

Names and Titles of Jesus: Participant Handout Guides

Participant Handout Guides for the study of *Names and Titles of Jesus: A Discipleship Study* (JesusWalk Publications, 2016), by Dr. Ralph F. Wilson. It is available in several book formats: paperback, Kindle, and PDF. <http://www.jesuswalk.com/books/names-jesus.htm>

If you are working with a class or small group, feel free to duplicate the following handouts at no additional charge. If you'd like to print 8-1/2" x 11" or A4 size pages, you can download the free Participant Guide handout sheets at:

www.jesuswalk.com/names-jesus/names-jesus-lesson-handouts.pdf

Discussion Questions

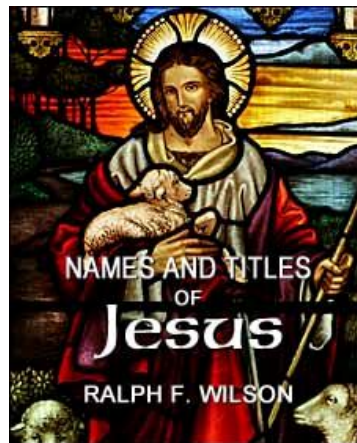
You'll typically find 4 to 6 questions for each lesson, depending on the topics in each lesson. Each question may include several sub-questions. These are designed to get group members engaged in discussion of the key points of the passage. If you're running short of time, feel free to skip questions or portions of questions.

Suggestions for Classes and Groups

Part of any class should be an attempt to get group members involved in the experience. This could include memory verses, singing songs suggested for each lesson, and getting involved in exercises suggested in Appendix 6 that could involve two or more members in a project.

Be aware that, depending on what translation people use in your group, the exact names and titles could vary. I've used the NIV as the primary text for these lessons, but show variations in the NRSV, ESV, and KJV.

www.jesuswalk.com/names-jesus/names-jesus-lesson-handouts.pdf



Introduction to the Names and Titles of Jesus

Why Study the Names and Titles of Jesus?

1. Our prayer life is enriched;
2. Our worship is enriched;
3. Our faith in and understanding of Jesus is increased.

What Is a Title

1. **Name.** "A word or phrase that constitutes the distinctive designation of a person or thing." Jesus.
2. **Title.** "An appellation of dignity, honor, distinction, or preeminence attached to a person or family by virtue of rank, office, precedent, privilege, attainment, or lands." Christ, King, Messiah, etc.
3. **Metaphor** is "a figure of speech in which a word or phrase literally denoting one kind of object or idea is used in place of another to suggest a likeness or analogy between them." Shepherd, Rock, Vine.
4. **Descriptor** is "something (as a word or characteristic feature) that serves to describe or identify." Savior, Redeemer, Physician
5. **Adjectival phrase:** "Man of Sorrows."
6. **Predicate Adjective:** I am the Way."

Jesus is the Second Person of the Trinity. See: "[Four Reasons Why I Believe in the Trinity](http://www.joyfulheart.com/scholar/trinity.htm)" (www.joyfulheart.com/scholar/trinity.htm). Here are the foundational creeds of the Church:

"I believe in God the Father Almighty, Maker of heaven and earth: And in Jesus Christ his only Son our Lord..." (Apostles' Creed, second century AD)

We believe ... in one Lord Jesus Christ, the only-begotten Son of God, begotten of the Father before all worlds, Light of Light, very God of very God, begotten, not made, being of one substance with the Father; by whom all things were made..." (Nicene Creed, 325 and 381 AD)

Resources

Online Lessons. You may subscribe at no charge to the e-mail study at

<http://www.jesuswalk.com/names-jesus/>

Book format. All the lessons are available in paperback, PDF, and Kindle versions.

<http://www.jesuswalk.com/books/names-jesus.htm>

Discussion Questions. Included in these notes for each lesson.

Songs and Hymns are suggested at the end of each lesson in [Appendix 3. Songs and Hymns Celebrating Names and Titles of Jesus Christ](http://www.jesuswalk.com/names-jesus/appendix-3-names-jesus-songs-and-hymns.pdf).

