

Q46. What was the estate of Christ's humiliation?

A. The estate of Christ's humiliation was that low condition, wherein he for our sakes, emptying himself of his glory, took upon him the form of a servant, in his conception and birth, life, death, and after his death, until his resurrection.



(Christ's voluntary self-humiliation)

Philippians 2:6-8: who, though he was in the form of God, did not count equality with God a thing to be grasped, ⁷ but emptied himself, by taking the form of a servant, being born in the likeness of men. ⁸ And being found in human form, he humbled himself by becoming obedient to the point of death, even death on a cross.

(Christ's humiliation in his birth as a human being)

Luke 1:31: ³¹ And behold, you will conceive in your womb and bear a son, and you shall call his name Jesus.

(Christ's self-humiliation in giving up the enjoyment of riches in heaven for a life of poverty on earth)

2 Corinthians 8:9: ⁹ For you know the grace of our Lord Jesus Christ, that though he was rich, yet for your sake he became poor, so that you by his poverty might become rich.

The Westminster Larger Catechism – The Work of the Mediator

(Christ's resurrection the termination of his humiliation)

Acts 2:24: ²⁴ God raised him up, loosing the pangs of death, because it was not possible for him to be held by it.

Q47. How did Christ humble himself in his conception and birth?

A. Christ humbled himself in his conception and birth, in that, being from all eternity the Son of God, in the bosom of the Father, he was pleased in the fullness of time to become the son of man, made of a woman of low estate, and to born of her; with divers circumstances of more than ordinary abasement.



(Christ, who became man, was from all eternity the Son of God)

John 1:14, 18: ¹⁴ And the Word became flesh and dwelt among us, and we have seen his glory, glory as of the only Son from the Father, full of grace and truth.

¹⁸ No one has ever seen God; the only God, who is at the Father's side, he has made him known.

(Christ, in the fullness of time, became man and was born as an infant)

Galatians 4:4: ⁴ But when the fullness of time had come, God sent forth his Son, born of woman, born under the law,

(Our Savior was born of a woman of low estate, and with circumstances of more than ordinary abasement.)

Luke 2:7: ⁷ And she gave birth to her firstborn son and wrapped him in swaddling cloths and laid him in a manger, because there was no place for them in the inn.

The Westminster Larger Catechism – The Work of the Mediator

Q48. How did Christ humble himself in his life?

A. Christ humbled himself in his life, by subjecting himself to the law, which he perfectly fulfilled; and by conflicting with the indignities of the world, temptations of Satan, and infirmities in his flesh, whether common to the nature of man, or particularly accompanying that his low condition.



(Christ was born under the law)

Galatians 4:4: ⁴ But when the fullness of time had come, God sent forth his Son, born of woman, born under the law,

(Christ perfectly fulfilled the law of God)

Matthew 5:17: ¹⁷ “Do not think that I have come to abolish the Law or the Prophets; I have not come to abolish them but to fulfill them.

Romans 5:18: ¹⁸ Therefore, as one trespass led to condemnation for all men, so one act of righteousness leads to justification and life for all men.

(Christ conflicted with the indignities of the world)

Psalm 22:6: ⁶ But I am a worm and not a man,
scorned by mankind and despised by the people.

The Westminster Larger Catechism – The Work of the Mediator

Hebrews 12:2-3: ² looking to Jesus, the founder and perfecter of our faith, who for the joy that was set before him endured the cross, despising the shame, and is seated at the right hand of the throne of God.
³ Consider him who endured from sinners such hostility against himself, so that you may not grow weary or fainthearted.

(Christ conflicted with the temptations of Satan)

Matthew 4:1-12: ¹ Then Jesus was led up by the Spirit into the wilderness to be tempted by the devil. ² And after fasting forty days and forty nights, he was hungry. ³ And the tempter came and said to him, “If you are the Son of God, command these stones to become loaves of bread.” ⁴ But he answered, “It is written,

“Man shall not live by bread alone,

but by every word that comes from the mouth of God.”

⁵ Then the devil took him to “the holy city and set him on the pinnacle of the temple” ⁶ and said to him, “If you are the Son of God, throw yourself down, for it is written,

“He will command his angels concerning you,”

and

“On their hands they will bear you up,

lest you strike your foot against a stone.”

