

We will now begin the ninth lecture on systematic theology.

/Part 4, The Doctrine of Christ.

/Chapter 1, The person of Christ.

/I. The names of Christ.

/A. The name Jesus. /The name “Jesus” means, “Save His people from their sins.”
/Matthew 1:21. /The name of Jesus is derived from the name “Joshua” in the Old Testament Bible. /“Joshua” means, “Jehovah saves.” /Joshua is a type of Jesus. /Joshua 1:1.

/B. The name Christ. /The name Christ means “anointed one” in Greek. /It is “Messiah” in Hebrew. /They both mean, “anointed one.” /There were three offices in the Old Testament times that required anointing.

/The three offices were the offices of kings, priests, and prophets. /It was prophesied in the Bible that Christ would be anointed. /Daniel 9:26 /Psalm 45:7. /There was a special meaning in the anointing with oil. /The oil used in anointing someone was olive oil.

/There was a special meaning in the anointing with oil. /First, one was appointed to a special office. /1 Samuel 10:1. /Kings, prophets, and priests were specially anointed. /Second, one established a sacred relationship with God. /1 Samuel 10:1 /Acts 4:27.

/Third, one performed his duties with the power of the Holy Spirit. /1 Samuel 10:6 /Isaiah 61:1 /Acts 10:38. /Christ has all three offices as Prophet, Priest, and King. /God the Son was chosen by God before eternity to be appointed to the office of Christ. /Isaiah 42:1 /Luke 9:35 /23:35.

/C. The name Son of Man. /The name Son of Man is prophesied in the Old Testament. /Psalm 8:4 /Daniel 7:13. /The name Son of Man reveals the character of Christ. /Matthew 11:19 /12:40. /It means that God the Son came in man’s body. /Matthew 19:28 /Matthew 16:27.

/The name Son of Man also reveals that Christ would die on the cross in place of sinners. /Mark 10:45 /Matthew 20:28. /The name Son of Man was a name that Jesus frequently used on earth. /It is recorded more than forty times in the New Testament Bible. /The name Son of Man also reveals that the Lord who will return will have traits. /Matthew 25:31.

/D. The name Son of God. /The name Son of God is variously applied in the Bible. /The people of Israel, /Exodus 4:22. /Kings of the house of David, /2 Samuel 7:14. /Angels, /Job 1:6. /Pious people, /Genesis 6:2 /Psalm 73:15.

/Jesus Himself also used the name Son of God to describe Himself. /John 10:33 /36. /Jesus used this name to emphasize His divinity. /John 5:18. /The name Son of God indicates the birth of Jesus through the power of the Holy Spirit. /Luke 1:35.

/The name Son of God indicates that God chose Jesus to be Christ. /Luke 23:35 /2 Samuel 7:13, 14 /Psalm 2:7. /The name Son of God is a name that reveals that Jesus is the second person of the Trinity God. /Matthew 11:27 /16:16 /26:63 /John 10:29, 30.

/E. The name Lord. /“Lord” is “kurios” in Greek.

/1. It is a name with an honorific title. /1 Peter 3:6.

/2. It is a name that expresses ownership and authority. /Matthew 25:20.

/3. It is equivalent to the name of God. /Luke 20:42, 43.

/4. It reveals the divine character and highest authority of Christ. /Luke 2:11.

/5. It reveals that Christ is the Owner and Ruler of the church. /Acts 2:36 /47 /1 Corinthians 12:3.

/F. Immanuel. /The pronunciation is the same in both Greek and Hebrew. /Immanuel means, “God with us.” /The name reveals that God the Son came to this earth in a human body to be with His people. /Matthew 1:23.

/Immanuel also indicates that Christ would dwell in believers. /2 Corinthians 13:5 /Isaiah 7:14.

/II. The natures of Christ.

/A. The incarnation of Christ.

/The Bible reveals that there is one Mediator between God and sinners. /1 Timothy 2:5. / Christ reconciles man with God and God with man as Mediator. /Romans 5:1 /11.

/To effectively fulfill His calling as Mediator, Christ needed both the divine and human natures. /Christ came to this earth as fully God and fully human /through the union of both the divine and human natures in Him. /Mark 15:39 /John 10:33.

/1. Reason for Christ’s incarnation.

/a. It was to fulfill God’s promise. /God promised that Christ would be born from the offspring of woman. /Genesis 3:15. /Christ would be born through a virgin. /Isaiah 7:14. / God promised that Christ would come as King. /2 Samuel 7:12, 13 /Isaiah 9:6 /Psalm 2:8.

