E. Christ in the Psalms

How is Luke 24:44-49 realized in the Psalms?

CC BY-SA 4.0

Unless otherwise indicated, all English Scripture quotations are from the ESV® Bible (The Holy Bible, English Standard Version®), copyright © 2001 by Crossway, a publishing ministry of Good News Publishers. Used by permission. All rights reserved.

Permission to reuse this file is granted under Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 4.0 International: CC BY-SA 4.0. In addition, permission is given under GNU Free Documentation License, reproduced on subsequent pages.

Copyright Specifications

Copyright (c) 2006 Vern S. Poythress.

Permission is granted to copy, distribute and/or modify this document under the terms of the GNU Free Documentation License, Version 1.2 or any later version published by the Free Software Foundation; with no Invariant Sections, no Front-Cover Texts, and no Back-Cover Texts. A copy of the license is included in the next slides and at

<http://www.fsf.org/licensing/licenses/fdl.html>.

The clipart embedded within the slides is from various sources, primarily from MS Office clipart gallery, Corel Clip-Art from *CD-ROM Clipart, Symbols & Flics,* which was part of Corel Draw 3.0, and Corel Megagallery, which came with Corel Draw 8. I have tried to make sure that the clipart can be freely copied and modified, but it is not itself subject to the GNU Free Documentation License. Likewise photos are from various sources, primarily Corel Megagallery. Except when the photos are my own, they are not subject to the GNU Free Documentation License.

GNU Free Documentation License

Version 1.2, November 2002

Copyright (C) 2000,2001,2002 Free Software Foundation, Inc.

51 Franklin Street, Fifth Floor, Boston, MA 02110-1301, USA

Everyone is permitted to copy and distribute verbatim copies

of this license document, but changing it is not allowed.

0. PREAMBLE

The purpose of this License is to make a manual, textbook, or other functional and useful document "free" in the sense of freedom: to assure everyone the effective freedom to copy and redistribute it, with or without modifying it, either commercially or noncommercially. Secondarily, this License preserves for the author and publisher a way to get credit for their work, while not being considered responsible for modifications made by others.

This License is a kind of "copyleft", which means that derivative works of the document must themselves be free in the same sense. It complements the GNU General Public License, which is a copyleft license designed for free software.

We have designed this License in order to use it for manuals for free software, because free software needs free documentation: a free program should come with manuals providing the same freedoms that the software does. But this License is not limited to software manuals; it can be used for any textual work, regardless of subject matter or whether it is published as a printed book. We recommend this License principally for works whose purpose is instruction or reference.

1. APPLICABILITY AND DEFINITIONS

This License applies to any manual or other work, in any medium, that contains a notice placed by the copyright holder saying it can be distributed under the terms of this License. Such a notice grants a world-wide, royalty-free license, unlimited in duration, to use that work under the conditions stated herein. The "Document", below, refers to any such manual or work. Any member of the public is a licensee, and is addressed as "you". You accept the license if you copy, modify or distribute the work in a way requiring permission under copyright law.

A "Modified Version" of the Document means any work containing the Document or a portion of it, either copied verbatim, or with modifications and/or translated into another language.

A "Secondary Section" is a named appendix or a front-matter section of the Document that deals exclusively with the relationship of the publishers or authors of the Document to the Document's overall subject (or to related matters) and contains nothing that could fall directly within that overall subject. (Thus, if the Document is in part a textbook of mathematics, a Secondary Section may not explain any mathematics.) The relationship could be a matter of historical connection with the subject or with related matters, or of legal, commercial, philosophical, ethical or political position regarding them.

The "Invariant Sections" are certain Secondary Sections whose titles are designated, as being those of Invariant Sections, in the notice that says that the Document is released under this License. If a section does not fit the above definition of Secondary then it is not allowed to be designated as Invariant. The Document may contain zero Invariant Sections. If the Document does not identify any Invariant Sections then there are none.

The "Cover Texts" are certain short passages of text that are listed, as Front-Cover Texts or Back-Cover Texts, in the notice that says that the Document is released under this License. A Front-Cover Text may be at most 5 words, and a Back-Cover Text may be at most 25 words.

A "Transparent" copy of the Document means a machine-readable copy, represented in a format whose specification is available to the general public, that is suitable for revising the document straightforwardly with generic text editors or (for images composed of pixels) generic paint programs or (for drawings) some widely available drawing editor, and that is suitable for input to text formatters or for automatic translation to a variety of formats suitable for input to text formatters. A copy made in an otherwise Transparent file format whose markup, or absence of markup, has been arranged to thwart or discourage subsequent modification by readers is not Transparent. An image format is not Transparent if used for any substantial amount of text. A copy that is not "Transparent" is called "Opaque".

Examples of suitable formats for Transparent copies include plain ASCII without markup, Texinfo input format, LaTeX input format, SGML or XML using a publicly available DTD, and standard-conforming simple HTML, PostScript or PDF designed for human modification. Examples of transparent image formats include PNG, XCF and JPG. Opaque formats include proprietary formats that can be read and edited only by proprietary word processors, SGML or XML for which the DTD and/or processing tools are not generally available, and the machine-generated HTML, PostScript or PDF produced by some word processors for output purposes only.

The "Title Page" means, for a printed book, the title page itself, plus such following pages as are needed to hold, legibly, the material this License requires to appear in the title page. For works in formats which do not have any title page as such, "Title Page" means the text near the most prominent appearance of the work's title, preceding the beginning of the body of the text.

A section "Entitled XYZ" means a named subunit of the Document whose title either is precisely XYZ or contains XYZ in parentheses following text that translates XYZ in another language. (Here XYZ stands for a specific section name mentioned below, such as "Acknowledgements", "Dedications", "Endorsements", or "History".) To "Preserve the Title" of such a section when you modify the Document means that it remains a section "Entitled XYZ" according to this definition.

The Document may include Warranty Disclaimers next to the notice which states that this License applies to the Document. These Warranty Disclaimers are considered to be included by reference in this License, but only as regards disclaiming warranties: any other implication that these Warranty Disclaimers may have is void and has no effect on the meaning of this License.

2. VERBATIM COPYING

You may copy and distribute the Document in any medium, either commercially or noncommercially, provided that this License, the copyright notices, and the license notice saying this License applies to the Document are reproduced in all copies, and that you add no other conditions whatsoever to those of this License. You may not use technical measures to obstruct or control the reading or further copying of the copies you make or distribute. However, you may accept compensation in exchange for copies. If you distribute a large enough number of copies you must also follow the conditions in section 3.

You may also lend copies, under the same conditions stated above, and you may publicly display copies.

3. COPYING IN QUANTITY

If you publish printed copies (or copies in media that commonly have printed covers) of the Document, numbering more than 100, and the Document's license notice requires Cover Texts, you must enclose the copies in covers that carry, clearly and legibly, all these Cover Texts: Front-Cover Texts on the front cover, and Back-Cover Texts on the back cover. Both covers must also clearly and legibly identify you as the publisher of these copies. The front cover must present the full title with all words of the title equally prominent and visible. You may add other material on the covers in addition. Copying with changes limited to the covers, as long as they preserve the title of the Document and satisfy these conditions, can be treated as verbatim copying in other respects.

If the required texts for either cover are too voluminous to fit legibly, you should put the first ones listed (as many as fit reasonably) on the actual cover, and continue the rest onto adjacent pages.

If you publish or distribute Opaque copies of the Document numbering more than 100, you must either include a machine-readable Transparent copy along with each Opaque copy, or state in or with each Opaque copy a computer-network location from which the general network-using public has access to download using public-standard network protocols a complete Transparent copy of the Document, free of added material. If you use the latter option, you must take reasonably prudent steps, when you begin distribution of Opaque copies in quantity, to ensure that this Transparent copy will remain thus accessible at the stated location until at least one year after the last time you distribute an Opaque copy (directly or through your agents or retailers) of that edition to the public.

It is requested, but not required, that you contact the authors of the Document well before redistributing any large number of copies, to give them a chance to provide you with an updated version of the Document.

4. MODIFICATIONS

You may copy and distribute a Modified Version of the Document under the conditions of sections 2 and 3 above, provided that you release the Modified Version under precisely this License, with the Modified Version filling the role of the Document, thus licensing distribution and modification of the Modified Version to whoever possesses a copy of it. In addition, you must do these things in the Modified Version:

* A. Use in the Title Page (and on the covers, if any) a title distinct from that of the Document, and from those of previous versions (which should, if there were any, be listed in the History section of the Document). You may use the same title as a previous version if the original publisher of that version gives permission.

* B. List on the Title Page, as authors, one or more persons or entities responsible for authorship of the modifications in the Modified Version, together with at least five of the principal authors of the Document (all of its principal authors, if it has fewer than five), unless they release you from this requirement.

