Introductory Bible Course

Canadian LORD'S DAY Association

Student Name: ___________________

Lesson 10
The Divine and Human Natures of Jesus

Read: Luke 1:30-35; Philippians 2:5-8

1. Q. Who is Jesus Christ, the Saviour from sin?

   A. He is the eternal and only begotten Son of the Father.

2. Q. How did the Son of God become man?

   A. He was conceived by the Holy Spirit and born of the Virgin Mary.

3. Q. Is the Saviour truly God as well as man?

   A. Yes, the Saviour is God and man in one person.

4. Q. Was Jesus Christ like us in all things?

   A. Yes, He was like us in all things, but without sin.

With this lesson we pass from the first to the second article of the Apostolic Creed. We shall study how the Son of God came to this earth and took upon Himself our human nature, so that as God and man in one person He could be a true and perfect Saviour from sin. In His incarnation, Jesus always remained what He was – the eternal Son of God, a divine Person. However, in His incarnation, He took upon Himself that which He did not have before, namely, a human body and a human soul.

1. Q. What did Jesus call Himself in Matthew 16:13c?

   A. _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ .

2. Q. What did Jesus call Himself in John 10:36c?

   A. _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ .

3. Q. Does Jesus have a divine nature or a human nature, or both?

   A. ___________ .

I. His Divine Nature

1. In what words is the divinity of Jesus Christ proved?

   (a) John 10:30 – " _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _."

   (b) Matthew 1:23b – "they shall call his name Emmanuel, which being interpreted is, _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _."

   (c) John 20:28b – " _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _."

   (d) Hebrews 1:8a – " _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _, _ _ _ _, _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _."

2. Read John 14:20. Could Jesus Christ dwell in all His people if He were not divine?

   (a) No. (b) Yes.

   Underline the correct answer.

3. What divine attributes are ascribed to Jesus (check Lesson 8 on attributes).

   (a) In John 16:30a? Jesus _ _ _ _ _ all things. *He is all-k _ _ _ _ _ _ .*

   (b) In Matthew 28:18b? Jesus has all _ _ _ _ _ , *He is omnipotent.*

   (c) In Matthew 28:20b? Jesus is present everywhere. *He is omni _ _ _ _ _ _ _ .*

   (d) In Hebrews 13:8? Jesus never changes. *He is _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ .*

4. Q. Whom only are we commanded to worship? Look up the answers in the quoted scripture texts below.

   A. We should only worship _ _ _ .

   (a) Matthew 4:10b – " _ , _."

   (b) Revelation 22:9c – " _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _."

   (c) Is Christ to be worshipped? _ _ _ (Hebrews 1:6b)

   (d) Whom did Jesus permit to worship Him? The man who was born _ _ _ _ _ . (John 9:38)

   (e) Would it be sin to worship Christ if He were not "very God"? _ _ _ .

   (f) Who only can forgive sins? _ _ _ (Mark 2:7b)

   (g) Who claimed to have power to forgive sins? _ _ _ _ _ (Mark 2:10)

II. His Human Nature

1. Q. Was Joseph the father of Jesus? (Luke 1:35b)

   A. No, God was His F _ _ _ _ _.

   "The Holy Ghost shall come upon thee, and the power of the Highest shall overshadow thee: therefore also that holy thing which shall be born of thee shall be called _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _."

2. Q. Who was His mother?

   A. _ _ _ _ was His mother.

3. Q. Of what tribe was Jesus? (Hebrews 7:14)

   A. Jesus was of the tribe of _ _ _ _ _ .

4. Q. To whose family did Jesus belong? (Romans 1:3)

   A. He was of the family of _ _ _ _ _ .

5. Q. What was Jesus' occupation before He entered His ministry? (Mark 6:3a)

   A. Jesus worked as a _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ .

6. Q. The people in general believed that:

   (a) Jesus was the Son of God.

   (b) Jesus was merely a man.

   See John 10:33c. Underline the correct answer.

7. Read Isaiah 9:6a carefully. As a child, Jesus was b_ _ _ ; as the Son, He was g _ _ _ _ .

   Q. Which nature is referred to in the first statement in #7?

   (a) human

   (b) divine

   Underline the correct answer.

