## INVESTIGATION



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This is part 5 of a refutation of the PSA doctrine and its requirement for judgement from an angry god.

### Penal Substitutionary Atonement (PSA)

"A theory of the atonement within Protestant Christian theology, which declares that Christ, voluntarily submitting to God the Father's plan, was punished in the place of sinners, thus satisfying the demands of justice so God can justly forgive sins making us at one with God."

One of the problems with PSA theory is that it produces conflict:

i.e. Father wants to forgive <u>all</u> sin, but he's prevented from doing so because he's a 'God of justice', and his justice demands punishment.

PSA's claim for divine justice in the form of punishment creates another god called 'Justice' which is higher than (superior to) Father – the God who is love itself - because he has to submit to justice. In effect, then, justice over-rules his love.

As Father <u>is love</u>, the need for justice which demands punishment is in total contradiction to his very nature and character – i.e. it contradicts who he really is.

To counter this conflict, PSA makes the Cross about resolving something within Father himself, rather than dealing with humanity's lostness, and bringing healing for our lost identity.

If that's the case, then Father has to satisfy his justice by venting his wrath on Jesus on the Cross. That, then, means that the Cross really has nothing to do with healing or helping humanity at all. It was all about dealing with Father's anger and satisfying it.

Jesus didn't come to satisfy Father's anger. Father was using the outcome of Jesus' death on the Cross to restore humanity to their rightful place as his created sons.

The Cross was a demonstration of his unconditional love, not his anger with humanity.

The character of Father (and therefore the Trinity) is not reflected in PSA. He is loving, merciful, patient, kind and gracious.

PSA-thinking comes from a theological idea about the Old Covenant. It is thought that the sacrificial system was instigated to appease God who was angry with their sin, when it wasn't.

Verb, not a noun

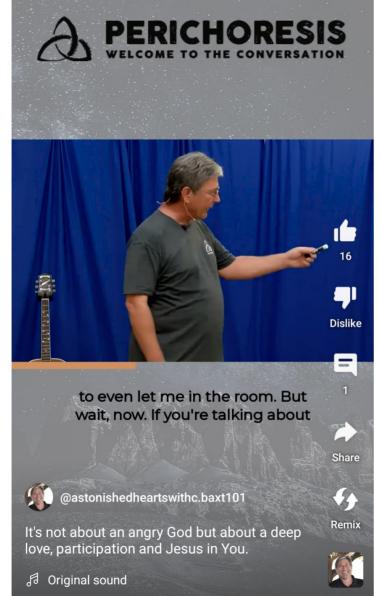
It is thought that sacrifices weren't instigated so God could forgive sin.

Instead, it was their need to appease God who is thought to be angry with them.

From that perspective, the Cross is just a legal transaction, not a place of the restoration of sonship.







# Some more on this from Baxter Kruger

youtube.com/shorts/4bQoBEGbtgs

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