

The Perfect Sacrifice

- Preexisting as the Son of God (Ps. 2:7; Acts 4:25-27; Jn. 8:58).
 - Jesus' incarnation is an example of humiliation then future exaltation—the ignoble death of the cross (Phil. 2:6-12).
 - Named “Jesus” at birth (Mt. 1:25; Lu. 1:31; 2:21).
 - Revealed to Israel as The Christ—The Messiah of the Old Testament.
 - Meaning of names changes after resurrection (Acts 2:32-36).
 - “Jesus” now means: The God-Man who died for ours sins.
 - “Christ” now means: The glorified and risen One who sits at the right hand of God the Father.
- A.** The Father knowing He would be rejected sent His Son to be the perfect sacrifice (Heb. 10:5-10; Lev. 3:1-3; Mal. 1:6-10).
- a. Because animal sacrifices no longer acceptable to the Father.
 - b. Once were acceptable (Lev. 3:1-3).
 - c. Became polluted at the temple (Mal. 1:6-10).
- B.** The Son came to be the perfect sacrifice.
- a. Once and for all (Heb. 10:10).
 - b. Into perpetuity (Heb. 10:12).
 - c. Satisfying backward and forward in time (Rom. 3:25).
- C.** Jesus' death was vicarious (2 Cor. 5:21; 1 Pet. 2:24).
- D.** Jesus' sacrifice was one-for-one.
- a. From the first Adam we get:
 - i. Physical death (Rom. 5:12-14).
 - ii. Spiritual death (Rom. 5:15).
 - b. From the second Adam we get:
 - i. Victory over physical death (1 Cor. 15:45, 47).
 - ii. Spiritual life (Mk. 10:30; 1 Jn. 5:11-13)