(www.jesuswalk.com/names-jesus/appendix-3-names-jesus-songs-and-hymns.pdf)

List of Names. [Appendix 2. Names, Titles, Metaphors, and Descriptors of Jesus: A Comprehensive List](http://www.jesuswalk.com/names-jesus/names-of-jesus-comprehensive-list.pdf) (www.jesuswalk.com/names-jesus/names-of-jesus-comprehensive-list.pdf)

Devotional Exercises. [Appendix 6. Exercises to Help You Internalize the Names of Jesus](http://www.jesuswalk.com/names-jesus/app6_exercises.htm).

(www.jesuswalk.com/names-jesus/app6_exercises.htm). See below in these notes.

Appendix 6. Exercises to Help You Internalize the Names of Jesus

http://www.jesuswalk.com/names-jesus/app6_exercises.htm

It would be sad if studying the names of Jesus were merely an intellectual or academic exercise for you. Beyond your study, here are some exercises that will help internalize what you're learning and let it begin to change you.

Over the several days you are studying a particular lesson, I recommend that you incorporate into your daily life some of the following exercises that will help implant the names in your heart and mind. Try one or more of the exercises listed here, or invent your own.

1. **Pray** to Jesus using one or more of the names in this lesson. As you pray, call on him in a way that relates to his name.
2. **Meditate** on one or more of the names in this lesson. Visualize Jesus in the ways suggested by the names in this lesson. Picture him in your mind's eye. See how he is strong for you in these ways.
3. **Write down** your own answers to the discussion questions in this lesson. Post them to the online forum or read what others have written.
4. **Worship** him by singing one of the songs suggested in the lesson.
5. **Consider** how you need to change to become like Jesus as reflected by one or more of the names in this lesson, and ask for his help to change you.
6. **Draw or paint** a scene, figure, or calligraphy related to one of the names.
7. **Make a banner** emblazoned with one of Jesus' titles.
8. **Compose** a song related to one of the names and then teach it to someone.
9. **Community.** Find a way to influence your community or church in a way inspired by one of these names, titles, descriptors, or metaphors of Jesus. What project could you help with or initiate that could make a positive difference in the lives of people? For example, if Jesus is the Good Shepherd, what people in your community are "like sheep without a shepherd"? Who are without their basic needs, for example? What project could give feet to being a shepherd to those in need?
10. **Picture** how a friend or relative of yours could benefit from Jesus' ministry as reflected by one of the names in a particular week's lesson. Pray for that person accordingly and minister to that person yourself when an opportunity presents itself.

1. Jesus the Nazarene Carpenter's Son

The Jesus of History. Luke 3:1-2; Josephus (early second century AD); Pliny the Younger (c. 62 - c. 113 AD); Tacitus (c. 55 - c. 117 AD); Suetonius (c. 69 - c. AD 140); Celsus (second century).

The Given Name of Jesus. Greek *Iēsous*; Hebrew *Yēshūa'*, a shortened form of Joshua. Jesus' Hebrew name is a compound word which means "Yahweh Saves." To Joseph: "... You are to give him the name Jesus, because he will save his people from their sins." (Matthew 1:21)

Q1. How is the meaning of Jesus' name linked to his mission? What is his mission? How did he fulfill this mission? How did he fulfill his mission in *your* life?

Son of Joseph and Mary. "Jesus, the son of Joseph" (Luke 3:23; John 1:45; 6:42) and "the carpenter's son" (Matthew 13:55). Two genealogies of Jesus are provided, one in Matthew 1:1-17 and the other in Luke 3:23-38. Though there are several theories to explain the differences in these genealogies, we just don't know the reason.

Carpenter. Mark 6:3; Matthew 13:55. **Nazarene.** Luke 2:1-7, etc.

Q2. In what ways does taking Jesus' name on ourselves, or identifying ourselves with him, open us to shame and persecution? Have you seen examples of this in your own experience? What actions might show that a Christian is ashamed of Jesus? What actions might show that a Christian is *unashamed* of Jesus?