/b. It was to reveal God the Father. /John 14:9. /As the Son of God, Jesus revealed God the Father who cannot be seen. /John 5:18. /Jesus is the Son of God, which shows that He was conceived through the Holy Spirit. /Matthew 1:18.

/It also means that God the Father sent Jesus to this earth. /John 8:42 /11:42 /Psalm 2:7 /Acts 13:33. /Jesus is equal with God in God’s essence, glory, and authority. /John 10:30.

/Jesus revealed God’s love, power, truthfulness, wisdom, and etcetera. /Matthew 22:18-22 /Mark 10:45 /John 10:37 /11:43 /John 14:9.

/c. It was so that He would be the true Priest. /Jesus was without sin and was the true Priest. /Hebrews 4:15. /Jesus offered Himself as the sin offering. /Hebrews 9:14. /Jesus

completed all sacrifices at once, and He is the everlasting, perfect, and true Priest.
/Hebrews 9:28.

/d. It was so that He would be the perfect sin offering. /The offering of cattle and sheep in the Old Testament times was a replica. /Hebrews 2:9. /Only man could be the sin offering that would atone for the sins of man. /Mark 10:45.

/Jesus is without sin. /Hebrews 4:15. /Jesus died in the place of sinners. /2 Corinthians 5:14, 15. /Jesus was able to perfectly pay the price for the sins of His people because He is the Son of God. /Hebrews 9:28.

/e. It was to destroy the devil's work. /1 John 3:8 /Romans 4:21 /5:17 /Hebrews 2:14, 15.

/f. It was so that He would be an example to believers. /1 Thessalonians 1:6 /1 Peter 2:21. /Jesus had the same weak body that we have. /Hebrews 4:15. /2 Corinthians 5:21. /Believers must take after Jesus and not commit sins. /Jesus showed believers an example of holy living. /John 14:10 /Matthew 11:29.

/g. It was so that He would prepare for His Second Coming. /Christ's work of salvation for sinners will be completed with His Second Coming.

/2. The nature of Christ's incarnation.

/a. Christ emptied Himself. /Philippians 2:6. /Christ gave up the glory He had with His Father before creation in order that He might obey God's will. /John 17:5.

/Christ did not get rid of parts of His divine nature, such as His omniscience, omnipotence, or omnipresence. /He only limited Himself and suppressed parts of His divine nature so that He would obey God's will. /John 2:24, 25 /10:30 /11:43, 44 /Matthew 29:20.

/b. The Son of God became like man. /The body of Christ was like ours, yet He was without sin. /The body of Christ was weak like ours. /However, weakness itself is not sin.

/3. Christ before incarnation.

/a. Jesus was the second person of the Trinity God before He was incarnated. /Christ was the Son of God who was with God the Father before incarnation. /John 1:1 /John 17:5.

/b. Jesus worked through His word before He was incarnated. /Christ worked with God before His incarnation as the Logos. /Logos. /God's word is one way that God reveals himself. /The word of God is a means of delivering God's will and revelation. /Hebrews 1:2.

/c. Jesus was Creator before His incarnation. /The Father God created the entire universe through Christ. /Genesis 1:3, 6 /Proverbs 8:30 /Hebrews 1:2 /Genesis 1:26.

/d. Jesus personally worked before His incarnation. /Jesus gave revelations before His

incarnation as an angel of the LORD. /Genesis 16:7-14 /Exodus 3:2 /Judges 13:2.

/Jesus protected the Israelites, led them, and helped them. /Genesis 31:11 /Exodus 14:19 /23:20 /32:34. /The angel of God is called the angel of the LORD. /1 Chronicles 21:15. /The angel of God is called God. /Genesis 31:11, 13.

/The angel of God is called Christ. /Exodus 14:19 /1 Corinthians 10:4. /Therefore, Christ personally acted as the angel of God before His incarnation.

/e. Jesus was chosen by the Father God to be Savior even before His incarnation. /Christ was called “the LORD” who saves sinners. /Hosea 1:7. /God chose in Christ those who would believe. /Ephesians 1:4 /Isaiah 42:1 /Luke 23:35.

/B. The two natures of Christ.

/1. Proofs of the human nature of Christ.

/a. Jesus was born of a woman. /Matthew 1:18 /Luke 1:30-38 /Galatians 4:4.

/b. Jesus went through a growth process. /Jesus grew physically and mentally. /Luke 2:52.

