

Two Kinds Of Righteousness Ew Kenyon

Two kinds of righteousness ew kenyon is a profound concept explored by the renowned author and speaker Ew Kenyon. His teachings delve into the spiritual dimensions of righteousness, distinguishing between two fundamental types that influence a believer's walk with God. Understanding these two kinds of righteousness is essential for anyone seeking a deeper relationship with the divine, spiritual growth, and a victorious Christian life. This article explores these two types, their biblical foundations, their practical implications, and how they can transform your faith journey.

Introduction to Righteousness in Christian Faith

Righteousness is a central theme in Christian theology, often associated with God's nature, salvation, and the believer's standing before God. At its core, righteousness signifies being in right standing with God, marked by moral integrity, righteousness of character, and divine approval. Ew Kenyon's teachings emphasize that understanding the different kinds of righteousness can unlock a richer spiritual experience and enable believers to operate in divine authority. Before diving into the specifics, it's important to recognize that the concept of righteousness is multidimensional. It encompasses both a positional truth—what Christ has achieved for believers—and a practical, experiential aspect—how believers live out that righteousness daily.

The Two Kinds of Righteousness According to Ew Kenyon

Ew Kenyon identified two distinct yet interconnected kinds of righteousness:

1. **Imputed Righteousness** — The righteousness received by faith in Christ, which is credited to the believer's account at salvation.
2. **Practical Righteousness** — The righteousness that manifests in the believer's life through obedience, character development, and spiritual growth.

Understanding the difference between these two is crucial for a balanced spiritual life. Let's explore each in detail.

Imputed Righteousness: The Righteousness of Faith

Definition and Biblical Foundation

Imputed righteousness refers to the righteousness that God imputes or credits to believers through faith in Jesus Christ. It is not something earned or achieved by human effort but is a gift from God, based on Christ's finished work on the cross. Biblical references include:

1. *Romans 3:22*: "Even the righteousness of God which is by faith of Jesus Christ unto all and upon all them that believe."
2. *2 Corinthians 5:21*: "For he hath made him to be sin for us, who knew no sin; that we might be made the righteousness of God in him."

These scriptures affirm that righteousness is a divine gift, imputed to believers at the moment of salvation.

Characteristics of Imputed Righteousness

1. **Legal Standing**: It establishes the believer's legal right to stand before God without guilt or condemnation.

2. **Unconditional:** It is not based on works but solely on faith in Christ.
3. **Instantaneous:** It occurs at the moment of salvation when one accepts Jesus Christ as Lord and Savior.
4. **Secure:** Once received, it cannot be lost or revoked.

Implications for the Believer

- Confidence in God's acceptance and love. - Freedom from guilt, shame, and condemnation. - A foundation for spiritual growth and sanctification. - The basis for approaching God boldly in prayer and worship.

Practical Righteousness: Living Out the Righteous Life

Definition and Biblical Foundation

Practical righteousness refers to the active expression of righteousness in a believer's daily life. It involves obedience to God's Word, moral integrity, and the development of Christlike character. Key scriptures include:

1. *Matthew 5:6*: "Blessed are they which do hunger and thirst after righteousness."
2. *Philippians 3:9*: "And be found in him, not having mine own righteousness, which is of the law, but that which is through the faith of Christ, the righteousness which is of God by faith."
3. *James 2:26*: "For as the body without the spirit is dead, so faith without works is dead also."

This righteousness is about aligning one's life with God's standards and demonstrating His character through actions.

Characteristics of Practical Righteousness

1. **Progressive:** It develops over time as believers grow in faith and obedience.
2. **Dependent on Grace:** While effort is involved, divine grace empowers the believer to live righteously.
3. **Visible:** It manifests through acts of love, integrity, humility, and holiness.
4. **Transformative:** It changes the believer's character and influences their environment positively.

Implications for the Believer

- Encourages consistent spiritual discipline such as prayer, Bible study, and service. - Promotes moral integrity and ethical conduct. - Reflects Christ's character to others. - Facilitates spiritual victory and empowerment.

The Relationship Between the Two Kinds of Righteousness

Understanding how imputed and practical righteousness interrelate is essential. Ew Kenyon emphasized that: - Imputed righteousness provides the foundation—believers are made righteous before God through faith in Christ. - Practical righteousness is the fruit—living out that righteousness through obedience and character development. This relationship signifies that salvation is not merely a legal declaration but also an ongoing process of sanctification. The two work together to produce a balanced Christian life.

How to Live in the Light of Both Righteousnesses

Achieving a healthy balance between these two kinds of righteousness involves:

1. **Embracing Your Position in Christ:** Rest in the truth of your imputed righteousness. Know that you are accepted and justified before God by faith.

