



## Lecture #6, Part 4

### Course Information

#### 1. Course Description

A study of the persons of The Father, The Son and The Holy Spirit and their unified teaching of the doctrines of the Bible.

## Survey of the Doctrines of the Bible

### III-The Doctrine of Christ

1-Deity of Christ	John 5:18
2-Humanity of Christ	Luke 2:52
3-Son of God	Matt. 16:16
4-Only Begotten	John 3:16
5-Eternal Generation	Psalms 2:7
6-I Am	John 18:6
7-Logos	John 1:1
8-Angel of the Lord	Genesis 16:7
9-Servant of the Lord	Isaiah 52:13
10-Christ in the Tabernacle	Exodus 25:8
11-Christ our Passover	Exodus 12:13
12-Christ in the Sacrifices	Lev. 1:2
13-Atonement	Lev. 16:16
14-Day of Atonement	Lev. 16:30
15-Christ in the Feasts of Israel	Lev. 23:2
16-Anointed Offices of Christ	John 1:41
17-Kenosis	Phil. 2:7
18-Incarnation	John 1:14
19-Virgin Birth	Luke 1:27
20-Impeccability of Christ	Heb. 4:15
21-Transfiguration of Christ	2 Peter 1:16
22-Purification of Heaven	Heb. 9:12
23-Descent into Hell	Eph. 4:9
24-Resurrection of Christ	Matt. 28:6
25-Ascension of Christ	Acts 1:9
26-Glorification of Christ	John 17:5
27-Advocacy of Christ	1 John 2:1
28-Intercession of Christ	Heb. 7:25

## Introduction to Doctrinal Footnotes

These theological footnotes are divided into three sections **(1) explanation**, **(2) illustration**, and **(3) application**. When you have absorbed all the notes within one topic area, you will have completed a total survey of that doctrine.



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### III-The Doctrine of Christ

#### 11-Christ our Passover

Exodus 12:13

**Explanation:** The annual feast of the Passover commemorated the birth of the nation Israel and her deliverance from Egypt. Typologically, it pointed forward to the greater deliverance from the bondage of sin to be provided by the Messiah. In the Passover, a lamb without blemish was selected and killed. The blood was then applied to the doorpost (doorjamb) of the home, and the lamb was roasted and eaten with unleavened bread and bitter herbs.

**Illustration:** When John the Baptist introduced Jesus to the nation, he recognized Christ as the fulfillment of the typical Passover lambs: “Behold the Lamb of God” ([John 1:29, 36](#)).

**Application:** The Christian not only recognizes the typological fulfillment of the Passover sacrifice by Christ, but also his own responsibility to “keep the feast” by living a sincere and truthful life ([1 Cor. 5:6-8](#)).

#### 12-Christ in the Sacrifices

Lev. 1:2

**Explanation:** The sacrifice of Christ on Calvary is typologically portrayed in the five major sacrifices offered in the Old Testament.

- (1) The *whole burnt offering* emphasizes Christ offering of Himself without spot to God in complete obedience to the will of God.
- (2) The *meal offering* (meat in the archaic sense: food) emphasizes the balance, fragrance, and purity of that life which was offered.
- (3) The *peace offering* emphasizes the reconciliation that was accomplished on the Cross.
- (4) The *sin* and *trespass* offerings emphasize the atoning nature of Christ’s sacrifice, saving men from all sin—past, present, and future.

**Application:** As we think of the complete sacrifice of Christ for our sin, we are reminded of our responsibility to give ourselves as living sacrifices to God.

#### 13-Atonement

Lev. 16:6

**Explanation:** Though Theologians tend to use the term “atonement” to summarize Christ’s work on the Cross, it occurs only in the Old Testament ([Rom. 5:11](#) is better translated “reconciliation”), and only relates to one part of what was accomplished for us, that is, the cover of our sins. This word probably means “cover,” and is first used where Noah is commanded to cover the ark with pitch ([Gen. 6:14](#)).

**Illustration:** Just as the ark was a “type” of Christ in saving His people from judgment ([Heb. 11:7](#)), our salvation the “cover” within and without emphasized the means whereby our salvation is secure---that is, our sins are covered by the blood of Christ. This covering of sin is an expression of God’s love for mankind ([Prov. 10:12](#)).

**Application:** When a Christian hears about another’s failings, he should both forgive and forget the event. All believers should follow Christ’s example and seek to build up the fallen one, rather than follow the natural inclination to engage in gossip ([Prov. 17:9](#)).



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### 14-Day of Atonement

Lev. 16:30

**Explanation:** More than half of the occurrences of the word atonement in Scripture are found in [Leviticus 16](#), which describes the most important day on the Hebrew calendar. Yom Kippur (Day of Atonement). This annual holy day celebrated the covering of national sins by the offering of two goats to God, one killed and the other driven into the wilderness. In the ceremony, the priest entered the Holy of Holies to present the blood of the slain goat to God. When he came out, the nation knew their sins had been covered for another year. Christ fulfilled this “type” in that He offered His own blood to God ([Heb. 9:14](#)).

**Illustration:** The type of the priest returning from the Holy Place to those whose sins were covered will be fulfilled when Christ returns for those who have been redeemed by His blood.

**Application:** For the Christian, this is a blessed and purifying hope ([Titus 2:12-13](#); [1 John 3:3](#))

### 15-Christ in the Feasts of Israel

Lev. 23:2

**Explanation:** The seven feasts of “holy convocations” listed in this chapter find their typological fulfillment in Christ. The first four feasts are already fulfilled, and the latter three will be fulfilled at the coming of Christ:

- (1) *The Passover* speaks of our redemption, which was accomplished on the Cross ([1 Peter 1:18-19](#)) and is followed by
- (2) *The Feast of Unleavened Bread*, typical of our justification ([2 Cor. 5:21](#)) and sanctification ([1 Cor. 5:7](#)), also accomplished by Christ on the Cross
- (3) *The Feast of Firstfruits* was fulfilled in the resurrection of Christ ([1 Cor. 15:20](#)).
- (4) *Pentecost* was fulfilled when Christ sent the Holy Spirit to begin the harvest of the church ([Acts 2:1-41](#)).
- (5) *The Feast of Trumpets* will be fulfilled at the rapture of the church ([1 Cor. 15:52](#); [1 Thes. 4:16-17](#)).
- (6) *The Day of Atonement* will be completed seven years later when Christ returns ([Zech. 12:10](#); [13:1](#)).
- (7) *The Feasts of Tabernacles* will find its final fulfillment in Christ’s thousand-year kingdom on earth ([Zech. 14:16](#)).

**Application:** All of the feasts include a Sabbath, reminding Christians of their rest in Christ ([Matt. 11:28-29](#)).