



For Us and For Our Salvation, Jesus

Various Verses

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For us and for our salvation

At this point in the creed, we join God's story, which creates our story.

The Christian faith is not primarily about what we do for God. It is what God has done for us in and through Jesus.

Galatians 2:16 ...we know that a person is made right with God by faith in Jesus Christ, not by obeying the law.... For no one will ever be made right with God by obeying the law." (NLT)

Everything about the person of Jesus (who he is) is necessary for the work of Jesus (what he did): "For us and for our salvation."

1 Timothy 1:15 Here is a trustworthy saying that deserves full acceptance: Christ Jesus came into the world to save sinners... (NIV) (Acts 4:12; 1 Thes. 5:9; 1 Tim. 1:15; 2:3-5)

The work of Jesus involves his humiliation and his exaltation. (Phil. 2:5-11)

he came down from heaven: (Matt. 1:23; John 3:13; 6:33, 38; 51)

▪ Jesus came for us: He is near, so we can be with him.

by the power of the Holy Spirit (Matt. 1:18, 20; Lk. 1:35)
he became incarnate from the Virgin Mary, (Matt. 1:22)
and was made man. (John 1:14; Phil. 2:6-7; Heb. 2:14; 4:15)

Jesus is both fully God and fully man.

▪ Jesus became human for us: He understands us so we can relate to him.

For our sake he was crucified under Pontius Pilate; (Isa. 53:4-5; Matt. 27:2, 26; Acts 2:23; Rom. 8:32; Gal. 2:20; 1 Pet. 2:24)
he suffered death and was buried. (Matt. 27:50, 59-60; Mk. 8:31; 15:37, 46; Rom. 5:8)

▪ Jesus died for us: He took our place so we can be forgiven.

On the third day he rose again (Matt. 28:5-6; Lk. 24:44-46; Acts 2:29-31)
in accordance with the Scriptures; (Psa. 16:10; 1 Cor. 15:3-4; 53-56)

▪ Jesus rose for us: He defeated death so we can have real life.

he ascended into heaven (Lk. 24:50-51; Acts 1:9-11; Eph. 4:8-10)
and is seated at the right hand of the Father. (Psa. 110:1; Dan. 7:9-10; Lk. 22:69; Acts 2:32-35; 7:55; Eph. 1:20-22; Col. 3:1; Heb. 1:3)

▪ Jesus ascended for us: He reigns over us so we can have authority.

He will come again in glory (Matt. 24:30-31; Mk. 13:26; John 14:3; Acts 1:11; 1 Cor. 15: 25-27; 1 Thes. 4:16; Heb. 9:28)
to judge the living and the dead, (Dan. 7:9-11; Matt. 16:27; 25:32-32; John 5:27; Acts 10:42; 2 Cor. 5:10; 2 Tim. 4:1)

▪ Jesus will return for us: He will make all things right so we can have hope.

and his kingdom will have no end. (2 Sam 7:13; Psa. 45:6; 89:3-4; Dan. 7:13-14; Lk. 1:30-33; Heb. 1:8; 2 Pet. 1:11; Rev. 11:15; 21:5-6)

▪ Jesus will fully establish his kingdom for us: He will complete what he started so we can live fulfilled lives of purpose in the world we always longed for.

Jesus did all this "for us." Will I live in it?

Nicene Creed

We believe in one God,
the Father, the Almighty,
maker of heaven and earth,
of all things visible and invisible.

We believe in one Lord, Jesus Christ,
the only Son of God,
eternally begotten of the Father,
God from God,
Light from Light,
true God from true God,
begotten, not made,
of one essence with the Father.
Through him all things were made.
For us and for our salvation
he came down from heaven:
by the power of the Holy Spirit
he became incarnate from the Virgin Mary,
and was made man.
For our sake he was crucified under Pontius Pilate;
he suffered death and was buried.
On the third day he rose again
in accordance with the Scriptures;
he ascended into heaven
and is seated at the right hand of the Father.
He will come again in glory
to judge the living and the dead,
and his kingdom will have no end.

We believe in the Holy Spirit,
the Lord, the giver of life,
who proceeds from the Father and the Son.
With the Father and the Son he is worshiped and
glorified.
He has spoken through the Prophets.

We believe in one holy catholic and apostolic Church.
We acknowledge one baptism for the forgiveness of
sins.
We look for the resurrection of the dead,
and the life of the world to come.

Amen.

Adapted from the *Book of Common Prayer*, 1979.

Scripture & Creeds

Scripture is the Word of God. (ultimate authority)
Creeds are the church's confession of that Word.

Creeds...

Summarize: Condense the central teaching of Scripture

Clarify: Explain how the church understands
Scripture

Teach: Provide a framework for learning Christian
doctrine

Defend: Guard against false interpretations and
heresies

Unite: Give Christians a common confession

Creeds are the guardrails of the New Testament
commands to hold to truth and resist false doctrine.

Creeds

Creeds connect us to billions of fellow believers in the
historical and global church.

The creeds are the essential beliefs at the center of our
faith where we are close together, not the non-
essentials.

Creeds are not just statements – they are stories.

The Nicene Creed

The Nicene Creed was first formulated at the Council of
Nicaea in AD 325 and expanded at the Council of
Constantinople in AD 381.

The Nicene Creed is the most important creed in history
because it is the only confession that every Christian
group affirms: Orthodox, Catholics, and Protestants.

The Nicene Creed is the most historical, global,
ecumenical, and influential creed.

The Nicene Creed states who God is, what he has done,
and how our lives are changed.