



## II. HIS WORKS

### A. Conception

1. Conception defined—eternity past when the Lord conceived of the universe and made plans for redemption
2. Conception described
  - a. Jesus, as the Word, was with the Father (John 1:1).
  - b. The Father and Son shared in the glory (John 17:5).
  - c. The Father and Son shared mutual love (John 17:24).
  - d. The Father and Son made preparations for a fallen world (Ephesians 1:3-14).
3. Conception's great work
  - a. The need of redemption
    - (1) Known by God (Isaiah 42:9; Isaiah 45:11; Isaiah 46:9-10; Isaiah 48:3-6; Matthew 6:8; Acts 15:18)
    - (2) Manifested in Adam
  - b. The plan of redemption
    - (1) Christ was foreordained (1 Peter 1:20).
    - (2) Christ was a Lamb slain (Revelation 13:8; Hebrews 4:1-3).
    - (3) The eternal purpose in Christ (Ephesians 3:11; 2 Timothy 1:9)
  - c. The promise of redemption
    - (1) Promised before the world began (Titus 1:2)
    - (2) Known before the foundation of the world (Ephesians 1:4)
      - a) A kingdom (Matthew 25:34)
      - b) Salvation for the Gentiles
    - (3) Kept mystery (Revelation 16:25; 1 Corinthians 2:7; Ephesians 3:9-11)

### B. Creation

1. Indications that Christ was involved in the work of creation.
  - a. The phrase "Let us make man" lets us know that creation was not a work of God the Father alone (Genesis 1:26).
  - b. The world(s) was created by the Lord Jesus Christ under the authority of God the Father (Ephesians 3:9; Hebrews 1:1-2).
    - (1) God created all things BY Jesus Christ (Ephesians 3:9).
    - (2) God made the worlds BY Jesus Christ (Hebrews 1:1-2).
2. Clear statements of Christ's involvement
  - a. All things were made by Him (John 1:3).
  - b. By Him are all things (1 Corinthians 8:6).
  - c. By Him were all things created (Colossians 1:16).
    - (1) Things in heaven or in earth
    - (2) Visible or invisible
    - (3) Thrones, or dominions, or principalities, or powers
  - d. Note: All things were also created FOR Him (Colossians 1:16).



### C. Preservation

1. The concept of preservation
  - a. Preservation is the act of God by which He maintains life and soundness in those things which He has brought into existence.
  - b. The biblical concept of preservation teaches us that God's power is not only necessary to initiate His works, but that it is also necessary to keep and maintain His works.
2. The involvement of the Son in preserving that which is created
  - a. By Him all things consist (Colossians 1:17).
  - b. He upholds all things by the word of His power (Hebrews 1:3)

### D. Christophanies

1. The Angel of the Lord (Exodus 23:20-23)
  - a. The multiplication of Ishmael (Genesis 16:7-11; Genesis 17:19-20)
    - (1) The angel of the Lord said, "I will multiply thy seed exceedingly" (Genesis 16:10).
    - (2) These were the words of God (Genesis 17:19-20).
  - b. The sacrifice of Isaac (Genesis 22:11-18)
    - (1) The angel of the Lord spoke from heaven.
    - (2) The angel said Isaac was not withheld "from me" (Genesis 22:12).
  - c. Jacob's dream (Genesis 31:11-13)
    - (1) The angel of God spoke to Jacob in a dream.
    - (2) The angel said "I am the God of Bethel" (Genesis 31:13).
  - d. The burning bush (Exodus 3:1-6)
    - (1) The angel of the Lord appeared to Moses in a flame of fire out of the midst of the bush.
    - (2) The Lord saw Moses and God spoke to him out of the bush (Exodus 3:4).
    - (3) Moses hid his face because he was afraid to "look upon God" (Exodus 3:6).
  - e. Deliverance from Egypt (Judges 2:1-5)
    - (1) The angel of the Lord spoke to the people.
    - (2) He took credit for: (Judges 2:1)
      - a) Bringing the Israelites out of Egypt
      - b) Bringing the Israelites into the land of Canaan
      - c) An unbreakable covenant
  - f. The promise of Samson (Judges 13:3, 22)
    - (1) The angel of the Lord appeared to Manoah and his wife (Judges 13:3, 9, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21).
    - (2) Manoah claimed to see God (Judges 13:22).
  - g. The cleansing of Joshua (Zechariah 3:1-7)
    - (1) Joshua stood before the angel of the Lord (Zechariah 3:1).
    - (2) The Lord rebuked Satan (Zechariah 3:2).
    - (3) The angel of the Lord took credit for Joshua's cleansing (Zechariah 3:4-5).



