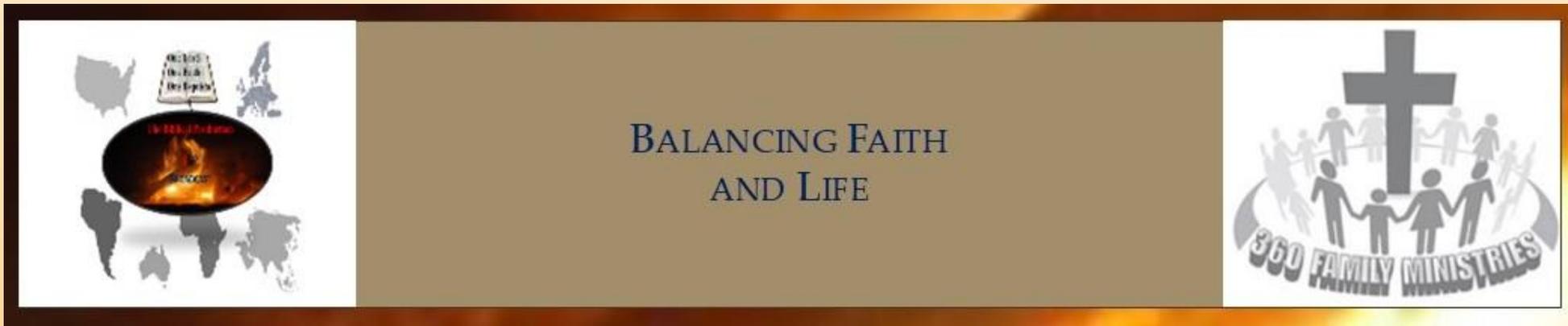


CHRIST ATONEMENT



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ATONEMENT

LEV. 17:11

1. Atonement: A covering meant for redemption, the atonement is for the soul
2. **(Note: all offering for atonement were not blood (Ex. 30:15-17; Num. 31:50) but for the case of redemption it is a blood sacrifice that is made. There are various types of atonement that may not include blood but it is always a type of sacrifice for sins, trespasses and errors.)**
 - a. A Sacrifice must be made; something must give its life for redemption
 - b. The covering must be of blood
 - c. The covering must meet God's approval, it is made before the Lord. (Lev. 23:28)
 - d. The covering is meant to be the antidote for sin; the cleansing agent (Ex. 33:36-37; Ex. 32:30; Lev. 4:20, 35-36)
 - e. The atonement is to consecrate and sanctify (Ex. 29:33)
 - f. Numbers 15:28-29 Atonement made for ignorance
 - g. "Whoever sheds the blood of man, by man shall his blood be shed, for God made man in his own image.
Genesis 9:6 (ESV)

CHRIST STATE OF HUMILIATION (SELF-RENUNCIATION)

1. “but emptied himself, by taking the form of a servant, being born in the likeness of men. ⁸ And being found in human form, he humbled himself by becoming obedient to the point of death, even death on a cross. ⁹ Therefore God has highly exalted him and bestowed on him the name that is above every name, ¹⁰ so that at the name of Jesus every knee should bow, in heaven and on earth and under the earth” (**Philippians 2:7-10 (ESV)**).
2. Throughout His earthly life, till the completion of His work of redemption, He went about in the form of a servant, bearing all the weakness and infirmities of human nature after the Fall and being subject to the obligation and curse. Matt. 3:15; Gal 4:4; Gal 3:13.

“For we have not an high priest which cannot be touched with the feeling of our infirmities; but was in all points tempted like as *we are, yet without sin*” (**Hebrews 4:15 (KJV)**).