⁷ Jesus said to him, “Again it is written, ‘You shall not put the Lord your God to the test.’” ⁸ Again, the devil took him to a very high mountain and showed him all the kingdoms of the world and their glory. ⁹ And he said to him, “All these I will give you, if you will fall down and worship me.” ¹⁰ Then Jesus said to him, “Be gone, Satan! For it is written,

“You shall worship the Lord your God

and him only shall you serve.”

¹¹ Then the devil left him, and behold, angels came and were ministering to him.

¹² Now when he heard that John had been arrested, he withdrew into Galilee.

The Westminster Larger Catechism – The Work of the Mediator

Luke 4:13: ¹³ And when the devil had ended every temptation, he departed from him ⁿuntil an opportune time.

(Christ conflicted with the infirmities in his flesh, either common to humanity or especially involved in his low condition)

Hebrews 2:17-18: ¹⁷ Therefore he had to be made like his brothers in every respect, so that he might become a merciful and faithful high priest in the service of God, to make propitiation for the sins of the people. ¹⁸ For because he himself has suffered when tempted, he is able to help those who are being tempted.

Hebrews 4:15: ¹⁵ For we do not have a high priest who is unable to sympathize with our weaknesses, but one who in every respect has been tempted as we are, yet without sin.

Isaiah 52:13-14: ¹³ Behold, my servant shall act wisely;
he shall be high and lifted up,
and shall be exalted.

¹⁴ As many were astonished at you—
his appearance was so marred, beyond human semblance,
and his form beyond that of the children of mankind—

Q49. How did Christ humble himself in his death?

A. Christ humbled himself in his death, in that having been betrayed by Judas, forsaken by his disciples, scorned and rejected by the world, condemned by Pilate, and tormented by his persecutors; having also conflicted with the terrors of death, and the powers of darkness, felt and borne the weight of God’s wrath, he laid down his life an offering for sin, enduring the painful, shameful, and cursed death of the cross.



(Christ betrayed by Judas)

Matthew 27:4: ⁴ saying, “I have sinned by betraying innocent blood.” They said, “What is that to us? See to it yourself.”

(Christ forsaken by his disciples)

Matthew 26:56: ⁵⁶ But all this has taken place that the Scriptures of the prophets might be fulfilled.” Then all the disciples left him and fled.

(Christ scorned and rejected by the world (and especially the false church))

Isaiah 53:2-3: ² For he grew up before him like a young plant,
and like a root out of dry ground;
he had no form or majesty that we should look at him,
and no beauty that we should desire him.

³ He was despised and rejected by men,
a man of sorrows, and acquainted with grief;
and as one from whom men hide their faces
he was despised, and we esteemed him not.

The Westminster Larger Catechism – The Work of the Mediator

(Christ condemned by Pilate, and tormented by his persecutors)

Matthew 27:26-50: ²⁶ Then he released for them Barabbas, and having scourged Jesus, delivered him to be crucified.

²⁷ Then the soldiers of the governor took Jesus into the governor's headquarters, and they gathered the whole battalion before him. ²⁸ And they stripped him and put a scarlet robe on him, ²⁹ and twisting together a crown of thorns, they put it on his head and put a reed in his right hand. And kneeling before him, they mocked him, saying, "Hail, King of the Jews!" ³⁰ And ^mthey spit on him and took the reed and struck him on the head. ³¹ And when they had mocked him, they stripped him of the robe and put his own clothes on him and led him away to crucify him.

³² As they went out, they found a man of Cyrene, Simon by name. They compelled this man to carry his cross. ³³ And when they came to a place called Golgotha (which means Place of a Skull), ³⁴ they offered him wine to drink, mixed with gall, but when he tasted it, he would not drink it. ³⁵ And when they had crucified him, they divided his garments among them by casting lots. ³⁶ Then they sat down and kept watch over him there. ³⁷ And over his head they put the charge against him, which read, "This is Jesus, the King of the Jews." ³⁸ Then two robbers were crucified with him, one on the right and one on the left. ³⁹ And those who passed by derided him, wagging their heads ⁴⁰ and saying, "You who would destroy the temple and rebuild it in three days, save yourself! If you are the Son of God, come down from the cross." ⁴¹ So also the chief priests, with the scribes and elders, mocked him, saying, ⁴² "He saved others; he cannot save himself. He is the King of Israel; let him come down now from the cross, and we will believe in him. ⁴³ He trusts in God; let God deliver him now, if he desires him. For he said, 'I am the Son of God.'" ⁴⁴ And the robbers who were crucified with him also reviled him in the same way.

