

intercession. Rom. Jno. 2:1. Priest made atonement made a substitute who is one appointed or to suffer in the and his actions or

ious. proposition *hyper*, sometimes signifies the construction is the relation of the. 2 Cor. 5:14, 15, 16. 13. 1 Pet. 3:18. and definitely uses substitution. 2:23. Mar. 10:45.

ue as to what the s to our sins being Lev. 7:18. Num. Isa. 53:12. Luke 4:4-9. 2 Cor. 5:

of Christ's action God, they are de- titatory. Rom. 3:7. 1 Jno. 2:2;

the sinner, they redemption, de- a. Isa. 51:11; 62:1. 3:13, 14. 1 Tim. 3: Rev. 5:9.

of Christ a very Scripture. Dan. 1-14. Luke 13: Rom. 14:17. Eph. 3:22.

arity embraces the 13. Eph. 1:17-23. distinguished as— power, embracing in His providen- administration. Jno. r. 15:25. Heb. 10:

f grace, spiritual acts, laws, modes and instrumentali-

f glory, the con- tractions adminis- tration forever.

Christ's authority a salvation of His 23.

things to work to- d of His people.

a kingdom for Jno. 14:2. all His enemies.

d. That all should worship Him. Heb. 1:6. Rev. 5:9-13.

3. The following are some of the titles to this kingdom, with the sense in which they are used.

a. *The kingdom of God*, Luke 4:43, because of divine origin and the authority of God exercised in its administration.

b. *The kingdom of Christ*, Mat. 16:28; Col. 1:13, because He is in person the immediate sovereign.

c. *The kingdom of heaven*, Mat. 11:12, because its origin and characteristics are from heaven and its consummation is to be in heaven.

4. Christ's administration of His kingdom presents two aspects:—(1) As militant. Eph. 6:11-17. (2) As glorified, or triumphant. Rev. 3:21. Accordingly Christ is represented as a great Captain (Rev. 19:11, 16), and as a Prince reigning upon His throne. Rev. 21:5, 22, 23.

The throne upon which Christ sits is represented as—A throne of grace. Heb. 4:16. A throne of judgment. Rev. 20:11-15. A throne of glory. Rev. 4:25; 5:6.

5. The sense in which Christ's kingdom is spiritual.

a. The king is a spiritual and not an earthly sovereign. Mat. 20:28. Jno. 18:36.

b. His throne is at the right hand of God. Heb. 1:3.

c. His scepter is spiritual. Psa. 110:2. Isa. 61:1-3; 63:1.

d. The citizens of the kingdom are spiritual men. Jno. 4:24.

e. The mode in which He administers His government is spiritual. Zec. 4:6, 7.

f. His laws are spiritual. Jno. 4:24.

g. The blessings and penalties of His kingdom are spiritual. 1 Cor. 3:4-11. 2 Cor. 10:4. Eph. 1:3-8. 2 Tim. 4:2. Tit. 2:15.

6. Christ as seated at the right hand of the Father. Some of the language may be figurative, but it sets forth the glorification of Christ in heaven. It presents Him as the God-man exalted to supreme and universal glory and power. Psa. 110:1. Dan. 7:13, 14. Mat. 26:64. Mar. 16:19. Jno. 5:22. Rom. 8:34. Eph. 1:20-22. Phi. 2:9-11. Col. 3:1. Heb. 1:3, 4; 2:9; 10:12. 1 Pet. 3:22. Rev. 5:6.

D. THE WORK OF THE HOLY SPIRIT IN REDEMPTION.
(See Personality and Deity under head of the Trinity.)

I. *The Father and the Son work by, and through, the Holy Spirit.*

He came upon men and clothed them with the power of God as worker, prophet or leader. Gen. 41:38. Exo. 31:1-3; 35:31. Num. 11:29; 23:2. 1 Sam. 10:10. 2 Chr. 15:1. Isa. 63:11. Eze. 11:23, 24.

II. His special individual work.

1. To convict of sin. Jno. 16:8. Acts 2:37.

2. To regenerate. Jno. 3:3-5; 6:63. Tit. 3:5-7.

3. To witness concerning Jesus. Heb. 10:15. 1 Jno. 5:7.

4. He is the author of assurance to us. Rom. 8:14-16. 1 Jno. 4:13.

5. He is the inspirer of the Scriptures and our personal teacher. Jno. 14:26; 16:13. 1 Cor. 2:9-13; 12:3-8. 1 The. 1:5. 2 Tim 3:16. Heb. 3:7. 2 Pet. 1:21.

6. He dwells in the disciples of Jesus. 1 Cor. 2:9-16; 6:17; 12:13. Gal. 3:5; 4:6; 5:25. Eph. 2:22; 3:16; 5:18. 1 Pet. 1:11. 1 Jno. 3:24.

7. He sheds abroad the love of God in our hearts. Rom. 5:5.

8. He gives hope, joy, peace, liberty. Gal. 5:22. 2 Cor. 3:17.

9. He is the Comforter. Jno. 14:16, 26; 15:26; 16:7. Acts 9:31. Rom. 15:13.

10. He sanctifies. Rom. 8:6-11. 1 Cor. 6:11. Gal. 5:22-26. 2 The. 2:13.

III. The Holy Spirit for Service.

1. The gift. (See texts under I.) Jno. 14:17. 1 Cor. 3:16; 6:19, 20. Luke 4:17-21. Jno. 3:34. Acts 10:38. Isa. 44:3. Acts 1:5, 8; 2:4, 38, 39; 4:31; 6:3; 9:17.

2. How given. Luke 11:13; 24:49. Jno. 20:22. Acts 1:4; 2:38; 5:32; 8:17; 19:6. 1 Jno. 5:14, 15.

3. As to the renewal of the gift. Acts 4:31; 10:44; 11:15; 13:52.

E. THE WORK OF REDEMPTION AS RELATED TO THE BELIEVER.

I. The Union between Christ and the Believer.

1. As to its nature.

a. Christ as the second Adam (1 Cor. 15:22) assumes in the covenant of grace those broken obligations of the covenant of works which the first Adam failed to discharge, and fulfils them all in behalf of all His "sheep"—those whom the Father has given Him.

b. Its spiritual and vital character.

(1) It is a *spiritual* union. 1 Cor. 6:17; 12:13. 1 Jno. 3:24; 4:13.

(2) It is a *vital* union. Jno. 14:19. Gal 2:20.