

## Systematic Theology II

### Outlines

Dr. Bruce Ware

#### Lecture 1

- I. The Person of Jesus Christ (Part 1) (59 minutes)
  - A. Pre-incarnate existence
    - 1. Christ as God
      - a. Jahweh
      - b. Angel of the Lord
    - 2. Christ with other divine names
    - 3. New Testament testimony to Jesus
      - a. Jesus' own testimony
      - b. Other New Testament testimonies
  - B. Incarnation of Jesus: in time and history
    - 1. Prophecies
      - a. Birth
      - b. Christ's life and ministry
      - c. Death
      - d. Christ's coming glory and rulership
    - 2. Main purposes of incarnation
      - a. Prophet
      - b. Priest
      - c. King
  - C. Deity of Christ
    - 1. Names of God ascribed to Jesus
      - a. Theos
      - b. Son of God
      - c. Son of Man
      - d. Lord, Lord of Glory
      - e. First and Last



## Lecture 2

### The Person of Jesus Christ (Part 2) (45 minutes)

2. Attributes of God that are predicated of Christ
    - a. Eternity
    - b. Immutability
    - c. Omnipotence
  3. Works only God can do, done by Christ
    - a. Creation
    - b. Preservation
    - c. Gives eternal life
    - d. Forgiveness of sins
  4. Worship belonging to God alone is given to Christ
    - a. Peter and Paul reject worship from others
    - b. John instructed not to worship the angel
    - c. Christ himself receives and accepts worship
    - d. The Father commands that Christ be worshipped
    - e. Worshipped with the Father in eternity
  5. Jesus' own claims to be God
    - a. John 8:58
    - b. John 10:30
    - c. John 17:5,24
    - d. Mark 14:61-62; Matt. 26:63-64
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### Lecture 3

#### The Person of Jesus Christ (Part 3) (54 minutes)

- D. Humanity of Christ
    - 1. Old Testament testimony that the Messiah would be a man
    - 2. Historical life of Christ which demonstrates his humanity
      - a. Born of a human mother
      - b. Grew and developed as a normal human
      - c. Demonstrated human weaknesses, limitations, and frailty
      - d. He bled and died
    - 3. The permanence of his humanity
      - a. Coming again in physical body
      - b. Fulfills promise to David
      - c. We reign with Christ in Revelation
  - E. The kenosis: he emptied himself
    - 1. Morphe: in the form (essential nature) of God
    - 2. Ekenosin: Meaning of the kenosis
      - a. Poured himself out
      - b. Full deity clothed in full humanity
      - c. Willingly gives up use of his attributes
    - 3. Importance of the kenosis
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## Lecture 4

### The Person of Jesus Christ (Part 4) (55 minutes)

- F. Impeccability of Christ
    - 1. The meaning of impeccability
      - a. Christ did not sin
      - b. Christ could not sin
    - 2. The reality of Christ's temptations
      - a. Appeal to one's appetite
      - b. Desire to have
      - c. Desire to be wise
    - 3. Conclusions about Christ's temptation
      - a. he was fully tempted
      - b. by never sinning he felt the full weight of temptation
    - 4. Solution: distinguish between why Christ could not sin and why he did not sin
      - a. As God he could not sin
      - b. As a man he used resources at his disposal and did not sin
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## Lecture 5

The Person of Christ (conclusion): (47 minutes)

The Work of Christ Part 1

### G. The Hypostatic Union (Counsel of Chalcedon)

1. Apollinarianism rejected by the Church
  - a. Inadequate view of Jesus' humanity
  - b. Inadequate view of the atonement
2. Nestorianism rejected by the Church
  - a. Two persons, one human and one divine
  - b. Two persons suggests two wills, two desires etc.
3. Decision at Chalcedon A.D. 451
  - a. Two natures in one person
  - b. Two natures conjoined but not confused