⁴⁵ Now from the sixth hour there was darkness over all the land until the ninth hour. ⁴⁶ And about the ninth hour Jesus cried out with a loud voice, saying, "Eli, Eli, lema sabachthani?" that is, "My God, my God, why have you forsaken me?" ⁴⁷ And some of the bystanders, hearing it, said, "This man is calling Elijah." ⁴⁸ And one of them at once ran and took a sponge, filled it with sour wine, and put it on a reed and gave it to him to drink. ⁴⁹ But the others said, "Wait, let us see whether Elijah will come to save him." ⁵⁰ And Jesus cried out again with a loud voice and yielded up his spirit.

John 19:34: ³⁴ But one of the soldiers pierced his side with a spear, and at once there came out blood and water.

The Westminster Larger Catechism – The Work of the Mediator

(Christ’s conflict with the terrors of death and the powers of darkness, and his experience of the weight of God’s wrath)

Luke 22:44: ⁴⁴ And being in agony he prayed more earnestly; and his sweat became like great drops of blood falling down to the ground.

Matthew 27:46: ⁴⁶ And about the ninth hour Jesus cried out with a loud voice, saying, “Eli, Eli, lema sabachthani?” that is, “My God, my God, why have you forsaken me?”

(Christ’s life laid down by himself as an offering for sin)

Isaiah 53:10: ¹⁰ Yet it was the will of the LORD to crush him;
he has put him to grief;
when his soul makes an offering for guilt,
he shall see his offspring; he shall prolong his days;
the will of the LORD shall prosper in his hand.

(The painful, shameful, and cursed death on a cross)

Philippians 2:8: ⁸ And being found in human form, he humbled himself by becoming obedient to the point of death, even death on a cross.

Hebrews 12:2: ² looking to Jesus, the founder and perfecter of our faith, who for the joy that was set before him endured the cross, despising the shame, and is seated at the right hand of the throne of God.

The Westminster Larger Catechism – The Work of the Mediator

Hebrews 3:13: ¹³ But exhort one another every day, as long as it is called “today,” that none of you may be hardened by the deceitfulness of sin.

Q50. Wherein consisted Christ's humiliation after his death?

A. Christ's humiliation after his death consisted in his being buried, and continuing in the state of the dead, and under the power of death till the third day; which hath been otherwise expressed in these words, He descended into hell.



(Christ's burial a necessary fact of the gospel)

1 Corinthians 15:3-4: ³ For I delivered to you as of first importance what I also received: that Christ died for our sins in accordance with the Scriptures, ⁴ that he was buried, that he was raised on the third day in accordance with the Scriptures,

(Christ's continuing in the state of the dead, and under the power of death, until the third day)

Psalms 16:10: ¹⁰ For you will not abandon my soul to Sheol,
or let your holy one see corruption.

COMPARED WITH

Acts 2:24-31: ²⁴ God raised him up, loosing the pangs of death, because it was not possible for him to be held by it. ²⁵ For David says concerning him,

“I saw the Lord always before me,
for he is at my right hand that I may not be shaken;
²⁶ therefore my heart was glad, and my tongue rejoiced;
my flesh also will dwell in hope.
²⁷ For you will not abandon my soul to Hades,
or let your Holy One see corruption.
²⁸ You have made known to me the paths of life;
you will make me full of gladness with your presence.’

²⁹ “Brothers, I may say to you with confidence about the patriarch David that he both died and was buried, and his tomb is with us to this day. ³⁰ Being therefore a prophet, and knowing that God had sworn with an oath to him that he would set one of his descendants on his throne, ³¹ he foresaw and spoke about the resurrection of the Christ, that he was not abandoned to Hades, nor did his flesh see corruption.