Messianic Prophecy Concerning Galilee. Micah 5:2; Isaiah 9:1-2, quoted in Matthew 4:15.

The Power of the Name of Jesus. 1. Ownership. To speak one's name over something or someone, or to name it, was to exercise power and ownership over it. Thus to be baptized in Jesus' name was to place oneself under his authority and ownership (James 2:7). **2. Prayer in Jesus' name.** Prayer in Jesus' name is similar to prayer that must be in accordance with God's will (John 15:7; 1 John 5:14-15). **3. Healing and exorcism in Jesus' name.** To act in one's name,

means that disciples spoke and acted like Jesus, in his place and with his authority, similar to power of attorney.

The Gospels and Acts give examples of the power of Jesus' name in ministry and prayer as exercised by the apostles and the early church.

Q3. What does it mean when you pray "in Jesus' name"? Do you use the phrase "in Jesus' name" as you pray? Why or why not? How does praying "in Jesus' name" limit what we will pray for?

Q4. How did Jesus' disciples use his name when they healed and cast out demons? Do we have this kind of authority, or was it only for the apostles themselves? In what way does speaking or acting in Jesus' name demonstrate the concept of power of attorney? Why are we sometimes afraid to speak or act in Jesus' name? How might hearing his voice about a particular matter alleviate that fear?

Names and Titles of Jesus

Jesus (often)

Jesus Christ our Lord (Romans 1:3; Romans 6:11; Romans 6:23; 1 Corinthians 1:9; 7:25)

Jesus Christ our Savior (Titus 3:6)

Jesus Christ (Matthew 1:1; John 1:17; John 17:3; Acts 2:38; Acts 4:10; Acts 9:34; Acts 10:36; Acts 16:18; Romans 1:1, 3, 6; 2:16; 5:15, 17; 6:3; 1 Corinthians 1:1, 4; 2:2; 2 Corinthians 1:19; 4:6; 13:5; Galatians 2:16; Philippians 1:8; 2:11; 1 Timothy 1:15; Hebrews 13:8; 1 John 1:7; 2:1)

Jesus, the King of the Jews (Matthew 27:37)

Jesus, the Son of God (Hebrews 4:14)

Son of Abraham (Matthew 1:1)

Son of David (Matthew 1:1)

Son of Joseph (Luke 3:23; John 1:45; 6:42)

Mary's Son (NIV, Mark 6:3)

Son of Mary (NRSV, ESV, KJV, Mark 6:3)

Brother of James, Joseph, Judas and Simon (Mark 6:3)

The Child Jesus (Luke 2:27)

The Boy Jesus (Luke 2:43)

Child, Son (Isaiah 9:6)

Carpenter's Son (Matthew 13:55)

Carpenter (Mark 6:3)

Jesus of Nazareth (Mark 1:24; Luke 24:19)

Jesus of Nazareth, King of the Jews (John 19:19)

Nazarene (Matthew 2:23)

Nazarene, Jesus (Mark 14:67)

Jesus the Nazarene (Mark 16:6)

2. Jesus our Rabbi, Teacher, Prophet, and Word

Jesus the Rabbi. “Rabbi” isn’t really a word for the Jewish clergy of Jesus’ time. *Rhabbi* (literally in Hebrew “my great one”). In Jesus’ day it was particularly used as an honorary title for outstanding teachers of the law. “Teacher” (*didaskalos*) is more of a descriptor or functional title. The term “master” is commonly used by the KJV to translate *didaskalos*. In Jesus’ day there were no seminaries, institutions where students could prepare to be teachers themselves. Rather, a leading rabbi would gather around him disciples or students, who would literally follow him wherever he went, listening to him, follow his teaching, imitate him, and help him with his work.

Q1. What is your relationship to Jesus as your Rabbi? How often do you come to him to teach you? How do you receive his teaching? How teachable do you think you are?

Jesus the Prophet. *Prophētēs* refers to “a person inspired to proclaim or reveal divine will or purpose, prophet.” Moses had prophesied a prophet who would follow him (Deuteronomy 18:15, 18; John 6:14; cf. 1:21; 7:40).