## II. The Work of Christ

### A. Past Work of Christ, the atoning Savior: the atonement

1. Theological basis for the cross
    - a. Three necessary theological factors
      - 1) Sin brings condemnation
      - 2) God's holiness, cannot violate his just nature
      - 3) God's mercy, kindness given to the helpless
    - b. The necessity of maintaining both God's holiness, and his mercy
      - 1) God's holiness is absolute necessity
      - 2) Contingent necessity of God's mercy (God did not have to do it)
    - c. The cross is the full expression of God's holiness and mercy
      - 1) Holiness is vindicated: the cross satisfies the demands of His holiness
      - 2) Mercy is expressed: satisfies the demand of his holiness by self substitution
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## Lecture 6

### Aspects of the Atonement (part 1) (54 minutes)

2. Aspects of the atonement
    - a. Atonement understood as sacrifice
    - b. Death of Christ is substitutionary
      - 1) Old Testament testimony
      - 2) New Testament testimony
    - c. Redemption
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## Lecture 7

### Aspects of the Atonement (part 2) (45 minutes)

- d. Propitiation : Appeasement of God's wrath against our sin
  - e. Expiation: Removal of our liability to suffer sin's penalty
  - f. Reconciliation: Change of relationship between God and humans
    - 1) Presupposes an estrangement in relationship
    - 2) Involves intervention to remove basis of alienation
    - 3) A positive change in relationship
    - 4) Main terms
    - 5) Object of reconciliation
  - 3. Ratification of the efficacy of the atonement through Christ's resurrection
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Lecture 8

The Work of Jesus Christ: Summary (52 minutes)

4. Extent of the Atonement
  - a. Issue is not the sufficiency of Christ's death as the atonement for all sin
  - b. Offer of salvation is extended to everyone
  - c. Issue: What is God's intention in offering his son as an atoning sacrifice?
    - 1) It was God's intention to save people by his Son's death
    - 2) It was God's intention to provide a payment for sin for all people whereby if people believe they are saved
  - d. Limited Atonement: Since Jesus died to save people from sin Since only the elect are saved he only died for them
    - 1) Christ died to save people. Since all are not saved, he died for the elect
    - 2) Ethical Argument: how could God hold people accountable to pay for their sin if it was already made by Christ
  - e. Unlimited Atonement: Christ died to pay the penalty of sin for all people
    - 1) Universal Divine Love: How could God not make the payment for sin available to all people?
  - f. Un/Limited Atonement: Whole debate skewed by question? Instead ask: What were God's intentions in the atonement?
    - 1) Purpose of securing the sure and certain salvation of the elect
    - 2) Died to pay the penalty of sin for all people making it possible for all people to be saved
    - 3) Christ died for the purpose of making a genuine offer of salvation available to all people
    - 4) Christ death on the cross provides additional basis for human's condemnation
    - 5) Christ died to reconcile all things to himself

- B. Present work of Christ: work as mediator and Lord





- C. Future work of Christ: work as coming judge and reigning king
  - 1. Work as judge
  - 2. Reign as king



## Lecture 9

### The Holy Spirit

The Holy Spirit (part 1) (1 hour, 4 min)

#### III. The Holy Spirit

##### A. The person of the Holy Spirit

###### 1. Personhood of the Holy Spirit

###### a. Spirit has attributes of a person

- 1) Mind
- 2) Emotion
- 3) Will
- 4) Holiness

###### b. Performs actions

- 1) Teachers
- 2) Bears witness
- 3) Leads or guides
- 4) Intercedes
- 5) Sends out missionaries

###### c. Treated as a person

- 1) Can be Lied to
- 2) Can be resisted
- 3) Can be insulted
- 4) Can be blasphemed

###### d. Masculine pronoun used in reference to the Holy Spirit

##### B. The deity of the Holy Spirit

###### 1. The Spirit declared to be God

###### 2. Attributes of God alone predicted of the Holy Spirit

- a. Eternity
- b. Omniscience
- c. Omnipotence
- d. Omnipresence

###### 3. Prerogatives attributed to God alone attributed to the Holy Spirit

- a. Spirit directed Philip
- b. Spirit sent out missionaries
- c. Spirit forbids Paul to go to Asia Minor
- d. Spirit distributes gifts as he wills
- e. Spirit deserves worship



