

Last week...

## Justification

<b>Roman Catholic View</b>	<b>Reformed View</b>
Instrumental cause: baptism	Instrumental cause: faith
Infused righteousness	Imputed righteousness
Inherent righteousness	Alien righteousness
Analytical justification	Synthetic justification
Grace plus merit	Grace alone
Faith plus works	Faith alone
Christ's righteousness plus ours	Christ's righteousness alone
No assurance of salvation	Assurance of salvation

## DEVOTED TO CHRIST

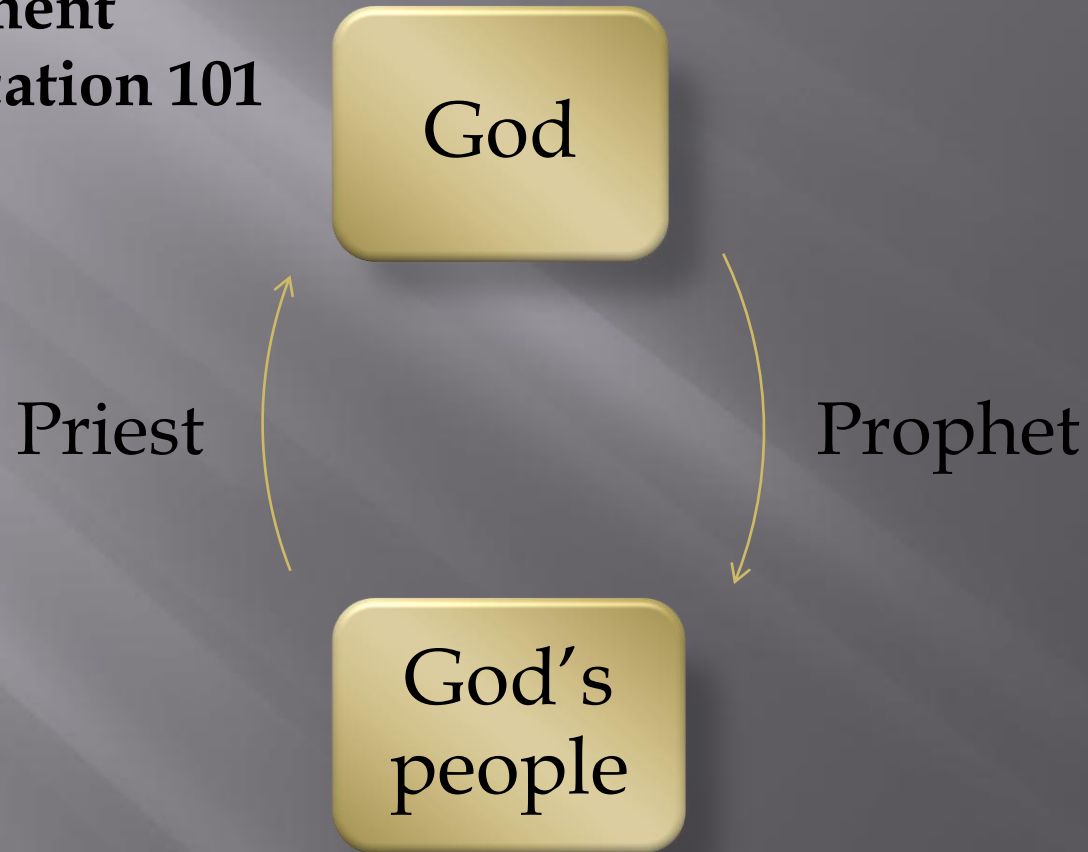
- ▣ The 4<sup>th</sup> distinctive of Reformed Theology is its devotion to the person and work of Jesus Christ.
- ▣ Just like how the doctrine of God systematically affects the rest of our doctrine, so does the doctrine of Christ.
- ▣ The high understanding of Christ that the Reformers found from the Scriptures is something we're very grateful for today.

# DEVOTED TO CHRIST

- ▣ In Old Testament times, there were three main offices of mediation:
  - 1) Prophet
  - 2) Priest
  - 3) King
- ▣ Persons who occupied these offices were anointed by God for their specific role of mediation.
- ▣ Messiah (Christ) = “Anointed One”

# DEVOTED TO CHRIST

Old Testament  
Communication 101



# DEVOTED TO CHRIST

Office	Description
Prophet	represents God, speaking to the people on God's behalf.
Priest	represents the people, speaking to God on the people's behalf
King	represents the rule of God over the people. Not autonomous or ultimately sovereign.

## DEVOTED TO CHRIST

- ▣ These Old Testament offices were merely shadows for the mediatory work of the coming Jesus Christ.
- ▣ In the person of Jesus, the offices of Prophet, Priest, and King are consolidated and fulfilled.
- ▣ “fulfilled” = brought to completion, accomplished, carried out, concluded, realized, sufficed, satisfied, perfected.

# DEVOTED TO CHRIST

- ▣ How does Jesus fulfill the office of Prophet?
- ▣ 1) Much of Old Testament prophecy concerned the coming Messiah. All of that ceases at the coming of Jesus.
- ▣ 2) A prophet never prophesizes about himself; Jesus does.
- ▣ 3) Jesus prophesizes about what is to come, and also what has already come: the forgiveness of sins and a fresh perspective on repentance. (i.e. repentance does not lead to forgiveness; forgiveness leads to repentance)

# DEVOTED TO CHRIST

- ▣ How does Jesus fulfill the office of Priest?
- ▣ Heb. 7:27, “Unlike the other high priests, he does not need to offer sacrifices day after day, first for his own sins, and then for the sins of the people. He sacrificed for their sins once for all when he offered himself”).
- ▣ Heb. 9:12, “He did not enter by means of the blood of goats and calves; but he entered the Most Holy Place once for all by his own blood, thus obtaining eternal redemption”).
- ▣ 1) He was a sinless priest.
- ▣ 2) He did not sacrifice another animal on his behalf; he sacrificed himself.
- ▣ 3) His blood was so efficacious, it satisfied the wrath of God once and for all.

# DEVOTED TO CHRIST

- ▣ How does Jesus fulfill the office of King?
- ▣ 1) Fulfills OT prophecy of the eternal kingdom from David's seed (2 Samuel 7).
- ▣ 2) Kings of Israel were subject to the ultimate law and rule of God; Jesus fulfilled the law, and he is subject to no man.
- ▣ 3) Jesus rules not by a majority vote but by divine right. (John 1:1-3, "In the beginning was the Word, and the Word was with God, and the Word was God. <sup>2</sup>He was with God in the beginning. <sup>3</sup>Through him all things were made; without him nothing was made that has been made.")

# DEVOTED TO CHRIST

A few references among many others:

**Jesus as Prophet:** Deut 18:15, 18; Matt 17:5, 21:11;  
Luke 24:19

**Jesus as Priest:** Heb 3:1, 5:5-6 (see also chapters 7-9)

**Jesus as King:** Psalm 2:6; Matt 27:11, 37; John 18:33-37; Acts 17:7; Rev 1:5, 19:16