

Systematic Theology session 25
Doctrine of Christ, Part 2

- The name/title of Lord.
 - The name of Lord as translated from the Greek *kurios*, which is also used in the Greek translation of the Old Testament to refer to God.
 - The title of Lord shows the deity of Christ.
 - Thomas acknowledged the deity of the resurrected Christ: “My Lord and my God.”
 - Matthew 12:8: “For the Son of Man is lord of the Sabbath.”
 - The aspects of Christ’s title of Lord:
 - The title Lord points to divine authority.
 - The title Lord points to absolute ownership.
 - The title Lord points to exaltation.
 - The title of Lord given to Christ by the Father at His ascension.
 - The session of Christ as His seating on the throne, as Lord over heaven and earth.
 - The rule of Christ over the nations by providence.
 - The rule of Christ as king and head of the church, in His mediatorial kingdom.
- The name/title of Son of Man.
 - The name of Son of Man as pointing to the human nature of Christ, which He took alongside His divine nature.
 - The name of Son of Man as pointing to the prophecy of Daniel 7:13-14.
 - The prophecy as pointing to Christ’s glorious dominion and kingdom, with all nations under His authority.
 - The authority of the Son of Man as beginning at His ascension, and continuing today.
 - The kingdom of the Son of Man, prophesied in Daniel, as displacing the empires of man.
 - The empires of man symbolized in Daniel as beast-like, wild and rebelling against God.
 - The beast-like empires of man as gaining power by devouring the previous empire.
 - The kingdom of the Son of Man as ruled by the perfect God-man.
 - The kingdom of the Son of Man as never growing weak, and as never being conquered.
- The name/title of Son of God.
 - The title Son of God points to the fact that Christ is the second person of the Trinity, from eternity past.
 - This title is used at key events during Christ’s earthly walk, such as His baptism and the transfiguration.
 - The title Son of God points to the unique relationship of the eternal Son to the Father. Jesus called the Father his own Father, which differs from the general fatherhood of God over all creation.
- The name/title Son of David.
 - The title Son of David points to the fulfillment by Christ of the Davidic Covenant, in which God promised David that his throne would be established forever.
 - The Davidic Covenant as having both a conditional and unconditional aspect. Christ’s rule is the unconditional aspect. The rule of individual Israelite kings was conditioned on their obedience.
 - Christ, as king, rules in the midst of His enemies, and is placing them under His feet. He is expanding His kingdom by the gospel. The last enemy to be destroyed is death itself.