4. Works of God alone done by the Holy Spirit
    - a. Creation
    - b. Regeneration
    - d. Sanctification
    - e. Conviction of Sin
    - f. Raising the dead
  5. Triadic Passages
    - a. Matthew 28:19
    - b. 2 Corinthians 13:14
    - c. Other passages: Eph. 2:18,4:4-6; 1 Peter 1:2; Matthew 3:13-17, Isaiah 48:16
- C. The work of the Holy Spirit
1. Work of the Spirit in the Old Testament
    - a. Use of the word for spirit in the Old Testament
      - 1) Increase of reference to spirit from Old Testament to the New Testament
      - 2) Reference to the Holy Spirit connected to holiness
    - b. The Spirit's empowerment in the Old Testament
      - 1) Judges
      - 2) Prophets
      - 3) Craftsmen
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## Lecture 10

The Holy Spirit (part 2) (1 hour, 14 minutes)

- 4) Civil rulers
  - 5) Three characteristics of the Spirit empowering a person in the Old Testament
    - a) Selective
    - b) Temporary
    - c) Spirit's empowerment is task oriented
  - d. Prophetic vision of the role of the Spirit in the later days
    - 1) Isaiah 32:9-18
    - 2) Isaiah 44:1-5
    - 3) Ezekiel 36:22-28
    - 4) Jeremiah 31:31-34
    - 5) Joel 2:28-29
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## Lecture 11

### The Holy Spirit (part 3) (1 hour, 9 minutes)

- 6) Summary
  - 2. The Holy Spirit in the life and ministry of Jesus.
    - a. Restoration in the latter days
      - 1) When Messiah comes
      - 2) When the Spirit comes
      - 3) When the Spirit Messiah comes
      - a) Isaiah 11:1-10
      - b) Isaiah 42:1-9
      - c) Isaiah 61:1-3/Luke 4:18-19
        - Isaiah 61:2a favorable year of the Lord
        - Isaiah 61:2b the day of the vengeance of our God
    - b. Spirit in the life of Jesus
      - 1) Spirit involved in the incarnation
      - 2) Baptized (Anointed) by the Spirit for ministry
      - 3) Led by the Spirit
      - 4) Lived his life by the power of the Spirit
      - 5) Death and Resurrection were empowered by the Spirit
    - c. Jesus and the future coming of the Spirit
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## Lecture 12

The Holy Spirit (part 4) (1 hour, 9 minutes)

- 1) John 14:15; 15:26
  - 2) John 16:5-7
  3. The Holy Spirit and the church
    - a. Pentecost
    - b. Spirit glorifies Christ
      - 1) Bringing people to Christ – quantitative
      - 2) Conforms people to the image of Christ -qualitative
    - c. Spirit provides empowerment for ministry in the church
      - 1) Gifts of the Spirit: Eph. 4, 1 Peter 4, Romans 12, 1 Cor. 12
        - a) Speaking gifts
        - b) Serving gifts
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## Lecture 13

The Holy Spirit (part 5) (1 hour, 9 minutes)

- 2) Are all the gifts for today?
    - a) Second work of the Spirit
    - b) Speaking in tongues as evidence of salvation
    - c) Some gifts have ceased – apostle, prophecy
      - Apostles were eye witnesses
      - Church built on foundation of prophets and apostles
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## Lecture 14

### The Holy Spirit (part 6) (1 hour, 9 minutes)

- d.. The Holy Spirit indwells and fills (empowers) the individual believer
    - 1) Regeneration: the Spirit works to bring new life to the individual
      - a) Opens our eyes to see the truth
      - a) Gives us a heart to respond to God
    - 2) The Spirit indwells believers
    - 3) The Spirit fills the individual
    - 4) Spirit produces fruit
    - 5) Spirit comes to set us free
  - 4. The Holy Spirit and the blessed hope
    - a. Aparche: first fruits
    - b. Arrabōn: pledge or guarantee
    - c. Sphragizo: seal or ownership
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## Lecture 15

