

## Survey of Bible Doctrine: Christ

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### I. The Deity of Christ

- A. He possesses incommunicable attributes cannot be given, imparted or transmitted to another.
1. Self-existence (Heb.7:3; John 5:26). Jesus was neither created or made, but existed with God before time and creation.
    - a. Melchizedek is a type of Jesus. Most of the letters in the New Testament were written to gentiles who had come from a Greek culture and religion. However, the book of Hebrews was written to Jews to explain how Jesus was the fulfillment of the Old Testament laws and prophecies.
      - 1) Jesus, like Melchizedek, was without lineage and therefore did not exist because of parentage. (Heb 7:3)
      - 2) Melchizedek was the king of Salem, that is, king of peace (Gen 14:18-19). Jesus is the Prince of Peace.
      - 3) Melchizedek received the tithe from Abraham (Heb 7:4-10; Gen 14:20). One does not pay the tithe to one who is of lesser status, but only to one who is of superior status. Abraham recognized Melchizedek was greater than himself.
    - b. Jesus has life in Himself (John 5:26). God is the source of life, that is, there is no life apart from God. No one gave life to Jesus; he has it in himself.
    - c. Jesus existed before creation (John 1:1, Col 1:15, 17).
  2. Immutability--Jesus never changes (Heb.1:10-12 <Ps 102:25-27>; 13:8).
  3. Infinity:
    - a. Jesus is eternal (John 8:58; Heb.7:3).
    - b. Jesus is omnipresence, that is, present everywhere at one time (Matt.18:20, 28:20).
      - 1) Where two or more are gathered in My Name there I am in the midst of them.
      - 2) Lo, I am with you always, even to the close of the age.
- B. He participates in the function of deity.
1. He created the world (John 1:3). Genesis 1 is God's account of the creation. There is strong evidence that Moses had a written account from the hand of God and incorporated it into his first book, Genesis. The word "create" in this account means to create out of nothing, ex nihilo—God spoke, and what He spoke came into being.
    - a. The ability to create is a defining characteristic of God (Jonah 1:9). When Jonah identified himself as a Hebrew who worships the Creator God, the sailors immediately recognized that only the creator God had the power to make the wind and storm.
    - b. Jesus created man for His own purpose (Rev 4:11).
  2. He sustains the world (Col.1:15-17). Decay is the natural tendency of all things, including the earth. Jesus is the One Who holds it all together and replenishes it.
  3. He forgives sins (Matt.9:1-8; Mk 2:1-12). A sin is an offense of one person against another, and only the one who is offended has the right to forgive the other. When man sins against God the Pharisees rightly stated that only God can forgive those sins. When Jesus told the paralytic that his sins were forgiven Jesus was equating Himself with God.
  4. He has authority to perform final judgment (John 5:22, 27; Rev.19:2, 16). Jesus one day will exercise that authority, but His desire now is mercy. He desires none to perish (John 3:17; II Pet 3:9).
- C. He receives worship. When Jesus was in the wilderness being tempted by Satan, one of the temptations was that Satan would give Him the kingdoms of the world if He would bow down before Satan. Jesus' response was to quote Deut 6:13: "You shall worship the Lord your God and serve Him only." (Luke 4:8)