Jesus Is the Word, the Logos. (John 1:1-2, 14) “Word” is the extremely common Greek noun *logos*, “word,” a communication by which the mind finds utterance. Here “the independent personified expression of God.” (Revelation 19:3).

Q2. (John 1:1-3, 14) In what sense is Jesus the Word of God? Why do you think he is called this? Why does John call him the Word of Life (1 John 1:1)? What does this say to us about the importance of hearing, meditating on, and internalizing Jesus’ words?

Jesus Is the Faithful and True Witness (Revelation 1:5a; 3:14b; 19:11). Amen in Hebrew expresses a certain affirmation in response to what has been said.

Q3. (Revelation 3:14) Why is Jesus called the “true and faithful witness”? What did he witness to? How was he faithful in his witness? As a disciple, to what degree are you a “true and faithful witness” to the Word that your Rabbi has taught and has done in your life? What would it look like if you improved as a witness?

Jesus Is the Truth (John 14:6; 8:31-32). **Wisdom of God** (1 Corinthians 1:24-25; James 3:17). **Wonderful Counselor** (Isaiah 9:6; 11:2)

Q4. (John 4:16; 1 Corinthians 1:24) How does Jesus’ truth contrast with your culture’s dearly held “truths”? How does Jesus’ wisdom differ from the worldly wisdom that your culture teaches you? What would help you hold on to Jesus’ truth and wisdom more effectively? Names and Titles of Jesus

Rabbi (John 3:2)

Rabboni (Mark 10:51; John 20:16)

Teacher (often)

Instructor (Matthew 23:10)

Master (*epistatēs*, Luke 5:5; 8:24, 45; 9:33, 49; 17:13)

Master (KJV, often, in the sense of honored teacher)

Prophet (Matthew 21:11; Luke 7:16; 24:19; John 6:14; 7:40; cf. John 4:19; 9:17)

One Greater than Jonah (Matthew 12:41; Luke 11:32)

Word, Logos (John 1:1-2, 14)

Word of Life (1 John 1:1)

Word of God (Revelation 19:13)

Faithful Witness (Revelation 1:5a)

Amen (Revelation 3:14b)

Faithful and True Witness (Revelation 3:14b)

Witness to the Peoples (Isaiah 55:4)

Faithful and True (Revelation 19:11)

Truth (John 14:6)

Wisdom of God (1 Corinthians 1:24)

Power of God (1 Corinthians 1:24)

One Greater than Solomon (Matthew 12:42; Luke 11:31)

Wonderful Counselor (Isaiah 9:6)

Counselor (John 14:16, by implication)

3. Jesus the Son of Man

The Hebrew Idiom. “Son of” often denotes “one who shares in something or who is worthy of it, or who stands in some other close relation to it.” “Sons of disobedience” (Ephesians 2:2) “son of peace” (Luke 10:6, a man inclined toward peace);

Daniel’s Heavenly Son of Man.

“In my vision at night I looked, and there before me was **one like a son of man, coming with the clouds of heaven.** He approached the Ancient of Days and was led into his presence. He was given authority, glory and sovereign power; all peoples, nations and men of every language worshiped him. His dominion is an everlasting dominion that will not pass away, and his kingdom is one that will never be destroyed.” (Daniel 7:13-14)

- Resembles a **man**.
- Comes on the clouds of heaven, perhaps denoting his **heavenly origin**.
- Approaches the Ancient of Days, a figure obviously representing **God**.
- Receives **authority**, glory, and sovereign power.
- Is **worshipped** by people of all nations and languages.
- Possesses an **everlasting kingdom**.

It is clear from Jesus exchange with the high priest at his trial, that he saw himself as Daniel’s “one like a son of man” (Matthew 26:63-64).

Q1. (Daniel 7:13-14) What attributes does the “one like a son of man” have in Daniel’s prophecy? In what ways does this personage possess divine elements? What authority does he have? How do we know that Jesus identified himself with this Son of Man in Daniel?

