

- I. The State of Humiliation
 1. Conception
 2. Nativity
 3. Circumcision
 4. Education
 5. The visible intercourse of Christ in the world (His most holy association with all kinds of men)
 6. The bodily and mental anguish; the great suffering which Christ endured in the last days of His earthly life
 7. The Death of Christ
 8. The Burial
 - II. The State of Exaltation
 1. The Descent to the Lower World
 2. The Resurrection
 3. The Ascension
 4. The Sitting at the Right Hand of God
- Heinrich Schmid, *The Doctrinal Theology of the Evangelical Lutheran Church*, Third Edition, revised (Philadelphia: United Lutheran Publication House, 1899, reprinted by Augsburg Publishing House, n.d.), pp. 376-380.

d. By Louis Berkhof

"In general a state and a condition may be distinguished as follows: A state is one's position or status in life, and particularly the forensic relationship in which one stands to the law, while a condition is the mode of one's existence, especially as determined by the circumstances of life. . . In theology the states of the Mediator are generally considered as including the resulting conditions. In fact, the different stages of the humiliation and of the exaltation, as usually stated, have a tendency to make the conditions stand out more prominently than the states. Yet the stages are the more fundamental of the two and should be so considered. In the stage of humiliation Christ was under the law, not only as a rule of life, but as the condition of the covenant of works, and even under the condemnation of the law; but in the state of exaltation He is free from the law, having met the conditions of the covenant of works and having paid the penalty for sin."

"There is a different of opinion as to the number of the states of the Mediator. Some are of the opinion that, if we assume that the person of the Mediator is the subject of the stages, strict logic requires that we speak of three states or modes of existence: the preexistent state of eternal divine being, the earthly state of temporal human existence, and the heavenly state of exaltation and glory. But since we can speak of the humiliation and exaltation of the person of Christ only in connection with Him as the God-man, it is best to speak of only two states."

"On the basis of Phil. 2:7, 8, Reformed theology distinguishes two elements in the humiliation of Christ, namely, (1) the kenosis (emptying, *exinanitio*) consisting in this that He laid aside the divine majesty, the majesty of the sovereign Ruler of the universe, and assumed human nature in the form of a servant; and (2) the tapeinosis (*humiliatio*) consisting in that He became subject to the demands and to the curse of the law, and in His entire life became obedient in action and suffering to the very limit of a shameful death. . . While Lutheran theology speaks of as many as eight stages in the humiliation