"THE MEANING AND VALUE OF CHRIST'S INCARNATION" (John 1:14-18)

I. THE PROLOG	UE: INTRODU	CING JESUS (CHRIST (1:1-1	18)		
A. The IDENTI B. The ILLUMI C. The INCARN	NATION of JE	SUS CHRIST (
1. The Meanin	ng of Christ's Inc	carnation (1:14-	15)			
a) "The Wo was cor	ord became flesh nceived in Mary'	" means that Chi s womb.	rist took on a			when He
* Does	the word "flesh	" (sarx) mean th	at Christ took o	n only a physic	al body?	
* Does	the word "becar	me" (egeneto) m	ean that Christ	ceased being G	God?	
* Why c	are the false doct	rines of Docetisi	m, Arianism, Eu	tychianism, and	d Nestorianism	imbalanced?
	that Jesus Christ he disciples ("we					
* What	was the purpose	of this in the Old	l Testament?			
* How i.	s this also demon	estrated in Jesus	Christ? (Luke 2	:9; 9:31; Rev.	21:23)	
	rist manifested (3:18-19; 34:5-6)	God's glory by di	isplaying		and	
* How a	lid Christ do this	?				

2. 7	The <i>Value</i> of Christ's Incarnation (1:16-18)	
a	a) As believers in Christ, we receive grace (anti) grace. (1:16)	
	* What does the Word of God teach about God's supply of grace toward you as a believer	?
t	b) Since the incarnation of Christ, the Law of Moses has been by a new economy of God's grace. (1:17)	_ and
c	e) Jesus Christ is the (exēgeomai) of the Father.	
	* Does the term for "only begotten" (monogenēs) mean that Christ was created?	
	* What does it mean that Christ "is in the bosom of the Father"?	
	* What difference does the incarnation of Christ make for you?	

* What role does the testimony of John the Baptist play in verse 15?