

divine attributes and actions of Christ while He is designated by the human title. Jno. 3: 13; 6: 62. Rom. 9: 5. Rev. 5: 12, 13.

### C. THE WORK OF THE REDEEMER AS PROPHET, PRIEST, AND KING.

#### I. As Prophet.

A prophet of God is one who has authority and who has the necessary qualifications to convey God's messages to men. He may also be an interpreter.

1. Christ executed the office of prophet, by His word and by His works. Mat. 5: 24.

2. Also through other agents: through His Spirit, by inspiration, by spiritual illumination, through the officers of the church inspired as apostles, prophets, and teachers. Eph. 4: 11, 12. 1 Jno. 2: 20; 5: 20. He continues to execute the office of prophet through eternity. Rev. 7: 17; 21: 23.

#### II. As Priest.

A priest is one who is qualified and authorized to "draw near to the Lord for men." Exo. 19: 22. Heb. 5: 1.

1. Must be taken from among men to represent them. Exo. 28: 9, 12, 21, 29. Heb. 5: 12.

2. Must be chosen by God. Exo. 28: 1. Num. 16: 5. Heb. 5: 4.

3. Must be holy—morally pure and consecrated to God. Exo. 39: 30, 31. Lev. 21: 6, 8. Psa. 106: 16.

4. Must have a right to draw near to Jehovah and to offer sacrifices and make intercession. Exo. 19: 22. Lev. 16: 3, 7, 12, 15. Num. 16: 5.

5. The Old Testament declares Christ to be a priest. Psa. 110: 4 (Cf. Heb. 5: 6; 6: 20). Zec. 6: 13.

6. Priestly functions ascribed to Him. Isa. 53: 10. Dan. 9: 24, 25. The temple and its services and all Old Testament sacrifices typical of Christ and His work. He superseded these. Col. 2: 17. Heb. 9: 10—12; 10: 11, 12.

7. New Testament proof. Was taken from among men to stand for them before God. Heb. 2: 16; 4: 15. Was chosen by God. Heb. 5: 5, 6. Was perfectly holy. Luke 1: 35. Heb. 7: 26. Has the right of the nearest access and the greatest influence with the Father. John 11: 42; 16: 28. Heb. 1: 3; 9: 11—24.

a. He "mediated" in the general sense of the term. John 14: 6. 1 Tim. 2: 5. Heb. 8: 6.

b. He offered propitiation. Eph. 5: 25. Heb. 9: 26; 10: 12. 1 Jno. 2: 2.

c. He makes intercession. Rom. 8: 4. Heb. 7: 25. 1 Jno. 2: 1.

8. Christ as priest made atonement for us, was made a substitute for us. A substitute is one appointed or accepted to act or to suffer in the stead of another, and his actions or sufferings are vicarious.

a. The Greek preposition *hyper*, with the genitive, sometimes signifies *instead of*, and the construction is used to set forth the relation of Christ's work to us. 2 Cor. 5: 14, 15, 20. Gal. 3: 13. Philo. 13. 1 Pet. 3: 18.

b. The preposition *anti* definitely and always expresses substitution. Mat. 2: 22; 5: 38; 20: 28. Mar. 10: 45. 1 Tim. 2: 6.

c. The same is true as to what the Scriptures teach as to our sins being laid upon Christ. Lev. 7: 18. Num. 18: 27. Psa. 106: 31. Isa. 53: 12. Luke 22: 37. Rom. 2: 26; 4: 3—9. 2 Cor. 5: 19—21. Gal. 3: 13.

d. The effects of Christ's action as priest are shown.

(1) As towards God, they are declared to be propitiatory. Rom. 3: 25, 26. Heb. 2: 17. 1 Jno. 2: 2; 4: 10.

(2) As respects the sinner, they are declared to be redemption, deliverance by ransom. Isa. 51: 11; 62: 12. 1 Cor. 7: 23. Gal. 3: 13, 14. 1 Tim. 2: 6. 1 Pet. 1: 18, 19. Rev. 5: 9.

#### III. As King.

The kingdom of Christ a very prominent subject in Scripture. Dan. 2: 44. Mat. 13: 22; 1—14. Luke 13: 22—30; 17: 20, 21. Rom. 14: 17. Eph. 1: 10, 20—22. 1 Pet. 3: 22.

1. Christ's authority embraces the universe. Mat. 28: 18. Eph. 1: 17—23. Phi. 2: 9—11. It is distinguished as—

a. *His kingdom of power*, embracing the entire universe in His providential and judicial administration. Jno. 5: 22—27; 9: 39. 1 Cor. 15: 25. Heb. 10: 12, 13.

b. *His kingdom of grace*, spiritual alike as to its subjects, laws, modes of administration and instrumentalities.

c. *His kingdom of glory*, the consummation of His gracious administration, will continue forever.

2. The object of Christ's authority is to accomplish the salvation of His church. Eph. 1: 22, 23.

a. To cause all things to work together for the good of His people. Rom. 8: 28.

b. To establish a kingdom for them. Luke 22: 29. Jno. 14: 2.

c. To subjugate all His enemies. 1 Cor. 15: 25.