1. Jesus receives the worship of angels (Heb.1:6; Rev.5:12,13)
  2. Jesus receives the worship of men (John 9:38; 20:28; Matt.28:9)
- D. He has divine titles.
1. Lord, which is the Greek equivalent of Jehovah in the Old Testament (Luke 2:11; 5:8).
  2. Son of God (Luke 1:35, John 5:18; 10:36; 17:5).
    - a. It is a title denoting one whose essence is spirit and is applied to anyone who is spiritual, including:
      - 1) Jesus, Who is declared to be the Son of God by demons (Matt 8:29) and by men through divine revelation (Matt 16:16).
      - 2) Angels (Job 38:7), including fallen angels, or demons, and even Satan (Job 1:6).
      - 3) Adam (Luke 3:38). When God created Adam (and subsequently Eve) He created him first body, then soul and then in His own image, that is, spirit. Adam's body was of the same nature as the earth (Gen 2:7); his soul (mind, will and emotions) he shares with the animals (Gen 1:21); but his spirit was created in God's image, and thus was a spiritual being. When Adam chose to obey Satan rather than God his spirit was cut off from God and died. Every man born of Adam to this day is born with a dead spirit (Eph 2:1), and is thus not born in the image of God.
      - 4) Christians, i.e. those who are born again into the Kingdom of God (John 1:12). When a person is born again he is born of the spirit (John 3:6) and receives a new nature (II Cor 5:17). The old sin nature is superseded by a new, spiritual nature. Thus he is a spiritual being and has the title son of God.
    - b. It is also a title denoting function. Jesus is called the last Adam (I Cor 15:45; Luke 3:38) because he came to reverse the work of Adam (Rom 5:18-19). Where Adam disobeyed God and brought sin and death, Jesus walked in perfect obedience and brought righteousness and life.
  3. Son of David: Promised king of Israel (13 references in **Matt**, e.g. 1:1; 9:27; 12:23; 21:9), fulfilling God's covenant with King David.
  4. Son of Man: Promised seed of the woman (Gen 3:15; Mark 10:45; 26 references in **Luke**, e.g. 24:7)
  5. Savior (Jesus): Promised deliverer (Ps 18:2; Matt 1:20-21)
  6. Messiah/Christ => The Anointed One (Luke 4:16-21; Acts 10:38)
- E. Jesus claimed to be God (John 5:18; 8:24,28,58; 10:30-33).
1. He performed the function of God (Mark 2:5-11)
  2. The Jewish leaders understood His claim (Jn 10:33)
  3. Jesus before Pilate (John 18:33-38; 19:10-11)
- F. Other explicit claims (John 1:1; Rom.9:5; 1 John 5:20). Also there are four texts with grammatical forms proving that Jesus Christ = God
1. 2 Thess.1:12; *so that the name of our Lord Jesus will be glorified in you, and you in Him, according to the grace of our God and the Lord Jesus Christ.*
  2. 1 Tim.5:21; *I solemnly charge you in the presence of God and of Christ Jesus and of His chosen angels, to maintain these principles without bias, doing nothing in a spirit of partiality.*
  3. Tit.2:13; *looking for the blessed hope and the appearing of the glory of our great God and Savior, Christ Jesus,*
  4. 1 Pet.1:1; *Peter, an apostle of Jesus Christ, To those who reside as aliens, scattered throughout Pontus, Galatia, Cappadocia, Asia, and Bithynia, who are chosen*
  5. Each fit the "Granville Sharp" grammatical rule proving 2 titles describe the same person).

## II. The Incarnation of Christ

- A. Definition: The incarnation is the means by which the eternal divine Christ took on humanity. When Jesus was born in human flesh He set aside the attributes of His godhead and lived as a man.

When Jesus walked on the earth he was not God pretending to be a man; He was totally, 100% man. The things He did from the time of His baptism until the crucifixion He did as a man filled with the Holy Spirit.

