

- Q29. How are we made partakers of the redemption purchased by Christ?
A29. **We are made partakers of the redemption purchased by Christ, by the effectual application of it to us by his Holy Spirit.**

Scripture References: John 1:12-13, 3:5-6; Titus 3:5-6

DQ1: Who purchased our redemption?

DQ2: How do we partake in the redemption of Christ?

DQ3: What is the relationship between our redemption and the Holy Spirit?

Notes:

Our only redeemer is Jesus Christ. Outside of Jesus Christ, there is no one who could redeem us from our sins. Christ the holy Priest of God went before God on our behalf and made our redemption possible.

It is by receiving Christ that we can partake in the redemption purchased by Jesus Christ. This is made possible by the renewing work of the Holy Spirit within us.

The redemptive ministry belongs solely to God and is completely unilateral on the part of God. The work of offering Himself as the redemptive sacrifice was unilateral on the part of Christ. The work of applying the redemption in us was a unilateral work of the Holy Spirit. The redeemed are able to fully enjoy the benefits of Christ's redemptive work but there is nothing that they can contribute to their redemption. It is by God's calling that those, who have been invited, enter into redemption. No sinner could be redeemed based upon his efforts or works. Indeed, redemption is only possible by grace.

Please read and study Ephesians 2:1-10.

Please read and study Romans 8:28-30.

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CHAPTER VII
*Of God's Covenant with Man***

1. The distance between God and the creature is so great, that although reasonable creatures do owe obedience unto him as their Creator, yet they could never have any fruition of Him as their

blesSEDNESS and reward, but by some voluntary conDESCension on God's part, which he hath been pleased to express by way of covenant.[a]

[a]. Isa. 40:13-17; Job 9:32-33; Ps. 113:5-6; Job 22:2-3; Job 35:7-8; Luke 17:10; Acts 17:24-25

2. The first covenant made with man was a *covenant of works*,[b] wherein life was promised to Adam; and in him to his posterity,[c] upon condition of perfect and personal obedience.[d]

[b]. Gen. 2:16-17; Hos. 6:7; Gal. 3:12

[c]. Gen. 3:22; Rom. 10:5; Rom. 5:12-14; see Rom. 5:15-20

[d]. Gen. 2:17; Gal. 3:10

3. Man, by his fall, having made himself incapable of life by that covenant, the Lord was pleased to make a second,[e] commonly called the *covenant of grace*; wherein he freely offereth unto sinners life and salvation by Jesus Christ; requiring of them faith in him, that they may be saved,[f] and promising to give unto all those that are ordained unto eternal life his Holy Spirit, to make them willing, and able to believe.[g]

[e]. Gal. 3:21; Rom. 3:20-21; Rom. 8:3; Gen. 3:15; see Isa. 42:6

[f]. John 3:16; Rom. 10:6, 9; Rev. 22:17

[g]. Acts 13:48; Ezek. 36:26-27; John 6:37, 44-45; I Cor. 12:3

4. This covenant of grace is frequently set forth in Scripture by the name of a testament, in reference to the death of Jesus Christ the Testator, and to the everlasting inheritance, with all things belonging to it, therein bequeathed.[h]

[h]. Heb. 9:15-17

5. This covenant was differently administered in the time of the law, and in the time of the gospel:[i] under the law it was administered by promises, prophecies, sacrifices, circumcision, the paschal lamb, and other types and ordinances delivered to the people of the Jews, all foreshadowing Christ to come;[k] which were, for that time, sufficient and efficacious, through the operation of the Spirit, to instruct and build up the elect in faith in the promised Messiah,[l] by whom they had full remission of sins, and eternal salvation; and is called the old testament.[m]

