LESSON 11

The Names and Offices of Christ

Read: Mathew 1:18-25; Memorize verse 21

There are many names in the Bible by which Christ the Mediator is made known. The most familiar ones are Jesus, Christ, and Lord. The names we have received from our parents help to distinguish us from one another. Our names usually do not tell anything about our character.

However, the names of Christ the Mediator fit Him perfectly. They all teach us something about His precious Person and His wondrous works.

No name can fully tell how blessed and glorious this only Mediator is! He is the greatest need of every sinner.
Do you already realize this?

1. Q. By which names is the Mediator known best?

   A. By the names _ _ _ _ _, _ _ _ _ _ _, and _ _ _ _.

2. Q. What does the name Jesus mean?

   A. The name Jesus means S _ _ _ _ _ _.

3. Q. What does the name Christ mean?

   A. The name Christ means: The _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ One.

4. Q. How was the Saviour anointed?

   A. He was anointed with the _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _.

5. Q. For what great work was Christ anointed with the Holy Spirit?

   A. He was anointed by God the Father to be the chief Prophet, the only High Priest, and the eternal King of His people.

6. Q. Why is Jesus Christ called "our Lord?"

   A. Because He bought His people with His precious blood and they belong to Him and learn to obey Him.

7. Which names are given to the promised Christ Child in Isaiah 9:6b?

   (a) _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _, which signifies that He is a divine and wonderful Saviour.

   (b) _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _, which means that He gives wisdom to those who need it. He can even give wisdom to fools!

(c) _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ , which points us again to the fact that He is not only man, but also God. His power is so great that He is able to save the worst of sinners. If sinners only knew how much He can do for them, they would cry to Him by day and by night until He hears their cry.

(d) _ , which tells us that He loves and protects His people with an everlasting, Fatherly compassion. How precious is this love? It is more to be desired than all the treasures of this earth.

Do you agree?

(e) _ , which teaches us that He, in His heavenly love, bestows the deepest and most powerful peace to all sinners who fly to Him for peace with God.

8. What name is given to the Saviour in:

(a) Matthew 1:23? E _ _ _ _ _ _

(b) 1 Timothy 2:5? M _ _ _ _ _ _

(c) Job 19:25a? R _ _ _ _ _ _

(d) John 10:11a? The G _ _ _ S _ _ _ _ _ _

(e) John 1:1? The W _ _ _

(f) Matthew 14:33? S _ _ of _ _ _

(g) John 1:29b? The L _ _ _ of _ _ _

I. The Name 'Jesus'

The Messiah, the Saviour from sin, is both God and man. The name Jesus established His identity. The Child of Mary was like no other child. Born in lowliness, He is the great God and only Saviour. His name was neither Mary's nor Joseph's choice.

The message of the angel made this plain. It was the Father's will that the Child's name should be Jesus. It was likewise by heavenly wisdom that the name was interpreted: "For He shall save His people from their sins."

Each word contains a marvelous treasure and reveals a wonder of its own. Combined, they speak of a most precious grace, of grace for sinners, of grace without measure.

The original language emphasizes the pronoun 'He' and so directs our attention to the important truth that He, and He alone, does undertake this mission so unique.

Salvation from sin depends wholly on Him. Not a single contribution can ever come from any other source. The exclusive hope of the sinner lies in this precious Person. He became poor so that sinners such as we might be made rich.

The divine interpretation of the name Jesus begins with the precious pronoun 'He'. It continues with the word 'shall'. He shall. There is nothing wavering or uncertain about His mission. It shall be performed. The Father appointed Him to redeem from sin, death, and hell.

Christ Jesus came into the world to save sinners. In order to accomplish salvation, He suffered all throughout His life. In Gethsemane and at Calvary, He took away sin by bearing it upon Himself. He did not rest until He could triumphantly cry out: "It is finished."
He left nothing to be finished! He shall save His people. The reference is to the people of God's eternal good pleasure. He does not save them because they are better than others. No, not at all. By grace, God's people learn to know their sins. Seeing their own utter helplessness they flee to the Saviour from sin.

