

XIII. Christology: His Work

1. Christ as Prophet:
 - a. The prophetic office does 2 things, to “bring things to light” or insight, and to “predict” or foresight.
 - b. An OT prophet fulfilled his ministry in three ways,
 - 1) By teaching
 - 2) By Predicting.
 - 3) By Healing.

2. Christ as Priest:
 - a. A priest is a mediator, one who intercedes with God on behalf of sinful man.
 - b. Three scopes of an OT priest:
 - 1) Reconciliation
 - 2) Intercession
 - 3) Benediction

3. Christ as King: Dealt with in Eschatology.

4. The Atonement: The Fact
 - a. OT Types:
 - 1) Coat of skin, Gen. 3:21
 - 2) Abel’s lamb, Gen. 4:4
 - 3) The Passover lamb, Exodus 12
 - 4) The Leviticus system
 - 5) The slain lamb, Isa. 53:7

 - b. The Predictions:
 - 1) The seed of women, Gen. 3:15
 - 2) The sin offering, Psalm 22
 - 3) The substitutional savior, Isa. 53
 - 4) The cut-off Messiah, Dan. 9:26
 - 5) The smitten Shepherd, Zech. 13:6-7

5. The Necessity of the Atonement:
 - a. The Holiness of God:
 - b. The Law of God: The penalty for breaking God’s law (sin) is death.
 - c. The guilty conscience:
 - d. Sinners are lost and without hope, Eph. 2:12; Luke 19:10

6. The Extent of the Atonement:

- a. Its sufficiency: Universal. Titus 2:11; I John 2:2; II Peter 3:9
- b. Its efficiency: Limited, only for those who accept God's gracious offer of salvation through Jesus Christ. John 3: 16, Eph. 1:4; I Tim. 4:10; II Tim 1:9, 10

7. The Philosophical ideas about the Atonement:

- a. The **Socinian** or Example theory: Man needs to simply repent and change himself by his own will. Jesus' death was a mere human example and encouragement for man to change. Atonement comes when we choose to be better.
- b. The **Bushnellian** or Moral influence theory: Christ suffering and death was merely to convince man of his love. It did not pay any penalty for our sins. We just need to recognize his love and go to God. So he was trying to influence us morally to change.
- c. The **Grotian** or Governmental theory: Christ death is an example of what God must do in order to satisfy his governmental rule. But Christ death did not pay for the sins of individuals.
- d. The **Irvingian** or Gradual theory: Christ's whole life was a process of atonement, and so when we believe him and become like him in our lives, we are saved.
- e. The **Substitution and Satisfied** theory:
 - 1) A vicarious substitution: Jesus takes the place of sinners as their substitute, endures the punishment of sin, and fulfills the righteous requirements of God.
 - 2) This substitution is conditional upon the repentance and faith of sinners.
 - 3) His Penal satisfaction was equivalent. Because of who Jesus is, the Son of God, he is able to satisfy the penalty of sin for many.
- f. What did the atonement accomplish?
 - 1) It satisfied the holiness of God. Romans 3:23
 - 2) It avenged the violated law of God. Rom 6:23
 - 3) It exhibited the love of God. Jn 3:16
- g. How did Jesus do it?
 - 1) He took our flesh. Jn 1:14
 - 2) He assumed our guilt. Gal 3:13; Heb. 10:18
 - 3) He bore our penalty. Isa. 53:4-5; Gal 2:20
- h. It was complete and Acceptable to God. Rom 4:25.