#### B. Purposes of the incarnation

1. To reveal God to men (John 1:18).
2. To take away sin and to restore mankind to his original image, i.e. created in the image of God (Gen 1:27; Rom 5:18-21; Heb.10:5-13).
  - a. By believing on Jesus the way has been made for men to be born again of the spirit.
  - b. We receive a new nature. No longer do we have a nature of disobedience and sin, but a spiritual nature that serves God (I Cor 15:44; II Cor 5:17)
  - c. The new nature is like receiving a new genetic pattern like Jesus had (I Pet 1:23).
3. To serve as our high priest before God (Heb.4:14-16).
  - a. His priesthood is permanent (Heb 7:24).
  - b. He intercedes for the saints before the Father (Heb 7:25).
  - c. He is holy, innocent, undefiled, separated from sinners and is exalted above the heavens (Heb 7:26).
4. To serve as an example of obedience to God (1 Pet.2:21).
  - a. The principle of authority in the Kingdom of God is submission (Luke 7:1-8). You must be under authority to have authority.
  - b. Jesus walked in perfect submission to His Father.
    - 1) His food was to do the will of Him Who sent Him (John 4:34).
    - 2) He only did the things He saw His Father do (John 5:19).
    - 3) He only spoke the words He heard His Father speak (John 8:26).
  - c. As a result God gave Him all authority (Matt 28:18)
  - d. We are to walk in submission to those who are leaders in the Body of Christ (Heb 13:17).
5. To fulfill the Davidic Covenant - The promise of an earthly eternal king in David's line (Luke 1:31-33)

#### C. Key evidences for Christ's incarnation

1. The Virgin Birth
  - a. Christ was not conceived humanly - Mary was a virgin (Matt.1:18,25; Luke 1:27,34).
  - b. Christ was conceived by the Holy Spirit.
    - 1) The conception was exclusively God's work (Luke 1:35).
    - 2) As a result Jesus was a unique "holy offspring" - The Son of God (Luke 1:35), the last Adam.
    - 3) The incarnation was a miraculous birth that fulfilled the prophet's words (Isa 7:14; 9:6; Luke 1:37).
2. The Kenosis passage (Phil.2:5-11)
  - a. Jesus was truly God (existed in the "form of God" - 2:6) but He took on true humanity (the "form of a servant" - 2:7).
  - b. Jesus temporarily relinquished the use of His divine attributes (kenosis - "emptied Himself" - 2:7).
    - 1) He chose to do it ("Himself" - 2:7).
    - 2) He did it obediently to provide man's redemption (2:8). The obedience of Jesus in all things is the key to understanding how He fulfilled the purposes of His Father.
  - c. He permanently took on a human body.
    - 1) His humanity was real. "form of servant," "likeness of man," "appearance as man" (2:7,8)
    - 2) His humanity remains forever (Acts 1:3,9-11)
3. John 1:14 - "The Word (the eternal Son of God - John 1:1) became flesh (human) and dwelt among us..."

### III. The Humanity of Christ

- A. He is called a man:
  1. By Himself (Luke 19:10)
  2. By others (1 Tim.2:5)
- B. He had a human body.
  1. He was born physically (Matt.1:18; Luke 2:7). He was conceived as a baby of a normal mother and the Holy Spirit and had all of the limitations of men.
  2. He developed as humans do (Luke 2:40,52). He grew in instruction and discipline; he read and studied the Scriptures (Old Testament); he learned obedience (Heb 5:8).
  3. He had human needs.
    - a. Food (Matt.4:2)
    - b. Drink (John 19:28)
    - c. Sleep (John 4:6)
- C. He has a soul that had to be trained. The soul is trained and nourished with instruction in righteousness and discipline.
  1. He had human intellect. His wisdom "increased" humanly (Luke 2:40,52).
  2. He had human emotions:
    - a. Love (Matt.9:36; John 11:36).
    - b. He had compassion on the people (Matt 9:36)
    - c. He loved Lazarus, Mary and Martha (John 11:3, 5, 36)
    - d. Grief (John 11:35; Matt.26:38).
  3. He had human will.
    - a. He learned obedience by the things He suffered (Heb 5:8).
    - b. He determined to go to Jerusalem to suffer obediently (Luke 9:51).
- D. He has a spirit (Luke 23:46; John 19:30). He is called the last Adam (I Cor 15:45) in that He was born with a spirit. That is why the Holy Spirit had to be His father.
- E. He was filled with the Holy Spirit (Luke 4:1).
  1. He was baptized in the Holy Spirit (Luke 3:21-22). There is no record of any miracles that Jesus performed prior to His baptism by John and subsequent in-filling with the Holy Spirit.
  2. He operated in the gifts of the Holy Spirit (I Cor 12:8-10). When Jesus left the wilderness after the temptations by Satan He left "in the power of the Spirit"(Luke 4:14; Acts 1:8). Jesus performed the miracles by the same power that Christians today do: using the gifts of the Holy Spirit. Some of the incidence of the times Jesus used them are:
    - a. Word of knowledge:
      - 1) Definition: A supernatural impartation of knowledge by the Holy Spirit about a person or situation that is unknown by natural means.
      - 2) Examples: John 8:6-9—Here Jesus used the word of knowledge as He knelt down and wrote something in the dust. The Holy Spirit gave Him specific knowledge of the sins of the accusers. John 1:47-49—In this instance the Holy Spirit revealed something about Nathanael or what he was doing before Jesus could see him physically.
    - b. Word of wisdom:
      - 1) Definition: A supernatural impartation of wisdom or direction by the Holy Spirit concerning a given problem, sickness or situation. It often is used with the word of knowledge as to what to do with the knowledge received.
      - 2) Example: Luke 20:23-26—This is an example of the many times that the Pharisees and Sadducees attempted to trap Jesus in His own words. Not only did the Holy Spirit reveal to Jesus the intents of their hearts, He gave Jesus the wisdom to confound His questioners.
    - c. Discerning of spirits:

