

Chapter 1 : The cross of Jesus Christ - John Stott

*The Cross of Christ [John Stott] on www.nxgvision.com *FREE* shipping on qualifying offers. The work of a lifetime, from one of the world's most influential thinkers, about the heart of the Christian faith.*

It is intended for a reflecting reader who wants to deepen his knowledge of a fundamental truth of the Christian faith without making do with a superficial or narrow approach. The author, who was a theologian, a pastor and a Christian statesman, introduced the doctrine of the cross in a particularly clear and complete way, in a pleasant style, even in translation. He treated the subject from the whole of Scripture and related to the historical theology and to the systematic theology, and he does not miss out clear applications to the Christian life as well along the different chapters as in the latter part of the book. But limiting the understanding of the cross to even a few correct principles, without developing or deepening these by a sound teaching, does this not risk to live a superficial faith and practice, even with the risk of more or less subtle deviations from its exact meaning and implications? The book includes four major parts: At the very heart of the cross lies the problem of sin and of the holiness of God: The work accomplished at the cross, with the explanation and development of the concepts of atonement, redemption, justification, reconciliation, glory, justice and love of God, triumph over evil and victory of Christ. Life under the cross develops the practical applications of the doctrine of the cross, either in personal Christian life or in the community of the Church. This recension will treat the first two parts The centrality of the cross Whoever ignores Christian culture and finds the trace of the cross in art, in religious architecture, in ceremonies with their symbols, will wonder why everything converges towards the cross. John Stott explains the significance of the choice of some symbols of Christianity. It showed that the object or the act on which it was invoked, was truly sanctified as belonging to Christ. Crucifixion was the most abject punishment in antiquity. Invented by barbarians, it has been adopted by the Greeks and Romans, who usually exempted their citizens from it. For Jews, the crucified criminal was under Gods curse. You must not leave the body on the tree overnight. You must not desecrate the land the Lord your God is giving you as an inheritance. The enemies of Christianity ridiculed in the form of a caricature or of a piece of graffiti the idea of worshipping a crucified man. He has therefore committed himself voluntarily in obedience and suffering. After hearing the testimony that Peter made to his being the Messiah, Jesus reveals to his disciples the purpose of his life: An amazing determination The most amazing thing in this triple announcement of the Passion is not the betrayal by his people his death and resurrection nor the title of Son of Man destined to suffer and to die. It is his determination, the voluntary choice of Jesus to accomplish all that had been written about him. They were on their way up to Jerusalem. Jesus walked before his disciples, who were worried, and those who followed were afraid. He took again the twelve disciples aside and began to talk to them about what would soon happen to him. They will condemn him to death and deliver him to the Gentiles. These will mock him, spit on him, whip and bring him to death. And after three days, he will rise from death. Did not the Christ have to suffer these things and then enter into his glory? And beginning with Moses and all the prophets, he explained to them what was said about him in all the Scriptures Luke Three words on the cross are taken from the Psalms: My God, my God, why have you forsaken me? Why are you so far from saving me, so far from the words of my groaning? A freely chosen death He would die especially because he had freely chosen to enter the plan of the Father for the salvation of sinners. For even the Son of Man did not come to be served but to serve and to give his life as a ransom for many. But God raised him from the dead, freeing him from the agony of death, because it was impossible for death to keep its hold on him Acts 2. The apostolic preaching of the cross The doctrine of the preaching of the cross by the apostles is based on solid scriptural basis, the apostolic message is as much about death as about resurrection. The book of Revelation describes him as the Lord of history, worshipped by the heavenly beings. You are worthy to take the scroll and to open its seals, because you were slain, and with your blood you purchased men for God from every tribe and language and people and nation Revelation 5. To take faith out of its central in the work of the cross is the death of the Church Forsyth, English theologian of the early 20th century.

Chapter 2 : The Cross of Christ Quotes by John R.W. Stott

The Cross of Christ by John Stott illuminates the various theological facets of the cross in the book, providing a clear and complete view of what Jesus Christ accomplished through his death. But Stott went even further.