/c. Jesus has essential elements of humans. /Jesus had a body. /Matthew 26:12 /John 2:21 /Hebrews 2:14. /Jesus had a soul. /Matthew 26:38 /Luke 23:46 /John 12:27 /13:21.

/d. Jesus had a weak human nature. /Jesus was tired, /hungry, /thirsty, /He slept, /and He was tempted by the devil. /John 4:6 /Matthew 4:2 /John 19:28 /Matthew 8:24 /Hebrews 4:15.

/e. Jesus was called man. /Jesus called Himself a man. /John 8:40 /Acts 3:6.

/2. Proofs of the divine nature of Christ.

/a. Names of God were used to describe Jesus. /Romans 9:5 /Isaiah 9:6 /John 1:1 /John 20:28 /2 Peter 1:1 /1 John 5:20.

/b. Jesus has attributes of God. /Omniscience. /Matthew 11:27. /Omnipotence. /Mark 5:11-15 /Luke 4:38 /Revelation 1:8 /John 11:43.

/Omnipresence. /Matthew 28:20 /18:20 /John 3:13. /Eternality. /Hebrews 1:11 /Revelation 1:8 /John 1:1. /Immutability. /Hebrews 13:8.

/c. Jesus performed works of God. /Jesus created. /John 1:3 /Hebrews 1:10. /Jesus holds all of creation together. /Colossians 1:17. /Jesus resurrects believers. /Philippians 3:21. /Jesus performed many miracles signs. /Jesus healed the sick, /chased out demons, /and raised the dead to life. /John 11:43.

/3. The necessity of the two natures of Christ.

/a. The necessity of Christ’s manhood. /Christ was the representative of sinners. /In order

for Christ to save sinners, He needed to assume the body of man to represent sinners. /Christ needed to experience all sufferings and woes of sinners. /Yet, Christ could only save others if He was without sin.

/Christ needed to die as the atoning lamb. /Christ needed to die in the place of sinners. /Romans 6:23.

/Christ also needed to be an example to humans. /Jesus obeyed God's will to the point of death before God. /Philippians 2:5-8. /Jesus was gentle and humble. /Jesus prayed with all His strength. /Jesus worked diligently. /Mark 1:38, 39.

/b. The necessity of Christ's Godhead. /Christ would give a perfect and redemptive sacrifice of infinite value. /Hebrews 9:26 /10:12. /Christ would die and take up the sins of all chosen people. /Hebrews 9:28.

/Not only that, but the redemptive sacrifice of Christ would be completed at once. /Hebrews 10:10. /It would have an eternal effect. /Hebrews 10:12.

/It would satisfy God's justice. /Romans 3:25, 26.
/It would display God's perfect love. /God's infinite love would save all sinners from perishing. /John 3:16.

/C. The unipersonality of Christ.

/1. The union of the divine nature and human nature.

/a. The divine and human natures are both separate but coexist in Christ. /Not only does Christ have infinite knowledge and volition of His divine nature, /Matthew 17:27 /John 11:43, /but He also has limited knowledge and volition of man. /Matthew 26:39 /Mark 11:13.

/b. Christ's personality consists of characteristics and acts of both the divine and human natures. /Christ is called the son of David, and is also called God. /Romans 9:5. /The redemptive ministry of Christ is performed through the joining work of His divine and human natures. /Matthew 27:46.

/c. Christ's divine and human natures are continually preserved in Christ. /Christ's human nature always coexists with His divine nature. /2 Corinthians 13:5 /Philippians 2:5.

/2. The unity of the divine nature and human nature.

/a. Jesus' personality is a unity of His divine and human natures.

/b. The two consciousness and two volitions of both the divine and human natures in Jesus' personality agree with each other. /There is no conflict between the divine nature and human nature in Jesus, /and the human nature completely obeys and agrees with the divine nature. /John 5:30 /8:29.

/c. The divine nature and human nature of Jesus' personality cannot be separated and the two are united. /Matthew 28:20 /Acts 1:11 /Colossians 2:2.

/3. Christ's nature or personality.

/a. He is perfectly holy. /He is without sin. /He did not commit sins. /1 Peter 2:22 /Hebrews 4:15 /Luke 1:35 /Acts 2:27.

/b. Christ loves completely. /Ephesians 3:18 /Mark 10:45 /Luke 23:34.

/c. He is good, righteous, and truthful. /Luke 23:41.

/d. Christ is gentle. /Matthew 11:29 /John 6:38 /Matthew 12:19 /Matthew 26:50.

/e. Christ is humble. /Philippians 2:5 /2 Corinthians 8:9.

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