

## Lesson 1-6 The Doctrine of Christ

*“...Concerning His Son Jesus Christ our Lord, who was born of the seed of David according to the flesh, 4 and declared to be the Son of God with power according to the Spirit of holiness, by the resurrection from the dead.”* Romans 1:3-4

### I. What do we mean when we say that Jesus Christ has two natures?

A. Jesus Christ is \_\_\_\_\_ (Heb. 1:8; Jn. 20:28; Tit. 2:13; I Jn. 5:20).

*And we know that the Son of God has come, and he has given us understanding so that we can know the true God. And now we are in God because we are in his Son, Jesus Christ. He is the only true God, and he is eternal life. I John 5:20, NLT*

1. He is given the \_\_\_\_\_ of God.
  - a. Alpha and Omega (Rev. 22:12-13, 16; 1:8).
  - b. Beginning and Ending (Rev. 22:12-13, 16).
  - c. The First and the Last (Rev. 1:17 with Is. 44:6).
  - d. The Holy One (Acts 3:14 with Hosea 11:9).
  - e. The Lord (Mal. 3:1; Jn. 20:28; Lk. 2:11; Acts 9:17; 10:36; Phil. 2:11; Heb.1:10).
  - f. The Lord of Glory (I Cor. 2:8 with Ps. 24:8-10).
  - g. Wonderful, Mighty God, Father of Eternity (Is. 9:6).
  - h. God (Heb. 1:8; Jn. 20:28; Tit. 2:13; Rom. 9:5).
  - i. Immanuel or “God with us“ (Mt. 1:23).
2. He referred to Himself as the \_\_\_\_\_ (Jn. 5:18; 10:30-33; Lk. 22:70; Rev. 1:8).
3. He was declared to be the Son by the Father \_\_\_\_\_ (Mt. 3:13-17; Mk. 1:9-11; Lk. 3:21-22).
4. He was acknowledged as the Son of God \_\_\_\_\_ and his demons (Mt. 4:1-11; Lk. 4:1-13, 41).

5. He has \_\_\_\_\_ of God (Jn. 1:1-5, 6-18).
- He is \_\_\_\_\_ (Mt. 28:18; Jn. 1:3; Eph. 1:20-23; Heb.1:3; 2:8).
  - He is \_\_\_\_\_ (Jn. 2:24-25; 5:25; 16:30; Col. 2:3; Rev. 2:23).
  - He is \_\_\_\_\_ (Mt. 18:20; 28:20).
  - He is \_\_\_\_\_ (Jn. 1:1; 17:5; 8:58; Mi. 5:2).
  - He is \_\_\_\_\_ (Heb. 1:10-12; 13:8).
  - He is \_\_\_\_\_ (Jn. 1:4; 5:21, 26; Heb. 7:16).
  - He is \_\_\_\_\_ (Acts 3:14; Mk. 1:24).
  - He is the \_\_\_\_\_ of the Godhead (Col 1:19; 2:9).
- <sup>9</sup> *For in Christ the fullness of God lives in a human body. –NLT*
6. He possesses or demonstrates godlike \_\_\_\_\_.
- \_\_\_\_\_ (Jn. 1:3).
  - \_\_\_\_\_ Creation (Col. 1:15-17; Heb. 1:3).
  - \_\_\_\_\_ (Mk. 2:5-10; Lk. 7:48).
  - \_\_\_\_\_ (Jn. 5:22; Mt. 25:31-46; Acts 17:30-31; II Tim. 4:1).
  - \_\_\_\_\_ (Jn. 10:28; 17:2).
7. He is an \_\_\_\_\_ in the Godhead (II Cor. 13:14; Jn. 10:30-33; II Th. 2:16-17; Heb. 1:3).

