

Unique Person of Our Savior

Dr. Andrew M. Woods

Duluth Bible Church Conference 2011

Some artwork by Pat Marvenko Smith, Copyright 1992 is used from a series titled, "Revelation Illustrated" and has been used by her permission. It is available in fine art prints and visual teaching materials. Call 1-800-3277330 for a free brochure, or go to www.revelationillustrated.com



Philippians 2:2-12 Outline

I. Practical Problem (2-4)

II. Christ (5-11)

A. Christ's example (2:5)

B. Christ's humiliation (6-8)

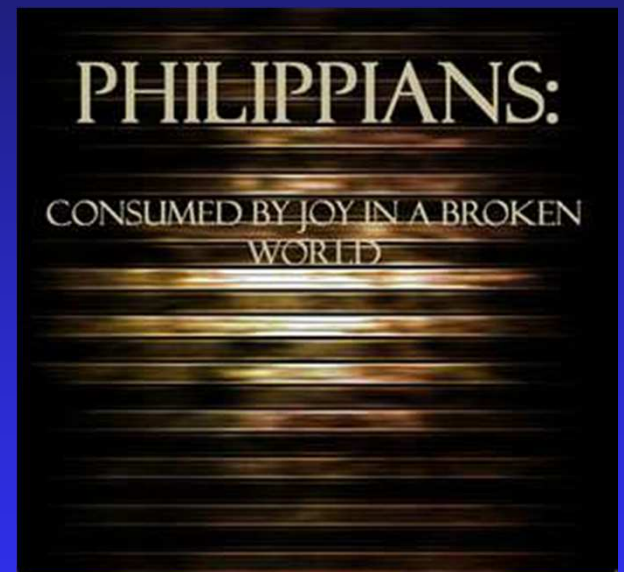
1. Deity (6)

2. Humanity (7)

3. Death (8)

C. Christ's exaltation (9-11)

III. Practical conclusion (2:12)



I. Practical Problem in Philippi (2:2-4)

A. Plea for unity (2)

1. John 17:20-23
2. Philip 4:2-3

B. What causes disunity? (3a)

1. Selfish ambition
2. Empty conceit
3. Jas 3:16

*Do nothing from selfishness or empty conceit,
but with humility of mind regard one another
as more important than yourselves*

Philippians 2:3

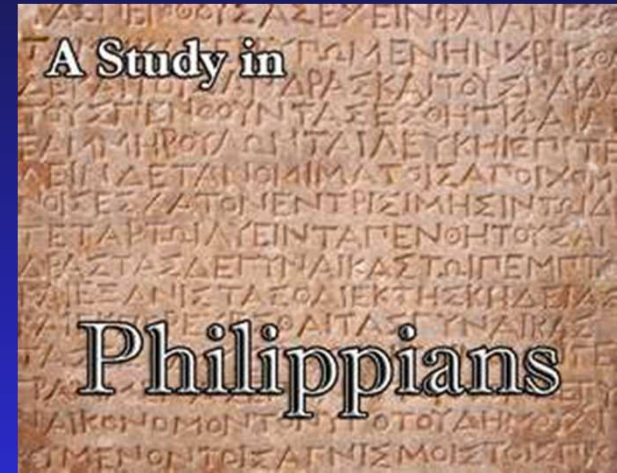
I. Practical Problem in Philippi (2:2-4)