2. **Living Out Practical Righteousness:** Commit to daily spiritual disciplines that cultivate Christlike character.
3. **Understanding Grace:** Recognize that practical righteousness is empowered by God's grace, not human effort alone.
4. **Maintaining Faith and Works in Harmony:** Faith in Christ should lead to obedience and good works, not legalism.

Common Misconceptions About Righteousness

To fully grasp these concepts, it's helpful to address some misconceptions:

1. **Righteousness is earned:** Imputed righteousness is a gift, not something earned by works.
2. **Practical righteousness is optional:** Living righteously is a response to God's grace and essential for spiritual growth.
3. **Once saved, no need for practical righteousness:** Genuine salvation manifests in a righteous lifestyle.

Conclusion: Embracing the Two Kinds of Righteousness for a Victorious Life

Ew Kenyon's insights into the two kinds of righteousness—imputed and practical—offer a comprehensive understanding of what it means to be right with God. Recognizing that salvation is rooted in the divine act of imputation, believers are encouraged to pursue practical righteousness as a response to God's grace. This balanced approach ensures a life of confidence, holiness, and spiritual victory. By internalizing these principles, believers can walk confidently in their divine authority, reflect Christ's character, and live victorious lives that honor God. The journey of righteousness is ongoing, rooted in God's grace, and expressed through daily obedience, love, and faith. Whether you are just beginning your faith journey or seeking deeper spiritual maturity, understanding and embracing these two kinds of righteousness will transform your relationship with God and empower you to live out His purpose for your life.

Two Kinds of Righteousness Ew Kenyon: An In-Depth Exploration

Righteousness is a foundational concept in Christian theology, embodying the moral and spiritual standing of an individual before God. Among the many voices that have contributed to understanding righteousness, Ew Kenyon stands out for his profound insights into the two kinds of righteousness. His teachings distinguish between a righteousness that is imputed and one that is imparted, offering believers a comprehensive view of their spiritual journey. In this article, we will explore two kinds of righteousness Ew Kenyon, examining their definitions, biblical foundations, implications for faith practice, and how they intersect to shape a believer's life.

Understanding the Two Kinds of Righteousness

Ew Kenyon's teaching emphasizes a dual perspective on righteousness, often summarized as imputed righteousness and imparted righteousness. This distinction helps believers grasp their position before God and their daily walk of faith.

What Is Imputed Righteousness?

Imputed righteousness refers to the righteousness that is credited or imputed to a believer at the moment of salvation. It is not based on personal merit but is a divine act of grace. When a person accepts Jesus Christ as Lord and Savior, God "imputes" or attributes Christ's righteousness to them, making them positionally justified before Him.

Biblical Foundations of Imputed Righteousness

1. 2 Corinthians 5:21: "For He made Him who knew no sin to be sin for us, that we might become the righteousness of God in Him."
2. Romans 5:17: "...by the gift of righteousness reign in life through the one, Jesus Christ."

3. Philippians 3:9: "...and be found in Him, not having my own righteousness, which is from the law, but that which is through faith in Christ."

Key Points About Imputed Righteousness

1. It is a legal standing before God.
2. Occurs at the moment of salvation.
3. It is entirely God's gift—nothing earned or deserved.
4. It provides believers acceptance and justification.

What Is Imparted Righteousness?

Imparted righteousness, on the other hand, refers to the practical, experiential righteousness that develops in a believer's life through the process of sanctification. It involves the inward transformation of character, enabling the believer to live in obedience to God's Word.

Biblical Foundations of Imparted Righteousness

1. Romans 6:19: "I speak in human terms because of the weakness of your flesh. For just as you presented your members as slaves of uncleanness and of lawlessness leading to more lawlessness, so now present your members as slaves of righteousness for holiness."
2. 2 Peter 1:4: "...that through these you may become partakers of the divine nature, having escaped the corruption that is in the world through lust."
3. Galatians 5:22-23: The fruit of the Spirit—evidence of righteousness growing within.

Key Points About Imparted Righteousness

1. It is a daily, ongoing process.
2. Rooted in the work of the Holy Spirit within believers.
3. Involves moral and character development.
4. Leads to holiness and Christlikeness.

The Interplay Between the Two Righteousnesses

Ew Kenyon emphasizes that while these two kinds of righteousness are distinct, they are inseparably linked in the believer's spiritual life. Understanding their relationship is crucial for a balanced faith experience.

The Foundation of Faith: Imputed Righteousness

Imputed righteousness provides the legal standing and acceptance before God. It is the starting point—a gift received through faith. Without this initial righteousness, no amount of good works or character development can make a person righteous in God's sight.

