

## Glossary of terms for John Murray's *Redemption Accomplished and Applied*

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| <b>abatement</b>         | To lessen the impact of something.  |
| <b>acquiesce</b>         | To passively accept or agree to something.  |
| <b>adduce</b>            | To bring forward (as an example, reason, or proof) for consideration [1].   |
| <b>adventitious</b>      | Coming from another source: added or appended extrinsically [1].  |
| <b>affinity</b>          | A natural attraction or closeness.  |
| <b><i>a fortiori</i></b> | Latin – meaning “with greater reason.”  |
| <b>amalgam</b>           | A mixture.  |
| <b>antecedent</b>        | <b>1)</b> The conditional element in a proposition (i.e., in the proposition “If <i>A</i> , then <i>B</i> ”, <i>A</i> is the antecedent (adapted from [1]). <b>2)</b> Something that existed before, or precedes something else.  |
| <b>anterior</b>          | Coming before (in time) something else.   |
| <b>antinomianism</b>     | Literally – against the law. A false doctrine that says Christians are free from the constraints of the law.  |
| <b>antipathy</b>         | Deep hatred.  |
| <b>antithesis</b>        | The direct opposite.  |
| <b>apodictic</b>         | Expressing necessary truth, absolutely certain [1].   |
| <b>archetype</b>         | The original model, form, or pattern from which something is made [1]. (compare ectype)   |
| <b>Arminian</b>          | Refers to followers of Jacob Arminius, who was a leader of the Remonstrants (see that definition also). He taught: 1) that God’s common grace is sufficient to enable men to respond to the gospel call in faith (opposing the Calvinist doctrine of the total depravity of man); 2) that God’s election was based on his foreknowledge of who would respond to the gospel call with faith (opposing the Calvinist doctrine of unconditional election); 3) that the atonement paid for the sins of <i>all</i> men (not just the elect), although not everyone accepts the offer (opposing the Calvinist doctrine of the limited atonement); 4) that God’s grace is resistible (opposing the Calvinist doctrine of irresistible grace); and 5) that Christians can lose their salvation (opposing the Calvinist doctrine of the perseverance of the saints). (pieced together from multiple places in [3]) |

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| <b>arrogate</b>     | To take or claim something for oneself without justification.   |
| <b>asseveration</b> | The act of earnestly affirming something (adapted from [1]).  |
| <b>atonement</b>    | <b>1)</b> Reparation esp. for an offense or injury [1]; <b>2)</b> It derives from at-one-ment; <b>3)</b> Murray defines it as designating “the work of Christ, which in the express terms of Scripture is explicated as obedience, sacrifice, propitiation, reconciliation, and redemption.” <sup>1</sup> ; <b>4)</b> In the first sentence of the Preface to the First Edition, Murray most simply defines it as “the accomplishment of redemption.” |
| <b>aver</b>         | To assert or claim something to be true.  |
| <b>behoove</b>      | To be fitting, proper, or morally necessary (adapted from [1]).   |
| <b>collocated</b>   | To set or arrange in a place or position; especially side-by-side (adapted from [1]).   |
| <b>commutation</b>  | Exchange. A “process of commutation” refers to making an exchange.  |
| <b>comport</b>      | Agree.  |
| <b>concatenate</b>  | To link together, like links in a chain.  |
| <b>concomitant</b>  | Accompanying something (it may or may not be causally related).   |
| <b>congruity</b>    | The quality or state of agreeing [1].   |
| <b>congruous</b>    | Touching, or sharing a common border.   |
| <b>conjoin</b>      | To join together for a common purpose or a common end [1].  |
| <b>conjuncture</b>  | A combination of events.  |
| <b>connotation</b>  | The conveying or suggesting a meaning by a word along with or apart from the thing it explicitly names or describes [1]. Compare denotation   |
| <b>consequent</b>   | Something that follows as a consequence (“consequent absolute necessity” means something that is absolutely necessary as a consequence of something else – in this case, Christ’s substitutionary death is a necessary consequence of God’s having chosen to save some).  |
| <b>consonant</b>    | Being suited to a situation or conforming to a pattern (so “consonant with the witness of Holy Scripture” means in agreement with it).  |