### The Doctrine of Salvation (50 minutes)

#### IV. The Doctrine of Salvation (Soteriology)

##### A. Introductory Issues

1. Salvation is already/not yet (Inaugurated Soteriology)
2. Salvation is physical and spiritual
3. Salvation is personal and cosmic
4. Goal of Salvation: glory of God

##### B. Order of Salvation (for salvation of individuals)

1. Election:
  - a. Arminian view
    - 1) Corporate election (election not individual)
      - a) Evacuates the concept of election
      - b) False antithesis
      - c) God is the initiator of election so his purpose is accomplished
      - d) Lose assurance and eternal security
    - 2) Conditional election
      - a) Free will demands it
      - b) Universal love of God demands it
      - c) Universal or general call demands it
      - d) God desires all to be saved
      - e) God is just and His justice demands it
      - f) Election is based on foreknowledge
      - g) Prayer and evangelism demand it



## Lecture 16

The Doctrine of Salvation: Calvinist Position (1 hour 7 minutes)

- b. Calvinist view
    - 1) Unconditional election
      - a) God's sovereign rule over all things
      - b) Salvation by grace alone
      - c) Deficiency of conditional election
      - d) Effectual calling
      - e) Election and foreknowledge
      - f) Love is particular rather than just universal and general  
Justice is demonstrated by destroying vessels of wrath and extending mercy to the elect
      - g) We are not responsible to sway the will of the hearer in evangelism. God is responsible
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## Lecture 17

The Doctrine of Salvation (part 3) (1 hour, 4 minutes)

- 2) Double Predestination (Supralapsarianism) Before the fall God chose that there would be saved and condemned people.
  - 3) Single Predestination (Infralapsarianism) After the fall God predestined people to be saved.
- 2. Calling
    - a. General call
    - b. Special or effectual call (irresistible grace)
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## Lecture 18

### The Doctrine of Salvation (part 4) (1 hour, 6 minutes)

3. Regeneration: Work of the Holy Spirit that gives the sinner a renewed origination.
4. Conversion: is a two fold turning to Jesus Christ in faith and away from sin.
  - a. Repentance: Act of the human will whereby one recognizes the evil and destructive character of sin and turns from them.
    - 1) Intellectual: intellectual recognition of sin
    - 2) Emotional: sorrow and abhorrence of evil
    - 3) Volitional: willful rejection of sin
  - b. Faith: Conscience act where one who willfully turns from evil simultaneously turns to God in Christ who alone can forgive sin
    - 1) Intellectual: Recognition of God's truth in contrast to the lies of sin and evil
    - 2) Emotional: Affectional assent to the gospel
    - 3) Volitional: Will to give one's self to Christ
  - c. Repentance and faith and the gospel message
5. Justification: God's declaration that the one who has believed in Jesus Christ stands before him fully righteous by virtue of Christ's imputed righteousness
  - a. Main elements of Justification
    - 1) Debt removed
    - 2) Positive acceptance by God (righteousness imputed)
  - b. Method of Justification
    - 1) Christ's death is basis of our Justification
    - 2) Grace is accessed instrumentally by faith
  - c. Results of Justification
    - 1) Peace with God
    - 2) Salvation from God's wrath
    - 3) Glorification
    - 4) Heirs of the hope of eternal life



6. Adoption: Believers are made legally adopted as sons and daughters of God and as such have all the accompanying privileges and responsibilities
  - a. Passages of Scripture
  - b. Privileges
    - 1) Heirs of God and fellow heirs with Christ
    - 2) Gift of the Holy Spirit
    - 3) Communion with the Spirit that assures our sonship
    - 4) Hope of future glory
7. Union with Christ (hub of all the other blessings of salvation)
8. Sanctification: Making us righteous as he works within us to make us like Jesus Christ.
  - a. Positional Sanctification
  - b. Progressive Sanctification: Growth in holiness which an outworking of the Spirit's presence in our lives