C. What causes unity? (3b-4)

1. Humility

2. Regarding others as more important than yourself

3. Looking out for the interests of others



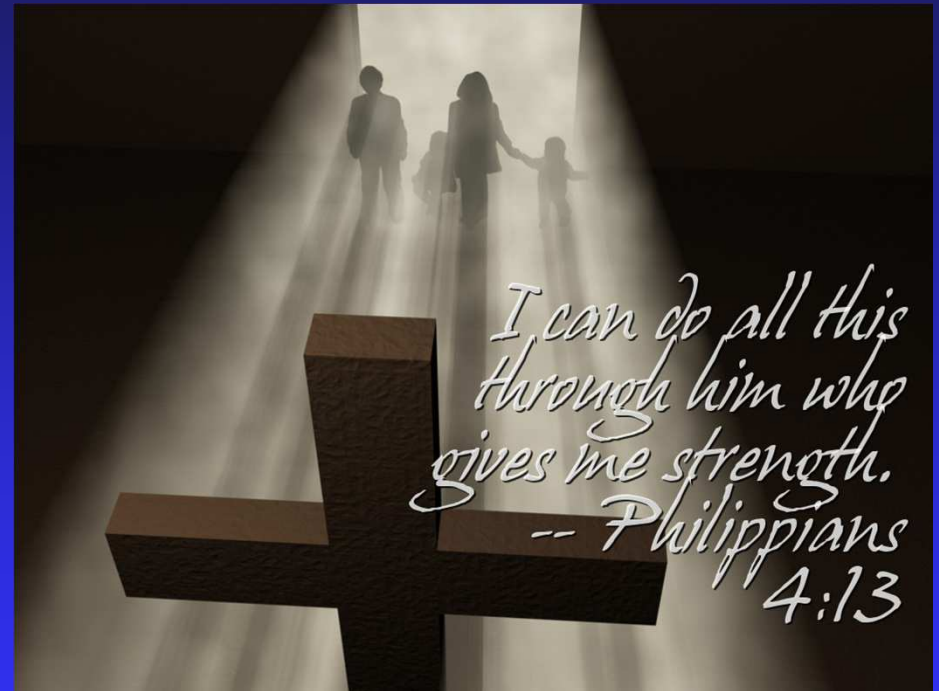
Introduction of Servant hood Role Models (2:5-29)

A. Christ (2:5-12)

B. Paul (2:17-18)

C. Timothy (2:19-24)

D. Epaphroditus (2:25-30)



IIA. Illustration of Christ (2:5)



- It is all about attitude
- Paul's use of Christology to alter attitude
- Doctrine impractical? (John 13:17; Acts 2:42)

1. “Don’t give me doctrine, just give me Jesus.”
2. “What really matters is Christ not creed.”
3. “Devotion is important and not doctrine.”
4. “What counts is our behavior, and not our beliefs.”

Henry Holloman, “Prolegomena, Bibliology, and Theology (Part 1)” (unpublished class notes in TTH511 Theology I, Talbot Theological Seminary, Spring 1998), 9.

IIA. Illustration of Christ (2:5)

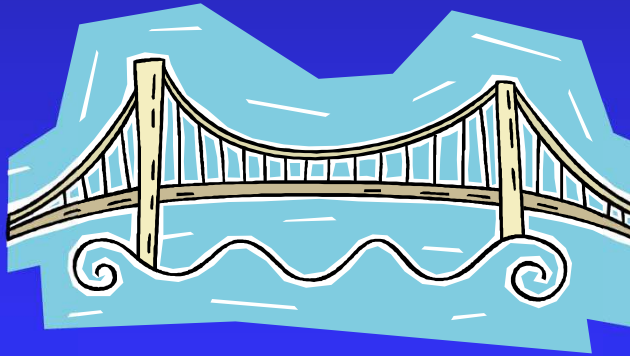


- It is all about attitude
- Paul's use of Christology to alter attitude
- Doctrine impractical? (John 13:17; Acts 2:42)

Ephesians 4:1

Therefore...

1-3



4-6

What Is Inside?

1–3

Relationship

Doctrine

Orthodoxy

Knowledge

Belief

Position

Privileges

4–6

Responsibility

Deed

Orthopraxy

Wisdom

Behavior

Practice

Responsibility

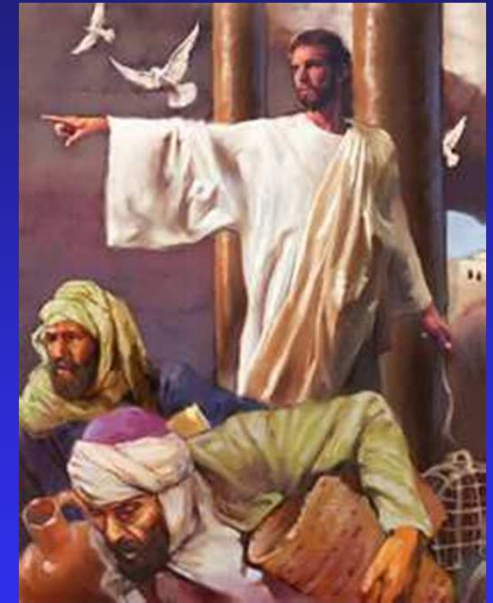
IIB1. Christ's Deity (2:6)