"His name shall endure for ever."

II. The Name 'Lord'

The name 'Lord' in the Bible is used in some places to indicate respect for the one addressed, just as we may address someone as Mr. or Mrs. In other passages it may refer to one's father, husband, owner, or employer. With regard to the exalted character of Christ, it refers to His supreme authority, as the owner and ruler of His Church.

1. In what way is the name Lord used:
   (a) In 1 Peter 3:5,6? _ _ _ _ _ _ _
   (b) In Matthew 8:2? _ _ _   _ _ _ _ _ _ _   _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _
   (c) In Genesis 31:35? _ _ _ _ _ _
   (d) In Matthew 20:8? _ _ _ _ _ or employer
   (e) In Luke 2:11? _ _ _   _ _ _ _ _ _ _   _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _
2. Q. What must everyone be able to say of Jesus to be assured of salvation?
   A. "_ _ _ _ _ _ and _ _ _ _ _ " (John 20:28b).

III. The Name 'Christ'

The name Christ is the official name of the Saviour. The name Christ means: "The Anointed One." The anointing of Jesus was prefigured by the anointing that certain office bearers received in the Old Testament. Their anointing signified that they were appointed by God and qualified by the Holy Spirit for a certain work.

1. Q. Whom did Andrew tell Peter he had found? (John 1:41b)
   A. " _ _   _ _ _ _   _ _ _ _ _   _ _ _   _ _ _ _ _ _ _ , _ _ _ _ _   _ _ , _ _ _ _ _   _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ , _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ ."
2. In the following texts, who was anointed, and for what purpose or work?
   (a) Exodus 28:41 _ _ _ _ _   _ _ _   _ _ _   _ _ _ _ as _ _ _ _ _ _ _
   (b) 1 Kings 19:16a _ _ _ _ as _ _ _ _
   (c) 1 Kings 19:16b _ _ _ _ _ _ as _ _ _ _ _ _ _

3. Read 1 Samuel 16:13 and answer the following:
   (a) With what was David anointed? With _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _.
   (b) What came upon David when Samuel anointed him? _.
4. According to Acts 10:38a, Jesus was anointed with the "_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ and with _ _ _ _ _ ."
5. Q. When was Christ anointed? (Matthew 3:16a)
   A. At His _ _ _ _ _ _ _ .

IV. The Threefold Office of Christ

The threefold office to which Christ was appointed and anointed by God the Father, consists of the office of Prophet, Priest, and King.

Christ as Prophet has fully revealed the secret counsel and will of God concerning redemption from sin. Christ fulfilled His prophetic office through His teaching. He preached repentance and taught concerning the Kingdom of God. Christ, who is now in heaven, still teaches by His Word and Spirit.

Christ convinces sinners of their sin and so makes room in their hearts for His work as Priest. Christ fulfilled and fulfils His high priestly office in that He redeemed His people with the one sacrifice on the cross and in that He represents them at all times before His Father. He prays for them.

Christ as King not only rules over His people, but He also gathers them to Himself and preserves them forever.
Read John 10:26 and 28.

1. Christ is now in h_ _ _ _ _ and still teaches sinners by His W_ _ _ and _ _ _ _ _ _ .
2. We may pray to Him to convince us of our _ _ _ _ and so make room in our _ _ _ _ _ _ for His work as _ _ _ _ _ _ .
3. Christ fulfilled and fulfils His high priestly office in that:
   (a) He redeemed His people with the one sacrifice on the _ _ _ _ _ .
   (b) He represents them at all times with His intercession before the _ _ _ _ _ _ (John 17).
   (c) He blesses His own. His bl _ _ _ _ _ g is not a mere wish, but an imparting of a real good.
4. Christ is a spiritual _ _ _ _ . He is appointed by God (Psalm 2:6).
5. His Kingdom is the Kingdom of _ _ _ or the K _ _ _ _ _ _ of heaven. (John 18:36, 37).
6. Christ ascended His kingly throne at His ascension. He has all power in _ _ _ _ _ _ and on _ _ _ _ _ (Matthew 28:18).

Evaluator: _____