



Christian Doctrine 2
Teaching Notes

Rev. Collins Sakalunda
Lusaka

Lesson 1: CHRISTOLOGY (The Doctrine of Christ)

Part 1 - The Person of Christ

- The following are the names of Christ:
 - Jesus (Hebrew: *Yeshua*: Matt. 1:21; cf., Josh. 1:1).
 - Christ (cf., Ex. 29:7; 2 Sam. 19:10).
 - Son of Man (Ps. 8:4; Dan. 7:13 Acts 7:56).
 - Son of God (Matt. 24:36; Mark 13:32; Matt. 3:17).
 - Lord (Matt. 8:2; 20:33; Mark 12:36,37).
- In Christ are two natures.
 - He is divine (Matt. 5:17; Heb. 1:5; 1 John 1:3; Rom. 9:5).
 - He is human (Matt. 4:2; Rom. 5:15; Heb. 5:7).
- Christ's work of atonement is the reason his two natures are necessary.
 - Since man sinned, it was necessary that the penalty should be borne by man (John 12:27; Acts 3:18; Heb. 2:14; 9:22).
 - In the divine plan of salvation it was absolutely essential that the Mediator should also be very God (Ps. 49:7-10; 130:3).
- Even though in Christ are two natures yet he is one person.
 - The two natures are not confused, unchangeable, indivisible, and inseparable.
 - The distinction of the natures is in no wise taken away by the union, but rather the property of each nature is preserved, and concurring in one Person and one Subsistence, not parted or divided into two persons. (Ps. 2:7; John 17:1,4,5,21-24; Rom. 1:3,4; Gal. 4:4,5).

Part 2 - The Work of Christ

- Christ accomplished his work through two states: The state of humiliation and the state of exaltation.
 - The State of Humiliation includes his incarnation, his suffering, his death, and his burial (Mark 16:19; Phil. 2:9-11).
 - The state of Exaltation includes his resurrection (1 Cor. 15:20, Col. 1:18; Rev. 1:5), his ascension (Luke 24:50-53, and Acts 1:6-11), his session at the right hand of God (Matt. 26:64. Acts 2:33-36; Heb. 2:7, 8), and his physical return (Matt. 19:28; John 5:22,27; Acts 10:42).
- In regard to his work Christ fulfilled three offices.
 - He was a Prophet (Deut. 18:15, cf. Acts 3:22-24).
 - He was a priest (Ps. 110:4 and Zech. 6:13; Hebrews 3:1).
 - He was King (Ps. 2:6; 45:6,7 cf. Heb. 1:8,9).

Part 3 - Christology Today

If you have not, you will most definitely encounter the Jehovah's Witnesses on their understanding of Christ Jesus. They teach that he was a god, subordinate and not equal to God the Father. However, this doctrine on Christ has made it very clear that Christ Jesus is God to the same degree that God the Father is God. He is only subordinate to God the Father in role and not in substance and being.

In responding to the ancient form of the Jehovah's witnesses teaching on Christ Jesus (Arianism), Athanasius and the Council of Nicaea declared that only the True God could truly save. If Christ Jesus was not truly God, then he was disqualified from being the Savior of mankind.

Part 4 - Review

1. List at least two names of Christ Jesus.
2. What were the two natures in Christ Jesus?
3. What necessitated Christ's two natures?
4. What are the two stages through which Christ accomplished his work?
5. What were the three offices Christ fulfilled in regards to his work?

Lesson 2: PNEUMATOLOGY (The Doctrine of The Holy Spirit)

Part 1 - The Personality of the Holy Spirit.

The Holy Spirit is a person because he possesses the attributes, properties and qualities of personality. These attributes include the following:

- He has names that names that imply personality. For example, the comforter (John 14:16; 16:7; 1 John 2:1 the same word is used of Christ. (see Rom. 8:26; John 14:16).
- Personal pronouns are used of the him (John 16:7, 8, 13-15; Rom. 8:16,26).
- He is identified with the Father and the Son (Matt. 28:19; 2 Cor. 13:14; Acts 15:28).
- He searches the deepest and profound truths of God, and possessing knowledge of his counsels sufficiently to understand his purposes (1 Cor. 2:10, 11; Isa. 11:3; 1 Pet. 1:11).
- He distributes spiritual gifts to believers according to his will (1 Cor. 12; John 3:8).
- He is said to have a mind, and that implies thought, purpose, determination: rom. 8:27, cf. v. 7.
- He speaks: Rev. 2:7 (cf. Matt. 17:5; 10:20), makes intercession: Rom. 8:26 (r. v.), cf. Heb. 7:25; 1 John 2:1, 2.