Q2. (Daniel 7:13-14) Since Jesus is the Son of Man in Daniel’s prophecy, what implications does that have for your obedience, your worship, your estimation of Jesus’ power and glory?

Jesus’ Use of Son of Man in the Gospels. In the Synoptic Gospels, Jesus uses the title of Son of Man in three ways: (1) Earthly Son of Man, (2) Suffering

Son of Man, (3). Apocalyptic or Eschatological Son of Man. In John’s Gospel, Jesus uses the title 12 times in three major themes related to the Son of Man: (1) Heavenly Son of Man, (2) Life-Giving Son of Man, (3) Glorified Son of Man. From the Gospels we learn that for Jesus, his role as Son of Man was all encompassing. It included his divinity, his suffering, his authority, his glory, and his return at the end of time.

The Man Christ Jesus. (John 19:5; 1 Timothy 2:5-6; Romans 5:15, 17). **Two Natures in One Person.** Jesus is *both* God and man, not one or the other. **Man of Sorrows** (Isaiah 53:3, 11)

Q3. (Isaiah 53:3) How can Jesus be the Man of Sorrows as well as the one who finds joy in his Father? How can we experience sorrow without it coming to dominate our lives?

Seed of the Woman, Seed of Abraham. (Genesis 3:15, “the *protoevangelium*,” literally, the first gospel; 1 John 3:8; Luke 10:19; Romans 16:20a. **The Last Adam** (Romans 5:12-15, 17; 1 Corinthians 15:45-49). **Mediator of a New Covenant** (1 Timothy 2:5-6; Hebrews 11:24) *Mesitēs*, “one who mediates between two parties to remove a disagreement or reach a common goal, mediator, arbitrator.” **Jesus the Advocate and Reconciler** (1 John 2:1; Romans 5:10; 2 Corinthians 5:19; Colossians 1:22; Isaiah 9:6; 2 Thessalonians 3:16; Matthew 5:9).

Q4. (1 Timothy 2:5-6; 1 John 2:1) In what sense is Jesus our “one Mediator between God and man”? What happens to this personal relationship with Jesus when we ask a minister or a saint to intercede for us? How is Jesus our Advocate before the Father? In what ways are you an advocate for the powerless in your community? How do you function as a reconciler, a mediator, a peacemaker as you serve Christ?

Consolation of Israel (Luke 2:25) *Paraklēsis*, “lifting of another’s spirits, comfort, consolation.” Isaiah 61:1-3a). **Our Hope** (1 Timothy 1:1; Romans 15:12; Colossians 1:27; 1 Peter 1:3). **Jesus, the Apostle of God** (Hebrews 3:1; John 17:18; John 20:21). **Jesus, the Indescribable Gift** (John 4:10; 3:16).

Names and Titles of Jesus

One Like a Son of Man (Daniel 7:13-14)

Son of Man (often in the Gospels)

The Man (John 19:5)

The Man Christ Jesus (1 Timothy 2:5-6)

Man of Sorrows (Isaiah 53:3)

Seed of Woman (Genesis 3:15)

Seed (Galatians 3:16, 19)

Seed of Abraham (Hebrews 2:16)

Last Adam (1 Corinthians 15:45)

Life-Giving Spirit (NIV, NRSV, ESV; 1 Corinthians 15:45)

Quickening Spirit (KJV, 1 Corinthians 15:45)

Second Man (1 Corinthians 15:47)

Man from/of Heaven (1 Corinthians 15:47, 49)

Mediator of a New Covenant (Hebrews 11:24)

One Mediator between God and Men (1 Timothy 2:5)

Advocate with the Father (ESV, NRSV, KJV, 1 John 2:1)

Prince of Peace (Isaiah 9:6)

Lord of Peace (2 Thessalonians 3:16)

Consolation of Israel (Luke 2:25)

Our Hope (1 Timothy 1:1)

Apostle (Hebrews 3:1)

Indescribable Gift (NIV, NRSV, 2 Corinthians 9:15)

Inexpressible Gift (ESV, 2 Corinthians 9:15)

Unspeakable Gift (KJV, 2 Corinthians 9:15)