* C. State on the Title page the name of the publisher of the Modified Version, as the publisher.

* D. Preserve all the copyright notices of the Document.

* E. Add an appropriate copyright notice for your modifications adjacent to the other copyright notices.

* F. Include, immediately after the copyright notices, a license notice giving the public permission to use the Modified Version under the terms of this License, in the form shown in the Addendum below.

* G. Preserve in that license notice the full lists of Invariant Sections and required Cover Texts given in the Document's license notice.

* H. Include an unaltered copy of this License.

* I. Preserve the section Entitled "History", Preserve its Title, and add to it an item stating at least the title, year, new authors, and publisher of the Modified Version as given on the Title Page. If there is no section Entitled "History" in the Document, create one stating the title, year, authors, and publisher of the Document as given on its Title Page, then add an item describing the Modified Version as stated in the previous sentence.

* J. Preserve the network location, if any, given in the Document for public access to a Transparent copy of the Document, and likewise the network locations given in the Document for previous versions it was based on. These may be placed in the "History" section. You may omit a network location for a work that was published at least four years before the Document itself, or if the original publisher of the version it refers to gives permission.

* K. For any section Entitled "Acknowledgements" or "Dedications", Preserve the Title of the section, and preserve in the section all the substance and tone of each of the contributor acknowledgements and/or dedications given therein.

* L. Preserve all the Invariant Sections of the Document, unaltered in their text and in their titles. Section numbers or the equivalent are not considered part of the section titles.

* M. Delete any section Entitled "Endorsements". Such a section may not be included in the Modified Version.

* N. Do not retitle any existing section to be Entitled "Endorsements" or to conflict in title with any Invariant Section.

* O. Preserve any Warranty Disclaimers.

If the Modified Version includes new front-matter sections or appendices that qualify as Secondary Sections and contain no material copied from the Document, you may at your option designate some or all of these sections as invariant. To do this, add their titles to the list of Invariant Sections in the Modified Version's license notice. These titles must be distinct from any other section titles.

You may add a section Entitled "Endorsements", provided it contains nothing but endorsements of your Modified Version by various parties--for example, statements of peer review or that the text has been approved by an organization as the authoritative definition of a standard.

You may add a passage of up to five words as a Front-Cover Text, and a passage of up to 25 words as a Back-Cover Text, to the end of the list of Cover Texts in the Modified Version. Only one passage of Front-Cover Text and one of Back-Cover Text may be added by (or through arrangements made by) any one entity. If the Document already includes a cover text for the same cover, previously added by you or by arrangement made by the same entity you are acting on behalf of, you may not add another; but you may replace the old one, on explicit permission from the previous publisher that added the old one.

The author(s) and publisher(s) of the Document do not by this License give permission to use their names for publicity for or to assert or imply endorsement of any Modified Version.

5. COMBINING DOCUMENTS

You may combine the Document with other documents released under this License, under the terms defined in section 4 above for modified versions, provided that you include in the combination all of the Invariant Sections of all of the original documents, unmodified, and list them all as Invariant Sections of your combined work in its license notice, and that you preserve all their Warranty Disclaimers.

The combined work need only contain one copy of this License, and multiple identical Invariant Sections may be replaced with a single copy. If there are multiple Invariant Sections with the same name but different contents, make the title of each such section unique by adding at the end of it, in parentheses, the name of the original author or publisher of that section if known, or else a unique number. Make the same adjustment to the section titles in the list of Invariant Sections in the license notice of the combined work.

In the combination, you must combine any sections Entitled "History" in the various original documents, forming one section Entitled "History"; likewise combine any sections Entitled "Acknowledgements", and any sections Entitled "Dedications". You must delete all sections Entitled "Endorsements."

6. COLLECTIONS OF DOCUMENTS

You may make a collection consisting of the Document and other documents released under this License, and replace the individual copies of this License in the various documents with a single copy that is included in the collection, provided that you follow the rules of this License for verbatim copying of each of the documents in all other respects.

You may extract a single document from such a collection, and distribute it individually under this License, provided you insert a copy of this License into the extracted document, and follow this License in all other respects regarding verbatim copying of that document.

7. AGGREGATION WITH INDEPENDENT WORKS

A compilation of the Document or its derivatives with other separate and independent documents or works, in or on a volume of a storage or distribution medium, is called an "aggregate" if the copyright resulting from the compilation is not used to limit the legal rights of the compilation's users beyond what the individual works permit. When the Document is included in an aggregate, this License does not apply to the other works in the aggregate which are not themselves derivative works of the Document.

If the Cover Text requirement of section 3 is applicable to these copies of the Document, then if the Document is less than one half of the entire aggregate, the Document's Cover Texts may be placed on covers that bracket the Document within the aggregate, or the electronic equivalent of covers if the Document is in electronic form. Otherwise they must appear on printed covers that bracket the whole aggregate.

8. TRANSLATION

Translation is considered a kind of modification, so you may distribute translations of the Document under the terms of section 4. Replacing Invariant Sections with translations requires special permission from their copyright holders, but you may include translations of some or all Invariant Sections in addition to the original versions of these Invariant Sections. You may include a translation of this License, and all the license notices in the Document, and any Warranty Disclaimers, provided that you also include the original English version of this License and the original versions of those notices and disclaimers. In case of a disagreement between the translation and the original version of this License or a notice or disclaimer, the original version will prevail.

If a section in the Document is Entitled "Acknowledgements", "Dedications", or "History", the requirement (section 4) to Preserve its Title (section 1) will typically require changing the actual title.

9. TERMINATION

You may not copy, modify, sublicense, or distribute the Document except as expressly provided for under this License. Any other attempt to copy, modify, sublicense or distribute the Document is void, and will automatically terminate your rights under this License. However, parties who have received copies, or rights, from you under this License will not have their licenses terminated so long as such parties remain in full compliance.

10. FUTURE REVISIONS OF THIS LICENSE

The Free Software Foundation may publish new, revised versions of the GNU Free Documentation License from time to time. Such new versions will be similar in spirit to the present version, but may differ in detail to address new problems or concerns. See http://www.gnu.org/copyleft/.

Each version of the License is given a distinguishing version number. If the Document specifies that a particular numbered version of this License "or any later version" applies to it, you have the option of following the terms and conditions either of that specified version or of any later version that has been published (not as a draft) by the Free Software Foundation. If the Document does not specify a version number of this License, you may choose any version ever published (not as a draft) by the Free Software Foundation.

1. Functions of Christ in the Old Testament

Christ as God and Man

1. He is God.

2. Mediator between God and men.

3. He is man.

Christ as God and Man

1. He is God.

2. He is the only mediator between God and men.

3. He is man.

Christ as Speaker

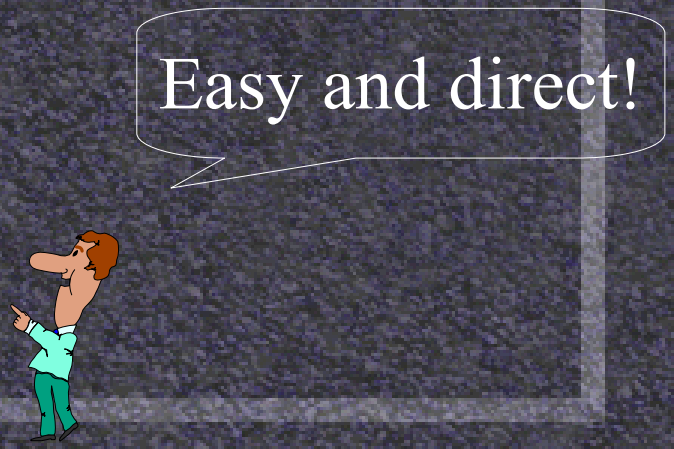
Christ is God.

The Bible is God's speech.

Speech of all three Persons.

Christ speaks every word.

Christ speaks the Psalms.



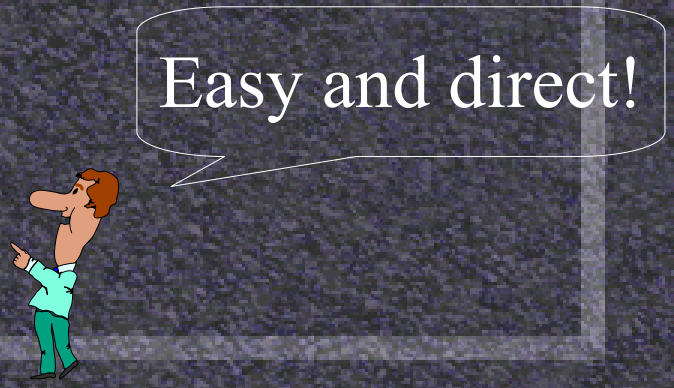
Christ as Speaker

Christ is God.