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<sup>1</sup> From [2], Volume 2, pg. 142

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| <b>constitutive</b>         | Having the power to enact or establish [1].  |
| <b>correlative</b>          | Naturally related [1].   |
| <b><i>Cur Deus Homo</i></b> | Latin – meaning “why did God become man?”  |
| <b><i>de facto</i></b>      | Latin – meaning “in fact.”   |
| <b><i>de jure</i></b>       | Latin – meaning “by right or lawful title” (“what is de jure indispensable for God” means that which he cannot, by nature, dispense with). |
| <b>delineate</b>            | To represent with accuracy and minute attention to detail [1].   |
| <b>denotation</b>           | The direct meaning of a word or expression.  |
| <b>determinate</b>          | Definite, fixed (determinate purpose means the definite, or fixed purpose).  |
| <b>economy</b>              | A plan or system for managing or governing something.  |
| <b>ectype</b>               | A copy from an original [1]. (compare archetype)   |
| <b>efficacy</b>             | The power to produce an effect [1].  |
| <b>effulgence</b>           | Strong radiant light [1].  |
| <b>epithet</b>              | A characteristic word or phrase [1].   |
| <b>eschatological</b>       | Of, relating to, or dealing with the ultimate destiny of man (adapted from [1]).   |
| <b>evince</b>               | To prove or confirm.   |
| <b>exemplar</b>             | An ideal model or example for something.   |
| <b>exigency</b>             | What is demanded by a particular situation.  |
| <b>expiation</b>            | The removal of our sins (with no reference to appeasing the wrath of God – that requires propitiation).                                    |
| <b>forensic</b>             | Of or relating to judicial proceedings (i.e., legal proceedings).  |
| <b>fruition</b>             | Conclusion (the state of having borne fruit).  |

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| <b>hypothetical</b>   | Involving a logical hypothesis [1]. “Hypothetical necessity” is a phrase that goes back to Aristotle and means “that which is necessary on the condition (on the hypothesis) that the end is to be obtained.” <sup>2</sup>   |
| <b>imbued</b>         | To be saturated with some feeling or quality.  |
| <b>impugn</b>         | To assail, or call into question (adapted from [1]).   |
| <b>incongruity</b>    | The state of being incongruous.  |
| <b>incongruous</b>    | Lacking harmony or consistency.  |
| <b>indispensable</b>  | That which cannot be dispensed with (i.e., done without); absolutely necessary (adapted from [1]). So “the doctrine of indispensable necessity” seems to refer to the idea that the atonement, as a consequent absolute necessity, cannot be dispensed with.   |
| <b>indolent</b>       | Lazy, indulgent.   |
| <b>ineffable</b>      | Too great to describe.   |
| <b>inhere</b>         | To be inherent in, to belong to (adapted from [1]).  |
| <b>interpermeate</b>  | To be mutually diffused through each other.  |
| <b>juridical</b>      | Of or relating to the administration of justice [1]. (like judicial or forensic)   |
| <b>justification</b>  | <b>1)</b> “An instantaneous legal act of God in which he (1) thinks of our sins as forgiven and Christ’s righteousness as belonging to us, and (2) declares us to be righteous in his sight” <sup>3</sup> ; <b>2)</b> “That aspect of the application of redemption whereby God delivers us from condemnation, and accepting us as righteous in his sight receives us into his favour and fellowship” <sup>4</sup> . |
| <b>lasciviousness</b> | Tending to arouse sexual desire, lewd (adapted from [1]).  |
| <b>laver</b>          | A basin used for washing.  |
| <b>licence</b>        | Freedom to act (specifically to not be bound by the law) – also spelled license.   |
| <b>manifold</b>       | Marked by diversity or variety: numerous and varied [1].   |

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<sup>2</sup> Taken from Falcon, Andrea, "Aristotle on Causality", The Stanford Encyclopedia of Philosophy (Winter 2012 Edition), Edward N. Zalta (ed.), URL = <<http://plato.stanford.edu/archives/win2012/entries/aristotle-causality/>>.