STAGES OF HUMILIATION

1. His conception and nativity: Christ was conceived and born as the Savior of the world; through His incarnation the Son of God took upon Himself the whole misery and wretchedness which sin had brought upon fallen man; 2 Cor. 8:9; Luke 9:58; Phil. 2:6-7; Ps. 51:5; Gal. 4:4-5; Is. 7:14; Matt 1:23
2. The Circumcision, education and life of Christ: Luke 2:21; Matt. 12:8; Mark 2:28; Luke 2:51; Heb. 7:26
3. The suffering, Death and Burial of Christ: Matt. 2:23; Luke 2:1; Isaiah 53:4-6; 2 Cor. 5:21

THE MEANING OF THE ATONEMENT

1. Hebrews 9:22 "And almost all things are by the law purged with blood; and without shedding of blood is no remission."
2. The whole doctrine of salvation is built upon the atonement which is accomplished in the sacrificial death of Christ. If man could have been saved in any other way, Christ would never have died the atoning death on Calvary.
3. As a study of the atonement is made, it can be seen just what God did in providing salvation for fallen man. The account of what He did, the incarnation, the ministry of Christ on earth, the death, burial, and resurrection of Christ, is found in the four gospels. A study of the book of Acts will reveal what man must do to be able to receive what God has provided for him.

THE ORIGIN OF THE ATONEMENT

1. I Peter 1:19-20 "But with the precious blood of Christ, as of a lamb without blemish and without spot: Who verily was foreordained before the foundation of the world, but was manifest in these last times for you."
2. Revelation 13:8 ". . .whose names are not written in the book of life of the Lamb slain from the foundation of the world."
3. Genesis 3:21 "Unto Adam also and to his wife did the Lord God make coats of skins, and clothed them."

ORDAINED IN HEAVEN

1. In the plan and mind of God, Calvary was from the very beginning. It is significant to note the difference of meaning in the two phrases: "before the foundation of the world" and "from the foundation of the world." The term "foundation of the world" is referring not to the creation of the universe but the chaotic condition that came into being with the fall of man. It has reference to this world system which is controlled by the spirit of iniquity and rebellion.
2. Before the fall of man took place God had ordained the plan of salvation in a lamb being slain. However, no benefit could be derived from this until there was a need for salvation. From that point on, Jesus became a slain lamb and all could with faith look forward to Calvary.
3. **Instituted On Earth**
 - a. When God clothed Adam and Eve, blood was shed. This was the beginning of the crimson line of sacrifice that runs through the entire Bible.

THE NECESSITY OF THE ATONEMENT

1. The necessity of the atonement is based upon the facts of God's holiness and man's sinfulness. The reaction of God's holiness against man's sinfulness is known as His wrath, which may be averted by the atonement.
2. Sin is violence done to the constitution, so as to speak, under which God and man live, just as unfaithfulness does violence to the covenant under which man and wife live. Sin is essentially an attack on God's honor and holiness. It is rebellion against God; for in willfully sinning, man chooses his own will rather than God's and for the time being becomes a law unto himself.
3. But should God permit His honor to be attacked He would then cease to be God. His honor calls for the destruction of the one resisting Him; His righteousness demands satisfaction of the violated law; and his holiness reacts against sin, this reaction begin described as wrath.

SEPARATION FROM GOD

1. Isaiah 59:2 "But your iniquities have separated between you and your God, and your sins have hid his face from you, that he will not hear."
2. God is holy in nature which means that He is righteous in character and conduct. In order to maintain fellowship with God it is necessary to be holy.
3. Man's sin has broken that fellowship and created a great gulf between God and man. The atonement is the bridge that spans that gulf. The at-one-ment restores fellowship with God.

THE WAGES OF SIN IS DEATH

1. Romans 6:23 "For the wages of sin is death; but the gift of God is eternal life through Jesus Christ our Lord."
2. The judgment of sin is death. Life is in the blood and when blood is spilled, life is given. This explains the necessity of shed blood for the remission of sins.
3. When blood is shed it actually is the giving of life. Therefore, the wages of sin is being paid.

