The Person of Christ

Pre-incarnate	Divine Nature	Human Nature	Union of Natures	Character
Pre-incarnate Existed Eternally Before Creation From the "beginning" (John 1:1; 1 John 1:1) "With God" (John 1:1-2) "Before the world was" (John 17:5) The Word "became flesh" (implies a preincarnate existence, John 1:14). Participated in Creation "Let us make man" (Gen. 1:26). The "craftsman" (Prov. 8:30) The "firstborn over all creation" (Col. 1:15) All things were created "through him" (John 1:3; Col. 1:16) World created "through him" (John 1:10; 1 Cor. 8:6) All things created "for him" (Col. 1:16). All things hold together "in him" (Col. 1:17). Manifested Himself After Creation (Old Testament) As "Yahweh" To Abraham (Gen. 18) In judgment (Gen. 19) In promise (Hos. 1:7) As the "angel of Yahweh" To Hagar (Gen. 31) To Moses (Exod. 3:2) To Israel (Exod.14:19) To Balaam (Num. 22:22) To Gideon (Judges 6)	Divine Nature Possesses Divine Attributes He is eternal (John 1:1; 8:58; 17:5). He is omnipresent (Matt 28:20; Eph.1:23). He is omniscient (John 16:30; 21:17). He is omnipotent (John 5:19) He is immutable (Heb. 1:12; 13:8) Possesses Divine Offices He is Creator (John 1:3; Col. 1:16). He is sustainer (Col. 1:17). Possesses Divine Prerogatives He forgives sin (Matt. 9:2; Luke 7:47). He raises the dead (John 5:25; 11:25). He executes judgment (John 5:22). He ls Identified With the Old Testament Yahweh "1 AM" (John 8:58). Seen by Isaiah (John 12:41; 8:24, 50-58) Possesses Divine Names "Alpha and the Omega" (Rev. 22:13) "1 AM" (John 8:58) "Immanuel" (Matt. 1:22) "Son of Man" (Matt. 9:6; 12:8) "Lord" (Matt. 7:21; Luke 1:43) "Son of God" (John 10:36) "God" (John 11; 2 Peter 1:1) Possesses Divine Relations The expressed image of God (Col. 1:15; Heb. 1:3) He is one with the Father (John 10:31). Accepts Divine Worship (Matt. 14:33; 28:9; John 20:28-29) Claims Himself to be God (John 8:58; 10:30; 17:5)	Human Nature Had a Human Birth He was born of a virgin (Matt 1:18-2:11; Luke 1:30- 38). Had a Human Development He continued to grow and become strong (Luke 2:50, 52). Had the Essential Elements of Human Nature Human body (Matt. 26:12; John 2:21) Reason and will (Matt. 26:38; Mark 2:8) Had Human Names Jesus (Matt. 1:21) Son of Man (Matt. 8:20; 11:18) Son of Abraham (Matt. 1:1) Had the Sinless Infirmities of Human Nature He became weary (John 4:6). He became hungry (Matt. 4:2; 21:18). He became thirsty (John 19:28). He was tempted (Matt. 4; Heb. 2:18). Was Repeatedly Called a Man (John 1:30; 4:9; 10:38)	Union of Natures The person of Christ is the anthropic; he has two natures (divine and human in one personal Hypostatic union, constituting one personal substance; two natures; one person Includes the Human and Divine Qualities and Acts Both the human and divine qualities and acts may be ascribed to Jesus Christ under either of his natures. Constant Presence of Both Humanity and Divinity His natures cannot be separated.	Character Absolutely Holy His human nature was created holy (Luke 1:35) He committed no sin (1 Peter 2:22). He always pleased the Father (John 8:29). Possesses Genuine Love He laid down his life (John 15:13). His love surpasses all knowledge Truly Humble He took the form of a servant (Phil. 2:5-8). Thoroughly Meek (Matt. 11:29) Perfectly Balanced He was grave without being melancholy. He was joyful without being frivolous. Lived a Life of Prayer (Matt. 14:23; Luke 6:12) An Incessant Worker He worked the works of his Father (John 5:17; 9:4).