Acts, Epistles, & Systematics Name:

Mr. e ~SRCS~BiBLe 10 Date:

 Systematic Vocabulary Study sheet

****Christology: part 2

**active obedience :** A term referring to Christ's perfect obedience to God during his entire earthly life, which earned the righteousness that God credits to those who place their faith in Christ.

**ascension:** The rising of Jesus from the earth into heaven forty days after his resurrection.

**atonement:** The work Christ did in his life and death to earn our salvation

**blood of Christ:** A phrase referring to Christ's death in its saving aspects, since the blood
he shed on the cross was the clear outward evidence that his life blood was poured out when he died a sacrificial death to pay for our redemption.

**consequent absolute necessity:** The view that the atonement was not absolutely necessary, but, as a "consequence" of God's decision to save some human beings, the atonement was absolutely necessary.

**exaltation of Christ:** One of the two "states" of Christ, the other being humiliation. The
state of exaltation includes four aspects of his work: his resurrection, ascension into heaven, session at the right hand of God, and return in glory and power.

**example theory:** The view that in the atonement Christ did not bear the just penalty of
God for our sins but that he simply provided us with an example of how we should trust and obey God perfectly, even if this leads to death.

**general redemption:** Another term for "unlimited atonement."

**governmental theory:** The theory that Christ's death was not a payment for our sins but God's demonstration of the fact that, since he is the moral governor of the universe, some kind of penalty must be paid whenever his laws are broken.

**humiliation of Christ:** One of the two "states" of Christ, the other being exaltation. The
state of humiliation includes four aspects of his work: his incarnation, suffering, death, and burial.

**impute:** To think of as belonging to someone, and therefore to cause it to belong to that
person. God "thinks of" Adam's sin as belonging to us, and it therefore belongs to us, and in justification he thinks of Christ's righteousness as belonging to us and so relates to us on this basis.

**incorruptible:** The nature of our future resurrection bodies, which will be like Christ's resurrection body and therefore will not wear out, grow old, or be subject to any kind of sickness or disease.

**intercession:** Jesus' ongoing act of standing in God's presence and making petitions before him on our behalf as our great high priest. The term is also used to refer to prayers of request for ourselves or others.

**King:** One of the three offices fulfilled by Christ in which he rules over the church and the
universe.

**limited atonement:** The Reformed view that Christ's death actually paid for the sins of those whom he knew would ultimately be saved. A preferable term for this view is "particular redemption" in that the power of the atonement is not limited, but rather it is fully effective for particular people.

**moral influence theory:** The theory that Christ's death was not a payment for sins but simply a demonstration of how much God loved human beings by identifying with their sufferings, even to the point of death. This becomes, then, an example designed to draw from us a grateful response.

**particular redemption:** Another, more preferable term for the Reformed doctrine of "limited atonement."

**passive obedience:** A term referring to Christ's sufferings for us in which he took the penalty due for our sins and as a result died for our sins .

**penal substitution:** The view that Christ in his death bore the just penalty of God for our sins as a substitute for us.

**priest:** A person appointed by God in the Old Testament to offer sacrifices, prayers, and praises to God on behalf of the people. This office was fulfilled by Christ, who has become the great high priest for all believers. The term can also refer to a category of church officers in both Roman Catholic and Anglican churches, though they each attach different meanings to the word "priest."

**prophet:** One of the offices fulfilled by Christ, the office by which he most fully reveals God to us and speaks to us the words of God.

**propitiation:** A sacrifice that bears God's wrath to the end and in so doing changes God's wrath toward us into favor.

**raised in glory:** A phrase describing our future resurrection bodies, which will exhibit a beauty and radiance appropriate to the position of exaltation and rule over creation that God will give us after the manner of Christ.

**raised in power:** A phrase describing our future resurrection bodies, which will exhibit the fullness of strength and power that God intended human beings to have in their bodies when he created them.

**ransom to Satan theory:** views Christ’s atoning work as a payment to Satan to ransom those whom God the Father gave Christ.

**reconciliation:** The removal of enmity and the restoration of fellowship between two parties.

**redemption:** Christ's saving work viewed as an act of "buying back" sinners out of their bondage to sin and to Satan through the payment of a ransom (though the analogy should not be pressed to specify anyone to whom a ransom was paid.

**resurrection:** A rising from the dead into a new kind of life not subject to sickness, aging, deterioration, or death.

**session:** The "sitting down" of Christ at God's right hand after his ascension, indicating
that his work of redemption was complete and that he received authority over the universe. The term can also refer to the group of elders with governing authority over a local church in a Presbyterian form of church government.

**states of Jesus Christ:** The different relationships Jesus had to God's law, to the possession of authority, and to receiving honor for himself, during the various stages in his work. The two states of Jesus Christ are humiliation and exaltation.

**unlimited atonement:** The view that Christ's death actually paid for the sins of all people who ever lived.

**vicarious atonement:** The work Christ did to earn our salvation by standing in our place in his life and death.