Other Translations:

“Who existing in the form of God counted not the being on equality with God a thing to be grasped.” ASV

“Though the divine nature was His from the beginning, yet He did not look upon equality with God as above all things to be clung to.” TCNT

“For He, Who has always been God by nature us not cling to His prerogatives as God’s equal” -- Phil

“His nature is, form the first, divine and yet He did not see, in the rank of Godhead, a prize to be coveted.” --Knox

“Who, though he was God, did not demand and cling to his rights as God.”  
--LB

8. He is the New Testament equivalent of God’s Old Testament relationship to the people of God.
  - a. A \_\_\_\_\_ and a \_\_\_\_\_ (Compare Is. 60:1 with Lk. 2:32).
  - b. A \_\_\_\_\_ of Stumbling and \_\_\_\_\_ of Offense (Compare Is. 8:13-15 with I Pet. 2:6-8; Rom.10:32-33).
  - c. A \_\_\_\_\_ (Compare Is. 40:10-11 with John 10:11).
9. He is to be \_\_\_\_\_ as God (Mt. 14:33; 28:9; Lk. 24:52; Heb. 1:6; Phil. 2:10-11, Compare Acts 10:25-26; 14:14).
- B. Jesus Christ is \_\_\_\_\_ (I Tim. 2:5; Jn. 8:40).
  1. He is called the Son of Man over \_\_\_\_\_ in the New Testament (Lk. 9:22, 26, 44, 58; 19:10). Other titles include Son of David (Mt. 9:27), Son of Abraham (Mt. 1:1), the Last Adam (I Cor. 15:45-47).
  2. He was born of a \_\_\_\_\_ (Gal. 4:4; Mt. 1:18; 2:11; 12:47; 13:55; Lk. 2:7; Rom. 1:3).
  3. He took on \_\_\_\_\_ (Jn. 1:14; Acts 2:30; Heb. 2:14; I Jn. 4:2-3).
    - a. He had a \_\_\_\_\_ before and after His resurrection (Mt. 26:12; 27:58-59; Lk. 24:39; Jn. 20:27).

- b. He still has a human body in \_\_\_\_\_ (Acts 1:9-11; 7:55-56; 17:31; Heb. 4:14).
4. He was subject to the normal laws of \_\_\_\_\_ (Lk. 2:40, 52).
5. He was subject to the \_\_\_\_\_ associated with humanity (Heb. 4:15).
- a. He grew \_\_\_\_\_ (John 4:6, Compare Is. 40:28).
- b. He needed \_\_\_\_\_ (Mt. 8:24, Compare Ps. 121:3-4).
- c. He grew in \_\_\_\_\_ and wisdom (Lk. 2:52; Mk. 13:32, Compare Is. 40:12-14; Job 21:22).
- d. He grew \_\_\_\_\_ (Mt. 4:2; 21:18).
- e. He grew \_\_\_\_\_ (Jn. 19:28; Ps. 22:15).
- f. He \_\_\_\_\_ on occasion (Jn. 11:35; Heb. 5:7).
- g. He experienced \_\_\_\_\_ of soul (Lk. 22:44).
- h. He experienced \_\_\_\_\_ (Jn. 19:30; I Cor. 15:3).
6. He had the \_\_\_\_\_ of a man (Is. 53:2b; Jn. 4:9; 21:4-5).
- a. He had to be \_\_\_\_\_ to his captors (Mt. 26:47-48; Lk. 22:47-48).
- b. He was mistaken for \_\_\_\_\_ (John 20:15)
7. He was \_\_\_\_\_ as a man (Heb. 2:18; 4:15).
8. As a man He functioned like we must function.
- a. He spent time in \_\_\_\_\_ seeking the mind of the Father (Mk. 1:35; Lk. 5:16; 6:12-13; Mt. 14:23).
- b. He depended on the \_\_\_\_\_ of the Holy Spirit (Lk. 4:18-19; Acts 10:38).
- c. He needed the strengthening ministry \_\_\_\_\_ (Mt. 4:11; Lk. 22:41-45).

d. He had no knowledge of \_\_\_\_\_ (Mk. 13:32).