The Bible as God's word is the speech of all three Persons of the Trinity.

In particular, Christ speaks every word.

Christ speaks the Psalms.



Christ as Mediator

Christ is the only mediator (1 Tim. 2:5).

OT mediatorial figures prefigure Christ.

Included are

- prophets,
- kings,
- priests,
- Levitical singers,
- wise men.

Christ as Mediator

Christ is the only mediator between God and man (1 Tim. 2:5).

Mediatorial figures in the OT prefigure Christ's mediatorial work.

Included are

- prophets, kings, priests,
- Levitical singers, wise men.

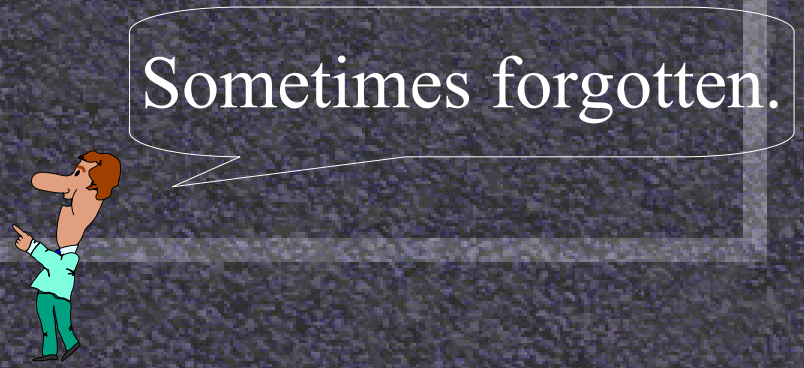
Christ Is Representative Man

Christ is a human being.

Like Adam, he is representative.

Christ as a man hears OT.

Christ with Israelites sings the psalms (Heb. 2:12).



Christ Is Representative Man

Christ is a human being.

Like Adam, he is the representative for many.

Christ as a man hears and appropriates for himself the words of the OT.

Israelites are invited to sing and meditate on the psalms. Christ is the preeminent singer (Heb. 2:12).

Christ as Singer

Hebrews 2:12:

"I will tell of your name to my brothers; in the midst of the congregation I will sing your praise."

(Quoted from Ps. 22:22.)

Hebrews 2 interprets "I" as applying to Christ.

2. Christ in Psalm 23

Christ Is Divine Author

Christ speaks and teaches Psalm 23.

To human author, then to all.

He declares that God is the Shepherd.

Christ Is Divine Author

Christ speaks and teaches Psalm 23 first of all to the human author, then to all God's people.

He declares that God is the Shepherd.

Christ Is Mediatorial Shepherd

Christ mediates divine shepherding.

In John 10, Christ is “the good shepherd.”

John 10 fulfills Psalm 23.

Christ Is Mediatorial Shepherd

Christ mediates the divine shepherding presence of God, as promised in the psalm.

In John 10, Christ is “the good shepherd,” fulfilling Psalm 23.

Christ Is a Human "Sheep"

On earth, Christ trusts in the Father.

He receives the Spirit

spiritual prosperity

perfect righteousness

The LORD is my shepherd, I shall not want. 2 He makes me lie down in green pastures. He leads me beside quiet waters. 3 He restores my soul. He leads me in paths of righteousness for his name's sake.

Christ Is a Human "Sheep"

In his earthly life, Christ trusts in the Father and receives his shepherding care.

He receives the Spirit

spiritual prosperity

perfect righteousness

The LORD is my shepherd, I shall not want. 2 He makes me lie down in green pastures. He leads me beside quiet waters. 3 He restores my soul. He leads me in paths of righteousness for his name's sake.

Christ's Inheritance as "Sheep"

rescue from death

vindication from enemies

rich blessing

love of God

presence of God

4 Even though I walk through the valley
of the shadow of death, I will fear no evil,
for you are with me; your rod and your
staff, they comfort me. 5 You prepare a
table before me in the presence of my
enemies; you anoint my head with oil;
my cup overflows. 6 Surely goodness and
mercy shall follow me all the days of my
life, and I shall dwell in the house of the
LORD forever.

eternal life

3. Christ in Psalm 22

Participation in Psalm 22

David experienced distress

All OT worshipers participate

culmination of distress in Christ

All NT worshipers participate

A regular pattern

Stages in Psalm 22

Lament (1-2)
Expression of confidence (3-5)
Lament (6-8)
Trust and prayer for deliverance (9-11)
Lament (12-18)
Deliverance (19-21)
Thanksgiving (22-31)

Being Forsaken (1-2)

David

OT worshipers

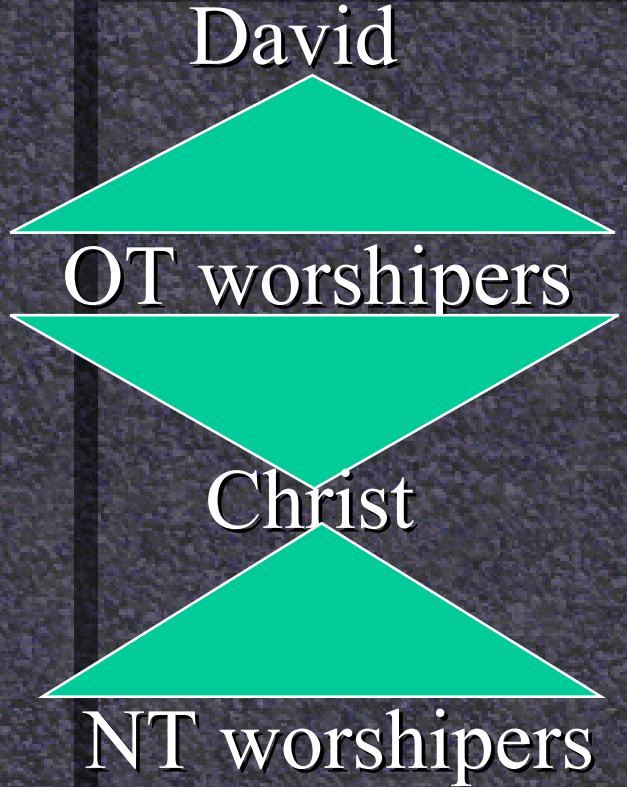
Christ

NT worshipers

"My God, my God, why have you <u>forsaken</u> me?" (1).

Pattern of suffering

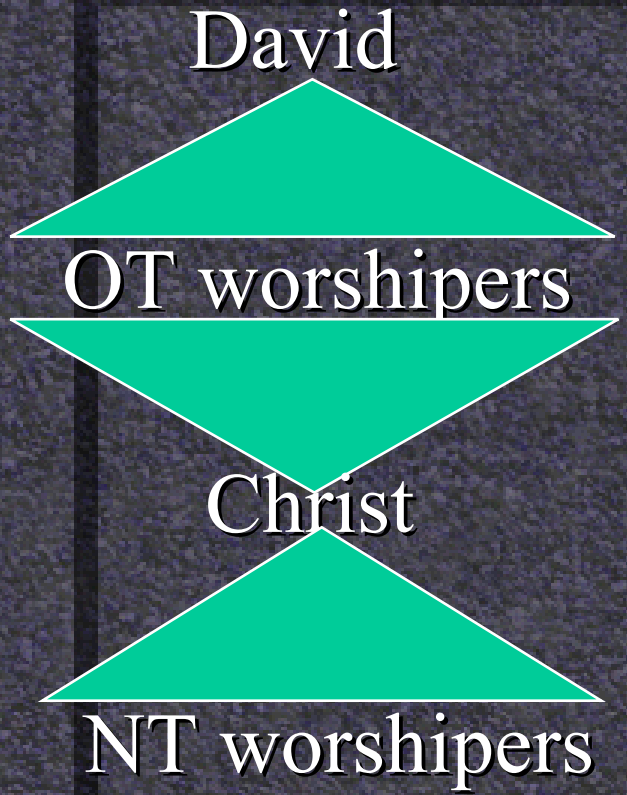
Expressing Confidence (3-5)



"Yet you are holy, enthroned on the praises of Israel." (3)

"In you our fathers trusted; they trusted, and you delivered them." (4)

Past Intimacy (9-11)



"Yet you are he who took me from the womb; you made me trust you at my mother's breasts." (9)

Thanksgiving (22-31)