- 1) Definition: The supernatural revelation by the Holy Spirit of the name, assignment and/or the activity of particular demonic spirits in others. This gift is always accompanied by the power to set the captive free.
- 2) Example: Mark 9:25—Jesus was confronted by a father of a young man who was having what we would call epileptic fits, and the disciples had not been successful in ministering to him. Jesus identified the unclean spirit as a “deaf and mute spirit”.
- d. Gifts of healing:
  - 1) Definition: Specific power by the Holy Spirit to give a believer the ability to heal, repair or restore the body.
  - 2) Example: Matt 8:1-17 gives three incidents where Jesus healed those who were sick. “He Himself took our infirmities and carried away our diseases.” (Matt 8:17)
- e. Working of miracles:
  - 1) Definition: A gift from the Holy Spirit enabling a believer to create physical substance in making the body whole. This differs from gifts of healing in that it is a creative gift.
  - 2) Example: Luke 6:10—Jesus performed a miracle for the man with the withered hand. Because the hand was withered there had to be physical matter created. Luke 22:50—Jesus restored the ear of the man that Peter had cut off.
- f. Gift of faith:
  - 1) Definition: The supernatural power from the Holy Spirit given to the believer to create, transform, transport or control physical matter.
  - 2) Example: John 2:6—Jesus changed water into wine. Luke 8:22-25—Jesus calms the storm and stills the sea.
- g. Prophecy:
  - 1) Definition: The supernatural speaking by the Holy Spirit through the believer of a message of edification, exhortation, and/or comfort to others.
  - 2) Example: Matthew 24 and Luke 21 are mostly prophetic messages from Jesus.
3. His character reflected the fruit of the Spirit (Gal 5:22-23).
4. He was obedient and submitted to His Father in all things.