REDEMPTION

- The word redeem in both Old and New Testaments mean
 - (a) To buy back by the paying of a price
 - (b) To loose from bondage by the paying of a price
 - (c) To buy in a market and to take from a market
- Jesus is a Redeemer and His atoning work is described a redemption.
- A redeemer must have the following qualifications.
 - (a) He must be kin to the man
 - (b) He must be willing to redeem or buy back
 - (c) He must have the price
- Jesus measured up to all three of these qualifications

REDEMPTION

1. Peter 1:18-19 "Forasmuch as ye know that ye were not redeemed with corruptible things, as silver and gold, from| your vain conversation received by tradition from you fathers; But with the precious blood of Christ, as of a lamb without blemish and without spot."
2. Corinthians 6:20 "For ye are bought with a price: therefor glorify God in your body, and in your spirit, which are God's."
3. We are bought with a price. What is the price that was paid? There is only one answer: the blood of Jesus shed on Calvary's cross.
4. Study the following references: Leviticus 25:4749
Titus 2:14;
5. Matthew 20:28; Revelation 5:9;
Galatians 3:13

THE NECESSITY OF THE ATONEMENT

1. God's wrath is governed by personal considerations. He is not hasty to destroy the work of His hands. He pleads with man. He waits to be gracious. He delays judgment in the hope that His goodness shall lead man to repentance. However, man misunderstands the divine delays and scoffs at the thought of judgment.
2. The crucifixion revealed the awfulness of sin and pictures the dread penalty upon it. The cross of Jesus declares that He never was, is not, and never can be, indifferent to man's sin.

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RECONCILIATION

1. "And all things are of God, who hath reconciled us to himself by Jesus Christ, and hath given to us the ministry of reconciliation; To wit, that God was in Christ, reconciling the world unto himself. 2 Corinthians 5:18-19
2. "...we were reconciled to God by the death of His Son. Romans 5:10
3. "And you...yet now hath he reconciled." Colossians 1:21
4. The Apostle Paul does not say that God was reconciled to man, but that God did something in order to reconcile man to himself. This act of reconciliation is a finished work; it is a work that has been done in the interest of men so that in the sight of God the entire world is already reconciled. It remains for the evangelist to proclaim it and the individual to receive it. Christ's death has made the reconciliation of all mankind possible; each individual must make it actual.

THE EFFICACY OF THE ATONEMENT

The meaning of the word "efficacious" is "producing or sure to produce a desired result." What does the atonement produce?

1. Pardon Of Transgressions:

Study the following references:

John 1:29 Ephesians 1:7 Revelation 1:5
John 5:24 Hebrews 9:22-28

2. Freedom From Sin:

Not only free from the guilt of sin but also free from the power of sin (Romans 6:14).

THE EFFICACY OF THE ATONEMENT

3. Deliverance From Death:

Death is the result of sin.

Hebrews 2:9 "That he by the grace of God should taste death for every man."

John 11:26 "Whosoever liveth and believeth in me shall never die."

4. Gift Of Everlasting Life:

John 3:14-16 "...Should not perish, but have eternal life...should not perish, but have everlasting life."

5. Victorious Life:

Christ conquered Satan on our behalf. Christians have the victory over the devil as long as they have the victor over the devil. Study the following references:

Luke 10:17-20

Colossians 2:15

Hebrews 2:14-15

Revelation 12:11

THE NATURE OF THE ATONEMENT

1. The word "atonement" in the Hebrew means literally "to cover," and is translated in our Authorized Version by the following words: make atonement, purge, purge away, reconcile, make reconciliation, pacify, pardon, to be merciful, put off
- 2.
3. Atonement includes the covering of both the sins and the sinner. To atone for sin is to cover sin from God's sight so that it loses its power to provoke His wrath.
4. Study the following references: Psalm 78:38; 70:8; Leviticus 5:18
5. When the blood was applied to the altar by the priest, the Israelite was assured that the promise made to his forefathers would be realized for him. Exodus 12:13 "And when I see the blood, I will pass over you."
6. What were the effects of the atonement or covering?
 - a. Blotted out-Jeremiah 18:23; Isaiah 43:25
 - b. Removed - Isaiah 6:7
 - c. Covered - Psalm 32:1
 - d. Cast into the depths of the sea - Micah 7:19
 - e. Cast behind God's back - Isaiah 38:17
 - f. Pardoned - Psalm 78:38

