

In the discussion of the investigative judgment were covered those features of the total judgment work that logically must be completed before Christ returns in glory. There we showed that the cases of those eventually saved must be examined before the second advent, and they must be "accounted worthy to obtain that world, and the resurrection from the dead" (Luke 20:35), and also "worthy to escape all these things [the troubles predicted by Christ] . . . and to stand before the Son of man" Luke 21:36.⁹²

It is easy to see from these quotations that the doctrine of the investigative judgment violates the Biblical teaching about the sovereignty of God, for in these quotations the Seventh-day Adventists say that the purpose of the investigative judgment is to determine who are to be saved. The implication of the purpose of the investigative judgment is that God will not know who are to be saved until after the investigative judgment takes place. Therefore, the doctrine of the investigative judgment violates the Biblical teaching about the sovereignty of God, for the Bible teaches that God chose those who would be saved in eternity before the creation of the world.

In Ephesians 1:4 we read, "According as he hath chosen us in him before the foundation of the world, that we should be holy and without blame before him in love:"⁹³

In this passage the Greek verb *ἐξελέξατο* which is translated "he hath chosen" means "to pick or choose out for one's self."⁹⁴ The Greek pronoun *αὐτῷ* which is translated "him" refers to Christ. The Greek phrase *πρὸ καταβολῆς κόσμου* which is translated "before the foundation of the world" denotes that the time of God's choosing was in eternity before the creation of the world began. The Greek phrase *εἶναι ἡμᾶς* which is translated "that we should be" expresses the purpose of

⁹²Questions On Doctrine, op. cit., pp. 496, 497.

⁹³Eph. 1:4.

⁹⁴Joseph Henry Thayer, A Greek-English Lexicon of the New Testament, (New York: American Book Co.), p. 196.