

## Emmaus Essentials

### The London Baptist Confession of 1689

#### Chapter 8 - Of Christ the Mediator - Paragraphs 1-4

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### Chapter Outline

Taken from *ST 535 Baptist Symbolics Chapter Outlines* by Dr. Renihan

### Introduction

There are two major issues being dealt with in this chapter. Christ in his person (para 2, 3, 7, 9). And Christ and his work (para 4, 5, 6, 8, 10). The basic doctrine is presented in para 1.

We will consider the chapter in this way:

Paragraph 1 - Foundational Teaching

Paragraphs 2, 3, 7, 9 - Christ's Person

Paragraphs 4, 5, 6, 8, 10 - Christ's Work

### I. Paragraph 1 - The Covenantal Context

1.\_\_\_\_\_ It pleased God, in His eternal purpose, to choose and ordain the Lord Jesus, his only begotten Son, according to the covenant made between them both, to be the mediator between God and man; the prophet, priest, and king; head and saviour of the church, the heir of all things, and judge of the world; unto whom he did from all eternity give a people to be his seed and to be by him in time redeemed, called, justified, sanctified, and glorified.

( Isaiah 42:1; 1 Peter 1:19, 20; Acts 3:22; Hebrews 5:5, 6; Psalms 2:6; Luke 1:33; Ephesians 1:22, 23; Hebrews 1:2; Acts 17:31; Isaiah 53:10; John 17:6; Romans 8:30 )

#### A. The structure of this paragraph

1. Pactum Salutis (The salvation pact, or Covenant of Redemption)
2. Historia Salutis (The history of salvation)
3. Ordo Salutis (The order of salvation)

#### B. Exposition

1. The Appointment of God - The Pactum Salutis
  - a) Appointed Jesus Christ according to the eternal covenant as mediator
  - b) For there is one God, and there is one mediator between God and men, the man Christ Jesus, who gave himself as a ransom for all, which is the testimony given at the proper time. (1 Timothy 2:5-6, ESV)
2. The Three-fold Office of Mediator - Historia Salutis (More on this in paragraphs 9, 10)
  - a) Prophet
    - (1) "The Lord your God will raise up for you a prophet like me from among you, from your brothers—it is to him you shall listen— (Deuteronomy 18:15, ESV)
    - (2) See Acts 3:22
    - (3) No one has ever seen God; the only God, who is at the Father's side, he has made him known. (John 1:18, ESV)
  - b) Priest
    - (1) he has now reconciled in his body of flesh by his death, in order to present you holy and blameless and above reproach before him, (Colossians 1:22, ESV)
  - c) King
    - (1) and he will reign over the house of Jacob forever, and of his kingdom there will be no end." (Luke 1:33, ESV)
3. The Objects of his Mediation
  - a) He is mediator between God and man
    - (1) He represents God to us
4. The Actions of his mediation - Ordo Salutis

- a) Redeems his elect
- b) Calls his elect
- c) Justifies his elect
- d) Sanctifies his elect
- e) Glorifies his elect

## II. The Identity of the Mediator: Paragraph 2

2.\_\_\_\_\_ The Son of God, the second person in the Holy Trinity, being very and eternal God, the brightness of the Father's glory, of one substance and equal with him who made the world, who upholdeth and governeth all things he hath made, did, when the fullness of time was come, take upon him man's nature, with all the essential properties and common infirmities thereof, yet without sin; being conceived by the Holy Spirit in the womb of the Virgin Mary, the Holy Spirit coming down upon her: and the power of the Most High overshadowing her; and so was made of a woman of the tribe of Judah, of the seed of Abraham and David according to the Scriptures; so that two whole, perfect, and distinct natures were inseparably joined together in one person, without conversion, composition, or confusion; which person is very God and very man, yet one Christ, the only mediator between God and man.

( John 1:14; Galatians 4:4; Romans 8:3; Hebrews 2:14, 16, 17; Hebrews 4:15; Matthew 1:22, 23; Luke 1:27, 31, 35; Romans 9:5; 1 Timothy 2:5 )

### A. Exposition

#### 1. His Full Deity

- a) Personal Identity - He is "the second person of the Trinity" (see chapter 2)
- b) Divine nature is stated - He "very and eternal God, the brightness of the Father's glory, of one substance and equal with him..."
- c) He is creator
- d) He upholds the world
  - (1) See the gospel of John

#### 2. His True Humanity

- a) Redemptive historical note Gal 4:4 - "did, when the fulness of time had come..."
- b) He shares with us all of the essential properties that belong to humanity - "take upon him man's nature, with all the essential properties and common infirmities thereof"
- c) Common infirmities - a true man - tired, hungry, thirsty, had to learn
  - (1) His glory veiled - he looked like one of us
- d) No sin
- e) Sin is not an essential property of humanity - pre fall Adam