   Q. Which nature is referred to in the second statement in #7?

   (a) human

   (b) divine

   Underline the correct answer.

8. Q. Does Jesus still have a human nature in heaven? _ _ _ .

9. Q. In which way was Jesus different from us?

   A. He was without _ _ _ (1 Peter 2:22).

In relation to the glory and beauty of the Person of the Saviour, there are two inseparable truths calling for our profoundest adoration.

First of all, we must consider the greatness of the Saviour. He is the second Person of the Holy Trinity. He is God over all, blessed forever. He is the King of Kings and the Lord of Lords. Jesus, the One who saves from sin, is God! He is divine! All the fullness of God dwells in Him! What a world of comfort lies in this very truth for a sinner who has discovered the true nature of his sin! Apart from this divine Saviour, sin is an incurable disease. The power of the Son of God is required to free from this sore bondage. How great is He! How great is His salvation! When we meditate on the Person of the Saviour, we should never neglect His greatness. He is divine.

Another truth, of equal importance, concerning His Person, is His condescension. He assumed our nature. He was born of the Virgin Mary and laid in the lowly manger of Bethlehem. Neither His greatness nor His condescension can ever be fully measured. There is a corresponding relationship between the two. He stoops so lowly, He condescends to the depth of our misery. He stoops to the lowest hell of our depravity. Marvel at so great a condescension. Our Creator became a creature, and thus fully qualified to save from sin. He is the only Saviour from sin; every sinner needs Him!

A Sincere Prayer:

"And the publican, standing afar off, would not lift up so much as his eyes unto heaven, but smote upon his breast saying, God be merciful to me a sinner." Read Luke 18:1-14.

A Pastoral Message

The Publican's prayer was very brief, but no man ever came to God in prayer with a more needed petition. The Publican was not just saying mere words; he meant what he said. The prayer came right from his heart. He realized he was a lost and perishing sinner. His desire for mercy was in earnest. He confessed to be a sinner, or 'the' sinner, as the Greek has it.

If we rightly understand the meaning of the Ten Commandments, we shall also earnestly pray, "God be merciful to me a sinner."

A person who truly knows his own heart will never say, I am not a great sinner. Many comfort themselves with the idea that they have not sinned as much as others. However, this is foolish and dishonest. We should never compare ourselves to others.

The important question is, have we kept the Law of God perfectly, or have we broken it? If we have broken the holy Law of God (and who has not?) we are sinners and are subject to the just wrath of our Maker. How can we escape this wrath of God without divine mercy?

The Publican's prayer was directed to the God whom he had offended. Where else can a guilty sinner go for relief? The Lord is the only Refuge. We have offended Him with our sins. Yet He is compassionate, merciful, and willing to forgive. How necessary it is for guilty, helpless sinners, to fly to God, who is, for Christ's sake, able to save us from our sins.

The publican is a beggar at the throne of grace. He pleads and begs for mercy. Mercy is divine pity and compassion to those who are in misery on account of their sins. To pray this prayer is not the same as just repeating good and solemn words without feeling. No, it is coming with the same burden as the Publican, with earnest desires and prayers pleading for this precious and indispensable blessing.

Notice, he asks for mercy. He does not speak a word about his own goodness. The Publican finds nothing in himself that he can plead. His heart's desire is divine mercy.

The petition "be merciful" is richer in meaning than is often understood. The believing Israelites in Jesus' day would go to the temple at the time of the morning and evening sacrifices. The expression merciful is related to these sacrifices, to the atonement made by blood. These sacrifices pointed to Christ. So, the penitent Israelites prayed that by virtue of the atonement of Christ they might be forgiven.

The Publican's prayer meant, "Let me be reconciled to God by the blood of Christ." Many people do not pray. Why? They do not feel the need for mercy. A sincere desire for mercy brings a man on his knees.

My friends, do you pray for mercy? If not, how can you expect mercy? What must become of you without this precious grace? O, that you may begin to pray!

Evaluator: _____