## II. Why was it necessary for the Word (Jesus) to become flesh?

A. Man is a sinner and as such is under the \_\_\_\_\_ (Rom. 3:23; 5:12, 14; Eph.2:1; 4:18).

B. God's desire is for man to be \_\_\_\_\_ to life (Jn. 10:10; I Tim. 2:4).

C. In order for this to happen, man must be \_\_\_\_\_ and restored.

D. No man of \_\_\_\_\_ can redeem men because all are in the same sinful condition (Ps. 49:6-8).

E. God cannot \_\_\_\_\_ man's sinful condition because He is holy (Rom. 8:3-4).

F. If sinful man is to be redeemed, a \_\_\_\_\_ must die (or pay the wages of sin) for sinful man.

1. God could not redeem man as \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Angels could not redeem man because they are not of \_\_\_\_\_.
3. The Redeemer must be a \_\_\_\_\_ and yet has no sin of his own.

G. If man is to be redeemed, God Himself must \_\_\_\_\_ (Is. 7:14; Mt. 1:22-23; Jn. 1:14).

## III. When Jesus became man, how did His relationship to God, the Father change?

A. Prior to creation the three persons of the Godhead dwelt in a state of \_\_\_\_\_ in relation to their divine person.

1. Jesus was equal with God (Phil. 2:6).
2. Jesus was totally one with God (Jn. 17:5).

B. In the incarnation Jesus submitted Himself fully to \_\_\_\_\_ of the Father.

1. He was \_\_\_\_\_ of the Father in His humanity (Ps. 2:7; Lk. 1:35; Jn. 6:57; Mt. 1:16).

2. He was \_\_\_\_\_ by the Father (Jn. 3:16-17; 8:42; Gal. 4:4).
3. He did \_\_\_\_\_ that the Father gave Him to do (Jn. 5:36; 17:4).
4. He spoke only those \_\_\_\_\_ that the Father gave Him to speak (Jn. 14:10).
5. He became \_\_\_\_\_ to the Father (Jn. 14:6).
6. He \_\_\_\_\_ Himself to the will of the Father (Mt. 26:39; John 5:30; Phil. 2:8).

#### IV. How does Jesus Christ fulfill the qualifications for a Redeemer?

- A. He was born of \_\_\_\_\_ race (Mt. 1:1; Lk. 3:23, 38); hence, He is a kinsman.
- B. He did not \_\_\_\_\_ the sin in the human bloodstream because God was His Father through the Holy Spirit (I Jn. 3:5; Mt. 1:16-18).
- C. He was perfectly \_\_\_\_\_ in His life; hence He was able to redeem (I Pet. 1:19; 2:21-22; II Cor. 5:21; Jn. 8:46; 14:30; 18:38; Heb. 4:15).

1. If He had been sinful--

- He would have had to die for \_\_\_\_\_ sins.
- He would not have been the \_\_\_\_\_.
- He could not have been the spotless \_\_\_\_\_ for sin.
- We would have \_\_\_\_\_ savior and \_\_\_\_\_ salvation.

2. There are several indications of Christ's \_\_\_\_\_.

The spotless lamb had to be \_\_\_\_\_ and declared qualified or fit to be the perfect sacrifice for sin.

- The testimony of \_\_\_\_\_ (Mt. 3:15-17; 17:1-5; Heb. 1:8-9)
- The testimony of \_\_\_\_\_ (Lk. 1:35)
- The testimony of \_\_\_\_\_ (Mt. 8:28-29; Mk. 1:24; Lk. 4:34)
- The testimony of \_\_\_\_\_ (Jn. 8:46; 14:30)
- The testimony of \_\_\_\_\_ (Jn. 18:38; 19:4, 6)