#### 3. The Means of this Union

- a) Inseparably joined - two whole perfect and distinct natures were joined in one person
- b) Without conversion - natures are not mixed
- c) Without composition - not a composite nature
- d) Without confusion
- e) This is the language of Chalcedon
  - (1) Chalcedonian Creed (451 A.D.)
    - (a) This creed was adopted at the Fourth Ecumenical Council, held at Chalcedon, located in what is now Turkey, in 451, as a response to certain heretical views concerning the nature of Christ. It established the orthodox view that Christ has two natures (human and divine) that are unified in one person.<sup>1</sup>
    - (b) We, then, following the holy Fathers, all with one consent, teach men to confess one and the same Son, our Lord Jesus Christ, the same perfect in

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<sup>1</sup> <http://carm.org/christianity/creeds-and-confessions/chalcedonian-creed-451-ad>

Godhead and also perfect in manhood; truly God and truly man, of a reasonable [rational] soul and body; consubstantial [co-essential] with the Father according to the Godhead, and consubstantial with us according to the Manhood; in all things like unto us, without sin; begotten before all ages of the Father according to the Godhead, and in these latter days, for us and for our salvation, born of the Virgin Mary, the Mother of God, according to the Manhood; one and the same Christ, Son, Lord, only begotten, to be acknowledged in two natures, inconfusedly, unchangeably, indivisibly, inseparably; the distinction of natures being by no means taken away by the union, but rather the property of each nature being preserved, and concurring in one Person and one Subsistence, not parted or divided into two persons, but one and the same Son, and only begotten, God the Word, the Lord Jesus Christ; as the prophets from the beginning [have declared] concerning Him, and the Lord Jesus Christ Himself has taught us, and the Creed of the holy Fathers has handed down to us.

4. The One Person - "very God and very man, yet one Christ, the only mediator between God and man."
5. One person with two natures, divine and human

### **III. Paragraph 3 - Christ's Suitability for this work**

3.\_\_\_\_\_ The Lord Jesus, in his human nature thus united to the divine, in the person of the Son, was sanctified and anointed with the Holy Spirit above measure, having in Him all the treasures of wisdom and knowledge; in whom it pleased the Father that all fullness should dwell, to the end that being holy, harmless, undefiled, and full of grace and truth, he might be thoroughly furnished to execute the office of mediator and surety; which office he took not upon himself, but was thereunto called by his Father; who also put all power and judgement in his hand, and gave him commandment to execute the same.

( Psalms 45:7; Acts 10:38; John 3:34; Colossians 2:3; Colossians 1:19; Hebrews 7:26; John 1:14; Hebrews 7:22; Hebrews 5:5; John 5:22, 27; Matthew 28:18; Acts 2:36 )

#### A. Exposition

1. The Nature of his character
  - a) Sanctified - Set apart
  - b) "Anointed with the Holy Spirit" - the emphasis here is that Christ did much through the power of the Holy Spirit. This is especially emphasized in the gospel of Luke.
2. The Purpose of grace
  - a) To do the work full
3. The means of appointment to office

#### B. Application

1. Understand that Christ alone was qualified to accomplish this work
  - a) God
  - b) The second Adam

### **IV. Paragraph 4 - The Identity of His Work**

4.\_\_\_\_\_ This office the Lord Jesus did most willingly undertake, which that he might discharge he was made under the law, and did perfectly fulfill it, and underwent the punishment due to us, which we should have borne and suffered, being made sin and a curse for us; enduring most grievous sorrows in his soul, and most painful sufferings in his body; was crucified, and died, and remained in the state of the dead, yet saw no corruption: on the third day he arose from the dead with the same body in which he suffered, with which he also ascended into heaven, and there sitteth at the right hand of his Father making intercession, and shall return to judge men and angels at the end of the world.

( Psalms 40:7, 8; Hebrews 10:5-10; John 10:18; Gal 4:4; Matthew 3:15; Galatians 3:13; Isaiah 53:6; 1 Peter 3:18; 2 Corinthians 5:21; Matthew 26:37, 38; Luke 22:44; Matthew 27:46; Acts 13:37; 1

Corinthians 15:3, 4; John 20:25, 27; Mark 16:19; Acts 1:9-11; Romans 8:34; Hebrews 9:24; Acts 10:42; Romans 14:9, 10; Acts 1:11; 2 Peter 2:4 )

A. Exposition

1. His life: Active and Passive Obedience -
  - a) Communicated up to the colon
  - b) See LBC 11
2. His Death: The whole Man
3. His resurrection
4. His ascension
5. His return
6. Similar to the Apostles Creed

B. Application

1. Worship!