#### IV. The Life of Christ

- A. The Chronology of His earthly life
  1. The Preparation Years - Birth to Baptism (Luke 1-3) Through age 32 (4/3 B.C. - A.D. 26, Luke 3:1,2,23).
    - a. The annunciation of John the Baptist (Luke 1:5-25).
    - b. The annunciation of Jesus and the birth of John (Matt 1; Luke 1:26-80).
    - c. The birth of Jesus (Matt 1:25; Luke 2:1-20)
    - d. Jesus taken to the Temple (Luke 2:21-38)
    - e. Visit of the Magi (Matt 2:1-8)
    - f. The sojourn to Egypt, childhood in Nazareth, in the Temple (Matt 2:19-23; Luke 2:39-52)
    - g. John the Baptizer (Matt 3:1-12; Mark 1:2-8; Luke 3:1-18; John 1:19-28)
    - h. The baptism of Jesus (Matt 3:13-17; Mark 1:7-11; Luke 3:21-23; John 1:32-34)
    - i. The temptation of Jesus (Matt 4:1-11; Mark 1:12-13; Luke 4:1-13)
  2. From the River Jordan to the Mount of Transfiguration
    - a. The first disciples—Peter, Andrew, Philip and Nathanael (John 1:35-51)
    - b. The marriage feast in Cana—the first miracle (John 2:1-12)
    - c. First visit to Jerusalem
      - 1) Cleansing the Temple the first time (John 2:13-25)
      - 2) Encounter with Nicodemus (John 3:1-21)
      - 3) The trip north and the encounter with the woman in Sychar (John 4:1-42)
    - d. A second visit to Cana—healing the nobleman’s son (Matt 4:12; Mark 1:14; Luke 4:14-15; John 4:43-52).

- e. The first Galilean ministry (Matt 4:13-17; Mark 1:14-15; Luke 4:15-32)
  - f. In Jerusalem for the feast and by the pool of Bethesda (John 5)
  - g. In Galilee again; the call of His first disciples (Matt 4:18-22; Mark 1:16-20; Luke 5:1-11)
  - h. A Sabbath at Capernaum (Matt 8:14-17; Mark 1:21-34; Luke 4:33-41)
  - i. The second journey through Galilee and the healing of the leper (Matt 4:23; 8:2-4; Mark 1:35-45; Luke 4:42-44; 5:12-16)
  - j. Return to Capernaum; healing of paralytic; forgiveness (Matt 9:1-8; Mark 2:1-12; Luke 5:17-26)
  - k. The call of Matthew and the twelve (Matt 9:9-13; 10:2-4; Mark 2:13-17; 3:13-19; Luke 5:27-32; 6:12-19).
  - l. The Sermon on the Mount (Matt 5-7)
  - m. Return to Capernaum and healing of centurion's servant (Matt 7:1,5-15; Mark 3:20-21; Luke 7:1-10)
  - n. Raising of the young man in Nain (Luke 7:11-17)
  - o. The woman washes Jesus feet (Luke 7:36-50)
  - p. Teaching in parables (Matt 13:1-52; Mark 4:1-34; Luke 8:4-18)
  - q. Crossing Sea of Galilee and demoniac (Matt 8:18, 23-34; Mark 4:35-41; 5:1-20; Luke 8:22-39)
  - r. Healing of woman and raising Jairus' daughter (Matt 9:18-26; Mark 5:21-43; Luke 8:40-56)
  - s. Second visit to Nazareth and sending of the twelve (Matt 8:54-58; 10:1, 5-42; 11:1; Mark 6:1-13; Luke 9:1-6)
  - t. The feeding of the five thousand and the night on the Sea of Galilee (Matt 14:13-36; Mark 6:30-44; Luke 9:10-17; John 6:1-14)
  - u. The last discourses at Capernaum (John 6:22-71)
  - v. Jesus and the Syro-Phoenician woman and the miracles at Tyre (Matt 11:27-31; 15:21-31; Mark 7:24-37; 8:22-26)
  - w. Two Sabbath controversies (Matt 12:1-21; Mark 2:23-3:6; Luke 6:1-11)
  - x. The feeding of the four thousand and the journey to Caesarea Philippi (Matt 15:32-16:12; Mark 8:1-21)
  - y. The great confession (Matt 16:13-28; Mark 8:27-9:1; Luke 9:18-27)
3. From the Mount of Transfiguration to the Passion Week
- a. On the Mount of Transfiguration (Matt 17:1-8; Mark 9:2-8; Luke 9:28-36)
  - b. The next day (Matt 17:9-21; Mark 9:9-29; Luke 9:37-43)
  - c. The last events in Galilee (Matt 17:22; 18:22; Mark 9:30-50; Luke 9:43-50)
  - d. The journey to Jerusalem (Matt 8:19-22; Luke 9:1-62; John 7:1-16)
  - e. The mission and return of the seventy (Matt 9:36-38; Luke 10:1-24)
  - f. At the home of Mary and Martha in Bethany (Luke 10:25, 38-42)
  - g. At the Feast of Tabernacles; the first Temple discourse (John 7:11-53)
  - h. The woman caught in adultery (John 8:1-11)
  - i. More teaching in the Temple (John 8:12-59)
  - j. Healing of the man born blind (John 9:1-41)
  - k. The "Good Shepherd" discourse (John 10:1-21)
  - l. The first Perea discourses (Matt 12:22-45; Luke 11:14-36)
  - m. The meal at the Pharisee's house (Luke 11:37-54)
  - n. At the Feast of the Dedication of the Temple (Luke 13:22; John 10:22-42)
  - o. A series of parables (Luke 10:25-37; 11:5-13)
  - p. Three parables of warning (Luke 12:13-21; 13:6-9; 14:16-24)
  - q. Three parables of the gospel (Luke 15)
  - r. The unjust steward, and the rich man and Lazarus (Luke 16)
  - s. The last three parables of the Perea series (Matt 18:23-35; Luke 18:1-14)