2. Melchizedek (Genesis 14:18-20)
  - a. His identity
    - (1) Without parents
    - (2) Without descent
    - (3) No beginning of days (Micah 5:2)
    - (4) No end of life (Revelation 1:18)
  - b. His authority
    - (1) As a king (Genesis 14:18)
      - a) The King of Righteousness (Hebrews 7:2; Jeremiah 23:5)
      - b) The King of Salem (Hebrews 7:2)
    - (2) As a priest (Genesis 14:18)
      - a) A unique order (Psalm 110:4; Hebrews 6:20; Hebrews 7:15)
        - i) Not taken from among men (Hebrews 5:1)
        - ii) Taken apart from the law (Hebrews 7:11, 15-16, 28)
      - b) A continual priesthood (Hebrews 7:3)
      - c) A priesthood receiving tithes of a future earthly priesthood (Hebrews 7:4-10)
  - c. His greatness
    - (1) Greater than Abraham (Hebrews 7:4-7)
    - (2) Greater than Levi (Hebrews 7:8-11)
  - d. His possessions
    - (1) Bread and wine (Genesis 14:18)
      - a) These are the elements of the Lord's supper.
      - b) These elements represent the body and blood of Christ.
      - c) The priestly ministry of the Lord Jesus did not begin until His death, burial and resurrection.
    - (2) Tithes from Abraham (Genesis 14:20)
      - a) Abraham gave tithes to Melchizedek (Genesis 14:20; Hebrews 7:2).
      - b) The tithes came from the spoils (Hebrews 7:4; Genesis 14:18-24).
  - e. The problems
    - (1) Without mother—what about Mary? (Hebrews 7:3)
      - a) First of all, this is a pre-incarnate Christ. It would be true that He had no mother.
      - b) Secondly, it is safe to say that Mary was indeed the mother of Jesus, but she was not the mother of God or of Christ.
    - (2) Like unto the Son of God (Hebrews 7:3)
      - a) Melchisedec cannot be the Son of God if the Bible says he was "made like unto the Son of God".
      - b) We declare that the fourth man in the fiery furnace is the Son of God, even though the passage says, "the form of the fourth is like the Son of God" (Daniel 3:25).
      - c) We believe that Jesus Christ was in the midst of the seven candlesticks in Revelation, even though the passage says "And in the midst of the seven candlesticks one like unto the Son of man" (Revelation 1:13).



3. Meeting with Abraham (Genesis 18:1-33)
  - a. His reverence (Genesis 18:1-8)
    - (1) Abraham bowed before Him (Genesis 18:2).
    - (2) Abraham called himself His servant (Genesis 18:3).
    - (3) Abraham made ready a meal for Him (Genesis 18:5-8).
  - b. His promise (Genesis 18:9-11)
    - (1) I will return unto thee (Genesis 18:10).
    - (2) Abraham and Sarah were well stricken in age (Genesis 18:11).
  - c. His omniscience (Genesis 18:12-15)
    - (1) He did not ask of Sarah's whereabouts (Genesis 18:9).
    - (2) He knew Sarah laughed (Genesis 18:12-15).
      - a) She laughed within herself (Genesis 18:12).
      - b) The Lord asked Abraham why Sarah laughed (Genesis 18:13-14).
      - c) Sarah denied that she laughed (Genesis 18:15).
      - d) The Lord assured her that she laughed (Genesis 18:15).
      - e) The Lord told them in Genesis 17:19 that the child's name would be Isaac which means "laughter" (Genesis 21:5-6).
  - d. His covenant (Genesis 18:16-32)
    - (1) Abraham pleaded with the Lord (Genesis 18:23-32).
    - (2) The Lord would keep His word.
      - a) Only the Lord could do this.
      - b) The angels already departed for Sodom.
      - c) Only the Lord could make a covenant with Abraham here and get the results to the angels.
        - i) Either ahead of their meeting with Abraham
        - ii) Or after He communed with Abraham, but before Sodom was destroyed
  - e. His departure (Genesis 18:33; Genesis 19:1)
    - (1) Three men arrived (Genesis 18:2).
    - (2) Two men went to Sodom (Genesis 18:22; Genesis 19:1).
    - (3) The Lord stayed with Abraham and then departed (Genesis 18:33).
  - f. His name
    - (1) LORD
      - a) Translated from the word *Jehovah*
      - b) Jehovah is the self-sufficient God.
      - c) Called by this name ten times in this chapter
    - (2) Lord
      - a) Taken from the word *Adonai*
      - b) Refers specifically to the master/servant relationship.
      - c) Called by this name five times in this chapter
    - (3) Contrasted with the angels
      - a) The two men (angels) that were with the Lord went to Sodom.
      - b) When they arrived, Lot addressed them by saying, "Behold now, my lords..." (Genesis 19:2).