David

OT worshipers

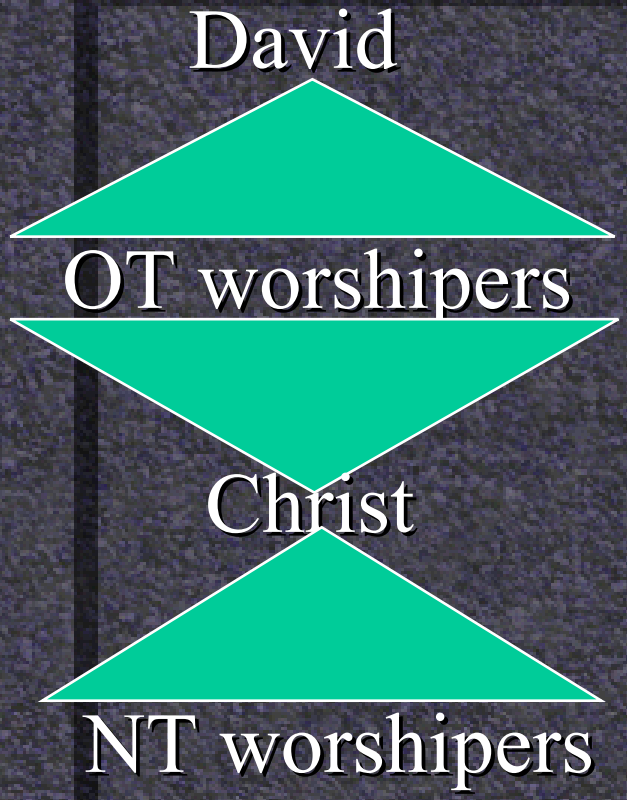
Christ

NT worshipers

"From you comes my praise in the great congregation; my vows I will perform before those who fear him." (25).

A pattern of thanks.

Salvation Spreads (27-31)



"All the ends of the earth shall remember and turn to the LORD, and all the families of the nations shall worship before you." (27)

Psalm 22 as a Model Psalm

Psalm 22 contains distinct moods.

Moods can be expanded.

Whole psalms have a dominant mood:

- lament (groaning)
- confidence (trust)
- request (cry for deliverance)
- thanksgiving (praise for deliverance)

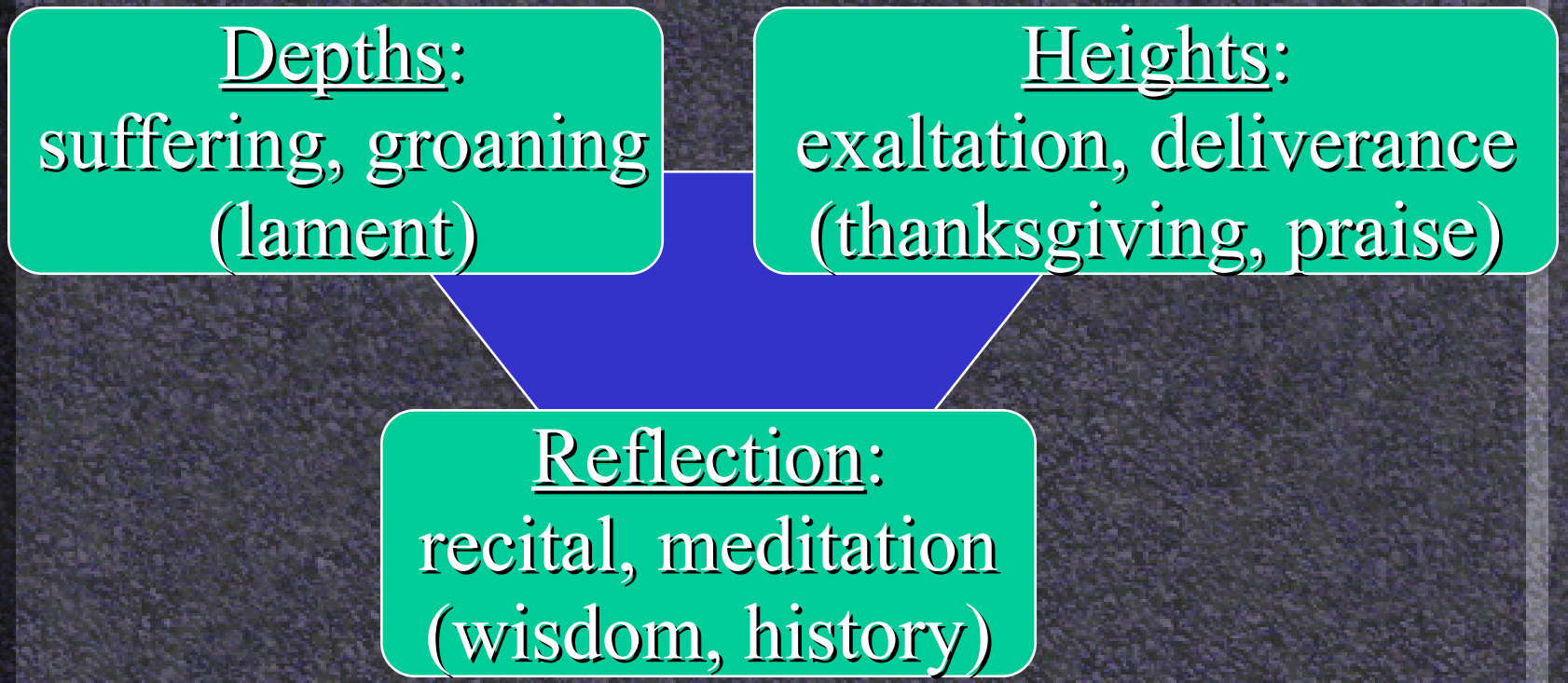
Psalm 22 as a Model Psalm

Psalm 22 contains elements that can be expanded to produce whole psalms with a dominant mood:

- lament (groaning)
- confidence (trust)
- request (cry for deliverance)
- thanksgiving (praise for deliverance)

4. The General Pattern of Christ's Suffering and Glory

Emotional Expression in Psalms



Christ as Man

Christ shares in humanity.

He shares in emotional life.

He represents pure emotional life.

He is perfect, representative man.

"Was it not necessary that the Christ should suffer these things and enter into his glory?" (Luke 24:26).

Christ as Man

Christ shares in humanity.

He shares in emotional life.

He expresses emotional life with supreme intensity and purity, as perfect and representative man.

"Was it not necessary that the Christ should suffer these things and enter into his glory?" (Luke 24:26).

Emotional Expression in Christ

Depths:
supreme suffering
(crucifixion)

Heights:
supreme triumph
(exaltation)

Reflection:
supreme wisdom
(divine council)

Fulfillment
in Christ

Types of Psalms

Trust
Lament
Thanksgiving
Songs of Zion
Royal psalms
Praise;
Wisdom

Earthly life
Crucifixion
Resurrection
Ascension
Session
Session,
Sending the Spirit

Psalms of Confession

Psalms confess sin (Pss. 32, 51).

But Christ was sinless (Heb. 4:15).

Ps. 69 contains both confession (verse 5) and Christ (verses 9, 21).

Christ is the perfect priestly confessor on our behalf.

Psalms of Confession

Psalms confessing sin (Pss. 32, 51) are an exception because Christ was sinless (Heb. 4:15).

But Ps. 69 contains both confession (verse 5) and elements alluded to in the NT with reference to Christ (verses 9, 21).

Christ is the perfect priestly confessor on our behalf.

F. Submission to God's Mode of Communication

God's Mode in the Bible

In language

Permanent written form

Received in community

Learn Hebrew and Greek

Praise for God's preservation

Permanence is not deadness

No Lone-Ranger Christian interpreters

G. Submission to God's Work in Us: the Holy Spirit

1. The Spirit as Interpreter

The Spirit Indispensable

content is apostolic

necessary

1 Cor. 2:13 And we impart this in words not taught by human wisdom but taught by the Spirit, interpreting spiritual truths to those who are spiritual. 14 The natural person does not accept the things of the Spirit of God, for they are folly to him, and he is not able to understand them because they are spiritually discerned.

Gospel Content

ministry of the Spirit

known, not esoteric

centered on Christ

1Jo 2:20 But you have been anointed by the Holy One, and you all have knowledge. 21 I write to you, not because you do not know the truth, but because you know it, and because no lie is of the truth. 22 Who is the liar but he who denies that Jesus is the Christ? This is the antichrist, he who denies the Father and the Son.

2. Changes in Knowledge

The Holy Spirit's Superintendence

Holy Spirit guides into the truth.

Our knowledge grows.

We change as we study the Bible.

We may distinguish several aspects.

The Holy Spirit's Superintendence

The Holy Spirit teaches and guides us into the truth.

Our knowledge grows and is transformed.

We participate as we study the Bible.

We may distinguish several stages of the process.

Influence of Background

Background of
- Presuppositions
- World view
- Hermeneutical assumptions
- Previous knowledge of God
- Knowledge of the Bible

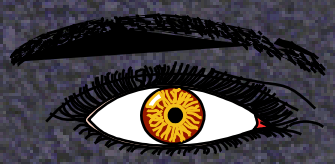
All influence interpretation.