Here, then, is the crucial question which we have been leading up to. Have we ever opened our door to Christ? Have we ever invited him in? This was exactly the question which I needed to have put to me. For, intellectually speaking, I had believed in Jesus all my life, on the other side of the door. I had regularly struggled to say my prayers through the key-hole. I had even pushed pennies under the door in a vain attempt to pacify him. I had been baptized, yes and confirmed as well. I went to church, read my Bible, had high ideals, and tried to be good and do good. I knew that to open the door might have momentous consequences. I am profoundly grateful to him for enabling me to open the door. Looking back now over more than fifty years, I realise that that simple step has changed the entire direction, course and quality of my life. At this time, also, Stott was a pacifist and a member of the Anglican Pacifist Fellowship. At university, he was active in the Cambridge Inter-Collegiate Christian Union, where the executive committee considered him too invaluable a person to be asked to commit his time by joining the committee. Ministry[edit] Stott was ordained as a deacon in [13] and became a curate at All Souls Church, Langham Place " , then rector " While in this position he became increasingly influential on a national and international basis, most notably being a key player in the " dispute about the appropriateness of evangelicals remaining in the Church of England. In , in response to increasing demands on his time from outside the All Souls congregation, he appointed a vicar of All Souls, to enable himself to work on other projects. He was regularly accompanied by a leading paediatrician, John Wyatt , and the institute director, the broadcaster Elaine Storkey , when they spoke across the country to large audiences on "Matters of Life and Death". The obituary described him as "An architect of 20th-century evangelicalism [who] shaped the faith of a generation. The BBC referred to him as someone who could "explain complex theology in a way lay people could easily understand". I look forward to seeing him again when I go to heaven. The death of John Stott will be mourned by countless Christians throughout the world. During a long life of unsparing service and witness, John won a unique place in the hearts of all who encountered him, whether in person or through his many books. He was a man of rare graciousness and deep personal kindness, a superb communicator and a sensitive and skilled counsellor. Without ever compromising his firm evangelical faith, he showed himself willing to challenge some of the ways in which that faith had become conventional or inward-looking. It is not too much to say that he helped to change the face of evangelicalism internationally, arguing for the necessity of "holistic" mission that applied the Gospel of Jesus to every area of life, including social and political questions. But he will be remembered most warmly as an expositor of scripture and a teacher of the faith, whose depth and simplicity brought doctrine alive in all sorts of new ways. One of these is Basic Christianity, [31] a book which seeks to explain the message of Christianity, and convince its readers of its truth and importance. Some New Testament Word Studies, published in , [32] it was an important reference for clergy. Packer stated, "No other treatment of this supreme subject says so much so truly and so well. Edwards , [33] over whether what evangelicals hold as essential should be seen as such. In , he produced Evangelical Truth, which summarises what he perceives as being the central claims of Christianity, essential for evangelicalism. Upon his formal retirement from public engagements, he continued to engage in regular writing until his death. Both were published by the publishing house with which he had a lifelong association, IVP. In , his reflections on the life of the church: Convictions of a Lifelong Pastor. In January , at the age of 88, he saw the launch of what would explicitly be his final book: It concludes with a poignant farewell and appeal for his legacy to be continued through the work of the Langham Partnership International. Anglican evangelicalism[edit] Stott played a key role as a leader of evangelicalism within the Church of England, and was regarded as instrumental in persuading evangelicals to play an active role in the Church of England rather than leaving for exclusively evangelical denominations. There were two major events where he played a key role in this regard. He was chairing the National Assembly of Evangelicals in , a convention organised by the Evangelical Alliance , when Martyn Lloyd-Jones

made an unexpected call for evangelicals to unite as evangelicals and no longer within their "mixed" denominations. Lloyd-Jones was a key figure to many in the free churches , and evangelical Anglicans regarded Stott similarly. The two leaders publicly disagreed, as Stott, though not scheduled as a speaker that evening,[citation needed] used his role as chairman to refute Lloyd-Jones, saying that his opinion went against history and the Bible. These positions, and the resulting split, continue largely unchanged to this day.

Chapter 3 : The Cross of Christ - John Stott - Google Books

Since John R. W. Stott's death in July , interest in The Cross of Christ has been revived, particularly through the 20th anniversary edition ().

The Cross of Christ. They so adored the crucified and risen Christ that they were driven to global gospel work in the Caribbean, Greenland, Lapland, North and South America, and South Africa between , well before the modern missions movement started by Andrew Fuller, William Carey, and other Baptists. Summary In The Cross of Christ, John Stott aims to point his reader to the centrality of the cross of Christ for faith and practice in evangelical, Christian life. Stott begins by addressing introductory matters concerning the cross: Stott then moves to explain the heart of the cross: In part three, Stott details the achievements of the cross: The final section of the book outlines what it looks like to live under the cross. Evaluation One of the most helpful aspects of The Cross of Christ is its comprehensiveness in addressing a theology of the cross. Stott provides vital commentary on following key issues: Very methodically and logically, the book functions like an evangelical, Protestant systematic theology of the cross in giving a thoroughly biblically defense of penal substitutionary atonement and its results that stand at the heart of the gospel. Consequently, the first three sections of the book are very complicated and quite technical as various views on all these issues surrounding the cross are succinctly explained, defended, or rejected in light of biblical revelation. Therefore, the first seventy-five percent of the book will best serve pastors and theologians, though the content is understandable with work and is worth wrestling through by all Christians who seek to contend for the faith once for all delivered to the saints. Consider the following examples. Moreover, Jesus declares that he came to serve and to give his life as a ransom for many Matt. On the cross, Jesus served sinners by paying their ransom to God, freeing them from bondage to sin and providing the basis for Christians to serve each other in love and to lay down their lives for the sake of the gospel to the ends of the earth The cross shapes the servant-oriented mission of the church to the nations. The church practices discipline and calls sinners to be reconciled to God because, on the cross, God reconciled himself to men. Finally, the cross helps Christians come to grips with the purposefulness of suffering as Christ himself suffered the worst injustices for the purpose of the salvation of men unto supreme glory. Conclusion The cross of Christ is absolutely central to Christian theology and Christian practice. Books like The Cross of Christ will be necessary every generation to remind subsequent generations of what the Bible teaches on the person and work of Christ and to demonstrate the preeminence of the cross for Christian living.