Part 2 - The Deity of the Holy Spirit

The Holy Spirit is God. This can be attributed to the following:

- Divine names are given to the him (Acts 5:4, 2 Cor. 3:18).
- That possesses divine attributes: he is eternal (Heb. 9:14, r. v.); omnipresent (Psa. 139:7-10); omnipotent (Luke 1:35); omniscient (1 Cor. 2:10, 11).
- Divine works are ascribed to the holy spirit: creation (Gen. 1:2; Psa. 104:30); Job 33:4); regeneration (John 3:5-8); resurrection (Rom. 8:11).
- His name is associated with that of the father, and of the son (Mt. 19:28; 1 Cor. 12:4-6; 2 Cor. 13:14).

Part 3 - The Work of the Holy Spirit

- In relation to the world that the creation of the universe may be ascribed to him (Psa. 33:6; Job 33:4; Gen. 1:3). That his power is seen also in the preservation of nature. Isa. 40:7; John 16:8-11; Acts 5:32.

- In relation to the believer:
 - He regenerates the believer (John 3:3-5; Titus 3:5)
 - He indwells the believer (1 Cor. 6:19; 3:16; Rom. 8:9).
 - He seals the believer with assurance of salvation (Eph. 1:13, 14; 2 Tim. 2:19-21).
 - He infills the believer (Acts 2:4; Eph. 5:18).
 - He empowers the believer for life and service, and he produces fruit and gifts (Rom. 8:2; 9-11; Gal. 5:17).
 - He is the guide of the believer's life. (Rom. 8:14; Gal. 5:16, 25.)
- He anoints the believer (1 John 2:27; 1 Cor. 2:9-14).
- In relation to the non-believer: The Holy Spirit convicts the world of three things:
 - the world's sin,
 - God's righteousness, and
 - God's coming judgment. This is what the Lord Christ Jesus says in John 16:8 **(NIV)**. ⁸ *When he comes, he will prove the world to be in the wrong about sin and righteousness and judgment....*
- In relation of the Holy Spirit to the scriptures.
 - He is the author of the scriptures (2 Pet. 1:20, 21; 2 Tim. 3:16).
 - He is also the interpreter of the scriptures (1 Cor. 2:9-14; Eph. 1:17; John 16:14).

Part 4 - Pneumatology Today

When you encounter the Jehovah's Witnesses on their understanding of the Holy Spirit, you come to learn that they believe the Holy Spirit not to be a person but simply an active force (like electricity) of God. However, both the doctrine of the Trinity and the doctrine of the Holy Spirit have demonstrated not just the personhood of the Holy Spirit but also His Godhood.

- The Holy Spirit is a person.
- He is God, and....
- He is equal to God.

Part 5 - Review

1. Why is the Holy Spirit a person and not a thing?
2. Name at least two attributes of the Holy Spirit.
3. Why is the Holy Spirit God? Give at least two reasons.
4. List at least one work of the Holy Spirit in relation to the following:
 - a. Believers
 - b. Non-believers
 - c. The Holy Scriptures

Lesson 3: SOTERIOLOGY (The Doctrine of Salvation)

Part 1 – Introduction

- God's work of applying salvation to our lives includes a number of steps that include God choosing us before creation, our hearing the gospel call, our being regenerated by the Holy Spirit, our responding in faith and repentance, and God forgiving us and giving us membership in his family, as well as granting us growth in the Christian life and keeping us faithful to himself throughout life.
- At the end of our life we die and go into his presence, then when Christ returns we receive resurrection bodies, and the process of acquiring salvation is complete.