SUBSTITUTION

1. "For he hath made him to be sin for us." 2 Corinthians 5:21
2. "Who his own self bare our sins in his own body on the tree." I Peter 2:24
3. The sacrifices of the Old Testament were substitutionary in nature; they were reckoned as doing on the altar for the Israelite what he could not do for himself. In like manner, Jesus did for us on the cross what we could not do for ourselves.
4. Having taken human nature, He was able to identify Himself with mankind and so suffer their penalty. He died in our stead; He took the penalty that was ours, in order that we might escape it. One who was sinless by nature and who had never committed a sin in His life, became a sinner (or took the sinner's place).
5. Just as the ram caught in the thicket was a substitution of Isaac on Mount Moriah, even so was Christ a substitution for us. Just as Barabbas was set free by the death of Christ, even so may we be set free. Read and study carefully Isaiah, chapter

PROPI TIATION

1. The word "propitiation" is believed to come from a Latin word "prope" meaning "near." A sacrifice of propitiation brings man near to God, reconciles him to God by atoning for his transgressions and winning divine favor and grace. To propitiate is to appease the righteous wrath of a holy God by the offering of an atoning sacrifice.
2. Christ is described as such a propitiation (Romans 3:25; I John 2:2). Sin keeps man at a distance from God; but Christ has so dealt with sin on man's behalf that man may now "draw nigh" to God "in His name."
3. The word "propitiation" in Romans 3:25 is the same word in the Greek used to translate the word "mercy seat." In both Hebrew and Greek, the word conveys the thought of an atoning sacrifice.
4. The consistent Bible view is that the sin of man incurred the wrath of God. That wrath is averted only by Christ's atoning sacrifice. From this standpoint His saving work is properly called propitiation .
5. All sin must be judged and it is here that the sins of all mankind have been judged. Christ paid the full penalty for the sins of every man. If our sins are not judged here, they will be judged at the White Throne Judgment (Revelation 20:11-15).

THE IMPORTANCE OF THE ATONEMENT

1. The atonement is the scarlet cord running through every page in the entire Bible. Cut the Bible anywhere and it bleeds. One out of every forty-four verses in the New Testament speaks of the atonement and the death of Christ is mentioned one hundred and seventy-five times.
2. The importance of the atonement may be seen by the fact that:
 - a. Moses and Elijah were interested in the death of Christ - Luke 9:30-36
 - b. The Old Testament prophets searched deeply into this great subject - I Peter 1:11.
 - c. The theme of the song in heaven is that of Christ's death - Revelation 5:8-12

EFFECTS OF CHRIST'S DEATH ON THE UNIVERSE

1. Just as the entire world was affected by the fall of man even so does the death of Christ have an effect on the entire universe (Romans 8:19-23).
2. Jesus Christ is the center of a universe which revolves around Him and has now been reconciled by His death.
3. "And having made peace by the blood of his cross, by him to reconcile all things unto himself; by him, I say, whether they be things in earth or in heaven" (Colossians 1:20).
4. The propitiation reaches to the farthest bounds of the universe.

UNSCRIPTURAL VIEWS OF CHRIST'S DEATH

1. To some minds the death of Christ was just the death of a martyr. To others Christ's death was an exhibition to a sinful world of (God's great love. To others, He was an "Example" only. Still others see it in the light of the fact that God being holy, deemed it necessary to show to the world His hatred for sin, and so His wrath fell on the Christ of Calvary. Modern thought fails to see the necessity of Jesus dying.
2. Stephen died a martyr and Saul of Tarsus watched him die, but Paul did not preach forgiveness of sins through Stephen's death (Acts 13:38). Light and erroneous views of the atonement come from light and erroneous views of sin. If we regard sin merely as an offence against man, a weakness of the human nature, or a mere disease, we shall not, of course see the need of the atonement.
3. We must see sin as the Bible depicts it, in its exceeding sinfulness, that which must be punished, and guilt which needs expiation, then and only then, will we understand the reason for the cross of Christ.