

Foundation Study 3: Jesus Christ

What do the following verses say about Jesus Christ?

1. Colossians 1:15

Jesus is eternally preexistent (Colossians 1:17; John 1:1–2, 8:58). He existed before creation. He is spoken of in the past tense (*was*) with reference to the beginning of time. He was already in existence as a member of the Godhead before time began. His birth is His entrance onto the stage of humanity was not the beginning of His existence.

2. Colossians 1:16

Jesus is the creator of all things (John 1:3, 1:10; Romans 11:36; 1 Corinthians 8:6; Hebrews 1:2). Jesus created all that exists. He is the agent through whom God created all that is. The glory of Jesus is exhibited through His role as Creator, not just Redeemer.

3. John 1:1

Jesus is God. He is referred to as God (Philippians 2:6; John 10:33), the exact representation of God (Hebrews 1:3), the image of God (Colossians 1:15), the bodily expression of God (Colossians 2:9), equal with God (John 5:18), the fullness of God (Colossians 1:19), and possessing the authority of God (Luke 5:20–26).

4. Matthew 1:18

Jesus was born of a virgin (Matthew 1:22–24; Luke 1:35). The virgin birth of Jesus Christ accomplished two things. First, it revealed Jesus to be the fulfillment of Old Testament Messianic prophecy (Isaiah 7:14). Second, it enabled Jesus to become the Savior of humanity. Only a virgin birth enables a sinless substitute since sin nature is transmitted through conception (Psalm 51:5). Only sinless (Hebrews 4:15) human (Hebrews 10:4) blood (Hebrews 9:22) could provide a permanent, “once for all time”, (Hebrews 10:10) substitutional sacrifice for mankind (Hebrews 2:14–15).

5. Luke 7:18–23

Jesus is supernatural. Jesus possessed supernatural powers, extraordinary compassion, and unequalled love. He had power over death (John 11:40–44; Luke 7:11–17; Mark 5:41), demons (Mark 5:9–13; Luke 4:35), sickness and infirmities (Matthew 4:24, 8:16, 9:35, 12:15), weather (Mark 4:35–41), and natural limitations (Luke 9:10–17). He was transformed, revealing His glory (Luke 9:28–36). He demonstrated compassion for the lonely (John 5:6), love for the isolated (John 4:9), comfort for the grieving (John 4:49–50), and forgiveness for the guilty (John 8:11). All this represents only a summary of what He did (John 21:25).

6. Hebrews 4:15

Jesus is sinless (2 Corinthians 5:21; 1 John 3:5; 1 Peter 1:19, 2:22; Hebrews 7:26–27). His sinlessness is a testimony to His divine nature. It is also what enabled Him to be a substitutional sacrifice for the sins of mankind.

7. 1 Corinthians 15:3–4

Jesus died for our sins and rose from death. His death defeated the power of sin, and his resurrection defeated the power of death.

He died for our sins (1 Peter 2:24; Isaiah 53:5; Hebrews 9:28; 2 Corinthians 5:21; Romans 3:25, 4:25; Galatians 3:13; John 1:29; Matthew 1:21). Jesus's death was substitutional. It was on our behalf; it was sacrificial. He took our punishment. His death paid the price for our sins. It provides forgiveness for believers (Romans 5:15).

He arose from death (Matthew 16:21, 28:5–7; Acts 2:24, 2:32, 3:15, 4:10, 5:30, 10:40). His resurrection proves His identity (Romans 1:4) and defeats the power of death (1 Corinthians 15:54–57). It marks God's acceptance of the sacrifice of Christ. (Acts 17:30,31, Hebrews 10:12). It also enables the believer to confidently trust in eternal life (Romans 10:9). His resurrection was not a secret or hidden event but rather attested to by an abundance of eyewitnesses over an extended period of time in various locations. (1 Corinthians 15:5–8; 1 John 1:1–4).

8. John 14:6

Jesus is the only way to God (John 1:51, 10:9; Acts 4:12, 10:43; 1 Timothy 2:5; 1 John 5:12). Faith in Jesus alone is the only means by which a person can receive forgiveness, be granted eternal life, and experience a right relationship with God. That said, salvation through Christ is available to anyone, anywhere, anytime (Romans 10:13).

9. Acts 1:9–11

Jesus ascended to heaven and will return (Matthew 16:27; 1 Corinthians 1:7; Luke 17:30; Philippians 3:20; Colossians 3:4; 1 Timothy 6:14). Jesus remained in His resurrected state for forty days and then supernaturally ascended to Heaven. He will return, not as the suffering servant (Mark 10:44) but rather, as the ruling King (Revelation 19:11–13), to fully establish His kingdom by ruling, judging, and reigning forever (Daniel 7:13–14).

10. Romans 8:34

Jesus is interceding for believers (Hebrews 7:25). Jesus' seated position at the right hand of God, indicates the completeness of redemption. He is constantly praying for believers. He is defending us against Satan's accusations (Revelation 12:10) by rightly claiming to have permanently paid the price for all sins (past, present, and future) (Hebrews 9:12).

Which verse meant the most to you?