4. Jesus the Messiah, Christ, and Son of David

Anointing. Christ (*christos*) is Greek for “anointed one.” The basic verb is *chrío*, “to rub, stroke,” with oils, “to smear, to anoint.” Hebrew *māshîah*, “anointed one,” which we transliterate as “Messiah.” In the Pentateuch, objects and people were set apart to God as his own sacred property when they were anointed with specially-formulated olive-oil-based anointing oil (Exodus 30:22-25; 40:9; 28:41; 29:7; 30:30; 40:13; Exodus 29:7; Psalm 133:2). David anointed king by Samuel (1 Samuel 16:12-13). The oil is a symbol of the Holy Spirit coming upon a person for service. As we’ll see, there is a close relationship between anointing and the Holy Spirit.

The Davidic Covenant. David sought to build a house for God, a temple. God replied that David’s son Solomon would build the temple, but that God wanted to build a “house” for David. The Hebrew word for “house” can refer not only to one’s physical dwelling, but also to one’s family and dynasty. God’s promise here is called the Davidic Covenant (2 Samuel 7:11b-12, 16).

Q1. What is the meaning of the words “Christ” and “Messiah? How does the Davidic Covenant influence messianic expectation in Jesus’ day?

Messianic Prophecy (Numbers 24:17; Genesis 49:10; Isaiah 11:1-2; 11:6-9; 55:3; Psalm 2:2; Micah 5:2-4; Jeremiah 33:17; Ezekiel 37:24; Daniel 9:25, 26). In the third and second centuries BC, in reaction to the oppression of Greek and Roman rule over the land of Israel, there began to grow an eschatological expectation that Messiah would come to set things right and bring in the Kingdom of God.

Q2. Which are your favorite messianic prophecies? Which titles from those are dearest to you? Why?

Jesus the Messiah (John 1:41b; Matthew 16:13-16, 20). Jesus suppressed his title as Messiah from the masses, probably to avoid the political implications of the title and the attention such a title would bring him (Mark 1:45). The more ambiguous “Son of Man” was Jesus’ preferred title. But at his trial he was open (Matthew 26:63-64). The usual form of Jesus’ title in the New Testament is “**Jesus Christ**” – the given name and then the title.

Q3. (Matthew 16:13-16) Whom did Peter believe Jesus to be? How did Peter come to believe this? Why does Jesus command his disciples not to tell others that he is the Messiah? (Matthew 16:20).

Son of David. When people called Jesus “Son of David,” they clearly were indicating their belief in him to be the Messiah, the long-expected king of David’s line who would come and restore the Kingdom (Mark 10:47-48; Matthew 12:23; 15:22; 21:9, 15). **Seed or Offspring of David** (2 Timothy 2:8). In several Old Testament passages, this future descendant of David is simply referred to in shorthand as “**David**” (Jeremiah 30:9; Ezekiel 34:23; 37:24-25; Hosea 3:5).

Q4. (Matthew 21:9, 15) Why were the chief priests and scribes so angry when little children referred to Jesus as “Son of David”? What does the title “Son of David” signify?

Root, Branch, and Shoot. Agricultural metaphors based on the idea of a family tree (Isaiah 4:2; 11:1; 53:2a;

Isaiah 11:10; Romans 15:12; Jeremiah 23:5; 33:15; Revelation 22:16; cf. In Zechariah 3:8; 6:12). **The Lion of Judah** (Revelation 5:5)

Q5. Where did the title “Branch” come from? How does the imagery differ from the title “Root”?

The Chosen One (Isaiah 42:1; Matthew 12:18; Luke 23:35b; 9:35; 1 Peter 2:4, 6).

Q6. (Luke 9:35) Since Jesus is God’s Chosen One, what does it mean to “listen to him”? In what ways does your life reflect listening to him? In what ways do you need to heed him more explicitly?