Influence of Background

Background of presuppositions, world view, hermeneutical assumptions, previous knowledge of God and the Bible, all influence the process of interpreting the Bible.

First Reading

Eliminate ignorance by reading.



eye travels from beginning to end

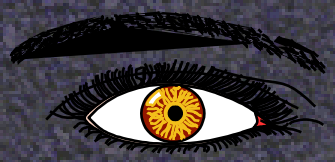
know nothing

know half

know whole

First Reading

Eliminate previous ignorance of what the Bible says by reading.



eye travels from the beginning to the end

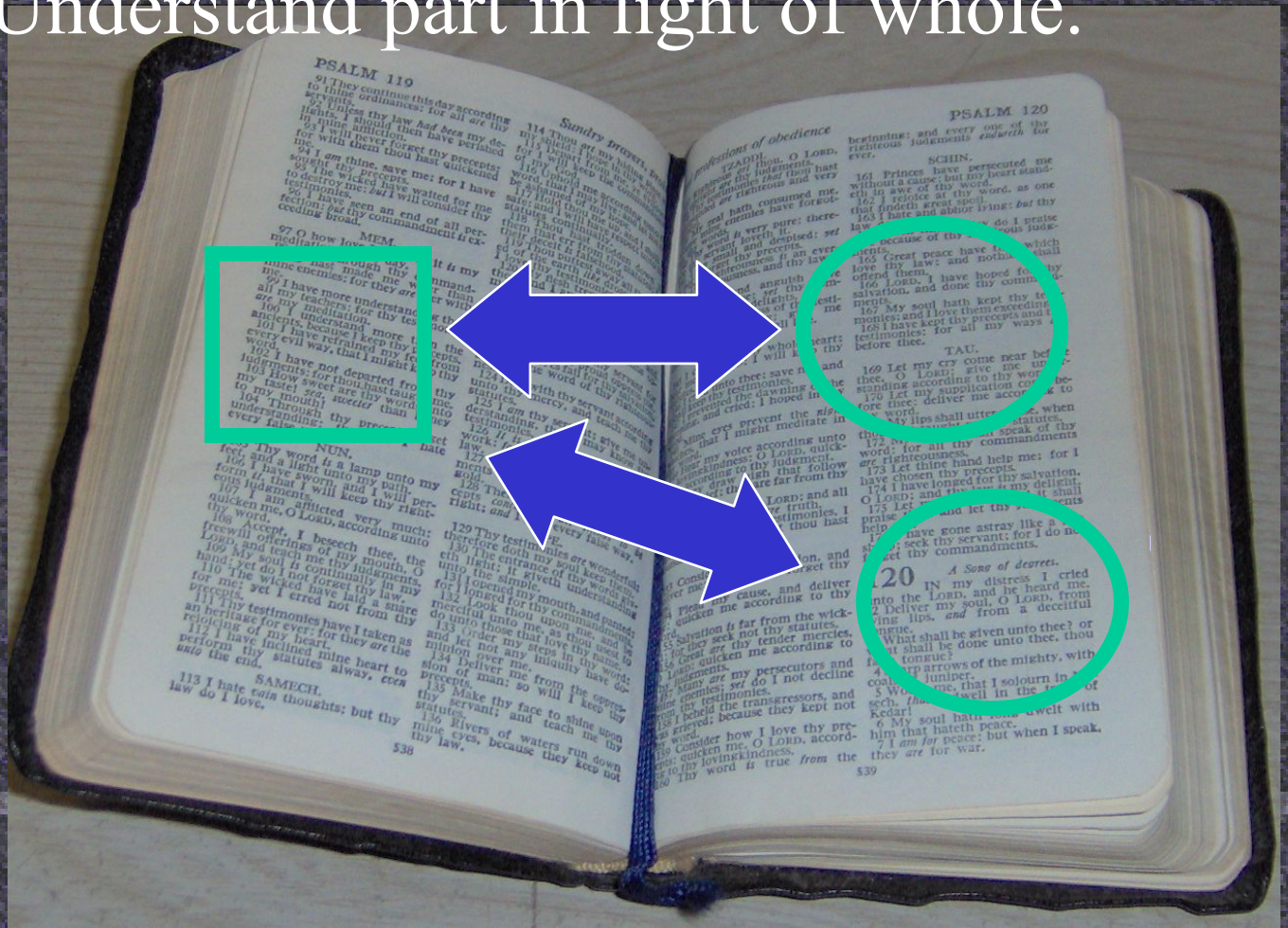
know nothing

know half

know whole

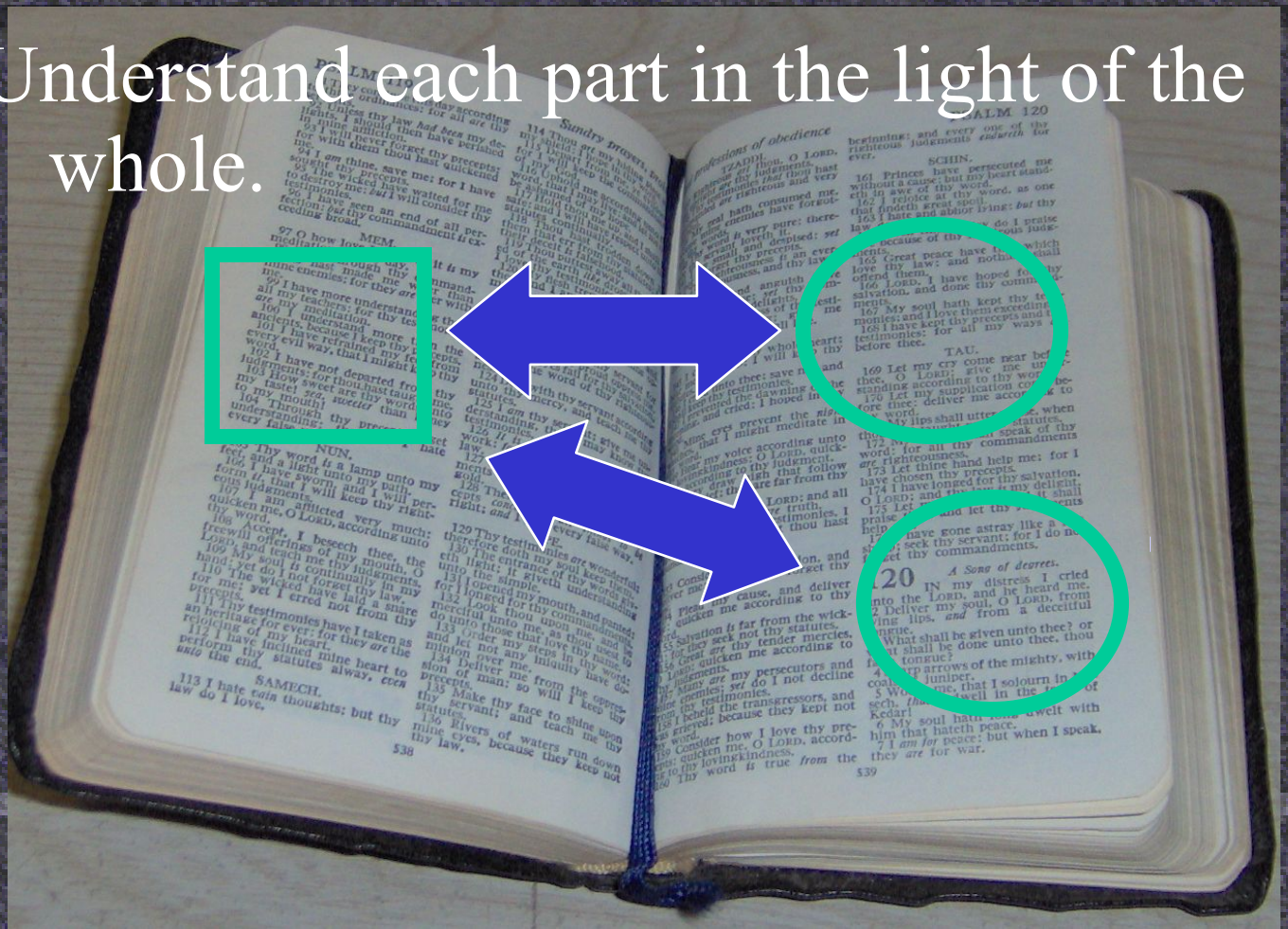
Second Reading

Understand part in light of whole.



