



OHANA BAPTIST CHURCH

Doctrinal Studies

Christology

I. Names of Christ and significance Acts 4:12, Phil. 2:10

A. Jesus Mt. 1:21

1. His _____ name.
2. “_____ is salvation”
3. OT equivalent to _____.

B. Christ Jn. 4:25,42

1. Official or _____ title.
2. “_____ or _____ one”
3. Christ is the NT equivalent of _____. Jn. 1:41

C. Son of Man Jn. 5:26-27

1. Jesus applied this name to Himself about _____ times.
2. Speaks to His _____ generally.

D. Son of God Mt. 16:16, Jn. 1:34

1. Denotes His office in the _____.
2. Emphasizes His _____.

E. Lord Lk. 6:46

1. Emphasizes Christ as _____, _____ and King.
2. Suggest the necessity of our _____ and service. Jn. 13:13-14
3. Close equivalent to _____.

F. List other names for Christ.

II. Christ's pre-incarnate existence. Heb. 1:8

- *Pre-incarnate means before the* _____.

A. Proved by the Old Testament. Micah 5:2, Is. 9:6, 40:3,9, Ps. 45:17 cp. Mt. 3:3

B. Proved by the _____.

1. The Angel of Jehovah identifies Himself with _____. Gn. 31:11-13

2. The Angel of Jehovah is identified with Jehovah by _____. Gn. 16:9,13
3. The Angel of Jehovah accepts _____ due only to God. Jdg. 13:20-22
4. The Angel of Jehovah is called _____, Ex.. 3:1,4,14

C. Proved by the New Testament. Jn. 1:1-14, 8:57-58,17:5, Eph. 1:4

D. Proved by His _____. Col. 1:16-17

1. _____ Heb. 1:2,10
2. _____ Heb. 1:3

E. Proved by His names

1. _____ Hosea 1:7
2. _____ Jn. 1:1
3. Son of _____ Ps. 2:7

III. Christ's nature

A. Christ's Incarnation. Jn. 1:14, Gal. 4:4, Rm. 8:3, Heb. 2:14

1. Incarnation is derived from the Latin word meaning _____.

I.e. the assumption of _____

2. The incarnation was accomplished through the _____ birth. Is. 7:14

Critics say that "Almah" could have been translated; a young woman of marriageable age.

- a. It would not have been a _____.
- b. Virgin fits the _____ every time *almah* is used in the OT.
- c. *Almah* is never used elsewhere to mean just a young woman..
- d. Another word; *bethulah*; could be used either way. cp. Gn. 24:16 & Joel 1:8
- e. The Septuagint translates *almah* as *parthenos* which means virgin.
- f. The Holy Spirit renders *almah* as *parthenos* in Mt. 1:23 quoting Isaiah.

B. Christ's humanity I Jn. 4:3

1. Proofs of His Humanity.



OHANA BAPTIST CHURCH

Doctrinal Studies

Christology

- a. _____ parentage.
 - 1) Mary is called His _____. Mt. 1:18, 2:11
 - 2) Christ was born of the _____ of woman. Gn. 3:15, Gal. 4:4-5
 - b. Human _____.
 - 1) Jesus - _____ name. Mt. 1:21
 - 2) Son of _____ speaks of His _____. Lk. 19:10
 - 3) Jesus of _____. Acts 2:22
 - 4) The _____ Christ Jesus. I Tim. 2:5
 - c. He had a human _____. Jn. 4:9, 21:4-7, 20:14-15
 - d. He possessed the essential elements of a human nature.
 - 1) _____ Heb. 2:14, I Jn. 1:1-2
 - 2) _____ Mt. 26:38
 - 3) _____ Lk. 23:46
 - e. He had human _____. Heb. 4:15-16
 - 1) _____ Mt. 4:2
 - 2) _____ Jn.. 19:28
 - 3) _____ Mt. 8:24
 - 4) _____ Jn.. 4:6
 - 5) _____ Lk. 22:44
 - f. He showed human development. Lk.. 2:40, 52
- *Why is it important to believe that Jesus came in the flesh? I Jn. 4:2-3, II Jn. 7*
2. The nature of His humanity.
 - a. Absolute _____. Jn. 8:29, II Co. 5:21, Heb. 4:15
 - b. Genuine _____.

