

# through the Bible in one year

Vol. 3 Great Truths of the Bible

NOTES

## Lesson 7 "God the Son: His Past" — Part II

(Where lines are provided, look up the Scripture and write in the Scripture or its main truth.)

### I. INTRODUCTION

The second part of "God the Son: His Past" shall begin with the incarnation—God manifest in the flesh; His virgin birth, His two natures, His death, His resurrection and ascension. These are foundational truths which fulfill all the prophecies of the Old Testament. We base our faith upon the truths of this lesson. By faith we accept what God's Word says about these great doctrines of the Christian faith. The Bible presents the facts and the Holy Spirit shall "guide us into all truth" (John 16:13).

There is no room for argument when God's Word speaks. We are entering holy territory and human reason must be cast aside. The "natural man" cannot understand the things of God "because they are spiritually discerned" (I Corinthians 2:14).

### II. BASIC SCRIPTURES:

All the Scripture assigned in Lesson 6 and the following: Romans 1:3-4; 8:3; I Corinthians 15; II Corinthians 8:9; I John 1:1-7; 5:20; Revelation 1:5-6; 3:20.

### III. THE NUCLEUS OF THIS TRUTH

God was made flesh when Jesus was born of a virgin. This was prophesied throughout the Old Testament. The incarnation fulfills all the prophecies exactly as was foretold from Genesis 3:15 on through Malachi. Jesus gave personal testimony concerning His death, resurrection and ascension by quoting Scripture. The birth and death of Christ were planned before the foundation of the world (Ephesians 1:4). He gave Himself to be sin for us so that we might be made the righteousness of God in Him (II Corinthians 5:21). He came into the world to die. "Thou shalt call His name Jesus: for He shall save His people from their sins" (Matthew 1:21).

### IV. THE GREAT TRUTH: "GOD THE SON: HIS PAST" PART II

#### A. THE FACT OF THE INCARNATION.

##### 1. The Meaning of the Incarnation

- The word "incarnation" means "in-flesh-ment." When we speak of the incarnation of the Son of God, Christ Jesus, we mean God in the flesh—God manifest in the flesh. The word "manifest" means to "make evident, visible."

- Write in John 1:14: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

## 2. The Purpose of the Incarnation.

- a. Jesus was made flesh to reveal the invisible God. God is a Spirit.

Look up John 4:24: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

- b. The only visible form of God is revealed in His Son.

Look at John 1:18: \_\_\_\_\_

We want to see God. Jesus reveals God to us in human form because He is God. The only God we shall ever see is Jesus (John 14:9).

- c. Jesus was made flesh to fulfill the covenants of God.

For example, to Abraham. Underline Galatians 3:8,14,16, and compare with Genesis 12:1-3 and Genesis 13:15.

To fulfill the covenant with David (II Samuel 7:12-16). Notice "the throne of David" in Isaiah's great prophecy concerning Jesus (Isaiah 9:6-7). Peter confirmed this in his sermon on the day of Pentecost (Acts 2:29-30). Underline verse 30.

- d. The incarnation was necessary to provide a Sacrifice for sin.

Write in I John 3:5: \_\_\_\_\_

Notice Hebrews 10:10; Acts 13:38-39.

## 3. The Mystery of the Incarnation.

- a. Write in I Timothy 3:16: \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_

- b. The incarnation is a mystery to mere human beings. God revealed in His Word all we need to know, to "understand."

Write in Colossians 2:2-3: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

## B. THE VIRGIN BIRTH OF JESUS

### 1. The Meaning of the Virgin Birth of Jesus.

- a. Human reason rejects the virgin birth while spiritual discernment is given by accepting and believing in the *Son of God*. The virgin birth is contrary to the laws of nature. If the incarnation means what it implies—then this birth was the birth of God in the flesh. It could not be according to nature but according to God.

- b. The virgin birth was prophesied by Isaiah 750 years before it came to pass (Isaiah 7:14).

- c. The virgin birth was announced to Mary, a virgin (Luke 1:26-32). The same was announced to Joseph (Matthew 1:18-25).