A. "Existed in the form of God" (2:6a)

1. Morphē

2. Christ is the same nature and essence as God the Father

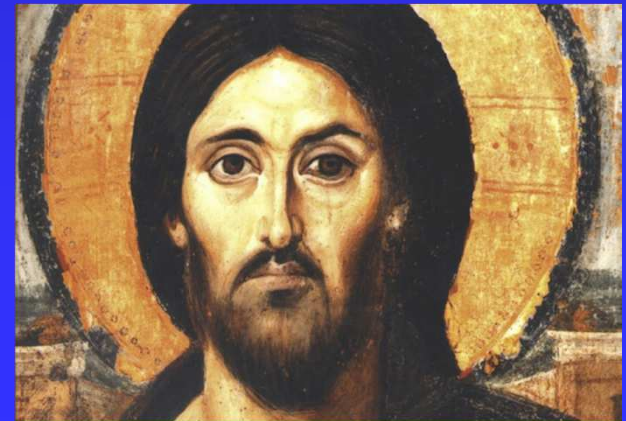
3. Existed = present tense



IIB1. Christ's Deity (2:6)

B. “Did Not Regard Equality with God as Something to be Grasped” (2:6b)

1. Did not regard His former manner of existence as something He wanted to hold on to
2. Willingness to alter His behavior for the benefit of others
3. 2 Cor 8:9; Heb 11:24-25



IIB2. Christ's Humanity (2:7)

A. "Emptied Himself" (2:7a)

1. Ekenosen = kenosis
2. What did He not empty Himself of? Deity, divine attributes, all of His divine privileges and prerogatives
3. What did He empty Himself of? Preincarnate glory, independent exercise of His attributes and privileges





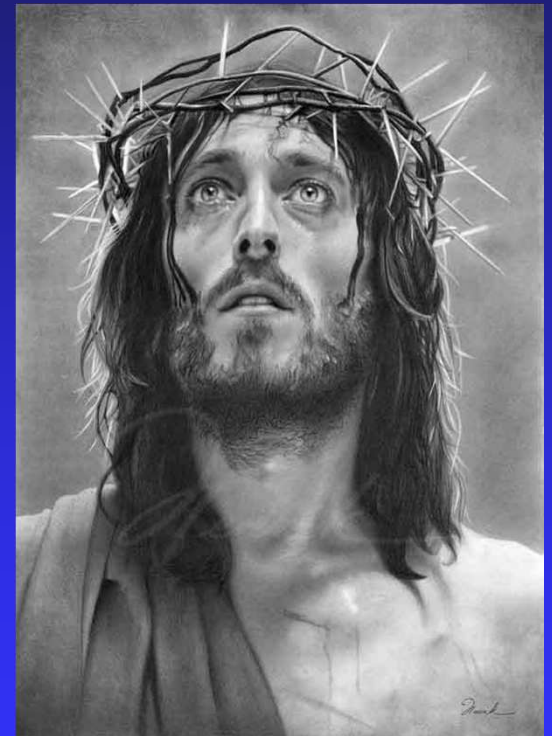
“The act of kenosis as stated in Philippians 2 may therefore be properly understood to mean that Christ surrendered no attribute of deity, but that He did voluntarily restrict their independent use in keeping with His purpose of living among men and their limitations.”

Walvoord, *Jesus Christ Our Lord*, 143-44

IIB2. Christ's Humanity (2:7)

