

Christology

The Work of Jesus Christ

Two Categories of the Work of Christ:

1. _____: Jesus' Incarnation, life of obedience, temptation, betrayal, trial, and His death (passion).
2. _____: Jesus' resurrection, ascension, and His second coming.

The Offices of Christ: Jesus holds a three-fold office (munus triplex).

- _____: Proclaims the Word of the Lord to people. Jesus, being God in flesh, revealed God to people (Jn 9:17; Acts 3:17-24).
- _____: Represents the people to God. Christ is the greater _____, mediator, intercessor, once and for all sacrifice (Heb 5:1-10).
- _____: Represents God's rule and reign. Jesus rules over all things. His Kingdom advances under His leadership (Deut 17:14-20).

We proclaim the good news, offer sacrifices (worship), and rule and reign with Christ.

The Atonement: What Christ accomplished for us in His death. If God wanted to save us, this is the only way to do it.

Theories of the Atonement:

1. _____ Theory: Since we lived in the domain of darkness, Christ had to pay a ransom to Satan to return us back to God.
2. _____ Theory: God's honor needed to be restored by a man because a man dishonored Him, but only God has the ability to restore such a thing. Thus, only the God-man could do this.
3. _____ Theory: Rejects the notion that a payment had to be made to appease God's wrath because God is a God of love and wanted to demonstrate His love for us by experiencing our pain.
4. _____ Theory: God's justice did not need to be satisfied; Jesus just died as an example. This simply shows us how we are to live.
5. _____ Theory: Since God is the ruler of the universe, He can just waive the penalty and save people. Christ died not to pay a penalty, but to show that when you sin, a penalty must be paid. This encouraged people to not sin.
6. _____ Theory: Christ took the penalty (death) for sin in our place (1 Cor 5:7; Heb 9:26-28; Rom 5:8-10; 2 Cor 5:21).
 1. What did this accomplish for us?
 1. _____: Satisfied God's wrath that we deserve.
 2. _____: Jesus took away our sin and guilt.
 3. _____: Jesus paid our ransom to set us free from sin.

4. _____: Jesus restored shalom (peace).
5. _____: Jesus is victorious over His enemies and ours.

The Extent of the Atonement:

_____ Atonement (General Redemption): Though Jesus died for everyone, the atonement was only applied to the elect (1 Jn 2:2; Jn 3:16; 1 Tim 4:10).

- Notice how this does not simply say that “Jesus died for everyone.” There are qualifiers even within the unlimited view. Not everyone will be saved, so those who hold to this position have to limit the atonement in some way. Otherwise, you wind up in the heresy known as *universalism*.

_____ Atonement (Particular Redemption / Purposeful Atonement): Jesus died only for the elect.

- Christ’s sacrifice is limited in its purpose, not in its value.
- Christ laid down His life for His own (Jn 10:14-15; Jn 14:6; Acts 20:28; Rom 8:29-32).
- Through the work of Christ, salvation was not simply made *possible*, rather salvation was *accomplished* (Gal 3:13; 1 Pet 2:24).
- There is not a drop of Jesus’ blood wasted on a possibility of belief, but rather it fully covers all who the Lord has foreknown.

*It is important to remember that this is a tertiary issue. We can hold to either of these two views and still fellowship within the realms of orthodoxy. The view of completely unlimited atonement (universalism), however, is blatant heresy and must be rejected.