- d. Who was the father of Jesus? God, the Father! Even Mary said, "How shall this be, seeing I know not a man?" (Luke 1:34). Underline verse 35.

Note the last phrase of Matthew 1:20: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

- e. The conception was the work of the Holy Spirit (Matthew 1:20; Luke 1:35). This is called the "immaculate concep-

tion” by some. It does not in any way refer to the “immaculate conception” of Mary—which would mean that Mary was without sin. Jesus is the one to be emphasized, not Mary. She was a virgin and had found favor with God, but she was of the Adamic race.

## 2. The Seed of Woman?

- a. Yes, Jesus was to be the “Seed of Woman” as foretold in Genesis 3:15.
- b. Jesus declared His incarnation and source of humanity (John 16:27-28).
- c. Paul confirmed the Seed in Galatians 3:16: \_\_\_\_\_

Again, Paul emphasized that Jesus was sent from God and “made of a woman” (Galatians 4:4).

- d. God made His Son in the form of humanity without the seed of man—just as He made Eve without the help of a woman—just as He made man (Adam) without the reproductive elements of either man or woman.

## C. THE TWO NATURES OF JESUS CHRIST.

### 1. He Became the God-Man.

- a. Jesus Christ had a divine nature and took upon Himself a human nature—both complete in every way. Christ was not God and man but He became the *God-Man*. John 1:14 says, “The Word was *made* flesh”—not “The Word became a man.”
- b. We become partakers of His divine nature when we accept Him. We have a human nature and at the time of our “new birth” there is added a divine nature (II Peter 1:4).

### 2. His Humanity.

- a. Jesus had a human physical body (Matthew 26:12).
- b. Jesus had a soul (Matthew 26:38).
- c. Jesus had a spirit (Luke 23:46).
- d. Paul says that man possesses a body, soul and spirit (I Thessalonians 5:23). Write in the Scripture: \_\_\_\_\_

- e. Jesus had a childhood and He grew and became strong in spirit, wisdom and stature (Luke 2:40,52).

- f. Jesus had human needs:

- He became hungry (Matthew 4:2).
- He became thirsty (John 19:28).
- He became weary (John 4:6).
- He became sleepy (Matthew 8:24).
- He experienced sorrow (Matthew 26:38).

You can find other needs Jesus experienced by searching the four Gospels.

### 3. He was Without Sin.

- a. In His humanity He was the only one who never had a sinful nature. (With the exception of Adam, before the fall into sin

in Genesis 3.) Write in II Corinthians 5:21: \_\_\_\_\_

- b. Then the question is always posed, "If He had no sinful nature and could not sin, then the temptation of Jesus was not real—it was a mockery. The answer is evident. He *could not have wanted* to yield being the Son of God. He was not tested to see if He would sin. He was tested to prove He *would not* sin. (The author has heard theologians argue this question for hours. The answer is simple if one does not forget He was *God-Man*.)

#### 4. His Deity.

- a. We have covered His deity in His birth and His names. Now we see His deity in His ministry.
- b. He was equal with God the Father (John 17:5).
- c. His deity and humanity are set forth by Paul in that great passage (Philippians 2:6-8). Notice, "thought it not robbery to be equal with God" (verse 6). Jesus was deity—He was God-Man.

Notice verse 7: "But made (emptied) Himself of no reputation, and took upon Him the form of a servant, and was made in the likeness of men." Did he empty Himself of deity? No! Jesus emptied Himself into the form of a servant. He poured His deity into the form of a servant and was made in the likeness of men.

He was made man to humble Himself and give Himself on the cross for us (verse 8).

Underline the entire passage in Philippians 2:6-8.

### D. THE DEATH OF CHRIST ON THE CROSS.

#### 1. His Life Was Given—Not Taken.

- a. He came into the world to die (John 12:32-36).
- b. He prayed for us in John 17. Notice His references to His death in verses 1,4,5,11,13,24.
- c. His death was of His own volition (John 10:17-18).