The Growth in Grace: Imparted Righteousness

Imparted righteousness builds upon the foundation of imputed righteousness. As believers grow in Christ, they are sanctified, becoming more like Him. This growth is evidence of God's work within and is essential for effective service and personal holiness.

The Balance Between the Two

Ew Kenyon advocates for a balanced understanding, recognizing that:

1. Imputed righteousness guarantees salvation and acceptance.
2. Imparted righteousness is the evidence and outworking of genuine faith.
3. Both are necessary for a full, victorious Christian life.

Practical Implications for Believers

Understanding the two kinds of righteousness influences how believers approach their spiritual walk, assurance, and service.

Assurance of Salvation

1. Recognize that your imputed righteousness is secure in Christ.
2. Confidence that God has credited His righteousness to you at salvation.

Daily Sanctification

1. Strive for imparted righteousness through prayer, the Word, and obedience.
2. Allow the Holy Spirit to work within, transforming character and habits.

Overcoming Guilt and Condemnation

1. Remember that your imputed righteousness covers all sins—past, present, and future.
2. Progress in righteousness does not affect your standing before God but enhances your relationship with Him.

Service and Witnessing

1. Your imputed righteousness empowers you to serve confidently.
2. Your imparted righteousness makes your witness authentic and compelling.

Common Misconceptions and Clarifications

Misconception 1: Righteousness Is Only Imputed

Some believe that righteousness is solely a legal declaration, neglecting the importance of living righteously. Ew Kenyon teaches that both are essential—faith grants righteousness, and faithfulness manifests it.

Misconception 2: Imparted Righteousness Can Earn Salvation

Imparted righteousness is a result of sanctification and growth, not a means to earn salvation. Salvation is entirely a gift of grace, rooted in imputed righteousness.

Misconception 3: The Two Righteousnesses Are Opposed

Instead, Kenyon sees them as complementary—imputed righteousness is the foundation, and imparted righteousness is the fruit.

Conclusion: Embracing Both for a Full Christian Life

The teachings of Ew Kenyon about two kinds of righteousness offer a comprehensive framework for understanding salvation and sanctification. Recognizing that believers are justified by imputed righteousness and sanctified through imparted righteousness helps foster confidence in salvation and motivates continual growth in Christ.

By appreciating the distinction and connection between the two, believers can enjoy the assurance of their standing before God while actively pursuing holiness. This balanced perspective encourages a faith that is rooted in grace yet expressed through a life of righteousness—a life that reflects Christ's character and fulfills God's divine purpose.

Final thought: Embracing both kinds of righteousness empowers believers to live confidently in their salvation while diligently seeking to become more like Christ each day. As Ew Kenyon articulates, understanding these truths is essential for spiritual victory and a vibrant, authentic walk with God.

Questions & Answers About two kinds of righteousness ew kenyon

No	Question	Answer
1	What are the two kinds of righteousness discussed in EW Kenyon's teachings?	EW Kenyon describes two kinds of righteousness: the righteousness of the law based on human effort and the righteousness of faith received through Jesus Christ.
2	How does EW Kenyon differentiate between legal righteousness and positional righteousness?	Kenyon explains that legal righteousness is based on adherence to the law and human works, while positional righteousness is the divine right standing with God achieved through faith in Christ.
3	Why does EW Kenyon emphasize the importance of understanding the 'two kinds of righteousness'?	He emphasizes that recognizing the difference helps believers understand their true standing with God and how to live a victorious Christian life through faith, not legalism.
4	According to EW Kenyon, how does faith influence the two kinds of righteousness?	Faith connects believers to the righteousness of God, making the legal, effort-based righteousness unnecessary, and allowing believers to live in the righteousness provided through Christ.
5	What role does the concept of 'imputed righteousness' play in EW Kenyon's teachings?	Imputed righteousness refers to the righteousness of Christ credited to believers by faith, distinguishing it from self-righteousness based on works.
6	How can understanding the two kinds of righteousness impact a believer's spiritual walk, according to EW Kenyon?	It helps believers to rest in God's grace, avoid legalism, and live confidently in their divine right standing through Christ's righteousness.
7	What biblical scriptures does EW Kenyon often cite to illustrate the two kinds of righteousness?	He frequently references Romans 3:22, 2 Corinthians 5:21, and Philippians 3:9 to support the distinction between righteousness by law and righteousness by faith.
8	How does EW Kenyon's concept of the two kinds of righteousness challenge traditional legalistic Christianity?	Kenyon's teachings emphasize that righteousness is a gift through faith in Christ, rather than a result of human effort, challenging legalistic views that focus on works for salvation.

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