- The testimony of \_\_\_\_\_ (Mt. 27:19)
- The testimony of \_\_\_\_\_ (Lk. 23:41)
- The testimony of \_\_\_\_\_ (Lk. 23:47)
- The testimony of \_\_\_\_\_ (Lk. 23:13-15)
- The testimony of \_\_\_\_\_ (Mt. 27:4)
- The testimony of \_\_\_\_\_ (Acts 3:14; I Pet. 2:21-22; 3:18)
- The testimony of \_\_\_\_\_ (I Jn. 3:5)
- The testimony of \_\_\_\_\_ (II Cor. 5:21)
- The testimony of \_\_\_\_\_ (Heb. 4:15; 7:26-28)
- The testimony of \_\_\_\_\_ (Jer. 23:5-6; Is. 53:9)

D. He was \_\_\_\_\_ to redeem man (Jn. 10:17-18; Eph. 5:25).

## V. Why did Jesus Christ have to die?

A. In order to pay the \_\_\_\_\_ that we had earned (Gen. 2:17; Ezek. 18:4; I Pet. 2:24; Gal. 3:10, 13; Rom. 3:23).

*But those who depend on the law to make them right with God are under his curse, for the Scriptures say, "Cursed is everyone who does not observe and obey all these commands that are written in God's Book of the Law."<sup>11</sup> Consequently, it is clear that no one can ever be right with God by trying to keep the law. For the Scriptures say, "It is through faith that a righteous person has life."<sup>12</sup> How different from this way of faith is the way of law, which says, "If you wish to find life by obeying the law, you must obey all of its commands."<sup>13</sup> But Christ has rescued us from the curse pronounced by the law. When he was hung on the cross, he took upon himself the curse for our wrongdoing. For it is written in the Scriptures, "Cursed is everyone who is hung on a tree."<sup>14</sup> Through the work of Christ Jesus, God has blessed the Gentiles with the same blessing he promised to Abraham, and we Christians receive the promised Holy Spirit through faith. Galatians 3:10-14, NLT*

B. In order for the \_\_\_\_\_ to take effect (Heb. 9:15-22).

*That is why he is the one who mediates the new covenant between God and people, so that all who are invited can receive the eternal inheritance God has promised them.*

*For Christ died to set them free from the penalty of the sins they had committed under that first covenant.*

<sup>16</sup>Now when someone dies and leaves a will, no one gets anything until it is proved that the person who wrote the will is dead. <sup>17</sup>The will goes into effect only after the death of the person who wrote it. While the person is still alive, no one can use the will to get any of the things promised to them.

<sup>18</sup>That is why blood was required under the first covenant as a proof of death. <sup>19</sup>For after Moses had given the people all of God's laws, he took the blood of calves and goats, along with water, and sprinkled both the book of God's laws and all the people, using branches of hyssop bushes and scarlet wool. <sup>20</sup>Then he said, "This blood confirms the covenant God has made with you." <sup>21</sup>And in the same way, he sprinkled blood on the sacred tent and on everything used for worship. <sup>22</sup>In fact, we can say that according to the law of Moses, nearly everything was purified by sprinkling with blood. Without the shedding of blood, there is no forgiveness of sins.  
Hebrews 9:15-22, NLT

C. In order that we might receive the \_\_\_\_\_ of sons (Gal. 4:4-7).

*But when the right time came, God sent his Son, born of a woman, subject to the law. <sup>5</sup>God sent him to buy freedom for us who were slaves to the law, so that he could adopt us as his very own children. <sup>6</sup>And because you Gentiles have become his children, God has sent the Spirit of his Son into your hearts, and now you can call God your dear Father. <sup>7</sup>Now you are no longer a slave but God's own child. And since you are his child, everything he has belongs to you. Galatians 4:4-7, NLT*

D. In order that He might deliver us from this present \_\_\_\_\_ (Gal. 1:4).

E. In order that He might bring us \_\_\_\_\_ (I Pet. 3:18).

## **VI. What was the death of Jesus Christ for man?**

A. It was a \_\_\_\_\_ (Lev. 25:47-49; Mt. 20:28; I Tim. 2:6; Gal. 3:13).

\_\_\_\_\_ means "to deliver a thing or person by paying a price; to buy back a person or thing by paying the price for which it is held in captivity" (*The Great Doctrines of the Bible*, Evans, pg. 71). See Romans 7:14.