- t. Jesus' discourses in Perea and the close of the Perea ministry (Luke 13:23-35; 14:1-11, 25-35; 17:1-10)
- u. The death and resurrection of Lazarus (John 11:1-54)
- v. On the journey to Jerusalem (Matt 19:1-30; Mark 10:1-31; Luke 17:11-18; 18:15-30)
- w. The last incidents in Perea, the young ruler who went away sorrowful, to leave all for Christ, prophecy of His passion, the request of Salome, and of James and John (Matt 19:16-30; 20:17-28; Mark 10:17-45; Luke 18:18-34).
- x. In Jericho, at Zacchaeus' house and the healing of blind Bartimaeus (Matt 20:29-34; Luke 19:1-10; 18:35-43; Mark 10:46-52).
- y. The plot to kill Jesus (Matt 26:1-5; Mark 14:1-2; John 11:55-12:1).
- z. In the house of Simon the leper (Matt 26:6-13; Mark 14:3-9; John 12:2-11)
- 4. The Passion Week (including post-resurrection appearances - Matt.21:1 - 28:20; Mark 10:1 - 16:20; Luke 19:29 - 24:53; John 11:55 - 21:25). Age 33/34 (March - April A.D. 30).
  - a. Day 1: Palm Sunday and the entry into Jerusalem (Matt 21:1-11; Mark 11:1-11; Luke 19:29-44; John 12:12-19)
  - b. Day 2: The barren fig tree, the cleansing of the Temple, and the hosannas of the children (Matt 21:12-22; Mark 11:15-26; Luke 19:45-48).
  - c. Day 3: The questions of Christ's authority and paying taxes to Caesar, the widow's mite, the Greeks who sought to see Jesus, and a summary of His public ministry (Matt 21:23-27; 22:15-22, 41-46; Mark 11:27-33; 12:13-17; Luke 20:1-8, 20-26; 21:1-4; John 22:20-50).
  - d. Day 3: The Sadducees and the resurrection, the scribe and the great commandment, final warning to the people, the eight woes, and farewell (Matt 22:23-46; 23; Mark 12:18-40; Luke 20:27-47).
  - e. Day 3: Parables (Matt 19:30; 20:16; 21:28-32; 22:1-14; Mark 12:1-12; Luke 20:9-19).
  - f. Day 3: On the Mount of Olives and the discourse on the last things (Matt 24; Mark 13; Luke 21:5-38; 12:35-48).
  - g. Day 3: Evening—On the Mount of Olives-last parables to the disciples concerning the last things (Matt 25:1-30; Luke 19:1-28).
  - h. Day 4: The betrayal of Jesus by Judas (Matt 26:14-16; Mark 14:10-11; Luke 22:1-6).
  - i. Preparations for the Passover meal (Matt 26:17-19; Mark 14:12-16; Luke 22:7-13; John 13:1).
  - j. The Passover meal and the institution of the Lord's Supper (Matt 26:17-29; Mark 14:12-25; Luke 22:7-30; John 13:1-38).
  - k. Jesus explains what will happen and prays for all believers (John 14, 15, 16, 17)
  - l. Gethsemane (Matt 26:30-56; Mark 14:26-52; Luke 22:31-53; John 18:1-11).
    - 1) Satan attacks Jesus; spiritual warfare
    - 2) The disciples sleep
    - 3) God sends an angel to minister to Jesus
    - 4) The arrest of Jesus
  - m. Before Anna and Caiaphas and the denial of Peter (Matt 26:57-75; Mark 14:53-72; Luke 22:54-71; John 18:12-27).
  - n. Judas commits suicide (Matt 27:1-10).
  - o. The next morning, before Pilate (Matt 27:11-32; Mark 15:1-21; Luke 23:1-32; John 18:28-19:15).
  - p. Crucified, dead and buried (Matt 27:32-66; Mark 15:21-47; Luke 23:26-56; John 19:16-42).
  - q. On the third day He arose from the dead (Matt 28:1-15; Mark 16:1-11; Luke 24:1-12; John 20:1-18).
  - r. His appearances to the disciples (Matt 28:16-20; Mark 16:12-20; Luke 24:13-49; John 20:19-21:25).
  - s. His ascension (Luke 24:50-53; Acts 1:9-11).
- B. The Functions of His earthly life:

1. While on earth Christ fulfilled the Old Testament functions of Prophet, Priest and King:
  - a. Christ was God's Prophet (Matt.13:57; Luke 13:33). Christ was the ultimate fulfillment of the office of prophet as predicted by Moses (Deut.18:15; Acts 3:22-26).
  - b. Christ was man's High Priest (Heb.4:14-16; 6:20-7:3; 7:26-28; 9:11-14; 10:11-14).
    - 1) As human High Priest Christ could experience our weaknesses and temptations (Heb.4:14-18).
    - 2) As the sinless Son of God, Christ was the unique High Priest who could offer Himself as the once-for-all sacrifice for our sins (Heb.7:26-28; 10:11-14).
  - c. Christ came as King (Matt.27:11). The prophets and the angel Gabriel predicted that Jesus would come as the King of Israel (Is.9:6,7; Luke 1:31-33). He did (Matt.2:2; 3:2). He came offering the Davidic Kingdom to Israel but they rejected it (Matt.22:1-14). So the kingdom age was postponed (humanly speaking). Some day the many kingdom promises of the Old Testament will be fulfilled in the Millennium after Christ returns to judge the earth (Psalm 110; Matt.25:31; Rev.19:15,16; 20:4,6).
2. Jesus performed the New Testament functions of apostle, prophet, evangelist, pastor and teacher (Eph 4:11)
  - a. Apostle (Heb 3:1)
  - b. Prophet (Luke 24:19)
  - c. Evangelist (Mark 1:14)
  - d. Pastor (John 10:11; Heb 13:20)
  - e. Teacher (John 3:2)