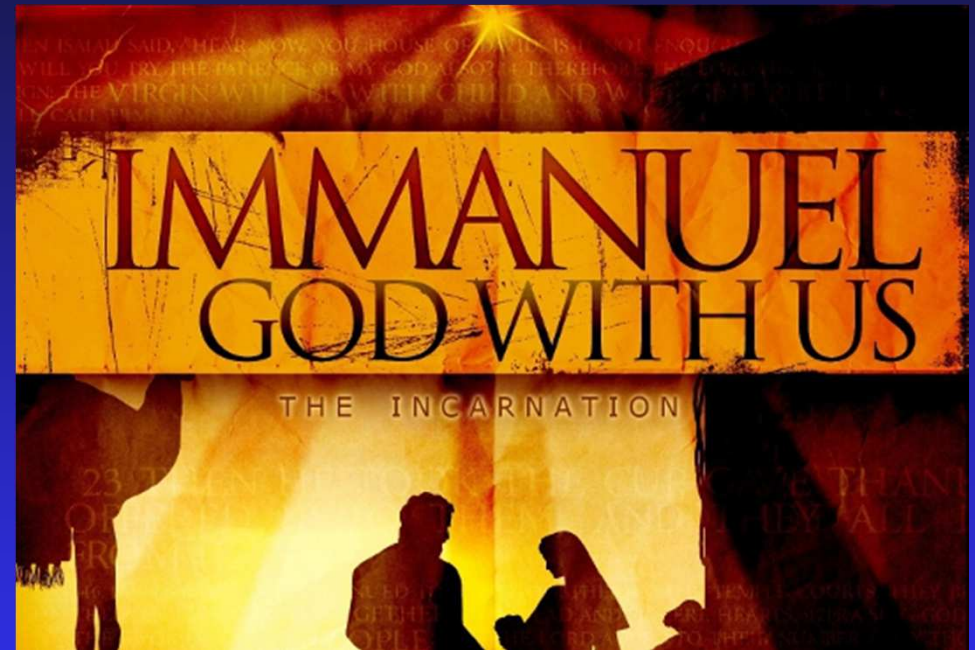
B. “taking the form of a bond-servant, *and* being made in the likeness of men” (2:7b)

1. Taking (*lambanō*) = not an exchange but an addition
2. Form (*morphē*)
3. Bondservant (*doulos*)
4. Likeness (*homoīōma*) of men (not *eikōn*)
5. Added humanity to deity (John 1:14)



An Important Doctrine

- Incarnation
- Hypostatic Union
- Unique God-Man
- 100% God
- 100 % Man



IIB3. Christ's Death (2:8)

A. “Being found in appearance as a man, He humbled Himself by becoming obedient to the point of death, even death on a cross.” (2:8)

1. Cross

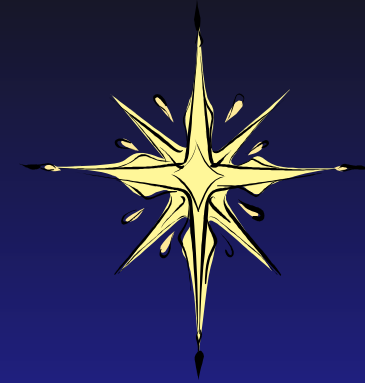
a. Unmentionable in public
(Cicero, *Pro Rabirio*, 16)

b. Roman citizens exempted from
(Cicero, *Pro Rabirio*, 16)