## Lecture 19

### The Doctrine of the Church (part 1) (51 minutes)

#### V. The Doctrine of the church (Ecclesiology)

- A. Introduction
  1. Ecclesia: Called out ones, continuity of called out ones from before Abraham to the New Testament Church, but also discontinuity.
  2. Ecclesia: Used as both the Church universal and the local church
- B. The Universal Church
  1. Elements of the nature of the universal Church
    - a. Christ is Lord of the Church
    - b. The company called out to be empowered by the Holy Spirit
    - c. Jews and Gentiles united in one body
    - d. Body held together by the New Covenant
    - e. A testifying community
    - f. A worshipping community

Definition: A unified fellowship of people from any ethnic, racial, social, national group who confess in common in witness and worship to having received newness of life in Christ, and who are





empowered by the Spirit to proclaim Christ, to submit faithfully to Christ's uncontested Lordship, and seek to grow increasingly into His likeness, to the glory and praise of God in Christ.

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## Lecture 20

### The Doctrine of the Church (part 2) (1 hour, 5 minutes)

2. The mystery of the Church
    - a. Definition and description: Mystery is truth formerly not revealed
    - b. Relationship between mystery of the church and Old Testament earlier prophecy of gentile blessing and inclusion
    - c. Did Old Testament reveal that Jews and Gentiles would become one community of faith?
    - d. Mystery is that these prophecies are fulfilled in Christ
  3. Israel and the Church
    - a. The same or different
    - b. Continuity or discontinuity?
  - C. Metaphors for the Church
    1. Church as the body of Christ:
      - a. The headship of Christ is made clear
      - b. The body is dependent on the head
      - c. The unity of the body and the head
      - d. The interdependence of each member
    2. Church as the bride of Christ
      - a. Christ's unconditional love
      - b. Emphasis of the purity of the Church
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## Lecture 21

### The Doctrine of the Church (part 3) (1 hour, 5 minutes)

- 3. Church as a building
    - a. Christ as the cornerstone of the foundation
    - b. Apostles and prophets establish the foundation
    - c. Living stones built upon this foundation
  - 4. Church as the flock of Christ
    - a. Christ as the good shepherd (Old Testament background)
      - 1) Calls the sheep
      - 2) Lays down his life for the sheep
      - 3) Searches for the lost sheep
    - b. Sheep are called to follow the Shepherd
    - c. Some are called to be under shepherds
  - D. The local church
    - 1. Offices of the local church
      - a. Introduction: hierarchy vs. democracy
        - 1) Pastor teacher responsible to lead and protect
        - 2) But must give ministry away: equip every member to minister
      - b. Elder
        - 1) Biblical words used
          - a. Presbuteros: elder or presbyter
          - b. Episkopos: bishop or overseers
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## Lecture 22

### The Doctrine of the Church (part 4) (1 hour, 3 minutes)

- 2) The functions of elders
    - a. Able to teach
    - b. Rulership
  - 3) Qualifications
    - a. Character qualities
    - b. Fulfill functions already mentioned
  - c. Deacon (diakonos) “a servant”
    - 1) The functions of deacons
      - a. Able to serve the needs of people
      - b. Without the ability to teach and rule
    - 2) Qualifications (almost identical)
      - a. Character qualities
      - b. Do not need to be able to teach and rule
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## Lecture 23

### The Doctrine of the Church (part 5) (1 hour, 5 minutes)

- d. Roles of men and women in ministry  
Egalitarian vs Complementarian: Is gender ever relevant in roles of leadership and decision making in the church and in the home? Egalitarian: no, Complementarian: yes
    - 1) Egalitarian View
      - a) Creation: Male and female are created equal in essence and role.
      - b) Fall: The fall resulted in the women being put in submission to men. Man will rule over women.
      - c) Redemption: Males and females are restored to original equality in essence and role.
    - 2) Complementarian View
      - a) Creation: Male and Female created equal in essence but there is distinction in role. Hold to male headship in creation. (Creation mirrors hierarchy in the Trinity)
      - b) Fall: Essence stays the same but roles are affected. A result of the fall was to build into women a tendency for women to want to reverse the created order of responding to male authority.
      - c) Redemption: Full equality in Christ but male headship reestablished in the home and the faith community as established in creation.
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## Lecture 24