<sup>3</sup> From [3], pg. 723

<sup>4</sup> From [2], Volume 2, pg. 202

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| <b>monergism</b>    | The theological doctrine that regeneration is exclusively the work of the Holy Spirit [1].  |
| <b>niggardly</b>    | Stingy. Not wanting to part with money or be generous.  |
| <b>nigh</b>         | Near.   |
| <b>oblation</b>     | An offering up of something in worship.   |
| <b>opprobrious</b>  | Deserving of contempt or disgrace (i.e., opprobrium).   |
| <b>oracular</b>     | Coming from an oracle (i.e, a person explaining the will of God – or of imagined gods), or the message itself.  |
| <b>patent</b>       | Open to public inspection [1].  |
| <b>pedagogical</b>  | Having to do with instruction.  |
| <b>penal</b>        | Having to do with punishment (think of penalty).  |
| <b>pervaded</b>     | Diffused through every part (adapted from [1]).   |
| <b>piacular</b>     | Sacrificial or expiatory.   |
| <b>polemic</b>      | A strong or controversial argument against something.   |
| <b>preceptive</b>   | Having the character of a precept (a general rule or law).  |
| <b>propitiation</b> | <b>1)</b> The act of appeasing or making favorable (adapted from [1]); <b>2)</b> “a sacrifice that turns away the wrath of God – and thereby makes God propitious (or favorable) toward us”. <sup>5</sup> |
| <b>quiescent</b>    | Inactive (related to quiet).  |
| <b>quietism</b>     | A Christian mystic movement that stressed passive self-annihilation through meditation and contemplation of God and ethical antinomianism (adapted from [1]).   |
| <b>rectitude</b>    | Literally, to be straight. Morally correct behavior.  |
| <b>redemption</b>   | Deliverance from the bondage of sin [1].  |
| <b>redolent</b>     | Exuding fragrance: aromatic [1].  |
| <b>Remonstrants</b> | Dutch theologians who protested (to remonstrate means to protest) the five articles of Reformed theology (i.e., TULIP: Total depravity, Unconditional   |

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<sup>5</sup> From [3], pg. 575

election, Limited atonement, Irresistible grace, Perseverance of the saints).  
The Synod of Dort condemned the Remonstrants. (from [4], pp 27-28)  
Also see the definition of Arminian.

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| <b>repertory</b>      | A collection of information, writings, or examples.  |
| <b>room and stead</b> | Position and place (“in the room and stead of” means in place of).   |
| <b>rubric</b>         | A general principle under which something can be classified.   |
| <b>soteriology</b>    | The doctrine, or study of, salvation.  |
| <b>subsumed</b>       | To view or list as a part of some larger whole.  |
| <b>supervenies</b>    | Occur later than a specified or implied event or action.   |
| <b>supra-</b>         | Above, or beyond. So suprahistorical means above or beyond history and supratemporal means above or beyond time.       |
| <b>tenet</b>          | A principle, belief, or doctrine.  |
| <b>tutelary</b>       | Having the guardianship or charge of protecting a person or thing [1].   |
| <b>vicar</b>          | A representative or agent.   |
| <b>vicarious</b>      | Performed or suffered by one person as a substitute for another. [1] (see vicar)                                       |
| <b>vindictory</b>     | Providing vindication [1] (the “vindictory justice” of God is that justice which vindicates his holy and just nature). |

#### References:

- [1] Webster’s Third New International Dictionary, unabridged, 2002
- [2] Collected Writings of John Murray (4 volumes), Banner of Truth, 1977
- [3] Systematic Theology, Wayne Grudem, Inter-Varsity Press, 1994
- [4] *What is Reformed Theology?*, R.C. Sproul, Baker Books, 1997