Names and Titles of Jesus**Star** (Numbers 24:17b)**Scepter** (Numbers 24:17b)**Anointed** (Psalm 2:2)**Anointed One** (NIV, ESV, Daniel 9:25, 26)**Anointed Prince** (NRSV, Daniel 9:25, 26)**Messiah** (KJV, Daniel 9:25, 26)**Ruler over Israel** (Micah 5:2)**Messiah** (John 1:41b)**Christ** (often, especially John 1:41b; Matthew 16:16, 20; 26:63-64; Luke 4:41; etc.)**Jesus Christ** (often)**Christ Jesus** (often)**Lord Jesus** (Acts 7:59)**Lord Jesus Christ** (often)**Christ Jesus our Lord** (Romans 8:39; 1 Timothy 1:12)**Christ of God** (Luke 9:20)**Christ the Lord** (Luke 2:11)**Christ, the Power of God** (1 Corinthians 1:24)**Christ, the Wisdom of God** (1 Corinthians 1:24)**Christ, a King** (Luke 23:2)**Christ, Son of the Blessed** (Mark 14:61)**Christ, the Son of God** (Acts 9:20)**The Christ** (used absolutely, Matthew 1:16; 16:20; Mark 14:61)**Son of David** (Mark 10:47-48; Luke 18:38-39; Matthew 9:27; 12:23; 15:22; 20:30-31; 21:9, 15)**Seed of David** (KJV, 2 Timothy 2:8)**Offspring of David** (NIV, KJV, Revelation 22:16; ESV, 2 Timothy 2:8)**Descendant of David** (NRSV, ESV, Revelation 22:16; NRSV, 2 Timothy 2:8)**David** (Jeremiah 30:9; Ezekiel 34:23; 37:24-25; Hosea 3:5)**Branch of the Lord** (Isaiah 4:2)**Shoot** (NIV, NRSV, ESV, Isaiah 11:1a)**Rod** (KJV, Isaiah 11:1a)**Branch** (Isaiah 11:1b; Zechariah 3:8; 6:12)**Tender Shoot** (Isaiah 53:2a)**Root out of Dry Ground** (Isaiah 53:2a)**Root of Jesse** (Isaiah 11:10; Romans 15:12)**Banner for the Peoples** (Isaiah 11:10)**Righteous Branch** (Jeremiah 23:5; 33:15)**Root and Offspring of David** (Revelation 22:16)**Lion of the Tribe of Judah** (Revelation 5:5)**Root of David** (Revelation 5:5)**Chosen One** (Isaiah 42:1; Luke 23:35b; 9:35)**My Beloved** (Matthew 12:18, ESV, RSV, KJV)**Chosen and Precious Cornerstone** (1 Peter 2:6)

5. Jesus our Lord, the Divine Son of God

Uses of “Son of God.” (1) Creation, “Did not one God create us?” (2) Family, spiritual sonship. (3) Messianic, and (4) Divine Son, used in a theological way.

Q1. In what way does the title Son of God make Jesus equal with the Father? When you deal with the Son, is that the same as dealing with the Father? Do you know Jesus the Son of God? Do you love him?

My Beloved Son. “Beloved” or “whom I love” is *agapētos*, “pertaining to one who is in a very special relationship with another, only, only beloved.”

Q2. (Mark 1:10-11; Ephesians 1:6) If Jesus is the Father’s Beloved, how can the Father send him to die? How does that make sense, given what we know of parental love? What does that say about God’s love for us?

Jesus the “Only-Begotten.” Adjective *monogenēs*, “pertaining to being the only one of its kind within a specific relationship, one and only, only.” John 1:14, 18; 3:16, 18; 1 John 4:9. Influence on the Nicene Creed: “begotten, not made.”

The Only-Begotten God (John 1:18), Jesus as fully God “at the Father’s side.”

Q3. (John 1:18) How does the title “Only Begotten God” signify Jesus’ divinity? How does the Only Begotten Son differ from you and me as sons and daughters of God? What does “only-begotten” say about Jesus’ status with the Father? About the costliness of the cross?