B. It was a \_\_\_\_\_ (Rom. 3:25; I Jn. 2:2; Heb. 2:17).

\_\_\_\_\_ literally means "mercy seat or covering" (Heb. 9:5) "The mercy seat covering of the Ark of the Covenant was called a propitiation. It is that

by which God covers, overlooks and pardons the penitent and believing sinner because of Christ's death" (Evans, pg. 72).

*<sup>23</sup> For all have sinned; all fall short of God's glorious standard. <sup>24</sup> Yet now God in his gracious kindness declares us not guilty. He has done this through Christ Jesus, who has freed us by taking away our sins. <sup>25</sup> For God sent Jesus to take the punishment for our sins and to satisfy God's anger against us. We are made right with God when we believe that Jesus shed his blood, sacrificing his life for us. God was being entirely fair and just when he did not punish those who sinned in former times. <sup>26</sup> And he is entirely fair and just in this present time when he declares sinners to be right in his sight because they believe in Jesus. --NLT*

- C. It was a \_\_\_\_\_ (Rom. 5:10-11; II Cor. 5:18-21; Eph. 2:16; Col. 1:19-23).

\_\_\_\_\_ means a bringing together of those who were opposed to each other. Through the cross of Christ, the enmity that existed between God and man is removed, man is brought back into fellowship with God and man's friendship with God is restored.

*When we were utterly helpless, Christ came at just the right time and died for us sinners. <sup>7</sup> Now, no one is likely to die for a good person, though someone might be willing to die for a person who is especially good. <sup>8</sup> But God showed his great love for us by sending Christ to die for us while we were still sinners. <sup>9</sup> And since we have been made right in God's sight by the blood of Christ, he will certainly save us from God's judgment. <sup>10</sup> For since we were restored to friendship with God by the death of his Son while we were still his enemies, we will certainly be delivered from eternal punishment by his life. <sup>11</sup> So now we can rejoice in our wonderful new relationship with God—all because of what our Lord Jesus Christ has done for us in making us friends of God. --NLT*

- D. It was a \_\_\_\_\_ (Is. 53:3-6; I Pet. 2:24; 3:18; II Cor. 5:21; Rom.5:8; Gal. 2:20).

\_\_\_\_\_ means "in the place of or in the stead of another." Christ was our substitute who took our place, who bore our sins, who paid the penalty that we deserved. It means that something happened to Christ "and because it happened to Christ, it need not happen to us" (Evans, pg. 72).

- E. It was an \_\_\_\_\_ (Jn. 1:29; I Jn. 1:5-7).

To \_\_\_\_\_ means "to cover or to make one." "God foreshadowed it in the Old Testament with animal sacrifice, whose blood temporarily covered sin and the sinner, until the blood of Jesus Christ that cleanses the sinner from all sin was shed" (Conner).

## VII. What are the benefits of the atonement?

(The following is extracted from unpublished notes by Kevin Conner).

- A. \_\_\_\_\_: To pardon means to receive forgiveness or remission of a penalty. The penalty was paid by Jesus (Acts 10:43; 13:38-39; Jer. 31:34; Mic. 7:18-19).
- B. \_\_\_\_\_: In justification man is pronounced just and declared righteous. It is “just-as-if-I’d” never sinned (Rom. 3:24-26; 5:1).
- C. \_\_\_\_\_: In regeneration man is born anew, experiencing a spiritual birth into the kingdom and family of God, receiving a new nature (Jn. 3:1-5; I Pet. 1:23).
- D. \_\_\_\_\_: In adoption the believer is placed as a child in the family of God (Jn.1:12; Rom. 8:15-17; Eph.1:5; Gal. 4:5).
- E. \_\_\_\_\_: In sanctification the believer is set apart unto the Lord. He is separated **from** the world, the flesh and the devil and separated **unto** a life of serving the Lord Jesus Christ who, through His death and resurrection, brings to the believer all of the benefits of the Atonement (I Cor. 1:30; 6:11; I Th. 4:3; Heb. 10:10).
- F. \_\_\_\_\_: Whatever was lost in the fall was restored in God’s atonement. It is a complete victory over all of the works of darkness. This healing includes physical, emotional and spiritual healing (Mt. 8:17; Is. 53:5; I Pet. 2:24).

