

11. The Incarnation

BC 18-19

The Incarnation

What does the term incarnation mean and to what does it refer?

In-fleshing. It refers to the Word of God being made flesh [John 1:14].

The Father, Son and Holy Spirit involved in the incarnation

The Father sent the Son [Gal. 4:4].

The Son took upon our flesh [Phil. 2:7].

The Son was conceived by the power of the Holy Spirit [Luke 1:35].

Characteristics of Christ's human nature

It is real, complete, and sinless.

Weakened before His resurrection [John 4:6].

What does it mean that Christ's human nature is complete?

He has a human body and a human soul [Mt. 26:38; BC 19].

What does it mean that Jesus was and is sinless?

His human nature was and is sinless & He never committed any sin.

When Christ was tempted, He could not have sinned.

Christ is God, and God cannot sin.

The two natures of Christ are united in the _____ of the Son of God.

One person. The divine nature is in the human nature.

Christ will now always have a human nature [Creed of Chalcedon]

The 2 natures were united without change [Creed of Chalcedon].

He did not cast off any of His perfections. Human nature not omnipresent.

The Threeness

What is significant about Jesus being born of a virgin?

He's the Son of God, the second Person of the Trinity who assumed... [Lk. 1:35].

He is holy [Lk. 1:35], not guilty for the sin of Adam.

This was a fulfillment of prophecy [Is. 7:14].

Was the virgin birth a real birth? Explain.

Yes, Christ assumed human flesh of His mother [BC 18, LD 14].

One would think that He would have looked like her.

How did the Anabaptists deny the virgin birth was a real birth?

They denied that Christ assumed human flesh of His mother [BC 18].

They said His human flesh was placed in Mary's womb like a fruit in a basket.