

“The Doctrine of God the Son”

John 1:1-18

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I. Introduction

A. Christianity is Christ

1. Jesus Christ is the center and the circumference of the historic Christian faith
2. We move from The Doctrine of God the Father to The Doctrine of God the Son
 - a) The Trinity
3. “O for a thousand tongues to sing...” – Charles Wesley
4. “The riches of divine revelation embodied in Jesus Christ are as measureless as the ocean and His perfections as numberless as the stars” – John Walvoord
5. The focus of this message is on the person of Jesus Christ (not His work)

II. His Preexistence and Eternality

A. What do preexistence and eternity mean?

1. They support Christ’s deity
2. They support the doctrine of the Trinity
3. They support Christ’s names and titles
 - a) (Isaiah 9:6)
4. (John 1:1)
 - a) “Was” in the imperfect tense. It stresses continual existence in past time
 - b) Literally, “In the beginning the Word was continually existing”
5. Jesus said, “I came down from Heaven” (John 6:38)
6. Jesus said, “And now, O Father, glorify thou me with thine own self” (John 17:5)
7. Jesus said, “Verily, verily, I say unto you, before Abraham was, I am” (John 8:58)
8. “Thy throne, O God, is for ever and ever” (Hebrews 1:8)
 - a) God the Father calls God the Son
 - b) Jesus is the eternal God, the Son, and the doctrine of the Trinity

III. His Incarnation and True Humanity

A. What does this mean?

1. How did the Word become flesh?
 - a) The virgin birth
 - b) Its meaning
 - c) Its importance
 - d) If it’s not true:
 - 1) Jesus did not preexist
 - 2) Jesus was not God
 - 3) Jesus was a sinful human
 - 4) Jesus cannot save
 - e) Praise Jesus for the virgin birth!

- 1) “Therefore the Lord himself will give you a sign; behold a virgin shall conceive, and bear a son, and she shall call his name Immanuel” (Isaiah 7:14).
- 2) Mary was with child before she and Joseph “came together” (Matthew 1:18)
- 3) Joseph knew her not till she had brought forth her firstborn son (Matthew 1:25)
- 4) (Luke 1:35)
- f) Three implications of the virgin birth
 - 1) It shows that salvation ultimately must come from the Lord
 - a. (Galatians 4:4-5)
 - 2) The virgin birth made possible the uniting of full deity and full humanity in one person
 - 3) The virgin birth made possible Christ’s true humanity without sin
2. Jesus was truly human, yet without sin
 - a) (John 1:14)
 - b) Jesus had a real human body
 - 1) (1 John 1:1)
 - c) Jesus exhibited the characteristics of a human being
 - 1) He was hungry
 - a. (Matthew 4:2)
 - 2) He was thirsty
 - a. (John 4:7)
 - b. (John 19:28)
 - 3) He was weary
 - a. (John 4:6)
 - 4) He loved and had compassion
 - a. (Matthew 9:36)
 - 5) He wept
 - a. (John 11:35)
 - 6) He slept
 - a. (Matthew 8:24)
 - 7) He died on the cross
 - a. (1 Peter 2:24)

IV. His Undiminished Deity

- A. Jesus is one person with two natures
 1. Truly man, truly God
 - a) Hypostatic union
 - b) Jesus is both God and man
 2. The Bible teaches the deity of Jesus Christ
 - a) He is called “God” in the Bible
 1. (Isaiah 9:6)
 2. (John 1:1; 18)
 3. “Thy throne, O God, is forever” (Hebrews 1:8)
 4. “My Lord and my God” (John 20:28)
 5. “Our great God and Savior Jesus Christ” (Titus 2:13)

- b) He possesses divine attributes
 - 1. He is eternal
 - a. (John 1:1)
 - 2. He is omnipresent
 - a. (Matthew 28:20)
 - 3. He is omniscient
 - a. (John 2:25)
 - 4. He is omnipotent
 - a. (Matthew 28:18)
 - 5. He is immutable
 - a. (Hebrews 13:18)
- c) He does divine works
 - 1. Creator
 - a. (John 1:3)
 - 2. Life and light
 - a. (John 1:4-5)
 - 3. Sustainer
 - a. (Colossians 1:17)
 - 4. Miracle worker
 - a. (John 11)
 - 5. He forgives sins
 - a. (John 20)
- d) He receives worship
 - 1. (Philippians 2:5-11)

V. Conclusion

- A. Jesus came to save us from sin
 - 1. (John 14:6)