## VIII. What makes the cross of Jesus Christ so meaningful?

- A. The cross of Christ is the most significant event in history. Notice the emphasis on the cross in the New Testament.
1. **The Cross in Romans** (Rom. 5:6-12, 18-19).
    - A manifestation of the \_\_\_\_\_ (vs. 8)
    - A means of reconciling us \_\_\_\_\_ (vs. 10)
    - The judgment of God on \_\_\_\_\_ man for the sins of \_\_\_\_\_ (vs. 18-19)
  2. **The Cross in Corinthians** (I Cor. 2:1-5; 1:17-18, 21-24).

- The \_\_\_\_\_ of God to those who believe.
- Foolishness and \_\_\_\_\_ to those who do not believe.

3. **The Cross in Ephesians** (Eph. 2:11-22).

- The means of \_\_\_\_\_ of the Jew and the Gentile.

4. **The Cross in Philippians** (Phil. 2:5-11).

- The supreme example of Christ's \_\_\_\_\_ as the servant of Jehovah.
- The \_\_\_\_\_ of Christ's exaltation to the right hand of the Father.

5. **The Cross in Colossians** (Col. 1:19-20; 2:13-15).

- The place where principalities and powers were \_\_\_\_\_.

6. **The Cross in Hebrews** (Heb. 2:14-15; 12:2-4).

- The place where the \_\_\_\_\_ was destroyed.
- The cross produced Christ's joy, \_\_\_\_\_, the Church.
- It is \_\_\_\_\_ to us not to become weary or discouraged in the way of the Lord.

B. The cross of Christ is a thing of beauty. It is a thing of beauty because of what it accomplished for us. Note the following:

- **Christ** became sin so that **you** could be righteous.
- **Christ** was punished so that **you** could receive mercy.
- **Christ** died so that **you** could experience life.
- **Christ** became a curse so that **you** could be free from the curse.
- **Christ** was taken captive so **you** could be free from bondage.
- **Christ** was falsely charged so that **you** could not be charged.
- **Christ** was stripped naked so that **you** could be clothed with royal robes.
- **Christ** was condemned so that **you** could experience no condemnation.
- **Christ** submitted to death to deliver **you** from death's power.
- **Christ** carried our grief so **you** could have joy unspeakable.
- **Christ's** body was torn so that **you** might be healed and whole.
- **Christ** was humiliated and abased that **you** might be exalted.
- **Christ** was forsaken by the Father so **you** might have full access to the Father.

C. The cross of Christ becomes \_\_\_\_\_ for those who follow Christ (Mt. 16:24-26; Gal. 2:20).

Notice Jesus' challenge:

1. “If anyone desires to come after Me”
2. “Let him deny himself”
3. “Take up his cross”
4. “And follow Me”

