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5-3-1: #3(2/7)

Questions

1. What is meant by 'particular' or 'deliberate' redemption?
2. What is the criticism of universal atonement?
3. In the Amyraldian view, what are the two parts of the covenant of grace?
4. How can the challenge of holding together both the sovereignty of God's predestination of the elect and the universality of the atonement making provision for all people be met?
5. According to Bird, what are the 5 meanings or implications of the Resurrection?

Answers

1. *That Jesus' death accomplishes what it set out to achieve, namely the redemption of the elect.*
2. *That it emphasizes divine love over divine purpose, leads logically to universalism or else makes God unjust by extracting payment against sin twice.*
3. *A conditional covenant of universal grace and an unconditional covenant of particular grace, where the intracovenant of universal grace required the condition of faith in order to be effective while the intracovenant of particular grace did not simply call for faith; rather in God's good pleasure, he created faith in the elect.*
4. *If we posit God's decree to designate Christ as Savior logically precedes God's decision to save the elect.*
5. *1) It is a revelation of Jesus' identity and marks the beginning of the future age. 2) It constitutes the inauguration of the new creation. 3) It is the objective grounds of salvation. 4) Living as resurrection people (anastasis) is an integral feature of discipleship. 5) It is an inspiration for kingdom ministry.*

Terms

Polemics: a strong verbal or written attack on someone or something, the art or practice of engaging in controversial debate or dispute

Paschal Troparion: of Byzantine music and Eastern Orthodox Christianity, a short hymn of one stanza or organized in more complex forms as series of stanzas, 'Paschal' referring to the celebration of Easter in the Byzantine rite.

Neologism: a newly coined word or expression

Summary

In the sections for this week's readings, Bird delves into the depths of atonement, positing that everyone believes in some sort of limitation, limited either by effect or design. He lands on a combination of the Calvinist view of election with a universal view, a position called Amyraldian that emphasizes both God's sovereign freedom and goodness. He then uses section 4.5 to flesh out the full implications of Jesus' resurrection.