

He Saves Us from Our Sins

Heidelberg Catechism, Lord's Day 11

1. THE STORY OF HIS NAME: Jesus was given his name in the context of a much _____.

She will bear a son, and you shall call his name Jesus, for he will save his people from their sins. (Matthew 1:21)

- a. When the words were first spoken, the _____ that Jesus would “save his people from their sins” would have been heard in the context of the _____.

...I will put my law within them, and I will write it on their hearts. ... For I will forgive their iniquity, and I will remember their sin no more. (Jeremiah 31:33-34)

- b. The name “Jesus” is the same as the Hebrew “Joshua” (“the LORD saves”) adding more _____ to what it _____ to save his people from their sins.

2. THE EXCLUSIVENESS OF HIS NAME: Because Jesus saves us from our _____ comprehensively, there is no need to seek _____ of salvation in anything or anyone else.

This Jesus is the stone that was rejected by you, the builders, which has become the cornerstone. And there is salvation in no one else, for there is no other name under heaven given among men by which we must be saved. (Acts 4:11-12)

- a. No other _____

- b. No other _____

3. THE ASSURANCE OF HIS NAME: We can rephrase the Catechism positively: Jesus is a _____ savior, and therefore you have in him _____ for your salvation.

³This is good, and it is pleasing in the sight of God our Savior, ⁴who desires all people to be saved and to come to the knowledge of the truth. ⁵For there is one God, and there is one mediator between God and men, the man Christ Jesus, ⁶who gave himself as a ransom for all, which is the testimony given at the proper time. (1 Timothy 2:3-6)

- a. We have been saved from the _____ of sin.

- b. We have been and are being saved from the _____ of sin.

- c. We will be saved from the _____ of sin.

- d. Hold the line, stay the course, and pray: “_____, _____!”