- 1) Love for the _____. Jn 14:31
 - 2) Love for the _____. Mt. 5:17-18
 - 3) Love for _____. Rom. 8:35
 - 4) Love for His _____. Jn. 15:12-14
 - 5) Love for His _____. Lk. 23:34
- c. True _____. Phil. 2:6-8, Jn. 13:2-20
- d. Thorough _____ - Power under _____. Mt. 11:29
- e. Perfect _____. Lk. 2:40, 52
- f. Unceasing _____ life. Lk. 11:1
- g. Incessant _____. Jn. 5:17
- h. Perfect _____. I Pt. 2:21

C. Christ's Deity

1. Proofs of His Deity

- a. Divine _____ are given to Him.
- 1) Son of _____. Jn. 1:34, 6:68-69, I Jn. 5:10
 - 2) _____ Heb. 1:8
 - 3) God with us. Mt. 1:23
 - 4) The _____ Jn. 8:24, 28, 58-59, 13:13, 19
- b. Divine _____ are ascribed to Him.
- 1) _____ existence. Rev. 1:8, 22:13, Is. 9:6, Heb. 13:8, Jn. 1:1-2
 - 2) _____ Mt. 18:20, 28:20
 - 3) _____
 - a) He knew what was in _____ Jn. 2:24-25
 - b) He knew of _____ actions. Jn. 1:48
 - c) He knew the life of the _____ woman. Jn. 4: 17-18, 28-29
 - d) He knew the _____ of men. Lk. 6:8, 11:17
 - e) He knew the _____ concerning His death. Mt. 16:21
 - f) He knows all _____. Jn. 21:17, Col. 2:2-3



OHANA BAPTIST CHURCH

Doctrinal Studies

Christology

- 4) _____ Phil. 3:21
- 5) _____ Heb. 1:10-12, 13:8
- c. Divine _____ are ascribed to Him.
 - 1) _____ Jn. 1:3, I Co. 8:6, Eph. 3:9, Col. 1:16, Heb. 1:2
 - 2) _____ Col. 1:17, Heb. 1:3
- d. Divine _____ are given to Him.
 - 1) _____ sin. Mt. 9:2-7, Col. 3:13
 - 2) _____ the dead. Jn. 5:28-29, 6:39,44
 - 3) Be _____.
 - a) He accepted worship men and Angels _____. Acts 10:25-26, Rev. 22:8-9
 - b) He _____ and received worship. Mt. 4:10-11, Lk. 24:51-52, Jn. 20:28
 - c) _____ are made to Him. Jn. 14:13-14
 - d) He will be _____ down to. Jn. 5:23, Phil. 2:9-11
- e. Divine _____ are given to Him. (As part of the Trinity)
 - 1) At His _____. Mt. 3:16-17
 - 2) In the _____ formula. Mt. 28:19-20
 - 3) In the Apostolic _____ II Co. 13:14
- f. Divine self awareness was apparent in Him.
 - 1) At age twelve in the _____. LK. 2:41-52
 - 2) At His _____. Mt. 3:13-17
 - 3) At the _____. Mt. 4:1-11
 - 4) At the call of the _____. Mt. 10:1-17, Lk.10:1-24
 - 5) In the Sermon on the _____.

a) He claimed more authority than Moses and the _____ . Mt. 5:17-18

b) He claimed to be the _____ of all men. Mt. 7:21-23

D. The relation of His two natures: _____ and _____.

1. The fact of the two natures.

a. The Scriptures teach that He is fully _____. Jn. 1:1

b. The Scriptures teach that He is fully _____ I Co. 15:47

c. The Scriptures teach that He is fully _____ I Co. 8:6, Eph. 4:5

2. The necessity of the two natures. I Tim. 2:5

a. It is essential to the Doctrine of _____

b. He must be perfectly _____. Rom. 5:12-19

1) Man _____ and the penalty must be born by man.

2) Christ had to be a sinless man to _____ for sin.

3) Only a truly human _____ could enter sympathetically into our trials or be a sacrifice for us. I Tim. 2:5, Heb. 4:15-16

c. He must be very _____.

1) His was a sacrifice of _____ value. Heb. 7:25

2) He had to _____ the infinite wrath of God. I Jn. 2:2

• *Finite man = infinite punishment; Infinite God = finite punishment*

3. Historical views of the nature of Christ

a. Ebionism - Christ was simply a man fully yielded to the Holy Spirit.

b. Cerinthianism - There was no real union of Christ's two natures until His baptism when He was endowed with the Divine nature.

c. Docetism - *to seem or to appear* - Christ merely seemed to have a human body, but really didn't because all matter is evil.

d. Arianism - Christ was not God, but the first and the highest of His created beings.



