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TH 602
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5-3-1 Assignment: Bird 4.4.3 - 4.5.5

QUESTIONS

1. What are the four views on the extent of atonement?
2. What does the limited atonement view argue?
3. What notion is fundamental to universal atonement?
4. What is unique about Amyraldian's covenant theology?
5. What are Bird's five meanings of resurrection?

Answers

1. They are the limited atonement view, universal atonement view, universalism, and hypothetical universal view on atonement.
2. The limited atonement view argues that God's love for the world is universal but specific in scope, and therefore, Christ died for "all" of those in this scope, also referred to as the "elect."
3. The notion of divine love— that God sets forth Christ to die for the sins of the entire world because He loves the world, as stated in John 3:16.
4. Unlike using the dual scheme based on the covenant of grace and works, they believed in a tripartite covenantal structure ordered around God's covenant nature with creation, His covenant of works with Israel, and the covenant of grace between God and humanity.
5. Bird defines resurrection as a revelation of Jesus's identity and the mark of the beginning of the future age, it constitutes the inauguration of the new creation, it is the objective grounds of salvation, that an integral feature of discipleship is anastasis, and it is an inspiration for kingdom ministry.

TERMS

- Universalism: Atonement view that believes Christ died for all universally and comprehensively, and therefore everyone is saved
- Cruciformity: Being conformed to the pattern of the cross, dying to self in service to God, and following Jesus daily.
- Anastasis: Based on the Greek word for resurrection *anastasis*, a neologism by Bird that refers to experiencing the power of Christ's resurrection flowing into one's life.

In Chapter 4.4.3 -4.5.5, Bird discusses the extension of atonement and the resurrection of Jesus Christ. He explores four views of atonements— limited atonement, universal atonement view, universalism, and hypothetical universal atonement. For each view, he systematically examines and demonstrates each of its strengths, weakness, and validity. Similarly, he demonstrates five different implications of the resurrection— it is a revelation of Jesus' identity, it constitutes the inauguration of the new creation, it is the objective ground of salvation, that anastasis is an integral feature of discipleship, it is an inspiration for kingdom ministry, and highlights that the church exists only upon the premise and power of resurrection.