

WEDNESDAY NIGHT DISCIPLESHIP

THE WORK OF CHRIST

The Person of Christ (review)

The Work of Christ

- A. The works of Pre-incarnate Christ
 - 1. He created all things in heaven and earth (Jn. 1:3; Col. 1:15-16; Heb.1:2; I Cor. 8:6)
 - 2. He preserves all things (Col. 1:17; Heb. 1:3)
 - 3. Theophanies—manifestations of God in visible and bodily form.
 - a. As Angel of Jehovah
 - 1.) Identified as Jehovah—Hagar, Sacrifice of Isaac, Moses (burning bush)
 - 2.) Distinct from Jehovah—He speaks to Jehovah
 - 3.) Is the second Person of the Triunity.
 - b. Other Theophanies—Abraham, Jacob, Joshua
- B. Messianic Prophecies/Types
- C. Incarnation Work
 - 1. Pre-ministry
 - a. Kenosis—self-emptying of Christ Phil. 2:5-11 esp. vs 7
 - 1.) Veiling of Christ's pre-incarnate glory
 - 2.) Voluntary use of some attributes
 - 3.) Taking the form of a servant, becoming the likeness of man, fashion of man, being obedient to death on a cross
 - b. Virgin conception/birth
 - 1.) Prophecy: Isa. 7:14
 - 2.) Fulfilled: Matt. 1:20-23
 - 3.) Support
 - 4.) Process: conception is of the Holy Spirit (Matt. 1:20; Luke 1:35)
 - c. Infancy through young adulthood
 - 2. Ministry of Jesus Messiah—Prophet, Priest and King
 - a. Pre-resurrection
 - 1.) Baptism (Matt. 3:13-17; Mark 1:9-17; Luke 3:21-22)
 - 2.) Temptation (Mat 4:1-11)
 - 3.) Office of Prophet—Teaching ministry authenticated with miracles
 - 4.) Office of King
 - a.) Concept of King—Messiah (anointed one)
 - b.) Transfiguration (Matt. 16:28-17:1)
 - c.) Triumphal Entry (Matt 21:1-11)
 - d.) Trials—none followed guidelines of law governing the procedures of each trial whether Jewish or Roman.
 - 5.) Office of Priest
 - a.) Jesus was not an Aaronic priest (Lev. 21 and Heb. 5:1-4 b.) Jesus was a Melchizedekian priest (Gen. 14:18; Heb. 5:5-7; 7:1-10)
 - c.) The struggle—Garden of Gethsemane (Matt. 26:36-46; Mk. 9:32-42; Luke 22:40-46)
 - d.) The sacrifice—Lamb of God who takes away the sin of the world (Jn. 1:29) (1.) Nature of His death
 - (a.) Spiritual—"My God My God why have You forsaken Me" (Mat 27:46)
 - (b.) Physical—"bowed His head and gave up His spirit" (John 19:30)
 - (2.) True meaning of Christ's death
 - (a.) Vicarious—instead of/in place of: Christ died for others (1 Pet 3:18; Heb. 9:14)
 - (b.) Satisfaction—Propitiation: satisfied the law and justice of God and appeased His wrath (I Jn 2:2; 4:10; Heb. 2:17; Rom. 3:15)
 - (c.) Ransom/redemption—pay to release/ buy or purchase (slave market of sin) free from bondage (1 Cor. 6:20; 7:23; II Pet 2:1; Rev. 5:9; 14:3-4; Titus 2:14; I Pet 1:18)
 - (d.) Reconciliation—restore a broken relationship (Rom. 5:10; I Cor. 7:11; II Cor. 5:18-20; Rom.5:11; 11:15; II Cor.5:18-19)

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- (3.) Extent of Christ's death
 - (a.) Elect
 - (b.) World
 - (c.) Universe
- b. Resurrection
 - 1.) Who raised Jesus?
 - a.) Father (Ps. 16:10; cf Acts 2:24-32; Rom. 6:4; Eph. 1:19-20)
 - b.) Jesus Himself (John 2:19; John 10:17-18)
 - c.) Holy Spirit (Rom. 8:11)
 - 2.) Evidences of the resurrection
 - a.) Empty tomb
 - b.) Christ's many appearances to different people
 - c.) Effects from the resurrection
 - 3.) Nature of the resurrection
 - a.) Actual resurrection
 - b.) Bodily not just spiritually—flesh and bone (Lu 24:39; Jn. 20:27; Lu 24:42-43)
 - c.) Changed—He could walk through doors/appear and disappear (Jn. 20:19; Lu 24:15)
 - d.) Never would die again (Rom 6:9; II Tim. 1:10; Rev. 1:18)
 - e.) Glorified after ascension (Acts 7:5-6; Acts 9:3-6; Rev. 1:12-20)
 - 4.) Results/importance of the resurrection
 - a.) Validates His person—Lord Jesus Christ who is a prophet (Acts 2:36; 10:40)
 - b.) Validates His work—post-resurrection ministries (Eph. 1:19-22)
 - c.) Validates His gospel—primary importance to Christian faith (I Cor. 15:3-8; Rom. 4:25)
 - d.) Validates the believer—our witness would be false and our faith meaningless and future hopeless (I Cor. 15:13-19)
 - e.) There would be no forgiveness of sins (I Cor. 15:17)
 - f.) No future resurrection of all men (John 5:2-29)
- c. Post-resurrection ministry
 - 1.) Appearances to His disciples
 - 2.) Gave commission to the disciples (Matt. 28:19-20; Acts 1:8)
- d. Ascension—going back to heaven in His resurrected body (Mk 16:19-20; Lu. 24:49-53; Acts 1:8-11; Heb. 4:14; and I Pet. 3:22)
- e. Exaltation—act of the Father by which He gave the risen and ascended Lord the position and power at His right hand (Rom. 8:34; Phil. 2:9; Eph. 1:20-22; Col 3:1; Heb. 10:12)
- f. Post-ascension ministries
 - 1.) Past—sent another Comforter, the Holy Spirit (Acts 2:32-34)
 - 2.) Present
 - a.) Head of the church (Col 1:18; Eph. 1:21-22)
 - b.) Head of every man (I Cor. 11:3)
 - c.) Lord of every believer
 - d.) Priest for His people (Heb. 2:18; 4:14-16; 7:25; I Tim. 2:5)
 - e.) Preparing a place for believers (Jn 14:1-3)
 - f.) Lord over the spirit realm (I Pet. 3:22; Eph 2:19-21; Heb. 1:3-13; Col. 2:10)
 - 3.) Future
 - a.) He will raise the dead (Jn 5:28)
 - b.) He will reward/judge all people (John 5:22,27; I Cor. 3:11-15; I Cor. 5:10; Rev. 20:11-15)
 - c.) He will pour out wrath during the tribulation (Rev. 6:16-17)
 - d.) He will bodily return and establish the Davidic kingdom during the Millennium (Rev. 19:5; Ps 2)
 - e.) His enemies will be completely subdued (Ps 110:1; Heb 10:13)
 - f.) He will have absolute subjection of all creation (I Cor. 15:25)