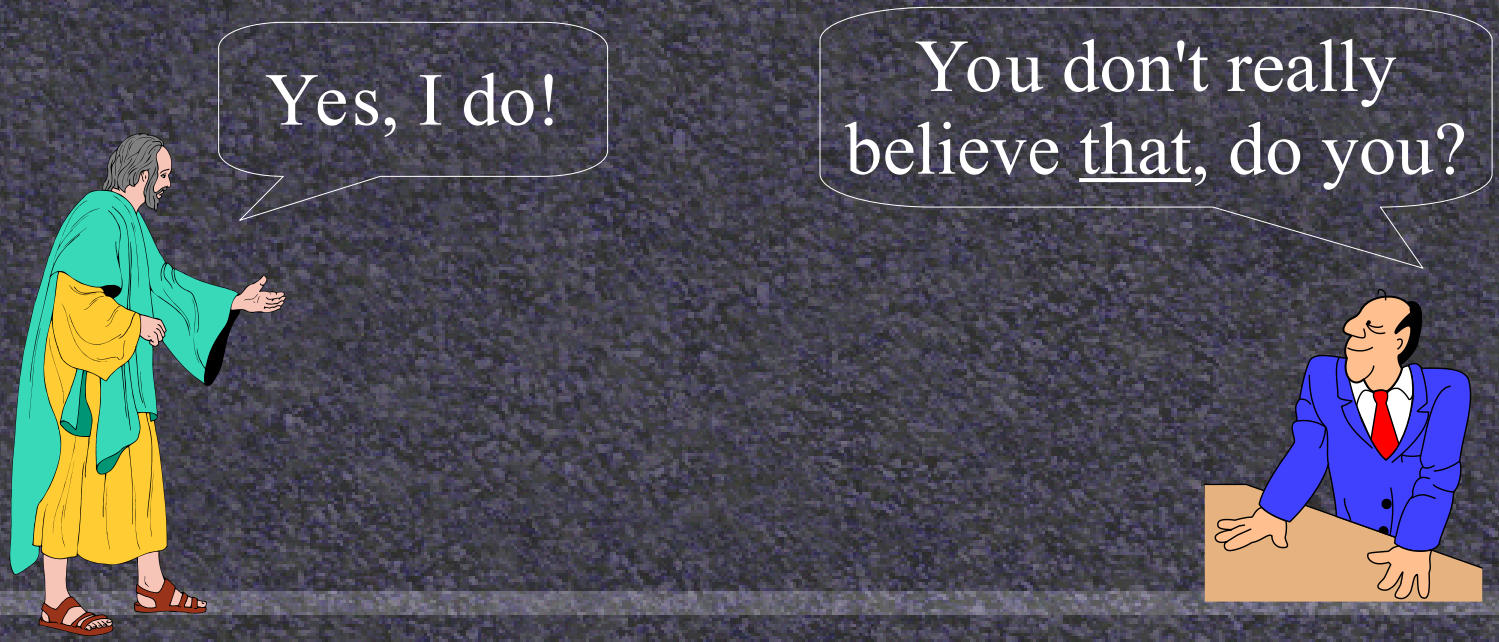
Second Reading

Understand each part in the light of the whole.



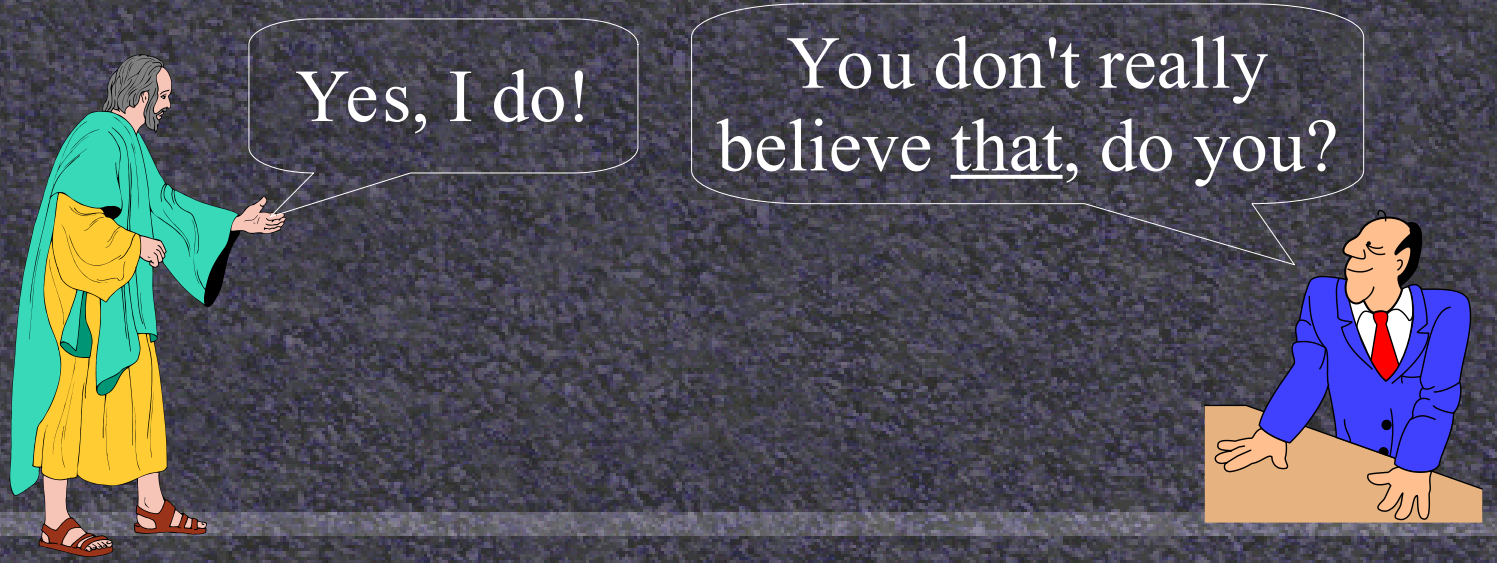
Third Reading

Understand the author's view as alien.



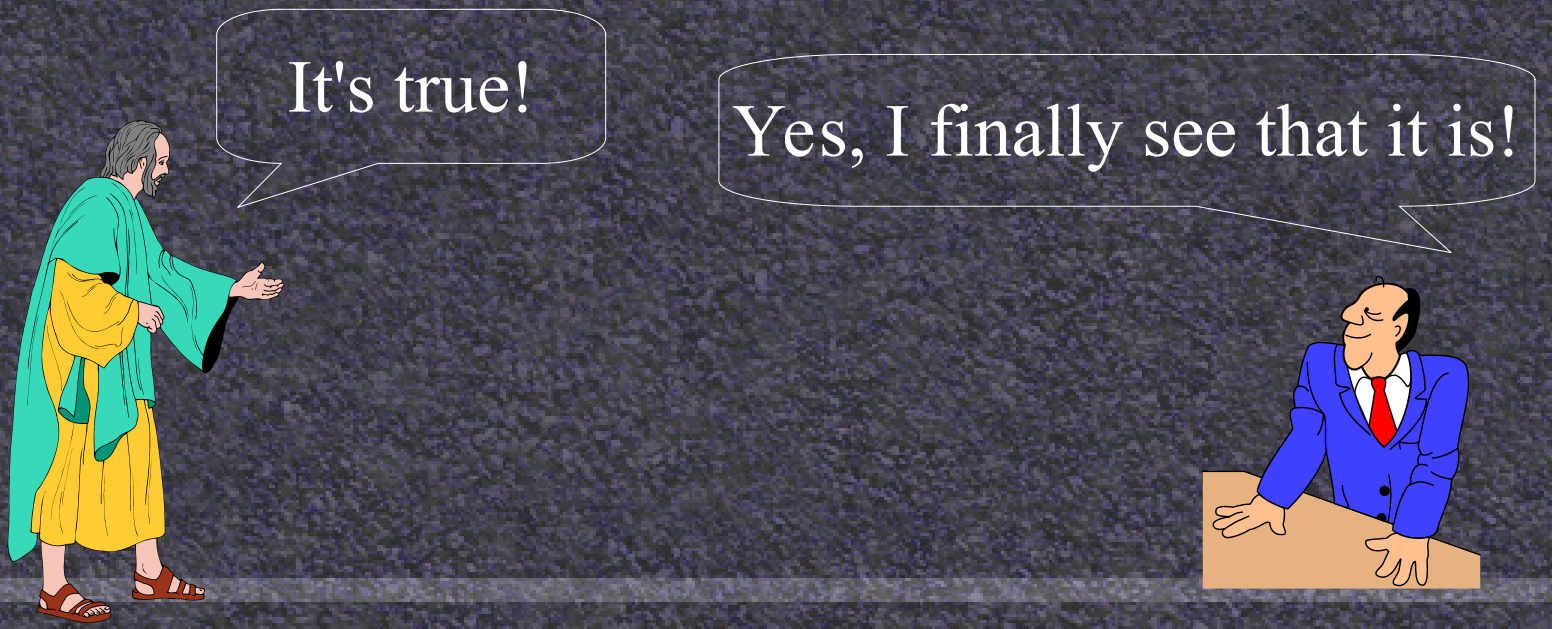
Third Reading

Understand the author's view as alien (even though you began by assuming that his views were like your own).



