

First Baptist Church of Clinton, Louisiana  
 1689 Second London Baptist Confession  
 “Chapter 8, Of Christ the Mediator”  
 July 23, 2017

- READ Paragraph 1. A Summary of the Doctrine of Christ
  
- READ Paragraph 2. Christ’s Person: Divine and Human Natures
  - The Full Deity of Christ. He is “very and eternal God, the brightness of the Father’s glory, of one substance and equal with him.” There are many proofs of His divine nature.
    - Divine worship.
    - Divine attributes and works.
    - Divine titles.
      - The NT teaches that Jesus is Yahweh.
  
      - The NT teaches that Christ is God.
        - In the Gospel of John: John 1:1-3, 18; 5:18; 10:33; 20:28.
        - Others: Rom 9:5; Phil 2:6; Col 2:9; Titus 2:13; 2 Pet 1:1; Heb 1:8; 1 Jn 5:20
    - Did Jesus give up His divine attributes when He came to earth?
  
    - Why is Christ's full or true divinity theologically important?
  - The True Humanity of Christ.
    - First, in the fulness of time Christ came into the world as a human being.
  
    - Second, He had “all the essential properties and common infirmities thereof yet without sin.” This is very important to understand.
      - Jesus had a human body with all of its limitations and weaknesses. He grew: Luke 2:40, 52; He learned obedience: Heb 5:7-8; He had thirst and hunger: Jn 19:28; Matt 4:2; He got tired: Jn 4:6; He fell asleep: Matt 8:24; He died: Lk 23:46

- Jesus had a human mind. He increased in wisdom: Lk 2:52; He learned: Heb 5:8; His knowledge was limited: Mk 13:32.
- He had a human soul or spirit. He was troubled in his soul or spirit: Jn 12:27; 13:21; He gave up His spirit on the cross: Matt 27:50; Lk 23:46
- He had a human will. Matt 26:39.
- He was tempted. Matt 4:1-11.
- He had human emotions. He was sorrowful: Matt 26:38; He had compassion: Matt 9:36; He marveled at the centurion's faith: Matt 8:10; He was glad: Lk 10:21; He cried silently: John 11:35; He cried out with loud cries and tears: Heb 5:7-8; He wailed loudly: Lk 19:41-44. Two emotions are very specifically human: Fear and a craving for sympathy (Matt 26:36-39)
- Implications of this?
- Third, Christ's Single Person. Here we find some technical language from Chalcedon from 451.
  - Christ is one person.
    - Only singular pronouns are ever used of Christ.
    - The single personality does not mean Christ's natures are mixed. This is called the hypostatic union.
  - This lays the foundation for the atonement.
- Fourth, His Sinless Integrity.
  - Christ's humanity was subject to the effects of the fall (Rom 8:3; Heb 5:8; 2:10-18; Gal 4:4).
  - But Christ's humanity remained sinless. Isa 53:9; Lk 1:35; Jn 8:46; 14:30; Rom 8:3; 2 Cor 5:21; Heb 4:15; 7:26; 9:14; 1 Pet 1:19; 2:22; 1 Jn 3:5
  - The Scripture teaches Christ's sinlessness by the perfect standard of God's holy law.
  - This is why Christ is an example for us to follow. 1 Pet 2:22. 1 Jn 2:1-2.

- Could Jesus have sinned?