

SYSTEMATIC THEOLOGY

Study Pak 26

1. The resurrection necessary to make possible the _____ work of Christ.
 - A. Resurrection of _____ men.
 - B. The bridegroom's _____ to the bride (Revelation 19:7).
 - C. The _____ - of the Church; the Jews; the nations; the angels; the unsaved at the Great White Throne.
 - D. Sitting on _____ throne (II Samuel 7:16; Luke 1:31-33; Acts 2:25-31).
 - E. Deliverance of the _____ to the Father (I Corinthians 15:24-28).

2. Christ in resurrection as the Last Adam, the Head of the New Creation.
 - A. When Lazarus and others were raised from the dead, they returned to the old life. They eventually _____.
 - B. When Christ arose, he arose to a new life, _____ to die again (Romans 6:9).
 - C. In resurrection, he became _____ of the _____ Creation.
 - D. He is called the "_____ Adam" (I Corinthians 15:45), the "_____ man" (I Corinthians 15:47).
 - E. By nature all are in the old creation, "_____" (Romans 5:12 ff; I Corinthians 15:22, dead in sins, under condemnation.)
 - F. Those who are saved are placed into the _____ creation. They are "in Christ" (John 14:20; Romans 5:12 ff; I Corinthians 15:22). They are a "new creation" (II Corinthians 5:17). In Christ they have justification and life.

CHRIST IN HIS PRESENT SESSION IN HEAVEN

3. Introduction: This section answers the question, "What is the bodily risen Christ doing now?" We will deal with his work in heaven since the ascension and up to his return for the Church. Never neglect this field of truth in your public ministry.

Our study must of necessity begin with His ascension into heaven.

4. **The Ascension.**
5. The facts of the Ascension.

6. The departure from earth.
- A. _____ by Christ during his earthly ministry (John 6:62; 7:33; 14:12, 28; 16:5, 10, 16, 17, 28).
 - B. Actual record (Mark 16:19; Luke 24:50-52; Acts 1:6-12).
 - C. Further _____ in the Epistles (Ephesians 4:8; Hebrews 4:14; I Peter 3:22).
7. The arrival in heaven.
- A. _____ from earth infers going somewhere.
 - B. Abundant scriptural evidence.
 - i. Anticipated
 - ii. Stated: (Mark 16:19; Luke 24:51; Acts 1:11).
 - iii. _____ in heaven (Acts 7:55-56; 9:3-5; 22:6-8; 26:13-15; Revelation 1:13-18).
 - iv. His presence in _____ frequently stated, in the Epistles and in Revelation.
8. The nature of the Ascension.
- A. _____
 - B. _____
 - C. _____
 - i. Christ is _____ in heaven in his physical body (Hebrews 1:3; Acts 1:11).
 - ii. The Spirit of Christ in keeping with his divine nature is _____ (Matthew 28:20; Galatians 2:20).
9. The significance of the ascension.
- A. End of the period of Christ's kenosis or _____. (Philippians 2:5-11, especially verse 9).
 - B. The presence of Christ's body in heaven in _____ of our entering heaven in a body (Hebrews 6:20).
 - C. The beginning of a new work for Christ.
Note: We will study his new work in the remainder of this section, entitled "Christ in his present session in heaven."
 - D. The _____ of his return (Acts 1:11).
10. **The Present Position of Christ at the Right Hand of God.**
11. Scripture (Psalms 110:1; Matthew 22:44; Mark 12:36; 16:19; Luke 20:42-43; Romans 8:34; Ephesians 1:20; Colossians 3:1; Hebrews 1:3; 8:1; 10:21; 12:2; I Peter 3:22).
12. Meaning: Seems to indicate _____ the Father's throne. Cf. Revelation 3:21; "And am set down with my Father in his throne," not David's throne. Keep in mind this is in heaven, David's throne to be on earth.

13. Significance.
- Christ is not on his own throne, but shares the _____ throne.
 - His present _____: (I Peter. 3:22; Ephesians 1:20-22).
 - The _____ of his present authority is limited by the fact that Satan and his evil spirits are still _____ freedom. However, Christ is “far above” all of them.
14. Christ’s expectation (Psalms 110:1).
- Christ is sitting at his Father’s right hand _____ the Father makes his enemies his footstool.
 - In contrast to Christ’s ceaseless activity on behalf of the Church during the present age, he is _____ at present _____ but _____ in relation to his occupancy of his own throne
 - During the millennium he will occupy his own throne, known as _____ throne. This is an earthly throne over an earthly kingdom. During that age _____ will be bound.
15. **The Present Work of Christ in Heaven.**
16. Introduction: This work is presented to us in the Scriptures under _____.
17. The _____ Adam and the _____ Creation.
18. The _____ and the _____.
19. The _____ and the _____.
20. The _____ and the _____.
21. The Chief _____ Stone and the Stones of the _____.
22. The _____ and the _____.
23. The _____ and the _____.
24. This work is possible by reason of his _____ at the right hand of God the Father.
25. Another aspect of his work is in _____, which is made possible by his position of _____ the Church.
26. **The Last Adam and the New Creation.**
27. Occurrence of the terms:
- “_____” occurs only in I Corinthians 15:45, but a parallel expression, “_____” occurs in I Corinthians 15:47.
 - “_____” (“new creature” A. V.) occurs twice in II Corinthians 5:17 and Galatians 6:15).