Write in verse 18: \_\_\_\_\_

#### 2. Jesus Died for Our Sins According to the Scripture (I Corinthians 15:3).

- a. He was the *Sacrifice* for our sin. He is our *Passover* (I Corinthians 5:7).
- b. He *reconciled* us to God (II Corinthians 5:19).
- Reconciliation means "to cause a restoration, a harmony, a friendship." It means Jesus, in His death, reconciled (caused a change in man) us to God.
- c. He became our *Offering* (Hebrews 10:10,14).
- d. Other Scriptures give additional meaning to His death:

- I John 2:2, "*Propitiation*" means "Mercy Seat" and satisfaction (Exodus 25:22).
- I Timothy 2:5-6, "*Ransom*" means "the price paid."
- Ephesians 1:7, "*Redemption*" means "to deliver, save,

by paying the price.” Also look up I Corinthians 6:20.

- Romans 5:1, “*Justification*” means “just as if I’d never sinned” (Romans 3:21,26).

### 3. His Death Offers Everlasting Life to All Who Will Believe.

a. Write in John 3:16: \_\_\_\_\_

b. Write in Romans 5:6: \_\_\_\_\_

Underline Romans 5:8.

c. Write in John 3:17: \_\_\_\_\_

## E. THE RESURRECTION AND ASCENSION OF CHRIST.

### 1. The Resurrection of Christ.

- a. The resurrection of Jesus Christ is the cornerstone of the Christian faith and proves His deity (Acts 2:24,31,32).
- b. Christ arose to give resurrection life to all who will believe (John 11:25-26).
- c. The resurrection was victory over sin and death (I Corinthians 15:54-57).
- d. The resurrection confirms our faith and victory in Him. He was the firstfruits of the resurrection (I Corinthians 15:14-26).
- e. Jesus always told of His resurrection when He spoke of His death (Matthew 16:21; 17:22-23; 20:17-19; Luke 9:22; 18:31-34; John 2:19-22).
- f. Proof of His resurrection can be found in the seventeen appearances of Christ in His resurrected body. He was recognized and He talked with people. Some of the scriptures are given (John 20:11-17; Matthew 28:9-10; Luke 24:34; Mark 16:12-14; I Corinthians 15:6).

### 2. The Ascension of Christ.

- a. Jesus spoke of His ascension (John 14:2-3).
- b. Jesus promised the Holy Spirit, sent by the Father, in the name of Jesus. He, the Holy Spirit, would be the Comforter and would teach all truth (John 14:16,17,26; 15:26-27).
- c. The ascension marked the end of His earthly ministry (Luke 24:50-51; Acts 1:9-11). Jesus, in His glorified living body, ascended back into glory, signifying that the work of our redemption was finished. Underline Acts 1:9-11 and note that “He shall so come in like manner.”

## V. WHAT THIS BIBLE TRUTH TEACHES US TODAY

Jesus was made flesh and dwelt on this earth. This was a manifestation of God in the flesh. He was born of a virgin. He had no earthly father. He was divinely conceived in the womb of Mary by the Holy Spirit—deity and humanity together—to give the world the Lord Jesus Christ, the God-Man. He was the “Seed of woman” as prophesied throughout Scripture.

His humanity was real. He grew and had human needs. He did not have a sin nature. He had divine and a human nature. He changed His likeness and His position to come as our Redeemer.

He gave His life for all sin. He died to save all who will believe. He

came out of the grave to conquer sin and death, and to assure us of the resurrected life.

He ascended back into glory to signify the finished work of redemption and to send the Holy Spirit to abide in us, to teach us and to comfort us.

### YOUR NEXT ASSIGNMENT:

1. Read Matthew 22:44; Mark 12:36; Luke 20:42-43; Acts 7:55-56; Romans 8:34; Ephesians 1:20; Philippians 2:9-11; Colossians 3:1; Hebrews 1:3-13; 7:22-28; 8:1; 10:12-14; 12:2; I Peter 3:22.
2. Review your notes on this lesson. This lesson is vital because of the "Great Truths" it teaches. These are the foundations of the Christian faith.
3. Mark your Bible where new truths are learned.