## V. The Resurrection of Christ

- A. Proofs of Christ's resurrection
  1. The tomb was empty (Matt.18:1-4 etc.). If the body had been stolen by the Romans, they could have produced it to disprove the resurrection (Matt.28:11-15). If the disciples had stolen the body it is impossible that they would have been willing to die for a lie (Acts 4:1-22; 5:17-42; 7:54-60; 12:1,2).
  2. Christ appeared numerous time (John 20:11-18; Matt.28:8-10; 1 Cor.15:5; Luke 24:13-32; 36-43; John 20:26-29; 21:1-14; 1 Cor.15:6,7; Luke 24:44-49; Acts 1:9-12). The sheer numbers of witnesses explains why 2 months later Peter's claim that Christ was raised were not contradicted (Acts 2:14-42).
- B. The Nature of Christ's resurrection. It was a physical bodily resurrection (Luke 24:39-43; John 20:27). Christ's resurrection body was not merely a "spiritual" or immaterial body. It was His physical body literally raised and gloriously transformed (John 20:19).
- C. The significance of Christ's resurrection
  1. Christ's resurrection proves the trustworthiness of Christ's word (Matt.28:6) and of Scripture (1 Cor.15:4; Psalm 16:8).
  2. Christ's resurrection proves the validity of trusting in Christ's death for salvation ("The gospel" - 1 Cor.15:1-5,14,17).
  3. Believers can participate in the power of His resurrection (Rom 6:4; Phil 3:10)
    - a. We are baptized into His death
    - b. We experience the power of His resurrection in our new birth

## VI. The Present Ministry of Christ

1. After His resurrection Christ ascended to heaven (Acts 1:9-11) where He was exalted once again (Eph.1:20-23; Heb.1:3). He now has numerous functions relating to believers.
- A. Jesus is the Baptizer in the Holy Spirit (Matt 3:11; Mark 1:7-8; Luke 3:16; John 1:33; Acts 1:4-5)
  1. Baptize: to completely immerse and make fully wet, as a sponge is filled when placed into water.
  2. The Holy Spirit is the One Who baptizes the believer into Jesus and into His death (Rom 6:3)

3. Jesus baptizes the believer into the Holy Spirit.
- B. Christ is building His church (Matt.16:18). We are being built together into a holy dwelling place for God according to the plan of Jesus (Eph 2:21-22; I Pet 2:5)
  1. The foundation (Eph 2:18-22)
    - a. Jesus is the cornerstone against which the entire building is referenced.
    - b. The apostles are the architects of the local church.
    - c. The prophets make sure the walls are correctly aligned with the cornerstone
  2. The building stones are the saints (I Pet 2:4-5)
    - a. We must build with living stones and not dead stones.
    - b. We must be cemented together by covenant and commitment
  3. He gives gifts to the church (Eph 4:11-12)
    - a. Gifts are abilities given to enable the person to do the work to which he has been called. . The pattern can be seen in how God equipped the craftsmen to build the tabernacle (Ex 35:30-36:3).
      - 1) They are given, not earned.
      - 2) They are supernatural, not naturally obtained. They can be enhanced through training and experience.
    - b. His gifts are ministries, men and women.
      - 1) Apostle: the architects of local church government, laying foundation and seeing the Church fitting together as an organization with order and unity.
      - 2) Prophet: see that everything is lined up with Jesus Christ, the Cornerstone of the Church; dropping the plumb-line, they discern the need of repentance.
      - 3) Evangelist: Proclaim the good news and equip the saints to share the Gospel effectively; they encourage others to go and win the lost.
      - 4) Pastor: have the responsibility as caretakers of the flock of God; they work to bring harmony to the local church; these who are elders are also known as bishops or shephards.
      - 5) Teacher: work from an apostle's plan for the local church; they focus to impart the Word of God line upon line, bringing insight and stability within the local church.
- C. Christ is leading His body the Church (Eph.1:22,23; Col.1:18).
- D. Christ is praying for believers -
  1. He prays for our protection from Satan and sin (John 17:15).
  2. He prays for our unity (John 17:20-23).
  3. He prays for help in our times of need (Heb.4:16).
  4. He prays for our recovery from sin and continues fellowship (1 John 2:1).
- E. Christ is involved in answering our prayers (John 14:13,14).
- F. Christ gives us strength in difficult circumstances (Phil.4:13).
- G. Christ is enabling us to be fruitful in ministry (John 15:1-16).
- H. Christ is preparing a place for us in heaven (John 14:3).
- I. Jesus makes His dwelling place in believers