Chapter 4 : The Cross of Christ by John R.W. Stott

The Cross of Christ: 20th Anniversary Edition, with Study Guide () by John Stott Hear about sales, receive special offers & more. You can unsubscribe at any time.

It was hard work, shouldering through the dense material which I started on August Stott shows the significance of the cross and why certain doctrines are important, and he outlines many implications stemming from those doctrines. Lots of brilliant insights. See more comments here. Jun 05, John is currently reading it

Quotes that stood out to me as I read: He undermined their prestige, their hold over the people, their own self-confidence and self-respect, while leaving his intact. To which he instantly replies that we are his business and he will never leave us alone. So we perceive him as a threatening rival who disturbs our peace, upsets our status quo, undermines our authority and diminishes our self-respect. We too want to get rid of him. We may try to wash our hands of responsibility like Pilate. But our attempt will be as futile as his. For there is blood on our hands. Before we can see the the cross as something done for us leading us to faith and worship , we have to see it as something done by us leading us to repentance. Not Judas, for money; not Pilate, for fear; not the Jews, for envy; - but the Father, for love! But God does not impose his gifts on us willy-nilly; we have to receive them by faith. He could not save himself and others simultaneously. He chose to sacrifice himself in order to save the world. How could anyone look at the cross and see only the shame of what we did to Christ, rather than the glory of what he did for us? It is wiser and safer to begin inductively with a God-given doctrine of the cross, which then shapes our understanding of moral justice. If we diminish either, we diminish the cross. The life of the redeemed is a feast, ritually expressed in the Eucharist, the Christian festival of thanksgiving. Man asserts himself against God and puts himself where only God deserves to be; God sacrifices himself for man and puts himself where only man deserves to be. Man claims prerogatives that belong to God alone; God accepts penalties that belong to man alone. It is of no use for us to try and cover up like Adam and Eve in the garden. Our attempts at self-justification are as ineffectual as their fig leaves. We have to acknowledge our nakedness, see the divine substitute wearing our filthy rags instead of us, and allow him to clothe us with his own righteousness cf. What provokes our anger injured vanity never provokes his; what provokes his anger evil seldom provokes ours.

Chapter 5 : The Cross of Christ - Logos Bible Software

John Stott was born in to an agnostic father and a Lutheran mother. After being sent to boarding school as a boy, Stott heard the gospel and became a Christian. After being sent to boarding school as a boy, Stott heard the gospel and became a Christian.

