

## Westminster Confession # I

VI. The whole counsel of God concerning all things necessary for His own glory, man's salvation, faith and life, is either expressly set down in Scripture, **or by good and necessary consequence may be deduced from Scripture:** unto which nothing at any time is to be added, whether by new revelations of the Spirit, or traditions of men.[\[12\]](#) Nevertheless, we acknowledge the inward illumination of the Spirit of God to be necessary for the saving understanding of such things as are revealed in the Word:[\[13\]](#) and that there are some circumstances concerning the worship of God, and government of the Church, common to human actions and societies, which are to be ordered by the light of nature, and Christian prudence, according to the general rules of the Word, which are always to be observed.[\[14\]](#)

### Engaging the Heart

- I. You need to know what man was created to be before you define his problem(s) and develop ways to fix him.
  - A. Ex., Jesus on marriage, divorce and remarriage.
  - B. So too we need to go to the original design.
- II. You need to know man's constitution.
  - A. How did God create him?
  - B. How is he to function?
- III. You need to start with the 3 fold covenantal task of all of God's mediators or covenant heads.
  - A. We look at the perfect mediator/man, Jesus Christ the 2<sup>nd</sup> Adam.
  - B. We then infer back to the first man, the 1<sup>st</sup> Adam.
  - C. We then can conclude the status of all men as God would have them to be.
- IV. The ***Westminster Larger Catechism # 42.***

### **Q. 42. Why was our Mediator called Christ?**

A. Our Mediator was called Christ, because he was anointed with the Holy Ghost above measure,[\[161\]](#) and so set apart, and fully furnished with all authority and ability,[\[162\]](#) to execute the offices of prophet,[\[163\]](#) priest,[\[164\]](#) and king of his church,[\[165\]](#) in the estate both of his humiliation and exaltation.

## Heidelberg Catechism

### **Question 31. Why is he called "Christ", that is anointed?**

**Answer:** Because he is ordained of God the Father, and anointed with the Holy Ghost, (a) to be our chief Prophet and Teacher, (b) who has fully revealed to us the secret counsel and will of God concerning our redemption; (c) and to be our only High Priest, (d) who by the one sacrifice of his body, has redeemed us, (e) and makes continual intercession with the Father for us; (f) and also to be our eternal King, who governs us by his word and Spirit, and who defends and preserves us in that salvation, he has purchased for us. (g)

**Question 32. But why art thou called a Christian? (a)**

**Answer:** Because I am a member of Christ by faith, (b) and thus am partaker of his anointing; (c) that so I may confess his name, (d) and present myself a living sacrifice of thankfulness to him: (e) and also that with a free and good conscience I may fight against sin and Satan in this life (f) and afterwards I reign with him eternally, over all creatures. (g)

**Exposition of the Word**

I. Man is a *prophet* of God, **WLC # 43.**

**Q. 43. How doth Christ execute the office of a prophet?**

A. Christ executeth the office of a prophet, in his revealing to the church,[\[166\]](#) in all ages, by his Spirit and Word,[\[167\]](#) in divers ways of administration,[\[168\]](#) the whole will of God,[\[169\]](#) in all things concerning their edification and salvation.[\[170\]](#)

- A. As a “revelation receiver” he is to preach/prophesy to the creation.
- B. He declares God’s will to the sentient world and all other creatures: **WITNESS**
- C. He develops God’s Word in the world: this will is to be carried out to its teleological/eschatological goal to God’s glory.
- D. He does this:
  - 1. Pre-fall
  - 2. Post-fall
  - 3. Post-resurrection
  - 4. Post-new heavens and earth

II. Man is a *priest* of God, **WLC #44.**

**Q. 44. How doth Christ execute the office of a priest?**

A. Christ executeth the office of a priest, in his once offering himself a sacrifice without spot to God,[\[171\]](#) to be reconciliation for the sins of his people;[\[172\]](#) and in making continual intercession for them.[\[173\]](#)

He worships God.

- A. He leads creation in **WORSHIP.**
  - 1. Angels, Pm 148.
  - 2. Men, Pm 150.
  - 3. Non-sentient creatures.
- B. He intercedes for all creation.
  - 1. O.T., Abraham
  - 2. N.T., 1 Tim 2
  - 8 Therefore I want the men in every place to pray, lifting up holy hands, without wrath and dissension.
- C. He does this:
  - 1. Pre-fall

2. Post-fall
3. Post-resurrection
4. Post-new heavens and earth

III. Man is a **king** under God, **WLC # 45**.

**Q. 45. How doth Christ execute the office of a king?**

A. Christ executeth the office of a king, in calling out of the world a people to himself,[\[174\]](#) and giving them officers,[\[175\]](#) laws,[\[176\]](#) and censures, by which he visibly governs them;[\[177\]](#) in bestowing saving grace upon his elect,[\[178\]](#) rewarding their obedience,[\[179\]](#) and correcting them for their sins,[\[180\]](#) preserving and supporting them under all their temptations and sufferings,[\[181\]](#) restraining and overcoming all their enemies,[\[182\]](#) and powerfully ordering all things for his own glory,[\[183\]](#) and their good;[\[184\]](#) and also in taking vengeance on the rest, who know not God, and obey not the gospel.[\[185\]](#)

- A. Man rules: **WORK**
- B. He protects, defends and serves creation for God.
- C. He judges.
- D. He does this:
  1. Pre-fall
  2. Post-fall
  3. Post resurrection
  4. Post-new heavens and earth

**Exhortation for Life**

- I. This impacts counseling real people in time/space history.
  - A. Adam to Moses: 3 offices in the head of families
  - B. Moses to Christ: 3 offices are in separate, anointed, i.e. ordained men.
  - C. The 3 offices are reunited in Christ.
  - D. There are ordained and un-ordained applications of these offices.
- II. This helps organize and direct man's dominion.

**Questions:**

1. What happens without job descriptions?
2. What happens without specificity in job descriptions?

3. What happens if man does not fulfill his prophetic task?
  
4. What happens if man does not fulfill his priestly task?
  
5. What happens if man does not fulfill his kingly task?