### Doctrine of the Church (part 6) (1 hour, 3 minutes)

- e. Ordinances in the Church
  - 1) Baptism
    - a) Purpose: symbol of the person's identification with Christ whose teaching they embrace as their own
    - b) Efficacy of baptism: It has no merit in terms of attaining salvation.
    - c) Subjects of baptism: Only for those who have believed on Christ as the basis of their salvation, not for infants.
      - no infant baptism in the New Testament
      - practice of the early church did not include infant Baptism
      - two covenant signs meant to be signs of two different things
    - d) Mode of Baptism: Greek work means "to dip."
  - 2) The Lord's Supper
    - a) Transubstantiation (Catholic View): A miracle takes place so that substance of bread and wine becomes the substance of the blood and body of Christ.
    - b) Consubstantiation (Lutheran View): A miracle takes place so that the substance of the body and blood of Christ is joined in, with, and under the substance of the bread and wine.
    - c) Reformed view. No miracle occurs it is simply the use bread and wine. However, there is a mystic presence of Christ that is a part of partaking in the Lord's supper.
    - d) The memorial view: Jesus wanted the Lord's Supper to be a memorial of his death on the cross for us. "This do in remembrance of me."



## Lecture 25

### The Doctrine of Last Things (part 1) (1 hour, 8 minutes)

#### VI. The Doctrine of Last Things

- A. Definition of Eschatology: words about last things, focusing on what is yet to come.
- B. Value of studying things to come
  - 1 Understanding God's cosmic purposes
  - 2 Helps us reassess our values
  - 3 Motivation for holiness
  - 4 Motivation for witness
  - 5 Motivation for worship
- C Benefits of Studying Eschatology
  - 1. Physical Death and the intermediate state
    - a Human death starts with the fall of humans
    - b Death is final
    - c Physical Death and the after life: Separation of the non-material from the material
    - d Intermediate state
      - 1) Sheol: Realm of the dead; wicked stay in Sheol but the righteous are rescued.
      - 2) Hades: Realm of the dead, but also a place of agony and burning
      - 3) Unbelievers in the intermediate state: world of torment
      - 4) Believers in the intermediate state: non-material part of us will be with Christ
  - 2. Views of the Millennium
    - a Post millennial view: Between the cross and the second coming of Christ, we are presently in the tribulation. The tribulation will be followed by a 1000 year reign of Christ as he gathers together the saved.
    - b A-millennial view (Realized millennium): no literal future millennium, Church is presently going through the tribulation and the millennium simultaneously. Christ reigns over his Church by reigning over their lives. Christ's kingdom is presently here.



- c Pre-millennial view: Christ returns to earth to set up his kingdom to reign for a 1000 years. (Revelations 20 demands it)
    - 1) Narrative of Revelations 19 continues in chapter 20
    - 2) Binding of Satan in chapter 20 is much more this is true presently in this age
    - 3) Resurrection of tribulation martyrs spoken of in Rev. 20:4-5
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## Lecture 26

The Doctrine of Last Things (part 2) (1 hour, 11 minutes)

3. Views of the Tribulation (Applicable only to the Pre-millennial view)
  - a. Mid Tribulation view: Church is raptured in the middle of the tribulation
  - b. Post Tribulation view: Church is raptured at the end of the tribulation
  - c. Pre Tribulation view: Church is raptured before the tribulation
4. Final judgment (on both believers and unbelievers)
  - a. Unbelievers (works judged proportionate to evil done)
  - b. Believers: (works judged and given proportionate reward)
5. Eternal State
  - a. Heaven: presence of God with His people, in new eden on new earth
  - b. Hell: clearly described in Scriptures