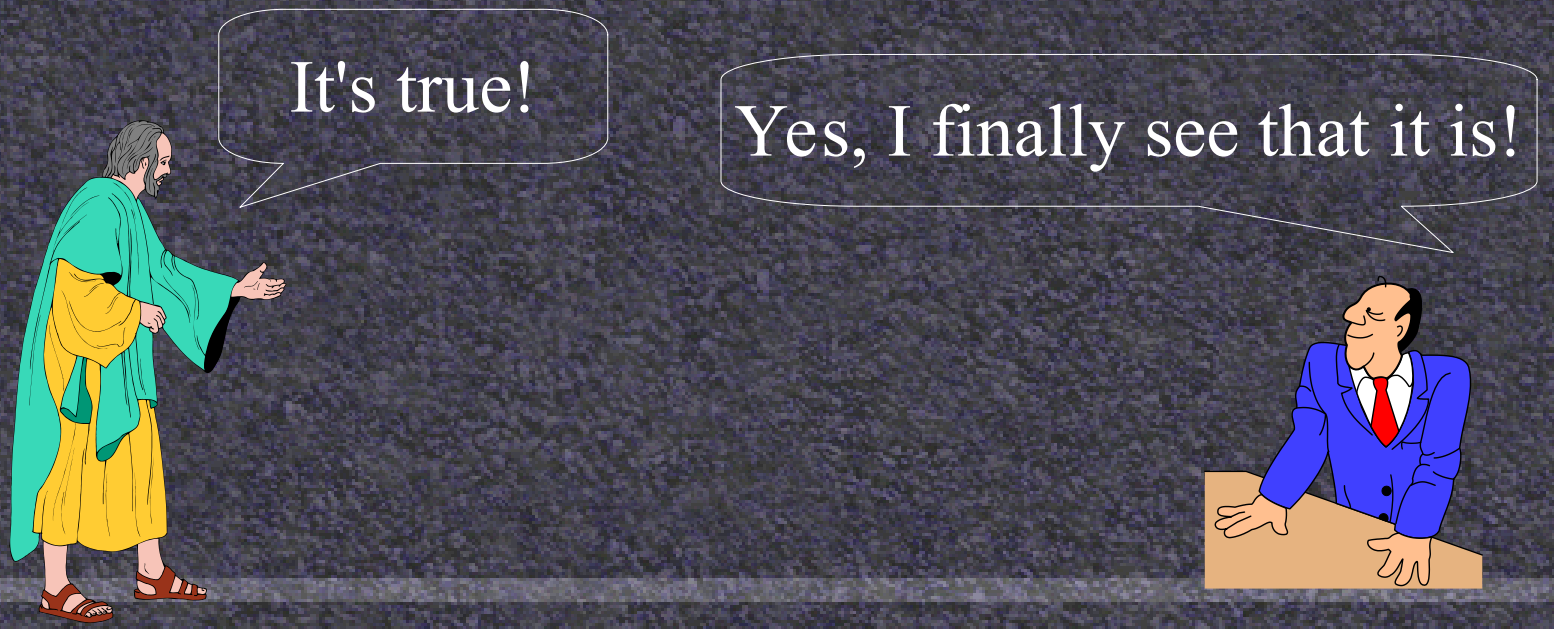
Fourth Reading

Alter your own view.



Fourth Reading

Alter your own view in the light of another.



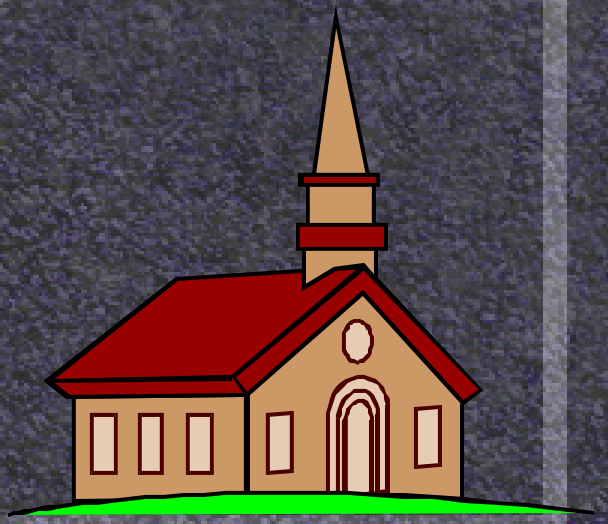
3. Other People's Involvement in Biblical Interpretation

Individual and Communal

Learn as an individual (alone).

Learn from others, in community.

Church helps growth (Eph. 4).



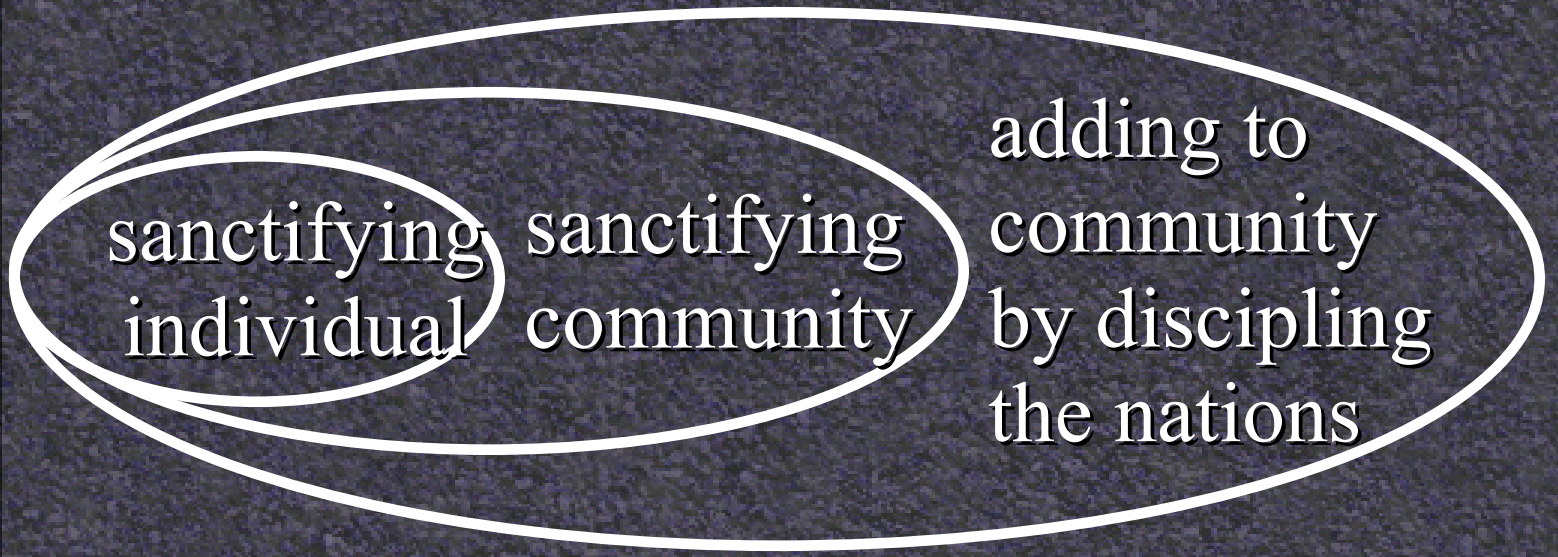
Individual and Communal

You learn as an individual (alone)

You learn from others, in community (teaching, dialogue, sharing)

Ephesians 4 emphasizes the key role of the church in growth in knowledge.

Including the Nations



H. Submission of the World to God

1. The Lordship of God

The Lordship and Rule

God is Creator of all.

Christ is Lord of all of life.

All is under the Lord.