## **IX. What happened to Christ after His death?**

A. Christ fulfilled His responsibility as our High Priest and Mediator of the New Covenant.

1. His spirit ascended to the Father and He presented His \_\_\_\_\_ in the heavenly sanctuary (Luke 23:46; Heb. 9:11-15; 12:24; Col. 1:20).
2. He descended into \_\_\_\_\_, conquered Satan, spoiled principalities and power, conquered sin and death, and released the captives--the righteous dead (Acts 2:27; Col 2:14; Ps. 16:10; 86:13; Lk.16:19-31; Rev. 1:18).
3. His spirit ascended back to heaven with the released captives including \_\_\_\_\_ on the cross (Lk. 23:43; Eph. 4:7-10; Col. 2:14; Ps. 68:18; Heb. 12:23).
4. He ascended to the Father to present His \_\_\_\_\_ (Jn. 20:17).
5. He physically \_\_\_\_\_ from the dead with other saints of old (Jn. 20:17; Mt. 27:51-53).
  - a. Christ’s resurrection body was physical in nature. It was not a spirit or ghost. As such,
    - It could be \_\_\_\_\_ (John 20:24-29).
    - It could \_\_\_\_\_ (Jn. 21:11-13).
  - b. Christ’s resurrection body was \_\_\_\_\_ from His pre-resurrection body.
    - It could simply \_\_\_\_\_ in the room (Lk. 24:36; Jn. 20:19, 26).
    - It could \_\_\_\_\_ out of sight (Lk. 24:31).

- It \_\_\_\_\_ different than His pre-resurrection body (Lk. 24:13-16; Jn. 20:14-15; 21:4, 12; Mk. 16:12).

c. Christ's resurrection body was heavenly, glorious and immortal, that is, it can never \_\_\_\_\_ (Rom. 6:9-10; I Cor. 15:20, 42-57; Phil. 3:21; Rev. 1:18).

6. He returned to earth to prepare His disciples for His permanent \_\_\_\_\_.

B. Christ appeared to His followers offering many infallible \_\_\_\_\_ of His resurrection (Acts 1:3). Note the following:

- He appeared to Mary Magdalene (Mk. 16:9).
- He appeared to women (Mt. 28:9).
- He appeared to Peter (I Cor. 15:5).
- He appeared to two disciples (Lk. 24:15-31).
- He appeared to ten apostles without Thomas (Jn. 20:19,24).
- He appeared to the eleven with Thomas (Jn. 20:26-28).
- He appeared to seven disciples who are fishing (Jn. 21:1-24).
- He appeared to eleven apostles (Mt. 28:16-17).
- He appeared to five hundred people (I Cor. 15:6).
- He appeared to James (I Cor. 15:7).
- He appeared to the eleven apostles (Acts 1:2-9).

C. Christ \_\_\_\_\_ His followers for His departure.

1. He \_\_\_\_\_ the Holy Spirit into the apostles (Jn. 20:19-22).

2. He \_\_\_\_\_ them for the work of building the church and extending the Kingdom (Acts 1:2). He commissioned or commanded them to:

- \_\_\_\_\_ the Gospel in all the world and to every creature (Mk. 16:15).
- Be \_\_\_\_\_ to Him from Jerusalem to the ends of the earth (Acts 1:8; Lk. 24:47-48).
- Bring deliverance and \_\_\_\_\_ (Mk. 16:17-18, See Lk. 9:1-6; 10:1-12).
- Make \_\_\_\_\_ of all nations (Mt. 28:18).
- \_\_\_\_\_ those who respond (Mt. 28:19, Compare Acts 2:38-39).
- Tend to them as \_\_\_\_\_ (Jn. 21:15-20).

- \_\_\_\_\_ them the whole counsel of God (Mt. 28:20, Compare Acts 20:27).
3. He instructed them to wait for the \_\_\_\_\_ of the Holy Spirit (Lk.24:49; Acts 1:4-8).
- D. Christ \_\_\_\_\_ ascended into heaven as a forerunner to us who believe (Lk. 24:51; Acts 1:9; 2:33-34; Heb. 6:20; 10:12).
1. Christ has been \_\_\_\_\_ by God (Phil. 2:9; Eph. 1:20-21; Acts 5:31; 7:55-56).
  2. Christ \_\_\_\_\_ at the right hand of God (Eph. 1:20; Col. 3:1).
  3. Christ was placed as \_\_\_\_\_ of all things to the Church (Eph. 1:22-23).
  4. Christ was crowned with \_\_\_\_\_ (Heb. 2:9; Eph. 1:22; I Pet. 1:21; 3:22).