## E. His Earthly Ministry

1. His incarnation
  - a. What was promised?
    - (1) A warrior (Genesis 3:15)
    - (2) A prophet (Deuteronomy 18:15, 18)
    - (3) A judge (Isaiah 2:4)
    - (4) A governor (Isaiah 9:6-7)
    - (5) A gatherer (Isaiah 11:11-12)
    - (6) A commander (Isaiah 55:4)
    - (7) A king (Jeremiah 23:5; Micah 5:2; Zechariah 9:9)
  - b. What was expected?
    - (1) A king (Matthew 2:2; John 1:49)
    - (2) A deliverer (Luke 24:13-21)
    - (3) A prophet (John 4:19, 25; John 6:14)
  - c. What was fulfilled?
    - (1) The place of His birth (Micah 5:2; Matthew 2:1, 6)
    - (2) The nature of His birth (Isaiah 7:14; Matthew 1:23)
    - (3) The lineage of His birth (Genesis 49:10; Hebrews 7:14)
    - (4) Etc.
2. His miracles
  - a. Many in number
    - (1) The Bible tells us that Christ did many miracles (John 11:47; John 12:37).
    - (2) It is possible that we do not know about all of His miracles (John 20:30; John 21:25).
  - b. Diverse in type
    - (1) Power over nature
    - (2) Power over life and health
    - (3) Power over devils
  - c. Sole in purpose
    - (1) To glorify God (John 2:11; John 11:40)
    - (2) To confirm God's messenger and message (Mark 16:19-20; Acts 2:22; Hebrews 2:3-4)
    - (3) To bring men to faith in Jesus Christ (John 20:30-31)
3. His crucifixion
  - a. The desire of the Devil to have Him crucified (Mark 15:13-14; John 19:6, 15)
  - b. The desire of the Devil to get Him down (Matthew 27:40; Mark 15:30; Luke 23:37)
  - c. The spoiling of spiritual beings (Colossians 2:13-15; Ephesians 6:12)
  - d. The offering of His soul (Isaiah 53:10; Psalm 22:20-21)
  - e. The relinquishing of His spirit (Luke 23:46)
  - f. The accomplishment of His death (Romans 4:25)
    - (1) Our offences
    - (2) The Father's satisfaction



4. His burial
  - a. His spirit
    - (1) Man has no power to retain the spirit (Ecclesiastes 8:8).
    - (2) Christ commended (Luke 23:46) or committed (Psalm 31:5) His spirit into the hands of the Father. When He did, He gave up the ghost. Note: Stephen asked that his spirit be received, but that was not him relinquishing his spirit, only God could do that for him. Not so with Christ, He said of His life, “No man taketh it from me, but I lay it down of myself. I have power to lay it down” (John 10:18).
    - (3) Note: It is imperative to know that the spirit of every man (saved or lost) returns to God who gave it (Ecclesiastes 3:21; Ecclesiastes 12:7).
  - b. His body
    - (1) He made His grave with the wicked and the rich in His death (Isaiah 53:9).
    - (2) He was buried in the tomb of Joseph (Matthew 27:57-60).
    - (3) It is here where His flesh would rest in hope (Acts 2:26).
  - c. His soul
    - (1) His soul was exceeding sorrowful even unto death (Matthew 26:38). This was the timeframe in which He submitted Himself to partake of God’s wrath (the contents of the cup).
    - (2) His soul was made an offering for sin (Isaiah 53:10-11). Note: The soul that sinneth, it shall die (Ezekiel 18:20). Christ was made to be sin for us (2 Corinthians 5:21) so we might be made the righteousness of God in Him.
    - (3) His soul was not left in hell suggesting it went there for a time (Acts 2:31).
    - (4) He tasted death for every man (Hebrews 2:9; with Romans 6:23; Revelation 20:14-15).
    - (5) His death relinquished Him to go preach to the **spirits** in prison (1 Peter 3:19-20).
    - (6) He had to move quickly over to Abraham’s bosom to keep His promise to the thief on the cross (Luke 23:42-43). Note: This was a gulf unable to be crossed by man (Luke 16:26).
5. His resurrection
  - a. A resurrected body—the flesh that rested in hope (Acts 2:26) was not allowed to see corruption (Acts 2:27).
  - b. A resurrected soul—the soul that had been to hell and to paradise join with a glorified body in the resurrected Saviour.