The Westminster Larger Catechism – The Work of the Mediator

(The power of death over Christ's body only temporary, limited to three days)

Romans 6:9: ⁹ We know that Christ, being raised from the dead, will never die again; death no longer has dominion over him.

Matthew 12:40: ⁴⁰ For just as Jonah was three days and three nights in the belly of the great fish, so will the Son of Man be three days and three nights in the heart of the earth.

The Westminster Larger Catechism – The Work of the Mediator

Q51. What was the estate of Christ's exaltation?

A. The estate of Christ's exaltation comprehendeth his resurrection, ascension, sitting at the right hand of the Father, and his coming again to judge the world.



(Christ's resurrection)

1 Corinthians 15: 4: ⁴ that he was buried, that he was raised on the third day in accordance with the Scriptures,

(Christ's ascension to heaven)

Acts 1:9-11: ⁹ And when he had said these things, as they were looking on, he was lifted up, and a cloud took him out of their sight. ¹⁰ And while they were gazing into heaven as he went, behold, two men stood by them in white robes, ¹¹ and said, "Men of Galilee, why do you stand looking into heaven? This Jesus, who was taken up from you into heaven, will come in the same way as you saw him go into heaven."

(Christ's sitting at the right hand of the Father)

Ephesians 1:20: ²⁰ that he worked in Christ when he raised him from the dead and seated him at his right hand in the heavenly places,

(Christ's coming again to judge the world)

Acts 1:11: ¹¹ and said, "Men of Galilee, why do you stand looking into heaven? This Jesus, who was taken up from you into heaven, will come in the same way as you saw him go into heaven."

The Westminster Larger Catechism – The Work of the Mediator

Acts 7:31: ³¹ When Moses saw it, he was amazed at the sight, and as he drew near to look, there came the voice of the Lord:

Q52. How was Christ exalted in his resurrection?

A. Christ was exalted in his resurrection, in that, not having seen corruption in death (of which it was not possible for him to be held), and having the very same body in which he suffered, with the essential properties thereof (but without mortality, and other common infirmities belonging to this life), really united to his soul, he rose again from the dead the third day by his own power; whereby he declared himself to be the Son of God, to have satisfied divine justice, to have vanquished death, and him that had power of it, and to be Lord of quick and dead: all which he did as a public person, the head of his church, for the justification, quickening in grace, support against enemies, and to assure them of their resurrection from the dead at the last day.



(Christ's body was not subject to decay while in the grave)

Acts 2:24, 27: ²⁴ God raised him up, loosing the pangs of death, because it was not possible for him to be held by it.

²⁷ For you will not abandon my soul to Hades,
or let your Holy One see corruption.

(Christ rose again in the identical (selfsame) body in which he suffered)

Luke 24:39: ³⁹ See my hands and my feet, that it is I myself. Touch me, and see. For a spirit does not have flesh and bones as you see that I have.”

(Christ's resurrection body immortal)

Romans 6:9: ⁹ We know that Christ, being raised from the dead, will never die again; death no longer has dominion over him.

The Westminster Larger Catechism – The Work of the Mediator

Revelation 1:18: ¹⁸ and the living one. I died, and behold I am alive forevermore, and I have the keys of Death and Hades.

(Christ rose again by his own power)

John 10:18: ¹⁸ No one takes it from me, but I lay it down of my own accord. I have authority to lay it down, and I have authority to take it up again. This charge I have received from my Father.”

(Christ declared to be the Son of God by his resurrection)

Romans 1:4: ⁴ and was declared to be the Son of God in power according to the Spirit of holiness by his resurrection from the dead, Jesus Christ our Lord,

(Christ, by his resurrection, declared to have satisfied God’s justice)

Romans 8:34: ³⁴ Who is to condemn? Christ Jesus is the one who died—more than that, who was raised—who is at the right hand of God, who indeed is interceding for us.

(Christ, by his resurrection, declared to have conquered death and Satan, who had the power of death)

Hebrews 2:14: ¹⁴ Since therefore the children share in flesh and blood, he himself likewise partook of the same things, that through death he might destroy the one who has the power of death, that is, the devil,

The Westminster Larger Catechism – The Work of the Mediator

(Christ, by his resurrection, shown to be the Lord of the living and the dead)

Romans 14:9: ⁹ For to this end Christ died and lived again, that he might be Lord both of the dead and of the living.