Part 2 - Order of Salvation

- **Election:** it is an act of God before creation in which he chooses some people to be saved, not on account of any foreseen merit in them, but only because of his sovereign choice and grace. (Acts 13:48; Rom. 8:28-30; 9:11-13; 11:17; Eph. 1:4-6).
- **Effective calling:** it is an act of God the Father, speaking through the human proclamation of the gospel, in which he summons people to himself in such a way that they respond in saving faith. (Rom. 8:29, 30; 1 Peter 2:9; 1 Cor. 1:9).
- **Regeneration:** it is a secret act of God in which he imparts new spiritual life to us. This is sometimes called "being born again." (Jn. 3:3-6).
 - It is a totally work of God. (John 1:13; John 3:3–8; James 1:18).
 - It comes before saving faith (Jn. 6:44, 65; Acts 16:14; 2 Cor. 2:14).
 - And that genuine regeneration must bring results in life (Acts 16:14; cf. John 6:44, 65).
- **Conversion:** it is our willing response to the gospel call, in which we sincerely repent of sins and place our trust in Christ for salvation. It involves a turning from sin to Christ which is repentance, and the turning to Christ which is faith (Acts 11:19-20).
- **Justification:** it is an instantaneous legal act of God in which he thinks of our sins as forgiven and Christ's righteousness as belonging to us, and declares us to be righteous in his Sight (Rom. 8:30; Rom. 3:26; Rom. 5:1; Gal. 2:16).
- **Adoption:** it is an act of God whereby he makes us members of his family (John 1:12 Eph. 2:2; 5:6; John 8:42–44; Rom. 8:14–17).
- **Sanctification:** it is a progressive work of God and man that makes us more and more free from sin and like Christ in our actual lives (1 Cor. 6:11; Acts 20:32; Rom. 6:11, 14; Rom. 6:14, 18; Rom. 6:11–13). It involves three stages

of sanctification. First, it has a definite beginning in regeneration (Tit. 3:5; 1 Cor. 6:11; Acts 20:32). Second, it increases throughout life (Rom. 6:18; 6:11, 12-13). Third, it is completed at death and when the lord returns (Heb. 12:13; Rev. 21:27).

- **The Perseverance of the Saints:** it is the understanding that all those who are truly born again will be kept by God's power and will persevere as Christians until the end of their lives, and that only those who persevere until the end have been truly born again (Jn. 6:39; 10:27-29).
- **Death:** the following are the reasons Christians die. First, that death is not a punishment for Christians (Rom. 8:1). Second, that death is the final outcome of living in a fallen world (1 Cor. 15:26; 1 Cor. 15:54–55). Third, that God uses the experience of death to complete our sanctification (Rom. 8:1; 1 Cor. 11:30; Heb. 12:6, 10–11; 1 Cor. 15:26). Fourth, that our experience of death completes our union with Christ (Rom. 8:17; 1 Peter 4:13). Fifth, that our obedience to God is more important than preserving our own lives (Acts 21:13; Acts 20:24; 2 Tim. 4:6–7).
- **Glorification:** it is the final step in the application of redemption. It will happen when Christ returns and raises from the dead the bodies of all believers for all time who have died, and reunites them with their souls, and changes the bodies of all believers who remain alive, thereby giving all believers at the same time perfect resurrection bodies like his own (Rom. 8:17, 23–24, 30; 1 Cor. 15:25–26; 1 Cor. 15:54–55).

Part 3 - Soteriology Today

The salvation experience is one of the things mostly misunderstood today.

- Some believe that they are saved by baptism or participation in the Lord Supper (or Eucharist).
- Yet some believe that they are saved by simply doing a number of good works.
- Still others believe that they are saved by just repeating after someone a sinner's prayer.

The doctrine of salvation has shown how that salvation....

- Our Salvation was made possible by Christ's sacrificial death and the shedding of His blood for the forgiveness of our sins.
- We are saved by responding to the conviction of the Holy Spirit to repent of our sins and put our faith in Christ Jesus as our Lord and Savior.
- Salvation is God's work since He is the one who initiated it in choosing us before the foundation of the earth and will finally bring it to conclusion at our glorification.

- We are thus saved by grace alone through faith alone in Christ Jesus alone as taught by Scripture alone to the glory of God alone.

