

Our Lord Jesus Christ

The title “lord” has several usages in the New Testament. 1. a polite address “sir”; 2. human master (normally of slaves); 3. Christ’s position over the body; 4. master; 5. deity

I. Deity

A.1 Corinthians 12:13 - The claim that Jesus is Deity

B. Romans 10: 9 - Lord Jesus - in the Jewish context it would have meant “Jehovah Jesus.”

C. Philippians 2:11 - There will be future times in which all people will acknowledge Jesus’ deity. Not all people will acknowledge this at the same time.

II. Master of All

A.1 Timothy 6:15 - He will be at a future time “the Lord of those being lords.”

B. Acts 10:36 - This one [οὗτος a near demonstrative referring to Jesus as the nearest antecedent] is Lord of all.

III. Master of Believers

A. Corporately - In the body [of Christ]

1. In the specific use of one’s spiritual gift

a) 1 Corinthians 12:5 - There are diversities of gifts but one Lord. There is One who is in charge in the exercise of spiritual gifts.

b) Ephesians 4:8 - He gave gifts to men.

(1) He gave some gifts specifically for the outfitting of others so that they can do their God-given ministry.

c) Acts 20:24 - Paul’s ministry was *given* by the Lord.

2. In the general service or living with other believers.

a) Romans 14:4, 6, 8; 1 Corinthians 4:4 - One’s actions were to the Lord and to Him one must answer.

(1) This is with regard to questionable areas.

(2) This regards activities which God has not given specific instructions.

b) Acts 13:2 - The men in Antioch were doing a priestly ministry to the Lord - service in the Church [or for the Church - Dative of Advantage].

c) 1 Corinthians 15:58 - The believer is to abound in the work from the Lord.

d) Romans 12:11 - Believers are to serve [serve] to the Lord. This is the logical response to presenting one’s body as a living sacrifice (vv. 1-2).

e) 2 Corinthians 8:5 - The Macedonian believers gave **themselves** first, not just financial help.

3. Negatively - Romans 16:17 - Those who cause divisions, contrary to the doctrine which Paul taught, are not serving the Lord.

4. In revelation to the saints on how to live.

a) 1 Corinthians 7:10, 35 - Paul spoke what the Lord had given him.

b) 1 Corinthians 11:23 - The Lord had given Paul direct instruction concerning the Lord’s supper (v. 20).

(1) It is a supper which reminds us of what He has done.

(2) It is a supper which reminds us of Who He rightfully is.

(3)It is a supper which reminds us of what He has provided us.

(4)It is a supper which reminds us of how we should respond while awaiting His return.

c)1 Corinthians 14:37 - He told Paul how an assembly is to function when assembled (in the context, without a bishop present).

5.In determining one's course of action.

a)1 Corinthians 16:7 - Paul determined to come and stay if the Lord would permit him.

b)2 Timothy 2:24 - When dealing with believers having problems you are not to engage in doctrinal fights because you are not in charge but the Lord is.

B.Individually - He is your Master

1.1 Corinthians 6:13 - In the proper use of your body. The very fact that Paul should have to state this is evidence that one was not relating to Christ's lordship.

2.Colossians 3:22-24; Ephesians 6:7 - In one's secular relation to a master. We must be cautious of pressing this too far regarding employment.

3.Colossians 4:1; Ephesians 6:9 - In one's secular position as a master.

IV.Conclusion: Christ is Lord! He is Lord of both the living and the dead. Romans 14:9

A.The unsaved will recognize this when they stand in judgment.

B.The believer is to recognize this during this life.

C.The believer is told many times how to relate to Christ's Lordship, indicating that many were not submitting to His Lordship, yet were none the less believers.