28. Meaning of the terms:
- A. A “creation” implies more than mere _____. It implies a _____ work of God.
 - B. “New” in this connection refers not merely to _____, but to _____. Something new is something different.
29. What is a new creation?
- A. Individually, _____ is a new creation. His life is poured into us, as into Adam (II Corinthians 5:17).
 - B. Collectively, _____ and _____ who are in him.
30. Christ’s present work as the Last Adam.
- A. As the Last Adam, he is the _____ (I Corinthians 15:45). As Adam passed on his life to his posterity, so Christ gives life to his _____ posterity (John 6:33; 10:28; 17:2).
 - B. The new life is the _____ of the new creation and the Holy Spirit is the _____ (John 3:5,6,8).
31. The Key passage for contrasting the two Adam’s, Romans 5:12-21.
- The major context in Scripture relative to _____ is Romans 5:12-21. Here we see the two federal headships, that of the first Adam - Adam; and that of the Second Adam - Christ. Several questions are answered in verses 12-14 and contrasts are seen of the two heads in verses 15-19.
32. Verses 12-14: Why Physical death?
33. Verse 12 - Adam’s sin - sin and death to _____ men. Why? Because all _____ in Adam. Note - “Have sinned” not in text. How? Adam contained the human race seminally (in his loins). Illustration: Hebrews 7:9, 10 (Levi in loins of Abraham, his great-grandfather (cf. Genesis 14:17, 20).
34. Verse 13 - One cannot _____ the violation of a law that does not exist. Paul is referring to Mosaic law.
35. Verse 14 - Yet death _____.
- Note: Adam’s sin was willful sin. Yet these to Moses’ time who died, died not because of willful sin. Why? Because “_____” in Adam. Romans 5:12. As Adam is federal head of old creation, he is a figure of Him Who is to come - Christ - head of new creation.
36. Verses 15-19 Contrasts.
37. Verse 15 Adam - _____ to many. Christ - _____ to many.

38. Verse 16 Adam - judgment to _____. Christ - _____ from many offenses.
39. Verse 17 Adam - _____ reigned. Christ - _____ reigns - but to _____ those who receive gift of righteousness.
40. Verse 18 Adam - _____ brought condemnation. Christ - _____ brought justification.
41. Verse 19 Adam - _____ - sinners.
42. Christ - _____ - righteous.
43. Verses 20-21 Purpose of the Law (Mosaic)
44. Verse 20 Law to _____ sin which abounds. Grace super-abounds.
45. Verse 21 _____ reigns to death. _____ reigns to eternal life.
46. **The Head and the Body.**
47. The formation and increase of the body.
- A. Scripture: Acts 2:47; I Corinthians 6:15; 12:12-27; Ephesians 1:22-23; 2:15-18; 3:6; 4:4-16; 5:30-32; Colossians 1:24).
 - B. All _____ of the Trinity have a part in this process:
 - i. The _____ made Christ the Head of the Body (Ephesians 1:22)
 - ii. _____ is the life of the Body (John 10:28).
 - iii. The _____ baptizes into the Body (I Corinthians 12:13)
 - C. Christ Himself _____ to the Body (Acts. 2:47).
 - D. The members are _____ to Christ (Ephesians 5:30-31; I Corinthians 6:15).
 - E. The members are joined _____ (Ephesians 4:16; I Corinthians 12:12-27).
48. The _____ of the Body by the Head (Ephesians 1:22, 23; 5:23, 24; Colossians 1:18).
49. The _____ of the Body (Ephesians 5:29-30). Christ ministers _____ the body _____ the body (Colossians 2:19).
50. The _____ of the body (Hebrews 2:11; 9:12-14; 13:12; Ephesians 5:25-27; Titus 3:5).
- A. From the _____ of sin (Titus 3:5; Hebrews 9:14).
 - B. From the _____ of sin (Ephesians 5:25-27).
 - C. Cleansing is by the _____ of Christ, and by the _____ (I John 1:7; John 15:3).

51. Christ's gifts to the Body.
- A. The Holy Spirit bestows gifts upon _____ (I Corinthians 12:4-11; Romans 12:4-8).
 - B. Christ bestows gifted men upon the _____ (Ephesians 4:7-16; I Corinthians 12:28-31).
 - C. The _____ of the gifts (Ephesians 4:12 ff). Translate verse 12: "For the _____ of the saints _____ the work of the ministry, _____ the building of the body of Christ."
 - i. The saints are to be equipped by the " _____ " (apostles, prophets, evangelists, pastors and teachers) for the _____ of the ministry.
 - ii. Then they are to _____ the Body of Christ by _____ and by _____.

Memorize the following verse:

52. I Peter 3:22

SYSTEMATIC THEOLOGY

Self Test 26

Answer the following:

1. What are two things the resurrection made possible for the future work of Christ? A. _____

B. _____

2. What is the difference between the resurrection of Christ and the resurrection of Lazarus? A. _____

B. _____

3. What are three characteristics of the nature of the ascension of Christ? A. _____

B. _____
C. _____

4. When will Christ occupy His own throne? _____

5. List three figures that show the present work of Christ in heaven. A. _____

B. _____

C. _____

6. What does the word "creation" imply? _____

7. Adam contained the human race seminally in his loins. (True or false?) _____
8. List two contrasts between Christ and Adam shown in Romans 5:15-19. Adam: _____
 Christ: _____
- Adam: _____
 Christ: _____
9. What are two items that the body of Christ (Church) is cleansed by? A. _____
 B. _____
10. What is the purpose of the gifts of the Holy Spirit?

Write the following verse(s)

11. I Peter 3:22