[i]. II Cor. 3:6-9

[k]. Heb. 8:9-10; Rom. 4:11; Col. 2:11-12; I Cor. 5:7

[l]. I Cor. 10:1-4; Heb. 11:13; John 8:56

[m]. Gal. 3:7-9, 14; Ps. 32:1-2, 5

6. Under the gospel, when Christ, the substance,[n] was exhibited, the ordinances in which this covenant is dispensed are the preaching of the Word, and the administration of the sacraments of Baptism and the Lord's Supper:[o] which, though fewer in number, and administered with more simplicity, and less outward glory, yet, in them, it is held forth in more fullness, evidence, and spiritual efficacy,[p] to all nations, both Jews and Gentiles;[q] and is called the new testament.[r] There are not therefore two covenants of grace, differing in substance, but one and the same, under various dispensations.[s]

[n]. Col. 2:17

[o]. I Cor. 1:21; Matt. 28:19-20; I Cor. 11:23-25

[p]. Heb. 12:22-24; II Cor. 3:9-11; Jer. 31:33-34

[q]. Luke 2:32; Acts 10:34; Eph. 2:15-19

[r]. Luke 22:20

[s]. Gal. 3:8-9, 14, 16; Rom. 3:21-22, 30; Rom. 4:3, 6-8; see Gen. 15:6; Ps. 32:1-2; Rom. 4:16-17, 23-24; Heb. 4:2; see Rom. 10:6-10; I Cor. 10:3-4

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CHAPTER VIII

Of Christ the Mediator

1. It pleased God, in his eternal purpose, to choose and ordain the Lord Jesus, his only begotten Son, to be the Mediator between God and man,[a] the Prophet,[b] Priest,[c] and King[d] the Head and Saviour of his church,[e] the Heir of all things,[f] and Judge of the world:[g] unto whom he did from all eternity give a people, to be his seed,[h] and to be by him in time redeemed, called, justified, sanctified, and glorified.[i]

[a]. Isa. 42:1; I Pet. 1:19-20, John 3:16; I Tim. 2:5

[b]. Acts 3:20, 22; see Deut. 18:15

[c]. Heb. 5:5-6

[d]. Ps. 2:6; Luke 1:33; see Isa. 9:5-6; Acts 2:29-36; Col. 1:13

[e]. Eph. 5:23

[f]. Heb. 1:2

[g]. Acts 17:31

[h]. John 17:6; Ps. 22:30; Isa. 53:10; Eph. 1:4

[i]. I Tim. 2:6; Isa. 55:4-5; I Cor. 1:30; Rom. 8:30

2. The Son of God, the second person in the Trinity, being very and eternal God, of one substance and equal with the Father, did, when the fulness of time was come, take upon him man's nature,[k] with all the essential properties, and common infirmities thereof, yet without sin;[l] being conceived by the power of the Holy Ghost, in the womb of the virgin Mary, of her substance.[m] So that two whole, perfect, and distinct natures, the Godhead and the manhood, were inseparably joined together in one person, without conversion, composition, or confusion.[n] Which person is very God, and very man, yet one Christ, the only Mediator between God and man.[o]

[k]. John 1:1, 14; I John 5:20; Phil. 2:6; Gal. 4:4

[l]. Phil. 2:7; Heb. 2:14, 16-17; Heb. 4:15

[m]. Luke 1:27, 31, 35; Gal. 4:4; see Matt. 1:18, 20-21

[n]. Matt. 16:16; Col. 2:9; Rom. 9:5; I Tim. 3:16

[o]. Rom. 1:3-4; I Tim. 2:5

3. The Lord Jesus, in his human nature thus united to the divine, was sanctified, and anointed with the Holy Spirit, above measure,[p] having in him all the treasures of wisdom and knowledge;[q] in whom it pleased the Father that all fulness should dwell;[r] to the end that, being holy, harmless, undefiled, and full of grace and truth,[s] he might be thoroughly furnished to execute the office of a mediator and surety.[t] Which office he took not unto himself, but was thereunto called by his Father,[u] who put all power and judgment into his hand, and gave him commandment to execute the same.[w]