The Lordship and Rule

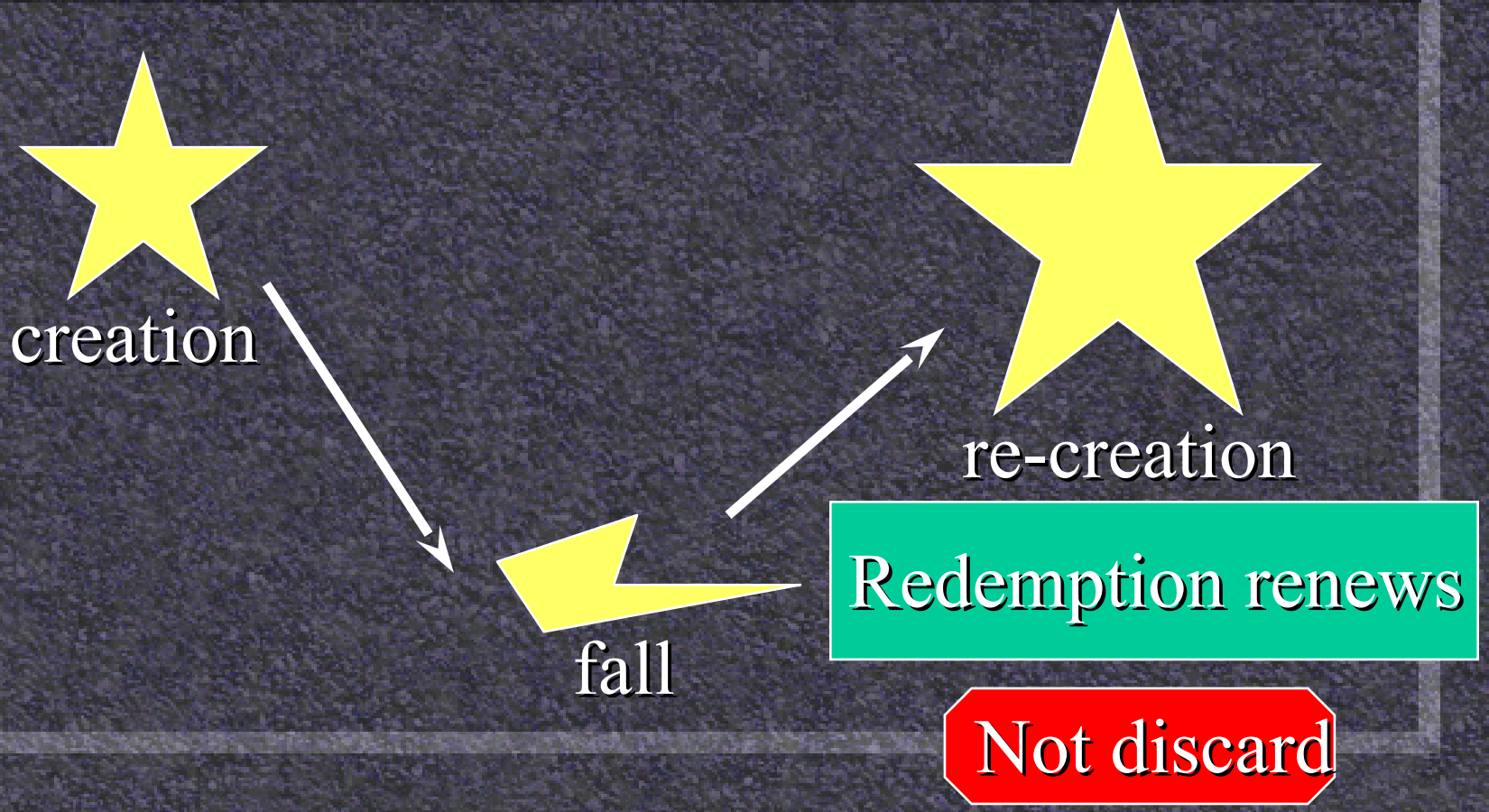
God is Creator of all.

Christ is Lord of all of life.

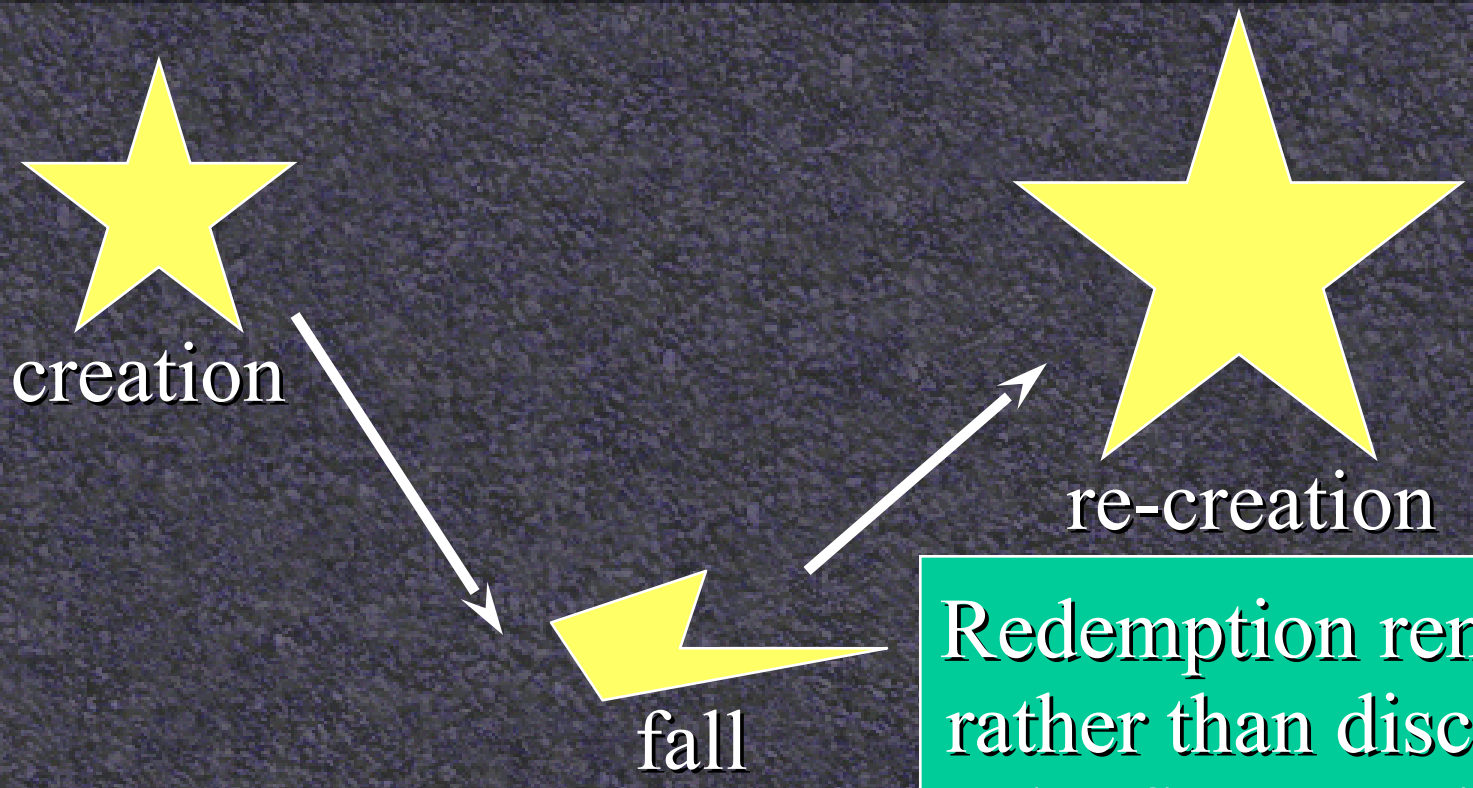
All of life is to receive the imprint of his Lordship.

2. Redemption as Re-creation

Redemption Transforms



Redemption Transforms



Redemption renews rather than discards the first creation

Evidence for Renewal

Christ's resurrection body (nailprints).

Christ is pattern for the world (Rom. 8:18-25).

"New earth" renews the old (Isa. 65:17-25).

If not, we would not enter!

Evidence for Renewal

Christ's resurrection body has continuity with the old (nailprints can be seen).

Christ's resurrection is the pattern for the entire world (Rom. 8:18-25).

Isa. 65:17-25 depicts "new heavens and new earth" as renewal of the old.

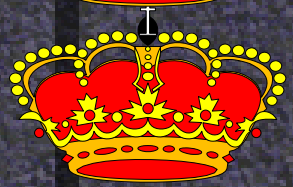
If not, we would not be saved, but only someone vaguely looking like us!

3. Exercising Dominion

Mandate to Adam Is Fulfilled

Adam's dominion, Gen. 1:28

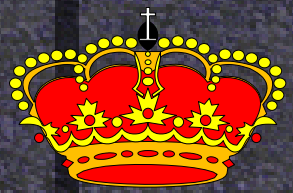
lost



Christ's dominion, Heb. 2:8-9

achieved

applied



believers' dominion, Eph. 2:6

enjoyed in Christ

and worked out in vocation, Phil. 2:12-13

What Does Dominion Look Like?

Abraham Kuyper, *Lectures on Calvinism*.

All Christians are "full-time."

"They will bring into it the glory and the honor of the nations" (Rev. 21:26).

God's plan includes cultural aspects.

What Does Dominion Look Like?

Abraham Kuyper, *Lectures on Calvinism*

All Christians are in "full-time" Christian work.

God includes cultural aspects in the kingdom, "they will bring into it the glory and the honor of the nations" (Rev. 21:26).