(Christ, in his resurrection, acted as head of his church)

Ephesians 1:20-23: ²⁰ that he worked in Christ when he raised him from the dead and seated him at his right hand in the heavenly places, ²¹ far above all rule and authority and power and dominion, and above every name that is named, not only in this age but also in the one to come. ²² And he put all things under his feet and gave him as head over all things to the church, ²³ which is his body, the fullness of him who fills all in all.

Colossians 1:18: ¹⁸ And he is the head of the body, the church. He is the beginning, the firstborn from the dead, that in everything he might be preeminent.

(Christ raised from the dead for our justification)

Romans 4:25: ²⁵ who was delivered up for our trespasses and raised for our justification.

(Christ raised from the dead for his people's quickening in grace)

Ephesians 2:1, 5-6: ¹ And you were dead in the trespasses and sins

⁵ even when we were dead in our trespasses, made us alive together with Christ—by grace you have been saved—
⁶ and raised us up with him and seated us with him in the heavenly places in Christ Jesus,

The Westminster Larger Catechism – The Work of the Mediator

Colossians 2:12: ¹² having been buried with him in baptism, in which you were also raised with him through faith in the powerful working of God, who raised him from the dead.

(Christ raised from the dead to conquer his people's enemies)

1 Corinthians 15:25-27: ²⁵ For he must reign until he has put all his enemies under his feet. ²⁶ The last enemy to be destroyed is death. ²⁷ For “God has put all things in subjection under his feet.” But when it says, “all things are put in subjection,” it is plain that he is excepted who put all things in subjection under him.

(Christ raised from the dead to guarantee that his people will rise from the dead also)

1 Corinthians 15:20: ²⁰ But in fact Christ has been raised from the dead, the firstfruits of those who have fallen asleep.

Q53. How was Christ exalted in his ascension?

A. Christ was exalted in his ascension, in that having after his resurrection often appeared unto and conversed with his apostles, speaking to them of the things pertaining to the kingdom of God, and giving them commission to preach the gospel to all nations, forty days after his resurrection, he, in our nature, and as our head, triumphing over enemies, visibly went up into the highest heavens, there to receive gifts for men, to raise up our affections thither, and to prepare a place for us, where himself is, and shall continue till his second coming at the end of the world.



(Christ's appearing to his apostles after his resurrection)

Acts 1:3-4: ³ He presented himself alive to them after his suffering by many proofs, appearing to them during forty days and speaking about the kingdom of God.

⁴ And while staying with them he ordered them not to depart from Jerusalem, but to wait for the promise of the Father, which, he said, “you heard from me;

(The Great Commission to preach the gospel to all nations)

Matthew 28:19-20: ¹⁹ Go therefore and make disciples of all nations, baptizing them in the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Spirit, ²⁰ teaching them to observe all that I have commanded you. And behold, I am with you always, to the end of the age.”

(Christ ascended to heaven as our head)

Hebrews 6:20: ²⁰ where Jesus has gone as a forerunner on our behalf, having become a high priest forever after the order of Melchizedek.

The Westminster Larger Catechism – The Work of the Mediator

(The record of Christ's ascension: his purpose in ascending to receive gifts for men)

Acts 1:9-11: ⁹ And when he had said these things, as they were looking on, he was lifted up, and a cloud took him out of their sight. ¹⁰ And while they were gazing into heaven as he went, behold, two men stood by them in white robes, ¹¹ and said, "Men of Galilee, why do you stand looking into heaven? This Jesus, who was taken up from you into heaven, will come in the same way as you saw him go into heaven."

Ephesians 4:10: ¹⁰ He who descended is the one who also ascended far above all the heavens, that he might fill all things.)

Psalm 68:18: ¹⁸ You ascended on high,
leading a host of captives in your train
and receiving gifts among men,
even among the rebellious, that the LORD God may dwell there.

(Christ's purpose in ascending to raise our affections to heaven)

Colossians 3:1-2: ¹ If then you have been raised with Christ, seek the things that are above, where Christ is, seated at the right hand of God. ² Set your minds on things that are above, not on things that are on earth.

