

A Bullet-Point Introduction to:
Antinomianism:
A Modern Heresy, Summarized and Refuted
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"What *doth it* profit, my brethren, though a man say he hath faith, and have not works? can faith save him?" James 2:14

- * Antinomianism is a compound of two Greek words, anti (against) and nomos (law).
- * Antinomian refers to "against the law." Antinomians believe that "the law is not a rule of life to believers under the Gospel." (1) They also believe that "good works do not promote our salvation, nor evil works hinder it." (1)
- * Antinomianism asserts that nothing but faith in Christ is required from a person in order for them to obtain salvation from sin. It fails to recognize the necessity for evidencing the intrinsic fruits of real, saving faith - love and good works - by which those that claimed to believe will be assessed on Judgment Day.
- * Antinomians are Modern Gnostics. Their belief is ancient, dating back to the days of John Agricola, who lived during the time of Reformer Martin Luther.
- * Antinomians may not know or call themselves "Antinomian."
- * Antinomians are often rightly called Solifidians (those who hold to the doctrine of salvation "by faith alone"), because they believe in a salvation by faith alone in Christ alone that is SEPARATED from Christ's own evidences of the true fruits of saving faith. They carry the doctrine of a faith without works, to such lengths as to separate practical holiness from Christianity, and injure, if not wholly destroy, every obligation of moral obedience to God. They may not see nor understand disastrous consequences that lie along this path.
- * Antinomianism has infiltrated and affected large portions of the Church!
- * Antinomianism is marked by a number of beliefs, among which are:
 - the wicked actions a believer commits are not really sinful, nor are they to be considered as instances of their violation of any Divine law
 - following genuine salvation, there is no occasion for believers under the Gospel either to confess their present sins, or to seek forgiveness for them: their sins are automatically nullified due to their faith, and their failure to confess and repent of them has no bearing on their relationship with God or present standing with Him. In other words, their behavior has no bearing on their justification by Christ, or righteousness in God's sight, on account of their faith.

* Antinomianism holds that God's requirements on persons lives are *already* fulfilled and obeyed *for* them *by* Christ. Keeping God's commandments is therefore viewed by them as "a yoke of bondage."

* Antinomianism allows those that hold it to (falsely) believe that they can be "born of the Spirit" without exhibiting the "fruit of the Spirit."

* Antinomianism separates good works from faith, and makes ones *faith* the only thing by which one is justified on Judgment Day.

"Blessed *are* they that do his commandments, that they may have right to the tree of life, and may enter in through the gates into the city." Revelation 22:14

**1. Church Dictionary by Walter Farquhar Hook, D.D., Vicar of Leeds
8th Edition, 1859; Pg. 33-34; Adobe Reader Pg. 46-47 (on Google Book download)**

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