Part 4 - Review

In your own words, define the following:

1. Election
2. Effective calling
3. Regeneration
4. Conversion
5. Justification

Lesson 4: ECCLESIOLOGY (The Doctrine of the Church)

Part 1 - The Definition of the Church

- The Church consists of those who are partakers of Christ and of the blessings of salvation that are in Him.
- Christ, by the operation of the Holy Spirit, unites men with Himself, endows them with true faith, and thus constitutes the Church as His body.

Part 2 - The Biblical Descriptions of the Church

- The church is the body of Christ (Eph. 1:23; Col. 1:18, 1 Cor. 12:27).
- The church is the temple of the Holy Spirit or of God (1 Cor. 3:16. Ephesians 2:21,22; 1 Pet. 2:5).
- The Church is the Jerusalem that is above, or the New Jerusalem, or the heavenly Jerusalem (Gal. 4:26; Heb. 12:22; Rev. 21:2, 9 and 10).
- The Church is the pillar and ground of the truth (1 Tim. 3:15).

Part 3 - The Nature of the Church

- The essence of the Church is not found in the external organization of the Church, but in the Church as the community of the saints, that is, the community of those who believe and are sanctified in Christ, and who are joined to Him as their Head.
- The Many-Sided Character of The Church include the following:
 - The Church is both a Militant and a Triumphant Church.
 - The Church is both a Visible and an Invisible Church.
 - The Church is both an Organism and an Institution.
- The Church being a many-sided entity has naturally also been defined from more than one point of view:
 - From the point of view of election, the Church is the community of the elect.
 - From the point of view of effectual calling, the Church is the body of those who are effectually called.
 - From the point of view of baptism and profession, the church is the community of those who are baptized and profess the true faith.

Part 4 - The Attributes of the Church

- Unity – The church is one. All believers are members of the church, the body which is controlled by one Head, Jesus Christ, who is also the King of the Church, and is animated by one Spirit, the Spirit of Christ.
- Holiness – The church is righteous and pure. The Church is absolutely holy in an objective sense, that is, as she is considered in Jesus Christ. In virtue of the mediatorial righteousness of Christ, the Church is accounted holy before God.
- Catholicity – The one church includes all Christians from all history and all places around the world. The church is the Catholic Church because she includes all believers on earth at any particular time, no one excepted.

Part 5 - The Marks of the Church

- The true preaching of the Word (John 8:31,32,47; 14:23; 1 John 4:1-3; 2 John 9).
- The right administration of the ordinances (Matt. 28:19; Mark 16:15,16; Acts 2:42; 1 Cor. 11:23-30).
- The faithful exercise of discipline. This is quite essential for maintaining the purity of doctrine and for guarding the holiness of the ordinances. Churches that are lax in discipline are bound to discover sooner or later within their circle an eclipse of the light of the truth and an abuse of that which is holy. Hence a Church that would remain true to her ideal in the measure in which this is possible on earth, must be diligent and conscientious in the exercise of Christian discipline (Matt. 18:18; 1 Cor. 5:1-5,13; 14:33,40; Rev. 2:14,15,20).

Part 6 - The Government of the Church

- The following are the most fundamental principles of Church government.
 - Christ is the head of the church and the source of all its authority (Matt. 28:18; Eph. 1:20-22; Phil. 2:10,11).
 - Christ exercises his authority by means of his royal word.
 - Christ as king has endowed the church with power. Ecclesiastical power is committed by Christ to the Church as a whole, that is to the ordinary members and the officers alike; but in addition to that the officers receive such an additional measure of power as is required for the performance of their respective duties in the Church of Christ.
 - Christ rules the Church through pastors (elders), and that the pastors (elders) govern the church by discerning the will of Christ by the Spirit

through the scriptures, prayer, and the congregation (Acts 1: 15-26; 6: 1-7).

- There are two officers of the church:
 - Pastors (Elders or Bishops) (Acts 20:17,28; 1 Tim. 3:1; 4:14; Titus 1:5,7; 1 Pet. 5:1,2.
 - Deacons (Phil. 1:1; 1 Tim. 3:8,10,12).