2. Seven reasons why God became man

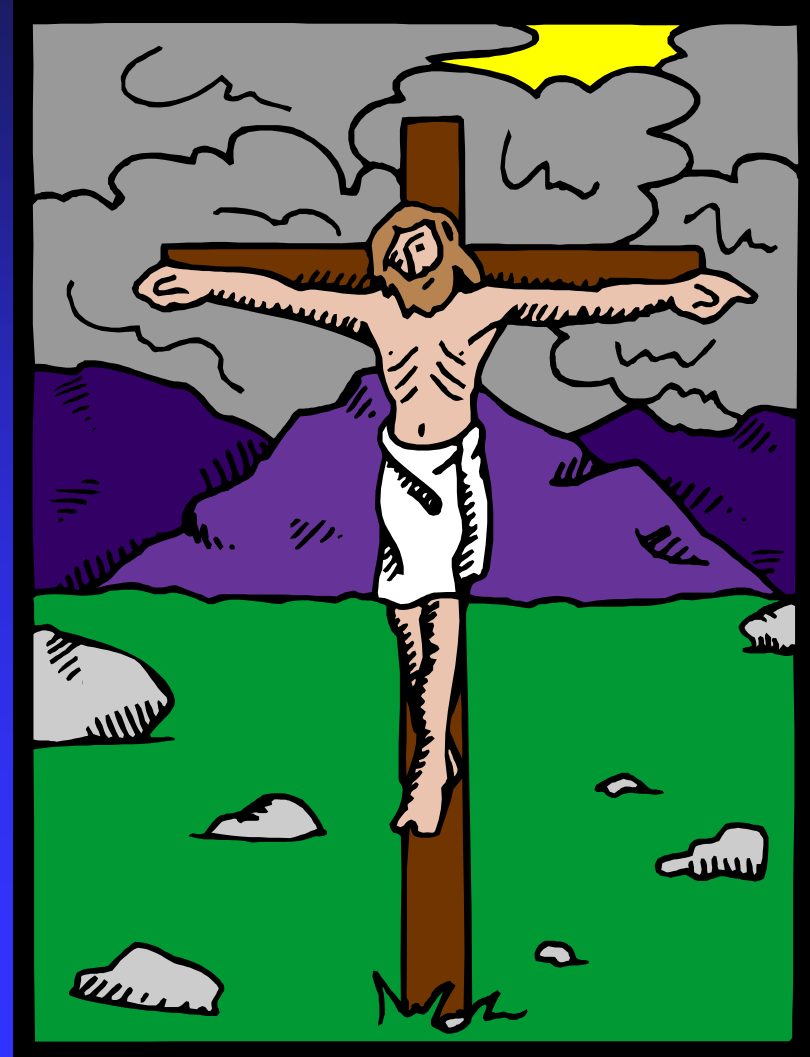
Preview



- To pay the penalty for man's sin
- To reverse man's sinful condition
- To exemplify how people are to treat each other
- To reveal the Father
- To become man's kinsman redeemer
- To become man's merciful high priest
- To become the mediator between God and man

To Pay the Penalty for Man's Sin

- Rom. 6:23; Gen. 3:21
- Hebrews 2:9



To Reverse Man's Sinful Condition

- Adam's disobedience affected all
- Christ's obedience blessed all
- Christ is the second Adam
 - 1 Cor 15:21-22; Rom 5:18-19



To Exemplify How We Are to Treat Each Other

- Phil. 2:5-8



To Reveal the Father



- Man had lost his concept of God
 - John 1:18a; Rom 1:18-19
- Jesus came to restore this concept
 - John 1:18b; 14:8-9; Heb 1:3; Col 1:15

To Become Man's Kinsman Redeemer

- Old Testament principle of a kinsman redeemer
 - Lev. 25:25; Deut. 25:5-10; Ruth 2:20; 4:4, 6
- Christ is our kinsman redeemer
 - Rev. 5:9



To Become Man's Merciful High Priest

- Definition of a priest
- Christ experienced temptations (Heb 4:15)
- Christ experienced our trials (Heb 2:18)



