

Systematic Theology session 29
Doctrine of Christ, Part 6

- The work of Christ as having been prophesied from centuries prior.
 - The accusation of the pagans of Rome that Christianity was a novelty, and paganism was superior because it was established.
 - The accusation against Christianity as a novelty is disproven by the prophecies from long before Greco-Roman paganism (Deuteronomy 18:15-19, Acts 3:22-24)
- The sinlessness of Christ in His incarnation and humanity.
 - Christ never committed a sin in thought, word, or deed.
 - John 8:46, Hebrews 4:15
 - Not only did Christ refrain from sin, but He had a zeal for righteousness.
 - Mark 12:28-34, Hebrews 1:8-9, John 4:31-34, John 2:13-17
 - Christ was born without the guilt and corruption of original sin.
 - Original sin: The guilt and corruption brought on the human race as a result of Adam's sin.
 - The Westminster Confession of Faith on the fall, and original sin: "They being the root of all mankind, the guilt of this sin was imputed; and the same death in sin, and corrupted nature, conveyed to all their posterity descending from them by ordinary generation."
 - John Calvin on original sin: "Original sin, therefore, seems to be a hereditary depravity and corruption of our nature, diffused into all parts of the soul, which first makes us liable to God's wrath, then also brings forth in us those works which Scripture calls "works of the flesh."
 - Christ was born without the guilt of Adam's sin, without the corruption of sin, and without sin nature (Luke 1:35).
 - The shielding of the human nature of Christ from original sin may have been by means of the virgin birth.
 - Different theologians have differing opinions on whether it was specifically the virgin birth that kept Christ from original sin.
 - The necessity of a sinless Savior, in order to be a true Savior.
 - The imperfection of the Levitical priesthood, since the high priest was also a sinner who needed to offer sacrifice for himself before he could offer for the people (Leviticus 16:6, Hebrews 7:27).
 - The replacement of the Levitical priesthood by the superior Melchizedek priesthood of Christ (Hebrews 7:25-28).
 - The need for a sacrifice without blemish (1 Peter 1:17-19, 1 John 3:5).