Part 7 - Ecclesiology Today

- We have many churches and so called of men of God emerging today who emphasize less the nature of the Church by disregarding the importance of church membership. Two things closely related to what the Church is necessitates church membership:
 - The believer's new status in Christ demands it. What status is this? That at conversion the believer becomes the child of God and thus belongs to the family of God. The apostle Paul in 1 Tim. 3:14-15, refers to the Church as the family of God. This is what he says. ¹⁴ *Although I hope to come to you soon, I am writing you these instructions so that,* ¹⁵ *if I am delayed, you will know how people ought to conduct themselves in God's household, which is the church of the living God, the pillar and foundation of the truth (NIV).*
 - The Nature of the Church demands it. As we have already noted, the Bible uses a number of imageries to explain what the church is. One of these imageries is that the Church is the body of Christ Jesus. In **1 Cor. 12: 27a the apostle Paul says this about the Church.** *Now you are the body of Christ....* Earlier in v. 12 of the same chapter, Paul makes the following point. ¹² *Just as a body, though one, has many parts, but all its many parts form one body, so it is with Christ (1 Corinthians 12:12; NIV).* Therefore, since the Church can be likened to the human, Paul then declares that the local Church at Corinth is in actual fact the body of Christ. And if the church is body of the Lord Christ Jesus, each one as individual believers is a member of it.
- For these reasons then we must emphasize church membership today.

Part 8 - Review

1. What is the Church?
2. Name two images that the bible uses to describe the Church
3. List at least two attributes of the Church
4. Name the three marks of the True Church
5. How many offices does the Church have? List them.

Lesson 5: ESCHATOLOGY (The Doctrine of the Last Things)

Part 1 - Individual Eschatology

- The Physical Death. The Bible speaks of the nature of physical in three ways:
 - As the death of the body, distinguished from that of the soul (Matt. 10:28; Luke 12:4).
 - As the termination of the Soul (Matt. 2:20; Luke 6:9; 14:26; John 12:25; 13:37,38).
 - As a separation of body and soul (Eccl. 12:7; Gen. 2:7; Jas. 2:26).
- The Immortality of the Soul. The soul continues to live even after its separation from the body (Ps. 16:10; 49:14,15; Matt. 10:28; 2 Tim. 1:10).
- In regard to the immediate State of the Soul:
 - The souls of believers immediately after death, and separated from the body, enter the presence of Christ (Luke 23:43; 2 Cor. 5:8; Phil. 1:23).
 - The souls of the wicked after death are cast into hell, where they remain in torment and utter darkness, reserved for the judgment of the great day.
 - Besides these two places, heaven and hell, for souls separated from their bodies, the Scriptures acknowledge none (Luke 16).

Part 2 - General Eschatology

- The Second Coming of Christ (Matt. 24:30; 25:19, 31; 26:64; John 14:3; Acts 1:11; Acts 3:20,21; Phil. 3:20; 1 Thess. 4:15,16; 2 Thess. 1:7,10; Titus 2:13; Heb. 9:28).
 - The second coming will be a single event.
 - Great events will precede the second coming (*parousia*). The great events include the following:
 - The calling of the elect gentiles (Matt. 24:14; Mark 13:10; Rom. 11:25).
 - The conversion of the elect of the nation of Israel (Zech. 12:10; 13:1; 2 Cor. 3:15,16, and Rom. 11:25-29, 11:11-32).
 - The great apostasy and the great tribulation (Matt. 24:9-12,21-24; Mark 13:9-22; Luke 21:22-24; 2 Thess. 2:3; 1 Tim. 4:1; 2 Tim. 3:1-5).
 - The coming and revelation of Antichrist (1 John 2:18,22; 4:3; 2 John 7; 1 John 4:30).
 - The signs and wonders: (a) wars and rumors of wars, famines and earthquakes in various places, (b) the coming of false prophets, who will lead many astray, and of false Christs, who will show great signs and wonders to lead astray, if possible, even the elect; and (c) of fearful signs in heaven involving sun, moon, and stars, when the