- c. He was raised up, God having loosed the pains of death: because it was not possible that Christ should be holden of it (Acts 2:24).
- d. Christ was raised to die no more (Acts 13:33-39).
- e. He was delivered for our offences and raised for our justification (Romans 4:25).

## F. His Priesthood

- 1. The superiority of His priesthood
  - a. The perfection of His priesthood
    - (1) He was of a greater priesthood (Hebrews 5:1-10; Genesis 14:18; Psalm 110:1-4; Hebrews 6:20; Hebrews 7:1-24).
    - (2) He has no infirmity (Hebrews 4:14-16).
  - b. The perfection of His sacrifice
    - (1) He offered a perfect sacrifice (Hebrews 9:12-28; Hebrews 10:10-14).
    - (2) He offered one sacrifice (Hebrews 7:25-28; Hebrews 9:23-28; Hebrews 10:10-14); He sat down (Hebrews 10:11-12).
  - c. The perfection of His tabernacle (Hebrews 8:1-5; Hebrews 9:1-11)
- 2. The saint's benefit
  - a. Initial benefits (position)
    - (1) Redemption
      - a) Eternal in nature (Hebrews 9:12)
      - b) Purgings the conscience (Hebrews 9:9, 13-14)
    - (2) Reconciliation (Hebrews 2:17; Romans 5:10; 2 Corinthians 5:18-20; Colossians 1:20-21)
      - a) Required Christ to be made like unto his brethren
      - b) Based upon mercy and faithfulness
      - c) Pertains to God
    - (3) Sanctification (Hebrews 10:10, 14)
      - a) According to the will of God (Hebrews 10:9-10)
      - b) Through the offering of Christ (Hebrews 10:10, 14)
      - c) Lasting for eternity (Hebrews 10:10, 14)
        - i) Once for all (Hebrews 10:10)
        - ii) For ever (Hebrews 10:14)
  - b. Continual benefits (practical)
    - (1) Access
      - a) The hope by which we draw nigh (Hebrews 7:19).
      - b) He ever liveth to make intercession for us (Hebrews 7:25).
      - c) He is in the presence of God for us (Hebrews 9:24-28; Romans 5:1-2; Ephesians 2:14-19; Ephesians 3:12).



- (2) Help in temptation (Hebrews 2:18; Hebrews 4:14-16)
  - a) He overcame temptation (Hebrews 2:18).
  - b) One who overcame is best able to help one suffering (Hebrews 2:18).
  - c) This gives the sufferer boldness to go to Christ for help (Hebrews 4:14-16).
- (3) Spiritual sacrifices (Hebrews 13:15-16)
  - a) Enabled "By him" (Hebrews 13:15)
  - b) Consisting of spiritual sacrifices (Hebrews 13:15-16)
    - i) Thanksgiving (Hebrews 13:15)
    - ii) Doing good and communicating (Hebrews 13:16)
  - c) Offered in the temple (1 Corinthians 3:16; 1 Corinthians 6:19-20; 2 Corinthians 6:16-18; Romans 12:1-2; Philippians 4:18; 1 Peter 2:5)

#### G. His Judgment (John 5:22)

- 1. The judgment seat of Christ
  - a. All the saved will stand at the judgment seat of Christ (Romans 14:10; 2 Corinthians 5:10-11).
  - b. At this judgment, our work will be tried to examine its sort (1 Corinthians 3:11-15).
- 2. The judgment of the nations (Matthew 25:31-46)
  - a. This judgment will come at the end of Daniel's Seventieth Week and prior to the establishment of the kingdom.
  - b. It will involve the sheep and goat nations and be based upon their treatment of Israel.
- 3. The great white throne judgment
  - a. To be held after the kingdom
  - b. The earth and heaven will flee the face of Him that sits on the throne (Revelation 20:11).
  - c. The dead will stand before God (Revelation 20:12).
  - d. The dead will be judged based on their works (Revelation 20:12-13).

#### H. His Reign

- 1. Jesus will reign as King (Isaiah 9:6-7; Luke 1:31-33).
- 2. Jerusalem will be His capital (Isaiah 2:2-4; Jeremiah 3:17; Zechariah 8:1-8).
- 3. Christ will rule with a rod of iron (Psalm 2:8-12; Zechariah 14:16-19; Matthew 5:21-26; Revelation 19:15).