1. The Divine Donation to the Mediator

"unto whom He did from all eternity give a people, to be His seed, and to be by Him in time redeemed, called, justified, sanctified, and glorified."

First, the donation in eternity Second, the donation in time

First, the donation in eternity

The donation concerns (a) a people given by the Father to the Son, (b) from all eternity, (c) to be His seed, and (d) to ultimately and effectually save them

The donation concerns

(a) a people given by the Father to the Son,

The Mediator has a people, Mt.1:21; They were given to Him by the Father, Jn.6:37; 10:27; 17:2,6,9,11,14,16,24. This is called "the election" Rom.11:5,7; 1Thes.1:4 His people are called "the elect" Mt.24:22; Col.3:12; 2tim.2:10

(b) from all eternity,

They were given to the Son before His incarnation and even before the beginning of time. (See chapter 3 Of God's Eternal Decree and the lecture notes then) Especially paras III-V

- II. By the decree of God, for the manifestation of His glory, some men and angels are predestinated unto everlasting life; and others foreordained to everlasting death.
- IV. These angels and men, thus predestinated, and foreordained, are particularly and unchangeably designed, and their number so certain and definite, that it cannot be either increased or diminished.
- V. Those of mankind that are predestinated unto life, God, before the foundation of the world was laid, according to His eternal and immutable purpose, and the secret counsel and good pleasure of His will, has chosen, in Christ, unto everlasting glory, out of His mere free grace and love, without any foresight of faith, or good works, or perseverance in either of them, or any other thing in the creature, as conditions, or causes moving Him thereunto; and all to the praise of His glorious grace.

See Eph.12:4-11; Mt.25:34; 2Tim.1:9; Tit.1:2; 1Pe.1:20.

(c) to be His seed,

Psalm 22:30; Isa.53:10-11; Hebrews 2:13; Psalm 45:16=17; Isa.9:6.

Why the word "seed" is used by the divines and not 'children' It is because of covenantal theology and contrast with the first covenant. See chapter 7 "Of God's Covenant With Man"

II. The first covenant made with man was a covenant of works, wherein life was promised to Adam; and in him to his posterity, upon condition of perfect and personal obedience.

Q. 30. Doth God leave all mankind to perish in the estate of sin and misery?

A. God doth not leave all men to perish in the estate of sin and misery, into which they fell by the breach of the first covenant, commonly called the Covenant of Works; but of his mere love and mercy delivereth his elect out of it, and bringeth them into an estate of salvation by the second covenant, commonly called the Covenant of Grace.

P1 Thess 5:9. 4Gal 3:10, 12. Tit 3:4-7; Gal 3:21; Rom 3:20-22.

Q. 31. With whom was the covenant of grace made?

A. The covenant of grace was made with Christ as the second Adam, and in him with all the elect as his seed.⁵

Gal 3:16; Rom 5:15-21; Isa 53:10-11.

Q. 32. How is the grace of God manifested in the second covenant?

A. The grace of God is manifested in the second covenant, in that he freely provideth and offereth to sinners a Mediator,^t and life and salvation by him;^v and requiring faith as the condition to interest them in him,^w promiseth and giveth his Holy Spirit^x to all his elect, to work in them that faith,^y with all other saving graces;^z and to enable them unto all holy obedience,^a as the evidence of the truth of their faith,^b and thankfulness to God,^c and as the way which he hath appointed them to salvation.^d

^tGen 3:15; Isa 42:6; John 6:27. ^v1 John 5:11, 12. ^wJohn 3:16; John 1:12. ^xProv 1:23. ^y2 Cor 4:13. ^zGal 5:22-23. ^aEzek 36:27. ^bJames 2:18,22. 2 Cor 5:14-15. ^dEph 2:18.

Consider Rom.5:15-21

(d) to ultimately and effectually save them

Mt.1:21; Psalm 110:3; Jn.6:39; 17:2

Second, the donation in time

To be by Christ, (a) redeemed, (b) called, (c) justified, (d) sanctified, (e) glorified