OHANA BAPTIST CHURCH

Doctrinal Studies

Christology

- e. Apollinarianism - Denied the completeness of Christ's nature. $\frac{2}{3}$ man & $\frac{1}{3}$ God.
 - f. Nestorianism - Christ had two natures and two persons: Human Jesus and Divine Jesus.
 - g. Eutychianism - His Divine nature and His human nature came together to form a third nature.
4. The Orthodox interpretation of the nature of Christ: The _____ union. Jn. 1:1-14, Phil. 2:5-11, I Ti. 3:16, Heb. 2:14, I Jn. 1:1-3
- *In one person, Jesus Christ, there are two complete natures; _____ and _____. The two natures are indissoluble _____ yet so as no third nature is formed.*
 - Chalcedonian Formula, AD 451: *"Two complete and perfect natures in one person, perfectly united without separation, without division, without confusion, without change."*

IV. Christ's Kenosis Phil. 2:7, Jn. 17:5

- A. Christ _____ gave up independent use of certain of His Divine attributes while He was here on the earth.
- B. Christ did not cease to be _____ while here on the earth.

V. Christ's Impeccability II Co. 5:21, Heb. 7:26-27, I Jn. 3:5

- A. Theories of Christ's Impeccability Jas. 1:13
 1. Christ was not _____ to sin.
 2. Christ was able _____ to sin.
 3. Christ was able not to sin until the _____ and then was not able to sin.
- B. Questions involved:
 1. At the temptation specifically, and throughout His life could Christ have sinned?
 2. If He could, would He have ceased to be God?

3. If He were not able to sin, what was the purpose of the temptation?
4. If He were not able to sin, how was He tempted like we are, yet without sin?

C. Discussion of Hebrews 4:15

1. The key word is _____ = Weakness; i.e. *Hunger, thirst, loneliness, sorrow, anger, etc.*
2. The word tempted = _____ or _____. Cp. Jas. 1:13-16
3. Christ could not sin because of:
 - a. The _____ union.
 - b. He possessed the attribute of _____ (Separation from sin)
4. If Christ could not sin then why the temptation?
 - a. _____ didn't know he couldn't sin.
 - b. To _____ the genuineness of His person.

VI. Christ's Baptism

A. John's Baptism

1. Not directly _____ to the death, burial and resurrection of Christ.
2. It was not _____ baptism. Acts 19:3-5, Rom. 6:3-6
3. It was a baptism in preparation of the coming _____. Mt. 3:1-3,11
4. It was necessary because of the _____ state of the nation. Acts 13:24
5. It was a symbol of confession and _____ on the part of those who accepted John's message. Mk. 1:4-5

B. John's Baptism of Jesus

1. Jesus was not baptized for the reasons inherent in baptism.
2. This was not His induction into His _____ office.
3. Christ was baptized:
 - a. That He might be _____ with believing remnant in Israel.
 - b. As an official _____ to the nation of Israel.
 - c. For _____ from the Father for His earthly ministry.
 - d. So that He might be an _____ for us.



OHANA BAPTIST CHURCH

Doctrinal Studies

Christology

VII. Christ's Offices

A. Prophet

1. He represents _____ to man and speaks to man for _____ . Acts 3:22-23, Dt. 18:15-19
2. He _____ of Himself as a prophet. Lk. 13:33
3. The people _____ as a prophet. Jn. 6:14, 7:40

B. Priest Heb. 3:1, 8:1

1. He _____ man to God. I Tim. 2:5
2. He makes _____ for the people. Rom. 8:34, Heb. 7:25, 10:19-22
3. Scriptural development of this office in the Old Testament.
 - a. Christ's priestly ministry is _____ taught. Ps. 110:4, Zech. 6:13
 - b. The OT priesthood clearly _____ a priestly Messiah. Ps. 110:4
 - c. Christ is a priest after the _____ of Melchisedec. Heb 7:1-3,11,17
4. Scriptural development of this office in the New Testament.
5. Scriptural development of this office in the Old Testament,
 - a. This ministry of Christ is clearly taught in the book of _____ . Heb. 4:14, 7:26, 8:1, 10:12
 - b. Christ is both our priest and our _____. Heb. 5:1-10, 7:1-28, 9:11-15, Rom. 3:24-25, 5:6-8, Jn. 1:29

C. King I Tim. 6:14-15, Heb. 10:12-13

1. One who _____ over a people. Tit. 2:14
2. Scriptural development of this office.
 - a. In the OT - Ps. 110, I Sam. 2:10, Isa. 9:6-7

- b. In the NT - Mt. 2:1-6, Jn. 1:48-50
- 3. Today He is the _____ of the Church and ruler of all. Eph. 1:20-23, 5:23-24
- 4. At the Second Coming He will _____ and _____ rule over all the earth. Rev. 20:6, 19:16, Phil. 2:9-11

