

A scenic landscape featuring a fjord, a road, and mountains under a cloudy sky. The foreground is a lush green field with a road winding through it. In the middle ground, a fjord is visible with a small boat and a few buildings. The background consists of rugged, rocky mountains with patches of snow and green vegetation. The sky is blue with wispy white clouds.

Welcome to Worship

Sanford church of Christ

T H E N A M E O F

J E S U S



LESSON TITLES/DESCRIPTIONS:

-  Lesson 1: “Jesus the Messiah”
-  Lesson 2: “Jesus the Nazarene”
-  Lesson 3: “Jesus the Lord”
-  Lesson 4: “Jesus the Almighty”
-  Lesson 5: “Jesus the Savior”

What is the point?

Acts 2:22 – 24, 36



lesson five:

Jesus the Savior

I. SIN IS SERIOUS

A. THE CONCEPT OF SIN

- **GENESIS 2:16-17**—"the Lord God **commanded** the man, saying, 'You may surely eat of every tree of the garden, but of the tree of the knowledge of good and evil you shall not eat'...."



I. SIN IS SERIOUS

A. THE CONCEPT OF SIN

- **GENESIS 2:16-17**—"the Lord God **commanded** the man, saying, 'You may surely eat of every tree of the garden, but of the tree of the knowledge of good and evil you shall not eat'...."
- This was God's **rule/law** for Adam and Eve (Genesis 3:11).



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A. THE CONCEPT OF SIN

- When Adam and Eve decided to **disobey** God's command/rule/law, they committed a **sin**. As we read in 1 John 3:4, "sin is **lawlessness**."

I. SIN IS SERIOUS

A. THE CONCEPT OF SIN

- When Adam and Eve decided to **disobey** God's command/rule/law, they committed a **sin**. As we read in 1 John 3:4, "sin is **lawlessness**."
- The word translated "lawlessness" means:
 - The condition of without law
 - because of **ignorance** of it
 - because of **violation** of it
 - Contempt and violation of law; iniquity, wickedness

**The Greek word translated “sin”
in 1 John 3:4 means “a departure
from either human or divine
standards of uprightness,”¹ or as
another definition says, “to miss
the mark.”²**

¹William Arndt, F.W. Gingrich, and Frederick W. Danker (1979), *A Greek English Lexicon of the New Testament and Other Early Christian Literature* (Chicago, IL: University of Chicago Press), 2nd ed. rev., pp. 50-51.

²J.H. Thayer (1962), *Greek-English Lexicon of the New Testament* (Grand Rapids, MI: Zondervan), pp. 30-31.

I. SIN IS SERIOUS

B. THE CONSEQUENCES OF SIN

- **GENESIS 2:17**—"but of the tree of the knowledge of good and evil you shall not eat, for in the day that you eat of it you shall surely **die**."



I. SIN IS SERIOUS

B. THE CONSEQUENCES OF SIN

- **GENESIS 2:17**—"but of the tree of the knowledge of good and evil you shall not eat, for in the day that you eat of it you shall surely **die**."
- **ISAIAH 59:1-2**—Although Adam and Eve did not immediately die, **physically**, there was certainly an **immediate separation** that took place between them and God, **spiritually**.



I. SIN IS SERIOUS

B. THE CONSEQUENCES OF SIN

- The New Testament teaches the same consequences regarding sin:
 - **ROMANS 6:23**—"For the wages of sin is **death**."
 - **JAMES 1:15**—"Then, when desire has conceived, it gives birth to **sin**; and sin, when it is full-grown, brings forth **death**."



I. SIN IS SERIOUS

C. THE COST OF SIN

- The system of sacrifice was put into place to deal with mankind's sin:
 - **HEBREWS 9:22**—"and without the shedding of **blood** there is no forgiveness of sins" (ESV).
 - **HEBREWS 5:3**—"Because of this he [the high priest] is required as for the people, so also for himself, to offer **sacrifices** for sins."



“But in those sacrifices there is a reminder of sins every year. For it is not possible that the blood of bulls and goats could take away sins.”

Hebrews 10:3-4



II. SALVATION REQUIRES A SAVIOR

A. JESUS HAD A PURPOSE

Since the system of sacrifices would never completely cleanse us from our sins, it was necessary for us to have a **Savior**. This was always God's **plan** and Jesus' purpose:

- **LUKE 19:10**—"for the Son of Man has come to seek and to **save** that which was **lost**."
- **LUKE 2:11**—"For there is born to you this day in the city of David a **Savior** who is Christ the Lord."



