The Atonement: Christ's Active and Passive Obedience

Introduction and Review

<i>I</i> .	The Essence of Justification by Faith
1.	
2.	
A. 4	An Act of God in Jesus Christ by Which a Sinner Becomes Righteous Before God the Righteous
Judge	
_	are law breakers
2. Go	d will not clear the guilty, <i>Romans 6:23</i>
	r great need is guilt
Lesson	<u>ı:</u>
В.	Justification is Strictly an Act That Changes the Sinners Legal Standing Before God
1.	It is in regards to a sinner's guiltRomans 3:19 cf. vs. 20ff
2.	The Opposite of Justification is i.e. <i>Romans 8:1; 33-34</i> .
3.	Justification is by imputing righteousness Romans 4:3-6
<i>C</i> .	Relevance and Importance for us today
II.	The Ground of Justification
<i>A</i> .	The Obedience of Christ
	Texts:
ת	Out the "Obedienes of Christ" and some souls to the Colorest Colorest Colorest
B.	Only the "Obedience of Christ" can explain how God can be just and justify the guilty

III.	The Active and Passive Obedience of Christ
A. It	describes two aspects of His obedience
1.	
2.	
B. Th	ey are not separated or divided
1. In 1	His sufferings He was supremely active
	John 10:17-18 Philippians 2:5ff
Lesson:	
2 41	1 of Hig life was a leasning of the law
2. Al	l of His life was a keeping of the law
Questions	2: 1. What does "vicarious law keeping mean?
	2. Who objects to this reality?
	a.
	b.
IV.	Warnings as How not to view Christ's Perfect Obedience
A. No	ot artificially or mechanically
Не	ebrews 2:10-18; 5:8-10
B. No	ot merely as Formal Acts of Accomplishment
Lu	ke 9:51; John 14:30-31; Hebrews 10:5-10
<u>Homewor</u>	<u>k:</u> Meditate and comment on the four apparent lessons Murray identifies from considering <i>Hebrews</i>
	2:10-18 and 5:8-10.