputations, Rom.4; Gal.3.