II. SALVATION REQUIRES A SAVIOR

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- **ACTS 13:23**—"From this man's seed, according to the **promise**, God raised up for Israel a **Savior**—Jesus...."
- **1 JOHN 4:14**—"And we have seen and testify that the Father has sent the **Son** as **Savior** of the world."
- **GALATIANS 4:4-5**—"But when the fullness of the time had come, God sent forth His Son, born of a woman, born under the law, to **redeem** those who were under the law, that we might receive the adoption as sons."

II. SALVATION REQUIRES A SAVIOR

B. JESUS BECAME A SACRIFICE



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- **2 CORINTHIANS 5:21**—"For He made Him who knew no **sin** to **be** sin for us, that we might become the **righteousness** of God in Him."
- **1 JOHN 2:2**—"And He Himself is the **propitiation** for our sins, and not for ours only but also for the whole world."



II. SALVATION REQUIRES A SAVIOR

B. JESUS BECAME A SACRIFICE

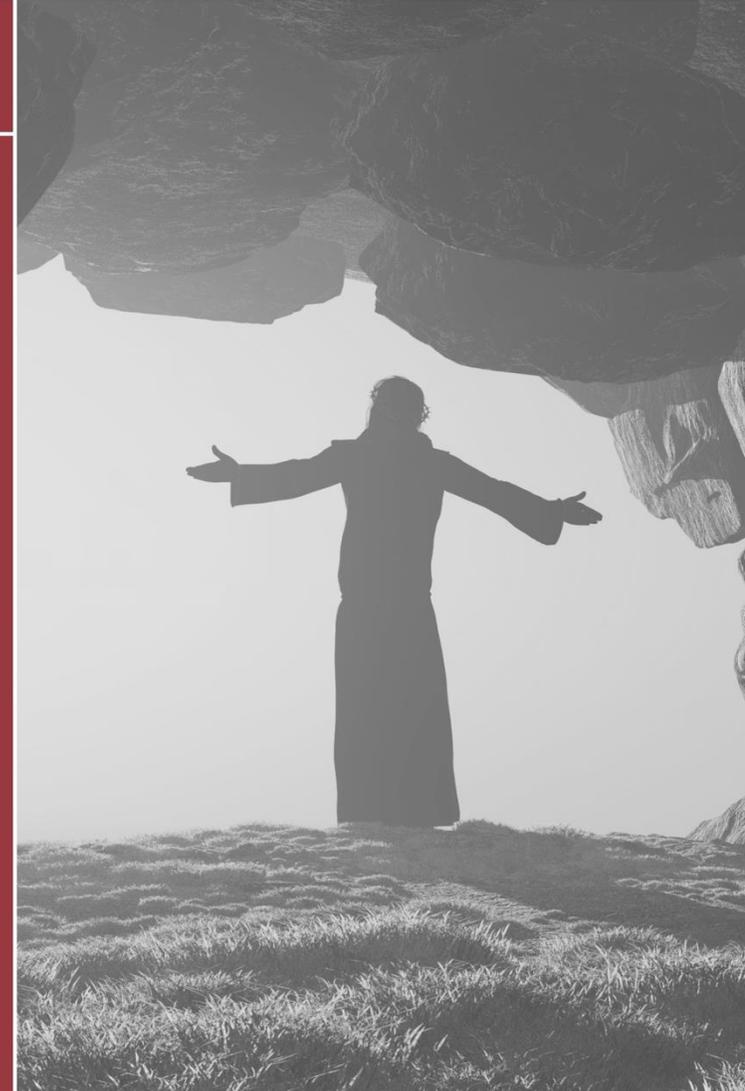
- **EPHESIANS 5:2**—"And walk in love, as Christ also has loved us and given Himself for us, an offering and a **sacrifice** to God."
- **HEBREWS 9:26b**—"He has appeared to put away sin by the sacrifice of **Himself**."
- **HEBREWS 10:12**—"But this Man, after He had offered one sacrifice for sins forever, sat down at the right hand of God."



