

CHRISTOLOGY #2

THE STUDY OF GOD #7

Last week we moved into the area of “Christology” by looking at the “Pre-incarnate” life of Christ. Pre-incarnate basically means the life that Jesus had prior to His taking on human flesh. We saw that He has always existed eternally and in the OT made appearances known as “Christophanies” and as the “Angel of the Lord”. Today we move into His Incarnation or His life as a man. We begin with:

1. The Incarnation of Christ. Incarnation comes from the Latin meaning – “embodiment or the assumption of humanity”. God became flesh in the Person of Jesus Christ – **John 1:14.**

- **The necessity of the incarnation.** It was necessary:

1. To Fulfill OT prophecy – Rom. 15:8.

- **The Proto-evangelium.** Also known as the “first gospel” – **Gen. 3:15.**
- **The promise of the Son – Isa. 9:6. 7:14.**
- **The Site of the birth – Micah 5:2.**
- **The promise of the sacrifice.** Found in OT types – **Ps. 16:8-10, 22:1, 7-8, 18, Isa. 53:3-6.**
- **The promise of the Sovereign King – Ps. 2:6-12, 24:7-10, Jer. - 23:5-6.**

2. To reveal God to us. Jesus Christ, the visible man revealed the invisible God – **John 14:9.**

3. To provide an effective sacrifice for sin – Heb. 10:1-10, 9:26-28.

4. To deliver us from the fear of death – Heb. 2:14-15.

5. To destroy the works of the devil – 1 John 3:8.

6. To offer all an abundant and eternal life – John 10:10.

7. To guide us as the perfect example for our lives – 1 Peter 2:21.

8. To intercede as our great High Priest – Heb. 4:14-16.

9. To judge all men – John 5:22.

10. To prepare for His second coming – Heb. 9:28.