[p]. Ps. 45:7; John 3:34; see Isa. 61:1; Luke 4:18; Heb. 1:8-9

[q]. Col. 2:3

[r]. Col. 1:19

[s]. Heb. 7:26; John 1:14

[t]. Acts 10:38; Heb. 12:24; Heb. 7:22

[u]. Heb. 5:4-5

[w]. John 5:22, 27; Matt. 28:18; Acts 2:36

4. This office the Lord Jesus did most willingly undertake;[x] which that he might discharge, he was made under the law,[y] and did perfectly fulfill it;[z] endured most grievous torments immediately in his soul,[a] and most painful sufferings in his body;[b] was crucified, and died,[c] was buried, and remained under the power of death, yet saw no corruption.[d] On the third day he arose from the dead,[e] with the same body in which he suffered,[f] with which also he ascended into heaven, and there sitteth at the right hand of his Father,[g] making intercession,[h] and shall return, to judge men and angels, at the end of the world.[i]

[x]. Ps. 40:7-8; see Heb. 10:5-10; John 4:34; John 10:18; Phil. 2:8

[y]. Gal. 4:4

[z]. Matt. 3:15; Matt. 5:17; Heb. 5:8-9

[a]. Matt. 26:37-38; Luke 22:44; Matt. 27:46

[b]. Matt. 26:67-68; Matt. 27:27-50

[c]. Mark 15:24, 37; Phil. 2:8

[d]. Matt. 27:60; Acts. 2:24, 27; Acts 13:29, 37; Rom. 6:9

[e]. I Cor. 15:3-4

[f]. Luke 24:39; John 20:25, 27

[g]. Luke 24:50-51; I Pet. 3:22

[h]. Rom. 8:34; Heb. 7:25; see Heb. 9:24

[i]. Acts 1:11; John 5:28-29; Rom. 14:10b; Acts 10:42; Matt. 13:40-42; Jude 6; see II Pet. 2:4

5. The Lord Jesus, by his perfect obedience, and sacrifice of himself, which he through the eternal Spirit, once offered up unto God, hath fully satisfied the justice of his Father;[k] and purchased, not only reconciliation, but an everlasting inheritance in the kingdom of heaven, for all those whom the Father hath given unto him.[l]

[k]. Rom. 5:19; Heb. 9:14; Heb. 10:14; Eph. 5:2; Rom. 3:25-26

[l]. Dan. 9:24; II Cor. 5:18; Col. 1:20; Eph. 1:11, 14; Heb. 9:12, 15; John 17:2

6. Although the work of redemption was not actually wrought by Christ till after his incarnation, yet the virtue, efficacy, and benefits thereof were communicated unto the elect, in all ages successively from the beginning of the world, in and by those promises, types, and sacrifices, wherein he was revealed, and signified to be the seed of the woman which should bruise the serpent's head; and the Lamb slain from the beginning of the world; being yesterday and today the same, and forever.[m]

[m]. Gal. 4:4-5; Gen. 3:15; I Cor. 10:4; Rev. 13:8; Heb. 13:8; see Rom. 3:25; Heb. 9:15

7. Christ, in the work of mediation, acts according to both natures, by each nature doing that which is proper to itself;[n] yet, by reason of the unity of the person, that which is proper to one nature is sometimes in Scripture attributed to the person denominated by the other nature.[o]

[n]. John 10:17-18; I Pet. 3:18; Heb. 1:3; see Heb. 9:14

[o]. Acts 20:28; Luke 1:43; see Rom. 9:5

8. To all those for whom Christ hath purchased redemption, he doth certainly and effectually apply and communicate the same;[p] making intercession for them,[q] and revealing unto them, in and by the Word, the mysteries of salvation;[r] effectually persuading them by his Spirit to believe and obey, and governing their hearts by his Word and Spirit;[s] overcoming all their enemies by his almighty power and wisdom, in such manner, and ways, as are most consonant to his wonderful and unsearchable dispensation.[t]

[p]. John 6:37, 39; John 10:15-16, 27-28

[q]. I John 2:1; Rom. 8:34

[r]. John 15:15; Eph. 1:9; John 17:6

[s]. John 14:26; II Cor. 4:13; Rom. 8:9, 14; Rom. 15:18-19; John 17:17

[t]. Ps. 110:1; I Cor. 15:25-26; Col. 2:15; Luke 10:19