II.

## "JESUS CHRIST: THE ONLY AND SUFFICIENT SAVIOR" (John 14:6; Isaiah 53)

## (John 14:6; Isaiah 53) I. THE UNIQUE PERSON OF THE SAVIOR (John 14:6; Acts 4:12)

(Ex. 2:17; Judg. 3:9, 15), later from the time of the Savior. (Isa. 43:10-11; Hos. 13:4)	deliverer" (yasha) applied to was to be viewed as
2. In the New Testament, the term for "savior" (sot (Luke 1:47; E	er) applies only to and Sph. 5:23; 2 Peter 1:1)
B. The Person of the Savior	
1. The New Testament makes evident the fact that be (Titus 1:3-4; 2:10, 13;	for Jesus Christ to be the means to 3:4, 6)
* What does this indicate about extra-biblical i	uses of the term "savior" (soter) in the $1^{st}$ century?
2. The exclusive ability of Jesus Christ to be the Sa (1 Tim. 2:4-6)	vior is also based on His genuine
* What does mankind need to be saved from?	
THE SUFFICIENT WORK OF THE SAVIOR (IS	aiah 53)
A. The Sufficient Savior Introduced (52:13-53:1)	
1. The Savior is introduced as a	first of all. (v.13)
* Why is this a reference to the Messiah and not t	to the nation of Israel?
2. He is also introduced as a spiritual(v.14).	(v. 13) despite His tremendous
3. Through His work ofavailable to all mankind. (v.15-v.1)	with His blood He shall make

1. Viewed from the perspective, the Servant-Savior would be "a root out of dry ground" because His spiritual life was in sharp contrast to the spiritual of the nation of Israel at that time. (v.2a)	
2. Viewed from and even a hy God for His own sins (vy. 2b.4)	perspective, the Servant-Savior was considered (pasha) who was being punished
C. The Sufficient Savior's Death (53:5-12)  1. It was a	
2. It was a	death. (v. 9)
3. It was a	death. (v. 10)
* What other saving work of the Savior	is described here?
4. It was a	death. (v. 11a)
* What term does the New Testament us	e to describe this?
5. It was a	death. (v.11b)

B. The Sufficient Savior Viewed from Two Perspectives (53:2-4)

\* What can all of this result in for you?