## **X. What is Christ doing now?**

- A. Christ is involved in \_\_\_\_\_ ministry in our behalf (Rom. 8:34; Heb. 7:25; 9:24).
- B. Christ is waiting until all \_\_\_\_\_ are put under His feet (Heb. 10:12-13; Acts 2:34-35; 3:19-21).
- C. Christ is \_\_\_\_\_ all things by the Word of His power (Heb. 1:3-4).

## **XI. What does the Bible teach concerning Christ's coming again?**

- A. Christ \_\_\_\_\_ coming again (Jn. 14:3; Acts 1:11; 3:19-20; Phil. 3:20-21; I Th. 4:13-18; Heb. 9:28).
- B. Christ is coming as personally, as \_\_\_\_\_ and as gloriously as He went (Acts 1:11; I Th. 4:15-17; II Th. 2:7-8; Mt. 25:31-32).
- C. Christ's coming is to bring \_\_\_\_\_ to the saints (I Th. 4:18; Tit. 2:13; II Pet. 3:11, 13).

- D. The eminence of Christ's coming is to bring an attitude of \_\_\_\_\_ to all (I Jn. 2:28; Mt. 24:44-46; Lk. 12:35-36; 21:34-36).
- E. Christ's coming will be \_\_\_\_\_ to all (Rev. 1:7; Mt. 24:26-27, 30).
- F. Christ's coming will take many by \_\_\_\_\_ (Mt. 24:44-46; Lk. 21:34-36; I Th.5:2-6; Rev.16:15).

*But concerning the times and the seasons, brethren, you have no need that I should write to you. <sup>2</sup> For you yourselves know perfectly that the day of the Lord so comes as a thief in the night. <sup>3</sup> For when **they** say, "Peace and safety!" then sudden destruction comes upon **them**, as labor pains upon a pregnant woman. And **they** shall not escape. <sup>4</sup> But **you**, brethren, are not in darkness, so that this Day should overtake **you** as a thief. <sup>5</sup> **You** are all sons of light and sons of the day. **We** are not of the night nor of darkness. <sup>6</sup> Therefore let **us** not sleep, as **others** do, but let **us** watch and be sober. <sup>7</sup> For those who sleep, sleep at night, and those who get drunk are drunk at night. <sup>8</sup> But let **us** who are of the day be sober, putting on the breastplate of faith and love, and as a helmet the hope of salvation. <sup>9</sup> For God did not appoint **us** to wrath, but to obtain salvation through our Lord Jesus Christ, <sup>10</sup> who died for us, that whether we wake or sleep, we should live together with Him. I Thessalonians 5:1-10*

## **XII. What is in store for Christ after His return?**

- A. The \_\_\_\_\_ of Christ and His bride, the Church (Rev. 19:7-9; Eph. 5:23, 32).
- B. The Judgment Seat of Christ where \_\_\_\_\_ are judged (Mt.16:27; Rom. 14:10-12; I Cor. 5:10).
- C. The Great White Throne judgment of the \_\_\_\_\_ dead (Mt. 25:31-32; II Tim. 4:1; Rev. 20:11-12).
- D. The subjection of all things back to \_\_\_\_\_ (I Cor. 15:27-28).
- E. Ruling and reigning with His \_\_\_\_\_ into eternity (II Tim. 2:12; Rev. 3:21; 11:15; 20:4).

**Song: When I survey the wondrous cross.**

When I survey the wondrous cross  
on which the Prince of Glory died;  
my richest gain I count but loss,  
and pour contempt on all my pride.

Forbid it, Lord, that I should boast,  
save in the death of Christ, my God;  
all the vain things that charm me most,  
I sacrifice them to his blood.

See, from his head, his hands, his feet,  
sorrow and love flow mingled down.  
Did e'er such love and sorrow meet,  
or thorns compose so rich a crown.

Were the whole realm of nature mine,  
that were an offering far too small;  
love so amazing, so divine,  
demands my soul, my life, my all.