(Christ has ascended to heaven to prepare a place for his people)

John 14:3: ³ And if I go and prepare a place for you, I will come again and will take you to myself, that where I am you may be also.

The Westminster Larger Catechism – The Work of the Mediator

(Christ must remain in heaven until his second coming)

Acts 3:21: ²¹ whom heaven must receive until the time for restoring all the things about which God spoke by the mouth of his holy prophets long ago.

Q54. How is Christ exalted in his sitting at the right hand of God?

A. Christ is exalted in his sitting at the right hand of God, in that as God-man he is advanced to the highest favor with God the Father, with all fullness of joy, glory, and power over all things in heaven and earth; and doth gather and defend his church, and subdue their enemies; furnisheth his ministers and people with gifts and graces, and maketh intercession for them.



(Christ exalted by God the Father)

Philippians 2:9: ⁹ Therefore God has highly exalted him and bestowed on him the name that is above every name,

(Christ given all fullness of joy by God the Father)

Psalm 16:11: ¹¹ You make known to me the path of life;
in your presence there is fullness of joy;
at your right hand are pleasures forevermore.

COMPARED WITH

Acts 2:28: ²⁸ You have made known to me the paths of life;
you will make me full of gladness with your presence.'

(Christ given glory by God the Father)

John 17:5: ⁵ And now, Father, glorify me in your own presence with the glory that I had with you before the world existed.

The Westminster Larger Catechism – The Work of the Mediator

(Christ supreme power by God the Father)

Ephesians 1:22: ²² And he put all things under his feet and gave him as head over all things to the church,

1 Peter 3:22: ²² who has gone into heaven and is at the right hand of God, with angels, authorities, and powers having been subjected to him.

(Christ, at the Father’s right hand, gathers and defends his church, subdues their enemies, and furnishes his ministers and people with gifts and graces)

Ephesians 4:10-12: ¹⁰ He who descended is the one who also ascended far above all the heavens, that he might fill all things.) ¹¹ And he gave the apostles, the prophets, the evangelists, the shepherds and teachers, ¹² to equip the saints for the work of ministry, for building up the body of Christ,

Psalms 110:1-2: ¹ The LORD says to my Lord:

“Sit at my right hand,
until I make your enemies your footstool.”

² The LORD sends forth from Zion
your mighty scepter.
Rule in the midst of your enemies!

(Christ, at the Father’s right hand, makes intercession for his people)

Romans 8:34: ³⁴ Who is to condemn? Christ Jesus is the one who died—more than that, who was raised—who is at the right hand of God, who indeed is interceding for us.

Q55. How doth Christ make intercession?

A. Christ maketh intercession, by his appearing in our nature continually before the Father in heaven, in the merit of his obedience and sacrifice on earth, declaring his will to have it applied to all believers; answering all accusations against them, and procuring for them quiet of conscience, notwithstanding daily failings, access with boldness to the throne of grace, and acceptance of their persons and services.



(Christ appears in the presence of God on our behalf)

Hebrews 9:12, 24: ¹² he entered once for all into the holy places, not by means of the blood of goats and calves but by means of his own blood, thus securing an eternal redemption.

²⁴ For Christ has entered, not into holy places made with hands, which are copies of the true things, but into heaven itself, now to appear in the presence of God on our behalf.

(Christ's heavenly intercession based on the merit of his sacrifice and obedience on earth)

Hebrews 1:3: ³ He is the radiance of the glory of God and the exact imprint of his nature, and he upholds the universe by the word of his power. After making purification for sins, he sat down at the right hand of the Majesty on high,

(It is Christ's will that the merit of his obedience and sacrifice be applied to all believers)

John 3:16; 17:9; 20, 24: ¹⁶ "For God so loved the world, that he gave his only Son, that whoever believes in him should not perish but have eternal life.

^{17:9} I am praying for them. I am not praying for the world but for those whom you have given me, for they are yours.

²⁰ "I do not ask for these only, but also for those who will believe in me through their word,

²⁴ Father, I desire that they also, whom you have given me, may be with me where I am, to see my glory that you have given me because you loved me before the foundation of the world.

