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TH602. Systematic Theology II
Assignment 2: Bird 4.4.3-4.5.5

Quiz Questions

1- Which view of the atonement claims that Jesus died for the entire world?

- A- Limited
- B- Universal
- C- hypothetical universal atonement
- E- none of the above

Answer: B

2- What is one of the challenges of the Arminian view according to Bird?

- A- it overemphasizes divine purpose over divine love
- B- it overemphasizes divine love over divine purpose
- C- It underemphasizes divine love over divine purpose
- D- It is not biblical

Answer: B

3- Who is the father of the Amyraldian view?

Answer: Moyses Amyraut

4- Complete this phrase: "Resurrection means that the curse of _____ and the nexus of _____ and _____ have been broken and will be swept aside." (498)

Answer: creation, sin, death

5- What should the main consequence of the resurrection be in the life of the believer according to Bird?

Answer: Worship

Terms

Amyraldian - ascribes to the hypothetical universal atonement view that Jesus died conditionally for the world and unconditionally for the elect (476).

Crucicentrism - the central Christian belief of Christ's atoning work on the cross and the emphasis of the good news around the Cross.

Anastasis - based on Greek word *anastis*, which Bird uses to emphasize Christ's resurrection power flowing into the lives of believers (500)

Summary

In section 4.4.3, Bird addresses the extent of atonement head on by describing the divided viewpoints of the church with regards to this topic. The limited atonement view ascribes that

Jesus died for the elect and is the primary view of Reformed theology. The Universal atonement view states Jesus died for the whole world, believed by Arminians. The hypothetical universal atonement tries to reconcile both by saying Jesus died unconditionally for the elect, but conditionally for all (476). Bird spends a decent amount of time justifying and defending the latter view, which he ascribes to as the reconciliation between “God’s predestination of the elect and the universality of the atonement” (488). In 5.5, Bird emphasizes the unity of the crucicentric nature of evangelical faith with the victory of the resurrection. The resurrection reveals Jesus’ identity (490) , inaugurates the new creation (494), is the foundation for salvation (499), provides power to believers, and is what enables us for Kingdom ministry (502).