- powers of the heavens will be shaken (Matt. 24:29,30; Mark 13:24,25; Luke 21:25,26).
 - Immediately after the signs just mentioned “the sign of the Son of Man shall be seen coming on the clouds of heaven (Matt. 24:30).
 - The exact time of the coming of the Lord is unknown (Matt. 24:36).
 - In regard to the manner of the second coming:
 - It will be a personal coming (Acts 1:11).
 - It will be a physical coming (Acts 1:11; 3:20,21; Heb. 9:28; Rev. 1:7).
 - It will be a visible coming (Matt. 24:30; 26:64; Acts 1:11; Col. 3:4; Rev. 1:7).
 - It will be a sudden coming (Matt. 24:37-44; 1 Thess. 5:2, 3).
 - It will be a glorious and triumphant coming (Matt. 24:30; 2 Thess. 1:7; Heb. 9:28; Rev. 19:11-16).
 - The purpose of the second coming is to introduce the future age, the eternal state of things, and He will do this by inaugurating and completing two mighty events, namely, the resurrection of the dead and the final judgment (Matt 24:3; 25:14-46; John 5:25-29; Phil. 3:20,21; 1 Thess. 4:13-17; Rev. 20:11-15; 22:12).
- The Resurrection of the Dead
 - This doctrine is taught in both the OT and the NT (Ex. 3:6; cf. Matt. 22:29-32; Dan. 12:2, Ezek. 37: 1-14; Matt. 22:23-33).
 - In regard to his nature:
 - It is a work of the Triune God (Matt. 22:29; 2 Cor. 1:9; John 5:21, 25, 28, 29; 1 Thess. 4:16).
 - It is a physical or bodily resurrection (1 Cor. 15:20, 23; Col. 1:18; Rev. 1:5).
 - It is a resurrection of both the righteous and the wicked (Dan. 12:2; John 5:28,29; Acts 24:15; Rev. 20:13-15).
 - The resurrection of the dead coincides with the second coming of Christ (parousia), with the revelation or the day of the Lord, and with the end of the world, and will immediately precede the general and final judgment (Dan. 12:2; John 5:28,29; Acts 24:15; Rev. 20:13-15)
- The Final Judgment. The Lord is coming again for the very purpose of judging the living and consigning each individual to his eternal destiny (Matt. 25:31-46; John 5:27-29; Acts 25:24; Rev. 20:11-15).
- The Final State
 - The final state of the wicked is eternal punishment in Hell (Matt. 24:5; 25:30,46; Luke 16:19-31).
 - The final state of the righteous is eternal life in the new heavens and earth (Matt. 19:28; Acts 3:21; Heb. 12:27; Rev. 20:11).

Part 3 - Eschatology Today

The doctrine of the last things is important for us, as Christians, today because it answers one of the basic questions to life, where am I going? Most definitely history is heading to a conclusion that God Himself will bring about. In the setting of this conclusion, as this doctrine demonstrates, there are two main events that will happen: our death and final judgment.

Our readiness for both these events lies in what we do with the opportunity that God has provided us in this short life-responding to the invitation in the gospel to receive Christ Jesus into our lives as Lord and Savior.

Further, the doctrine of the last things must spur us to be earnest in the preaching of the gospel to the lost. This is so that they too can be ready for death and final judgment. The Writer of Hebrews emphasizes as follows in **Hebrews 9:27 (ESV)**. It *....is appointed for man to die once, and after that comes judgment....*

Part 4 - Review

1. List the three ways the Bible speaks of the nature of physical death.
2. In regard to the immediate State of the Soul, where do the souls of the righteous and those of sinners go?
3. Name two of the great events that will precede the second coming.
4. True or false. The Doctrine of the resurrection is taught in both the OT and the NT.
5. What is the final state of the righteous after the final judgment?

Christian Doctrine 2
Final Exam (20 points)

1. What were the two natures in Christ Jesus?
 - a. Human and Divine
 - b. Father and Son
 - c. Positive and Negative
 - d. Old Testament and New Testament

2. Why is it necessary for Christ to have two natures?
 - a. Because God could not win our salvation without help from humans.
 - b. Because the penalty for sin must be paid by a human, and the Mediator of salvation must be God.
 - c. Because Jesus did not become God until he saved us.
 - d. No one knows the reason.