VIII. Christ's Death

A. Its importance

- 1. It is the _____ feature of His death that distinguishes Christianity from all other religions. Heb. 2:14
- 2. Christianity is not merely a system of ethics. It is the history of the _____ of man through the person of Jesus Christ, our _____ redeemer. II Pt. 2:1
- 3. The death of Christ is the _____ point of all of Scripture and history. Gal.4:4-5
- 4. His death is the prominent theme of the Bible.
 - a. In the OT
 - 1) Prophets wrote about a suffering redeemer. Is. 53, Ps. 22 (I Pt. 1:10-12)
 - 2) The atonement was _____ implied throughout the OT:
 - a) The provision of _____ for Adam and Eve. Gn. 3:21
 - b) Abel's _____ offering. Gn. 4:3-5
 - c) Noah's sacrifice _____ the flood. Gn. 8:20
 - d) The _____. Ex. 12:21-29
 - e) The _____
 - b. In the NT
 - 1) One out of every _____ verses in the NT mentions the atoning death of Christ.



OHANA BAPTIST CHURCH

Doctrinal Studies

Christology

2) It is specifically mentioned _____ times in the NT.

5. Christ's death is the _____ of the Gospel message. I Co. 2:2, 15:3-4

B. Scriptural terms used for the death of Christ

1. The death of Christ was a _____. Mt. 20:28, I Tim. 2:6

a. A ransom is the _____ paid to redeem something or someone. Lev. 25:47-49

b. The one who pays the price is the _____. Gal. 3:13

c. The Greek word, *lutroo*, Means to _____, to ransom, to deliver, or to liberate. I Co. 6:19-20

d. To whom was the ransom paid?

God's _____ ransomed man from God's _____.

If it were Satan God could have just eliminated him.

e. Deliverance from Satan has to do with _____ not redemption.

2. The death of Christ as a _____. Rom. 3:25-26, Heb. 2:17, I Jn. 2:2, 4:10

a. The Greek word, *hilasmos*, means to be _____ or to be conciliated.

b. It is used in connection with the _____ seat in the OT.

c. The _____ of Christ propitiates the wrath of God. Rom. 1:18, 5:9

d. The propitiation of God's wrath restores _____ with God. Rom. 5:9

3. The death of Christ as a _____. Rom. 5:10, II Co. 5:18-19, Col. 1:20

a. _____ reconciliation: Christ's death removed the enmity between God and man.

b. _____ reconciliation: Christ's death potentially changes the attitude of man towards God.

c. Christ's death propitiates God and as a result man is _____.

4. The death of Christ as a _____. II Co. 5:21, I Pt. 2:24, Is. 53:6

a. _____ sacrifice

- 1) A Vicar is a _____ - one who takes the place of another or acts in his stead.
- 2) Something _____ to Christ - because it happened to Him, it need not happen to us.
- 3) Christ died for our sins and we need not die for them if we _____ His sacrifice.

b. Scriptural examples

- 1) _____ & _____ - lamb provided.
- 2) _____ - lamb substitute for first-born.

c. Christ died not for His own _____, but for the _____ of others. I Pet. 2:22-24.

5. The death of Christ as a _____.

a. Satisfies the _____ & _____ of God. Rom. 3:25, 26

b. Satisfies the _____ of the law of God. Gal. 3:13

6. _____ means complete satisfaction. I Jn 2:2 Christ died in my place and for my benefit. Christ completely satisfied the outraged Holiness of God. Christ's death was primarily directed toward God, who is the offended party; not toward man, who is the offender (Heb. 10:12). While Christ's death makes salvation available to all, it is not a guarantee that all will be saved. His death is _____ only for those who believe. Heb. 10:29 _____ *but* _____ *only for those who believe.*

C. The extent of Christ's death.

1. Question: Did Christ die for the whole world or just "the elect"?

2. Answers:

a. Christ died for the _____ world. I Jn. 2:2, I Tim. 2:6, Rom. 5:18, II Co. 5:14, 19

b. Christ died for each _____. Gal. 2:20, Heb. 2:9

c. Christ died for the _____ and the _____. I Tim. 1:15, I Pt. 3:18

IX. Christ's Resurrection



OHANA BAPTIST CHURCH

Doctrinal Studies

Christology

A. Importance

1. In Scripture

- a. Emphasized constantly in the NT.
- b. Vitally related to our entire system of _____. I Co. 15:12-25