The Westminster Larger Catechism – The Work of the Mediator

(Christ in his heavenly intercession answers all accusations against his people)

Romans 8:33-34: ³³ Who shall bring any charge against God's elect? It is God who justifies. ³⁴ Who is to condemn? Christ Jesus is the one who died—more than that, who was raised—who is at the right hand of God, who indeed is interceding for us.

(Christ by his heavenly intercession procures quiet of conscience for his people, in spite of their daily failings)

Romans 5:1-2: ¹ Therefore, since we have been justified by faith, we have peace with God through our Lord Jesus Christ. ² Through him we have also obtained access by faith into this grace in which we stand, and we rejoice in hope of the glory of God.

1 John 2:1-2: ¹² I am writing to you, little children, because your sins are forgiven for his name's sake.

(Christ procures for his people the acceptance of their persons)

Ephesians 1:6: ⁶ to the praise of his glorious grace, with which he has blessed us in the Beloved.

(Christ procures for his people the acceptance of their services)

1 Peter 2:5: ⁵ you yourselves like living stones are being built up as a spiritual house, to be a holy priesthood, to offer spiritual sacrifices acceptable to God through Jesus Christ.

The Westminster Larger Catechism – The Work of the Mediator

(Christ makes intercession for his people continually, saving them “to the uttermost”)

Hebrews 7:25: ²⁵ Consequently, he is able to save to the uttermost those who draw near to God through him, since he always lives to make intercession for them.

Q56. How is Christ to be exalted in his coming again to judge the world?

A. Christ is to be exalted in his coming again to judge the world, in that he, who was unjustly judged and condemned by wicked men, shall come again at the last day in great power, and in the full manifestation of his own glory, and of his Father's, with all his holy angels, with a shout, with the voice of the archangel, and with the trumpet of God, to judge the world in righteousness.



(Christ was unjustly judged and condemned by wicked men)

Acts 3:14-15: ¹⁴ But you denied the Holy and Righteous One, and asked for a murderer to be granted to you, ¹⁵ and you killed the Author of life, whom God raised from the dead. To this we are witnesses.

(Christ shall come again visibly with power and glory)

Matthew 24:30: ³⁰ Then will appear in heaven the sign of the Son of Man, and then all the tribes of the earth will mourn, and they will see the Son of Man coming on the clouds of heaven with power and great glory.

(Christ shall come again in his own glory, and the Father's glory, and with all the holy angels)

Luke 9:26: ²⁶ For whoever is ashamed of me and of my words, of him will the Son of Man be ashamed when he comes in his glory and the glory of the Father and of the holy angels.

Matthew 25:31: ³¹ “When the Son of Man comes in his glory, and all the angels with him, then he will sit on his glorious throne.

The Westminster Larger Catechism – The Work of the Mediator

(Christ shall come with a shout, with the voice of the archangel, and the trumpet of God)

1 Thessalonians 4:16: ¹⁶ For the Lord himself will descend from heaven with a cry of command, with the voice of an archangel, and with the sound of the trumpet of God. And the dead in Christ will rise first.

(At his second coming, Christ shall judge the world in righteousness)

Acts 17:31: ³¹ because he has fixed a day on which he will judge the world in righteousness by a man whom he has appointed; and of this he has given assurance to all by raising him from the dead.”

(Christ’s second coming a definite, visible event)

Acts 1:10-11: ¹⁰ And while they were gazing into heaven as he went, behold, two men stood by them in white robes, ¹¹ and said, “Men of Galilee, why do you stand looking into heaven? This Jesus, who was taken up from you into heaven, will come in the same way as you saw him go into heaven.”

(When Christ comes, “every eye shall see him”)

Revelation 1:7: ⁷ Behold, he is coming with the clouds, and every eye will see him, even those who pierced him, and all tribes of the earth will wail on account of him. Even so. Amen.

(The great judgment at the Last Day)

Revelation 20:11-12: ¹¹ Then I saw a great white throne and him who was seated on it. From his presence earth and sky fled away, and no place was found for them. ¹² And I saw the dead, great and small, standing before the throne, and books were opened. Then another book was opened, which is the book of life. And the dead were judged by what was written in the books, according to what they had done.