From amidst this furnace of gospel criticism and attack, many theologians have sought to unfold the truth, necessity and glory of our crucified Messiah. The Cross of Christ was first published in my version is the 20th Anniversary Edition at a time in which the doctrine of penal substitutionary atonement was being violently critiqued even within some Evangelical circles. Twenty years on the church finds itself rehearsing the same arguments and the Gospel of Jesus Christ is still subjected to the same distortions and attacks. For this reason, The Cross of Christ is both incredibly timely and exceedingly helpful in understand what Scripture has to teach regarding the most important event in human history, namely the crucifixion of the Son of God. In so doing, The Cross of Christ takes us through the gospel accounts and unpacks how and whether Jesus understood his journey to Golgotha and then examines the way in which the Apostolic witness sought to maintain the centrality of the cross. Stott concludes, simply, We may not know, we cannot tell, What pains he had to bear; But we believe it was for us He hung and suffered there. This section is, in our times of doubt, liberalism and relativism, most provocative. In presenting the theology of the cross, The Cross of Christ seeks to explain the horror of sin and understand the outrageousness of forgiveness. Between these two foundational truths lie the necessity of the cross and the necessity of Jesus as our substitutionary atoning sacrifice. The cross was not a commercial bargain with the devil, let alone one which tricked and trapped him; nor an exact equivalent, a quid pro quo to satisfy a code of honour or technical point of law; nor a compulsory submission by God to some moral authority above him from which he could not otherwise escape; nor a punishment of a meek Christ by a harsh and punitive Father; nor a procurement of salvation by a loving Christ from a mean and reluctant Father; nor an action of the Father which bypassed Christ as Mediator. Instead, the righteous, loving Father humbled himself to become in and through his only Son flesh, sin and a curse for us, in order to redeem us without compromising his own character [â€] The biblical gospel of atonement is of God satisfying himself by substituting himself for us. And so the benefits and blessing bestowed upon the believer with regards to salvation and all that this entailed is both explained and celebrated. In the cross we see that the glory, justice, love, wisdom and power of God are gloriously displayed for all to see. The cross of Christ is the event, the crowning achievement, which binds the believing community together. We are a people purchased by him and for him to the praise of his glorious grace. As such, The Cross of Christ, exhorts believers to embody and shine forth the self-sacrificing love of our crucified and now exalted Messiah. We are called to love our enemies and endure suffering for his sake with abounding joy. The great strength of The Cross of Christ is that John Stott is supremely confident that the cross is the most important thing and, as such, all his energy is focused upon unpacking its truth. There is a sense in which this book circles around its subject, Jesus Christ, and around this central event, the cross of Christ, again and again. But this is good. John Stott joins with the Apostle Paul in asserting the sufficiency of the cross understanding that as we look to this event we see all that Christ achieved for us and, more than this, all that he is. Pretty much all the books reviewed on this website are recommended why waste your time and mine by reviewing rubbish?!? This is one such book and particularly at this present time. I would encourage all believers to read and preferably own The Cross of Christ. I promise you, such is the importance and usefulness of this book that you will find yourself returning to these pages again and again.

Chapter 6 : Review of John Stott's The Cross of Christ – Lead U Discipleship

"For those who want an evenhanded and robust defense of the penal substitutionary theory of the atonement, John Stott's The Cross of Christ is the benchmark. With a deft hand, Stott has given us a classic articulation of this influential, evangelical doctrine that is both vigorous and readable.

Runs on Windows , Mac and mobile. In the real world of pain, how could one worship a God who was immune to it? He explores a crucial question: And what does it mean for us today? A contemporary restatement of the meaning of the cross, this is theology at its readable best. At the cross Stott finds the majesty and love of God disclosed, as well as the sin and bondage of the world exposed. More than a study of the atonement, this book brings Scripture into living dialogue with Christian theology and the twentieth century. And what emerges is a powerful pattern for Christian life in worship, hope, and mission. This fully indexed text enables near-instant search results for words, people, places, and ideas, while Scripture references appear on mouseover in your preferred translation. And with Logos tablet and mobile apps, you can take the conversation with you. Key Features Offers theologically rich insights in a conversational tone Remains biblically precise, thoughtful, thorough, and filled with practical passion Explores the perspective of Jesus on the centrality of the cross Contents Preface to the edition Part One: Approaching the Cross Part Two: The Heart of the Cross Part Three: The Achievement of the Cross Part Four: Living Under the Cross Conclusion: Carson , research professor of New Testament, Trinity Evangelical Divinity School John Stott rises grandly to the challenge of the greatest of all themes. All the qualities that we expect of him—biblical precision, thoughtfulness and thoroughness, order and method, moral alertness and the measured tread, balanced judgment and practical passion are here in fullest evidence. This, more than any book he has written, is his masterpiece. I found that it edified and challenged me, thrilled me with the glory of the cross, and equipped me to answer some of the questions non-Christians and skeptics ask about the cross. The cross teaches us there is something worth dying for but nothing worth killing for, that we can conquer evil without mirroring it. So grab this book and get ready to live real good and get beat up real bad. It is the story of our faith. Living as an Ordinary Radical John Stott is loved and revered in our home. We have all of his writings. The Cross of Christ Author:

Chapter 7 : The Cross of Christ : Stott, John R. W : Free Download, Borrow, and Streaming : Internet Archive

"For an evenhanded and robust defense of the penal substitution theory of the atonement, John Stott's The Cross of Christ is the benchmark. With a deft hand, Stott has given us a classic articulation of this influential evangelical doctrine that is both vigorous and readable.

Chapter 8 : The Cross of Christ (Audiobook) by John R. W. Stott | www.nxgvision.com

"John Stott is loved and revered in our home. We have all of his writings, I believe, and in the honored center place in our bookshelf sits The Cross of Christ. My wife and I consider The Cross of Christ one of the outstanding books of all times.

Chapter 9 : RCT: The Cross of Christ - Tim Challies

John Stott found—and enables his readers to find—the intellectual and spiritual riches of the cross that sustain the life of discipleship, especially in times of darkness and difficulty.