2. With reference to Christ.

- a. Established His _____. Rom. 1:4
- b. Established His _____ work. Rom. 8:34

3. With reference to the believer.

- a. Provides for our _____. Rom. 4:23-25
- b. Assures us of our _____. I Co. 15:20-24
- c. Gives us power for the Christian _____. Phil. 3:10
- d. Reveals the nature of our resurrection _____. I Jn. 3:1-3
 - 1) Flesh and bones. Lk. 24:39
 - 2) Some differences. Jn. 20:15, 21:7
 - 3) Some similarities. Ex. Lk. 24:42-43

4. With reference to the unbeliever.

- a. Shows him of coming _____. Acts 17:31
- b. Offers _____ to him. Rom. 4:25

B. False theories of the empty tomb.

1. Body was _____ by his enemies.
2. Body was stolen by His _____.
3. Disciples went to the _____ tomb.
4. Christ didn't really die, He just _____.
5. Disciples just _____ they saw Him. Mass _____.

C. Scriptural account of the empty tomb.

1. Buried by two political and religious _____ . Jn.19:38-40
2. Wrapped in traditional burial cloth and _____. Jn. 19:39
3. The tomb was _____ by the government. Mt. 27:64
4. _____ were set over the tomb. Mt. 27:65
5. The stone door was set and _____. Mt. 27:66, 28:2
6. The _____ of the tomb itself. Lk. 24:12, Jn. 20:5-7
7. The _____ of His disciples. Jn. 20:2-10, 20:24-25
8. The _____ of His enemies. Mt. 28:11-14
9. The _____ of witnesses. I Co. 15:4-8

D. Proofs of the Resurrection.

1. The continuity of the _____ Gospel accounts.
2. Paul's " _____ " defense in I Co. 15:4-8
3. The change in _____ and _____ of the Disciples.
4. The _____ tomb.
5. The book of _____. Acts 17:6

E. What happened to Christ between His death and Resurrection?

1. At His death He descended into _____ or _____. Acts 2:27-31, Ps. 16:10, Eph. 4:9, Lk. 23:43 See Lk. 16:22-23
2. While He was there He made _____. I Pt. 3:18-19, 4:6
3. After His resurrection and involved with His accession He emptied Paradise below. Rev. 1:18, Eph. 4:8, Mt. 27:50-53, II Co. 12:1-4

X. Christ's Accession into Heaven.

A. The _____ of Christ.

1. Also called His _____.
2. The _____ of Christ was followed by His exaltation. Phil. 2:6-8, 9-11
3. There are four stages to His exaltation.
 - a. His _____.
 - b. His _____.
 - c. His _____. At the right hand of the Father.
 - d. His _____.

B. The departure of Christ from earth to Heaven.

1. Christ _____ His return to glory. Jn. 6:62, 7:33, 14:12,28, 16:10,16,17



OHANA BAPTIST CHURCH

Doctrinal Studies

Christology

2. Three passages of Scripture record His ascension: _____, _____, _____.
 3. Four different words are used to describe His ascension. Acts 1:9-12
 - a. Vs. 9 - Taken up = hoisting a _____.
 - b. Vs. 9 - Received Him = literally to take _____.
 - c. Vs. 10 - Went up = _____ a journey.
 - d. Vs. 11 - Taken up = _____.
 4. His ascent was:
 - a. _____
 - b. _____
 - c. _____
 - d. _____ in the clouds.
- *Why is understanding His ascension significant and important?*

XI. Christ's present ministry in Heaven

A. The position of Christ in Heaven.

1. Christ is at the _____ hand of the Father. Ps. 110:1, Col. 3:1. Heb. 8:1, Heb. 12:2
2. Position of:
 - a. _____ Mt. 22:44, Heb. 10:12-13
 - b. _____ Eph. 1:20-23, I Pt. 3:22
 - c. _____ Heb. 1:3-4

B. The present work of Christ in Heaven

1. As the _____ of the body (the _____), He controls the activities of the church. Eph. 1:22-23, 5:23-24
2. As the Great _____, Christ cares for His sheep. Heb. 13:20
3. As the true _____, He nourishes the branches. Jn. 15
4. As the chief cornerstone, Christ holds the building of God together. Eph. 2:20, I Pt. 2:4-8
5. Christ is our High _____ Heb. 7:24-28
 - We are _____ before Him. I Pt. 2:9

- a. He is our _____ sacrifice. Heb. 9:26
- b. He is our _____. I Tim. 2:5
- c. He makes _____ for us. Rom. 8:34, Heb. 4:14-16
 - 1) _____ vs. 14
 - 2) _____ vs. 15
 - 3) _____ vs. 16
- 6. Christ is preparing a _____ for us. Jn. 14:2