II. SALVATION REQUIRES A SAVIOR

C. JESUS WON THE VICTORY

“Blessed be the God and Father of our Lord Jesus Christ, who according to His abundant mercy has begotten us again to a living hope through the resurrection of Jesus Christ from the dead.” – 1 Peter 1:3

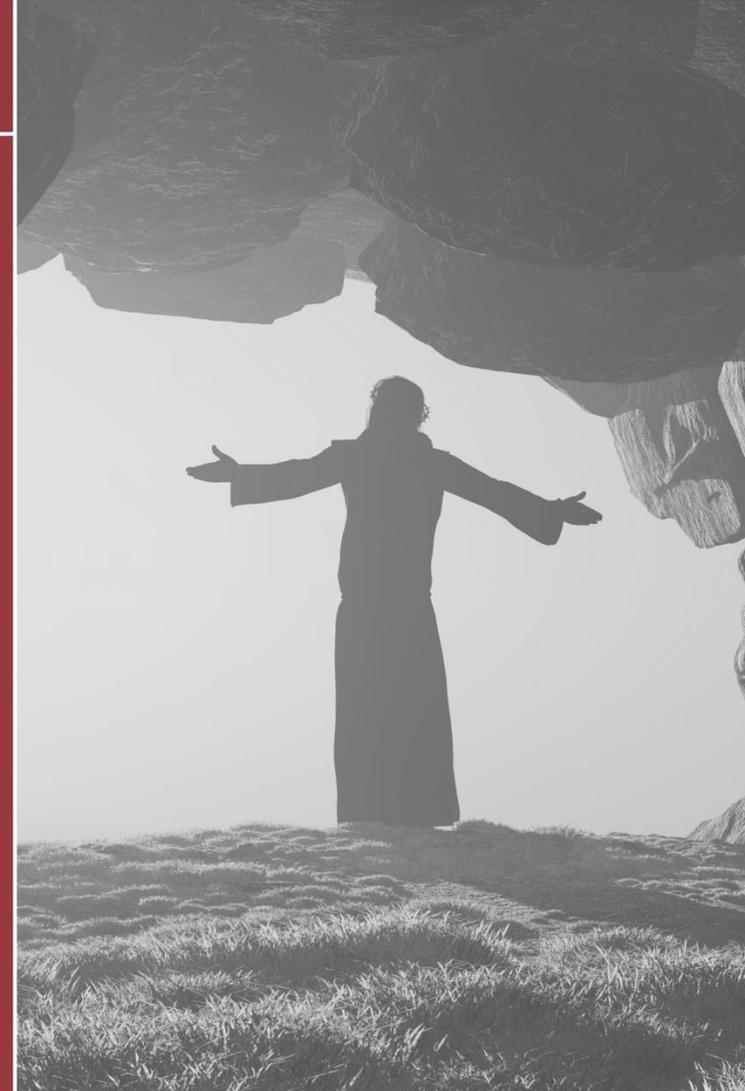


II. SALVATION REQUIRES A SAVIOR

C. JESUS WON THE VICTORY

Jesus' resurrection is:

1. **PLAUSIBLE**—*The narratives harmonize*
2. **PECULIAR**—*It is truly unique*
3. **PROVEN**—*It is historically factual*



III. RESURRECTION REQUIRES A RESPONSE

1. A DEATH/BURIAL

- The death, burial, and resurrection of Jesus Christ requires a **response** from all people (2 Thessalonians 1:8; 1 Peter 4:17).



III. RESURRECTION REQUIRES A RESPONSE

1. A DEATH/BURIAL

- The death, burial, and resurrection of Jesus Christ requires a **response** from all people (2 Thessalonians 1:8; 1 Peter 4:17).
- Through our obedient response to the Gospel (which involves belief, repentance, confession, and baptism), we **die** to sin and are **buried** in baptism with Jesus Christ (Romans 6:2-4; Colossians 2:12).



III. RESURRECTION REQUIRES A RESPONSE

2. A RESURRECTION

- When we rise from the waters of baptism, we are experiencing our own spiritual “resurrection” and we begin to walk in “**newness** of life” (Romans 6:4).



III. RESURRECTION REQUIRES A RESPONSE

2. A RESURRECTION

- When we rise from the waters of baptism, we are experiencing our own spiritual “resurrection” and we begin to walk in “**newness** of life” (Romans 6:4).
- Because of Jesus, we become a “new **creation**” in Christ (2 Corinthians 5:17; Galatians 6:15). We will also experience another kind of resurrection at the **second** coming of Christ (1 Corinthians 15:35ff.).



III. RESURRECTION REQUIRES A RESPONSE

3. A SACRIFICE

- After we become followers of Jesus, we begin a life of devoted **service** to Him:
 - **ROMANS 12:1**—“...present your bodies a living **sacrifice**, holy, acceptable to God, which is your reasonable **service**.”
 - **1 PETER 4:1-2**—“...that he no longer should live the rest of his time in the flesh for the **lusts** of men, but for the will of **God**.”



“And do not present your members as instruments of unrighteousness to sin, but present yourselves to God as being alive from the dead, and your members as instruments of righteousness.”

Romans 6:13

**What is your
response to
the Savior?**



lesson five:

Jesus the Savior