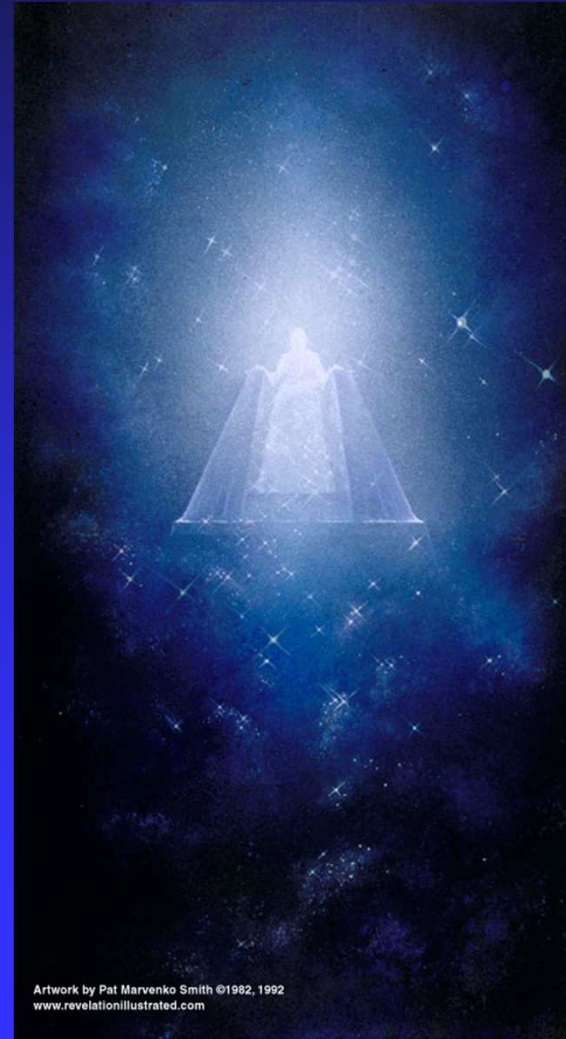
Christ's Human Experiences

- Labor (Mark 6:3)
- Distress (Luke 22:44)
- Being troubled (John 12:27)
- Thirst (John 19:28)
- Hunger (Matt 4:2)
- Fatigue (John 4:6)
- Sadness (John 11:35)
- Lack of understanding (Matt 24:36)



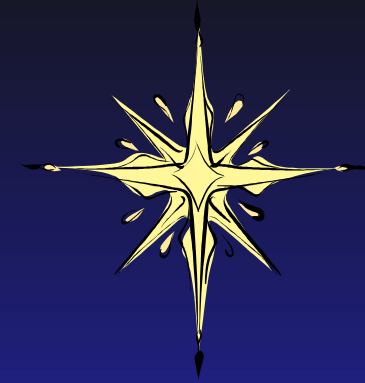
To Become Mediator Between God and Man

- 1 Tim. 2:5
- Job 9:32-33



Artwork by Pat Marvenko Smith ©1982, 1992
www.revelationillustrated.com

Preview



- To pay the penalty for man's sin
- To reverse man's sinful condition
- To exemplify how people are to treat each other
- To reveal the Father
- To become man's kinsman redeemer
- To become man's merciful high priest
- To become the mediator between God and man

IIC. Christ's Exaltation (2:9-11)

A. “For this reason also, God highly exalted Him, and bestowed on Him the name which is above every name.” (2:9)

1. Following the shame of the cross Christ resurrected, Ascended, and returned to glory
2. Highest name
3. Paradox



Scripture and Pride

- 1 Pet 5:5-6
- Gen 3:5
- Dan 4
- Prov 16:18
- Isa 14:12-15;
Ezek 28:12-17
- 1 Tim 3:6
- Acts 12:20-23
- 2 Cor 12:7-10



IIC. Christ's Exaltation (2:9-11)

B. “so that at the name of Jesus **EVERY KNEE WILL BOW**, of those who are in heaven and on earth and under the earth. ” (2:10)

1. Heaven
2. Earth
3. Under the earth



IIC. Christ's Exaltation (2:9-11)

C. “and that every tongue will confess that Jesus Christ is Lord, to the glory of God the Father” (2:11)

1. He is God
2. Yahweh of the OT
3. Verbal confession to accompany future physical submission

**EVERY
KNEE
SHALL
BOW
TO JESUS**

III. Practical Conclusion (2:12)

C. “work out your salvation with fear and trembling”
(2:12)

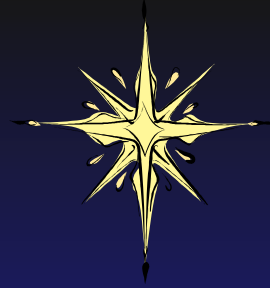
1. Three phases of salvation

2. “Do all things without
grumbling or disputing” (2:14)



Three Tenses of Salvation

Phase	Justification	<u>Sanctification</u>	Glorification
Tense	Past	<u>Present</u>	Future
Saved from sin's:	Penalty	<u>Power</u>	Presence
Scripture	Eph 2:8-9; Titus 3:5	<u>Philip 2:12</u>	Rom 5:10



Unique Person of Our Savior

Dr. Andrew M. Woods

Duluth Bible Church Conference 2011

Some artwork by Pat Marvenko Smith, Copyright 1992 is used from a series titled, "Revelation Illustrated" and has been used by her permission. It is available in fine art prints and visual teaching materials. Call 1-800-3277330 for a free brochure, or go to www.revelationillustrated.com



Philippians 2:2-12 Outline

I. Practical Problem (2-4)

II. Christ (5-11)

A. Christ's example (2:5)

B. Christ's humiliation (6-8)

1. Deity (6)

2. Humanity (7)

3. Death (8)

C. Christ's exaltation (9-11)

III. Practical conclusion (2:12)

