Mk 9.30-32—Christ rose from the dead on the third day

Why did Christ rise on the third day?

- I. The third day accorded with the Old Testament types.
 - A. Isaac was delivered from death, being figuratively raised from the dead (Heb 11.19), on the third day, Gen 22.4.
 - B. Jonah was brought forth from the fish on the third day, Jon 2.10, which event Christ applied to Himself, Mt 12.40.
 - C. Hezekiah was healed and spared on the third day after the prophet announced his impending death, 2Kgs 20.1, 5.
- II. The third day accorded with the biblical prophecies.
 - A. Psalm 16.10 (cf. Acts 2.27) said Christ's body wouldn't see corruption and the Jews believed that dead bodies began to "see corruption" on the fourth day, Jn 11.39.
 - B. Hosea 6.2 (cf. Lk 24.46) promised new life to the church on the third day, which is a foreshadowing of the new life given to Christ as Head of the church, Col 3.4.
 - C. In Mark 8.31, 9.31, and 10.34 Christ specifically declares that He will rise again on the third day.
- III. His resurrection on the third day accorded with the need of His adversaries, His disciples, and His Person.
 - A. The third day was the most suitable time for His adversaries. If He'd arisen any sooner, they would've caviled at it by saying that He was never really dead, cf. Mt 28.11-13.
 - B. The third day was the most suitable for His disciples. Any longer and they would've been swallowed up with grief, cf. Lk 24.21.
 - C. The third day was the most suitable for His Person (Jn 11.39). The resurrection of His body attested to His true humanity, Lk 24.39; and His resurrection on the third day attested to His essential deity, Acts 2.23-24, 36.

Why did Christ rise from the dead?

- I. Christ rose from the dead to convict and confound His adversaries, who hardened their hearts and persisted in their unbelief in spite of it, Acts 2.23-24, 36; 4.1-3.
- II. Christ rose from the dead to confirm His Person as God and Office as Mediator and Redeemer (1Cor 15.14).

- A. His resurrection confirmed His Person as the Son of God, Rom 1.4; Jn 5.26.
- B. His resurrection confirmed His Office as the promised Messiah of God, Jn 20.31; Acts 2.31; 1Tim 2.5.
- III. Having died under the charge of our sins, which the Father had placed upon Him, Isa 53.4-8, Christ rose from the dead like a discharged prisoner as a testimony to all who believe that the debt of our sins was paid in full and that God's justice was fully satisfied, 1Jn 1.9.
- IV. Christ rose to overcome and conquer the enemies that stood in the way of our reconciliation with the Father, Rom 5.1-2.
 - A. He died under the condemnation of our sins and rose victorious over it for us, Rom 4.25; 5.1; 8.1.
 - B. He died under the curse of death that we were facing and rose victorious over it for us, Col 3.10, 13; Rev 1.18.
 - C. In His crucifixion, Christ was justly given up to the powers of darkness and hell which we deserve and then rose victorious over Satan and all hell for us, Col 2.15.
- V. Christ rose to precede and guarantee the harvest of souls, 1Cor 15.20. For He rose as the preeminent one, Col 1.18, and as the Head of His Body/church, Jn 11.26.
- VI. Christ rose from the dead to confirm His glory as the Judge of all mankind, Acts 17.30-31; Phil 2.10-11.

What comforts should we draw from Christ's resurrection?

- I. Take heart that Christ's resurrection secured your full and eternal salvation:
 - A. It secured your *justification*, Rom 4.25.
 - B. It secured your sanctification, Rom 6.24; 8.11.
 - C. It secured your *glorification*, Rom 8.30; Jn 17.24.
 - D. Christ didn't die merely to make your salvation *possible* but to actually and infallibly *secure* it, Jn 6.40.
- II. Take heart that your own resurrection is guaranteed, 1Cor 15.20; Phil 3.20-21.
 - A. We're His Body, His Bride, His Sheep, and His purchased Possession. It's impossible that He won't raise you up to be with Him forever, Jn 14.3; 17.24.
- III. Take heart that Christ's resurrection is the clearest evidence that all your sins are forgiven, Isa 40.1-2.

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