3. Name at least two attributes of the Holy Spirit. (2 points)
 - a. _____
 - b. _____

4. Why is the Holy Spirit God? Give at least two reasons. (2 points)
 - a. _____
 - b. _____

5. List at least one work of the Holy Spirit in relation to the following: (3 points)
 - a. Believers -

 - b. Non-believers -

 - c. The Holy Scriptures -

6. Write a definition of the following: (3 points)
 - a. Election -

 - b. Conversion -

c. Justification -

7. What is the Church?

- a. The Church is everyone who has been baptized.
- b. The Church is everyone who is born in a Christian family.
- c. The Church is the body of Christ that includes all who are partakers of Christ and of the blessings of salvation that are in Him.
- d. The Church the power of God to defeat Satan.

8. Name two images that the bible uses to describe the Church. (2 points)

- a. _____
- b. _____

9. What are the 3 marks of the True Church?

- a. True preaching of the Word; Right administration of the ordinances; Faithful exercise of discipline.
- b. Powerful prayer; Joyful singing; Generous giving.
- c. Preaching; Teaching; Baptizing.
- d. Healing; Miracles; Deliverance.

10. What are the two offices of the church? (2 points)

- a. _____
- b. _____

11. TRUE or FALSE. The Doctrine of the resurrection is taught in both the OT and the NT. _____

12. What is the final state of the righteous after the final judgment?

Christian Doctrine 2

Final Exam - MASTER (20 points)

1. What were the two natures in Christ Jesus?
 - a. **Human and Divine**
 - b. Father and Son
 - c. Positive and Negative
 - d. Old Testament and New Testament

2. Why is it necessary for Christ to have two natures?
 - a. Because God could not win our salvation without help from humans.
 - b. **Because the penalty for sin must be paid by a human, and the Mediator of salvation must be God.**
 - c. Because Jesus did not become God until he saved us.
 - d. No one knows the reason.

3. Name at least two attributes of the Holy Spirit. (2 points)
 - a. **Possible Answers: (1) Eternal; (2) Omnipresent;**
 - b. **(3) Omnipotent; (4) Omnipresent.**

4. Why is the Holy Spirit God? Give at least two reasons. (2 points)
 - a. **Possible Answers: (1) He is given Divine Names; (2) He is described**
 - b. **with Divine Attributes; (3) He is credited with Divine Works.**

5. List at least one work of the Holy Spirit in relation to the following: (3 points)
 - a. Believers – **Possible answers: (1) Regenerates believers, (2) indwells believers, (3) seals with assurance of salvation, (4) empowers for life and service, (5) produces fruit of righteousness, (6) guides believers.**
 - b. Non-believers – Possible answers: **Convicts the world (1) of sin, (2) God's righteousness, (3) Coming Judgment**
 - c. The Holy Scriptures – Possible answers: **(1) He is the Author of Scripture; (2) He is the Interpreter of Scripture.**

6. Write a definition of the following: (3 points)
 - a. Election - **an act of God before creation in which he chooses some people to be saved, not on account of any foreseen merit in them, but only because of his sovereign choice and grace.**
 - b. Conversion - **our willing response to the gospel call, in which we sincerely repent of sins and place our trust in Christ for salvation.**
 - c. Justification - **an instantaneous legal act of God in which he thinks of our sins as forgiven and Christ's righteousness as belonging to us, and declares us to be righteous in his Sight.**

7. What is the Church?
 - a. The Church is everyone who has been baptized.
 - b. The Church is everyone who is born in a Christian family.
 - c. The Church is the body of Christ that includes all who are partakers of Christ and of the blessings of salvation that are in Him.**
 - d. The Church the power of God to defeat Satan.

8. Name two images that the bible uses to describe the Church. (2 points)
 - a. Possible answers: **(1) Body of Christ, (2) Temple of the Holy Spirit,**
 - b. (3) New Jerusalem, or (4) Pillar of Truth**

9. What are the 3 marks of the True Church?
 - a. True preaching of the Word; Right administration of the ordinances; Faithful exercise of discipline.**
 - b. Powerful prayer; Joyful singing; Generous giving.
 - c. Preaching; Teaching; Baptizing.
 - d. Healing; Miracles; Deliverance.

10. What are the two offices of the church? (2 points)
 - a. PASTOR or ELDER**
 - b. DEACON**

11. TRUE or FALSE. The Doctrine of the resurrection is taught in both the OT and the NT. **TRUE**

12. What is the final state of the righteous after the final judgment?
The final state of the righteous is eternal life in the new heavens and earth.