

Westminster Larger Catechism (WLC) 2020-2021

Women's Thursday Bible Study #10

Prayer

The Person of the Lord Jesus Christ - the Mediator, Redeemer (Q. 36-42)

Q. 36 Who is the Mediator of the Covenant of Grace?

A. The only Mediator of the Covenant of Grace is the Lord Jesus Christ, who, being the eternal Son of God, of one substance and equal with the Father, in the fullness of time became man, and so was and continues to be God and man, in two entire and distinct natures, and one person, forever.

I Tim. 2:5

John 1:1, 14/ 10:30

Phil. 2:6

Gal.4:4

Rom. 9:5 and Col. 2:9

Heb. 7:24-25

What is meant by affirming that Christ is the eternal Son of God? We mean.....

What is meant by affirming that Christ is of one substance with the Father? We mean

How long will the Son of God continue to be man?

What is the importance of the word entire? The word distinct?

What is the importance of the statement that Christ is "one person"?

Q. 37 How did Christ, being the Son of God, become man?

A. Christ, the Son of God became man, by taking to himself a true body, and a reasonable soul, being conceived by the power of the Holy Ghost in the womb of the Virgin Mary, of her substance, and born of her, yet without sin.

John 1:14

Mat. 26:38

Luke 1: 27,31,42,; Gal. 4:4

Heb. 2:14, 4:15, 7:26

How? **Incarnation**- in fleshed, miracle, no parallel in history, especially highlights the work of the Holy Spirit

Human nature - consists of soul and body - dichotomy

(soul and spirit - used interchangeably - 2 words to describe same thing)

1. Christ had true body - seed of woman, of tribe of Judah, not just "appearance as a man", not a different kind of body - no, just like ours, (of material substance) yet without sin.
Luke 1:35
2. " reasonable soul" -meaning rational , or having the power to think and reason. He is truly man.

In addition to Christ' s human body and soul, He is divine Spirit , God the Son, the second Person of the Trinity.

Q. 38 Why was it requisite (made necessary) that the Mediator should be God?

A. It was requisite that the Mediator should be God, that he might sustain and keep the human nature from sinking under the infinite wrath of God , and the power of death; give worth and efficacy to his sufferings , obedience , and intercession; and to satisfy divine justice, procure his favor, purchase a peculiar people , give his Spirit to them,conquer all their enemies, and bring them to everlasting salvation.

Acts 2:24-25; Rom. 1:4,4:25 and Heb. 9:14

Acts 20:28 ; Heb. 7:25-28

Rom. 3:24-26

Gal. 4:4-6

Luke 1: 68-74 (Zachariah at John the Baptist birth)

Heb. 5:8-9, 9:11-15

How could Christ, who was only one person," give his life a ransom for many"(Mark 10:45) and bear the penalty for the sins of so many?

His success is certain!

Q. 39 Why was it requisite that the Mediator should be man?

A. It was requisite that the Mediator should be man, that he might advance our nature, perform obedience to the law, suffer and make intercession for us in our nature, have a fellow- feeling of our infirmities; that we might receive the adoption of sons, and have comfort and access with boldness unto the throne of grace.

Heb. 2:16,14/ 4:15-16 / 7:24-25

Gal. 4:4-5

To save man, must be man Luke 2:52

He experienced grief, pain, As a man, He was ignorant of certain things

Q. 40 Why was it requisite that the Mediator should be God and man in one person?

A. It was requisite that the Mediator , who was to reconcile God and man, should himself be both God and man, and this in one person, that the proper works of each nature might be accepted of God for us, and relied on by us as the works of the whole person.

Mat. 1:21,23 / 3:17

Heb. 9:14

I Pet. 2:6

Acts 20:28

John 6:62

Q. 41 Why was our Mediator called Jesus?

A. Our Mediator was called Jesus, because he saveth his people from their sins.

Mat. 1:21

Personal name of our Savior

Hebrew *Joshua* or *Jehoshua* - means Jehovah saves

Q. 42 Why was our Mediator called Christ?

A. Our Mediator was called Christ, because he was anointed by the Holy Ghost above measure, and so set apart, and fully furnished with all authority and ability to execute the offices of prophet, priest and king of his church, in the estate both of his humiliation and exaltation.

Christ is not a personal name but a title. It is the English form of the Greek *Christos*, which means "anointed".

Jn. 3:34. Jesus' earthly ministry was Spirit empowered

Ps. 45:6-7 (Heb. 1:8-9) our Savior given the Spirit above his fellows

Jn. 6:27 God the Father has set his seal on, meaning set him apart for his redemptive work

Mat. 28:18-20 Our Savior given all power and authority to the end

Acts. 3:20-22 raised up to be a prophet

Hebrews - our Savior called by God into the priesthood

Ps. 2:2,6 - our Savior a king

Phil. 2:8-11 - in his humiliation and his exaltation

So when is Jesus exercising his offices of prophet, priest and king?

During his life on earth (past)

and since the resurrection and Ascension, and now in his life of glory in heaven

Sum up: so why is all this doctrine so important?

Next week: really concentrate on Q. 43-45 on the prophet, priest, king roles. I may go further (detailed questions on the humiliation of Christ) - just depends.

For your research: When did the church begin? How are we to think on this?