Lord (and Master). Hebrew YHWH, called the Tetragrammaton), “Jehovah” (KJV), “Yahweh,” Custom in the synagogue that when the reader came to YHWH, he would read it as *Adonai*, the Hebrew word for “Lord.” In Greek this is *kyrios*, “owner, one who is in charge by virtue of possession,” then anyone in a position of authority, “lord, master.” In Judaism, the Greek *kyrios* was often used to refer to God himself. Thus ascribed to Jesus, this is usually intended to refer to Jesus as divine. “Jesus is Lord” (1 Corinthians 12:3). Thus, the title, “Lord Jesus

Christ” contains a powerful and comprehensive statement about who Jesus is. Combinations include: Lord of glory (1 Corinthians 2:8; Psalm 24), Lord of lords (Revelation 17:14; 19:16; 1 Timothy 6:15) in the context of “king of kings.” Lord of the Sabbath (Matthew 12:8). The Lord Our Righteousness (Jeremiah 23:6; 1 Corinthians 1:30). Lord of all (Romans 10:12).

Q4. Why is the title “Lord Jesus” such an exalted one. What does it tell us about Jesus’ divinity?

Lord and Rabbi. “Why do you call me, ‘Lord, Lord,’ and do not do what I say?” (Luke 6:46)

Q5. (Luke 9:59-62; 6:46) Is Jesus our Lord if we don’t obey him immediately? Is he our Lord if we don’t follow his teachings? What areas of your life do you need to surrender to his Lordship?

The “I Am” Sayings in John’s Gospel. These explicitly relate to God’s name, Yahweh, “I AM THAT I AM” (Exodus 3:14). (1) “I am the bread of life” (John 6:35, 48, 51); (2) “I am the light of the world” (John 8:12, cf. 9:5); (3) “I am the gate for the sheep” (John 10:7, 9); (4) “I am the good shepherd” (John 10:11, 14); (5) “I am the resurrection and the life” (John 11:25); (6) “I am the way, the truth, and the life” (John 14:6); (7) “I am the vine” (John 15:1, 5).

Q6. Since Yahweh seems to be formed from “I AM” as God’s own name, what is the significance of Jesus’ “I am” statements? Which of these “I am” statements means the most to you personally?

Jesus as God (Isaiah 9:6; Romans 9:5, John 20:27-28; Revelation 1:8; John 1:1; 1 John 5:20). **Image of Invisible God** (Colossians 1:15); Hebrews 1:3a; **Emmanuel, God with Us** (Matthew 1:23, Isaiah 7:14).

Names and Titles of Jesus

My Son (often)

Son of God (many times)

The Son (many times in John; also Matthew 11:27; Luke 10:22)

Son of the Blessed (Mark 14:61)

Son of the Father (KJV, 2 John 1:3)

Son of the Highest (KJV, Luke 1:32)

Son of the Living God (Matthew 16:16)

Son of the Most High (NIV, NRSV, ESV, Luke 1:32)

Son of the Most High God (Mark 5:7)

The Father's Son (NIV, NRSV, ESV, 2 John 1:3)

Only Begotten of the Father (KJV, John 1:14)

Only Begotten Son (KJV, John 1:18; 3:16, 18; 1 John 4:9)

One and Only (NIV, John 1:14)

One and Only Son (NIV, John 3:16, 18; 1 John 4:9)

God the One and Only (NIV, John 1:18)

Only Son (ESV, NRSV; John 3:16, 18; 1 John 4:9)

I Am (several times in John)

Beloved Son (Matthew 3:17; 17:5; Colossians 1:13; Mark 12:6)

Dear Son (KJV, Colossians 1:13)

The Beloved (Ephesians 1:6)

My Beloved (Matthew 12:18, ESV, RSV, KJV)

Mighty God (Isaiah 9:6)

The Almighty (Revelation 1:8)

Everlasting Father (Isaiah 9:6)

Lord (often)

Lord and Savior Jesus Christ (2 Peter 1:11; 3:18)

Lord Christ (Colossians 3:24).

Lord from heaven (KJV, 1 Corinthians 15:47)

Lord Jesus Christ (often)

Lord Jesus (often)

Lord of all (Acts 10:36)

One Lord (Ephesians 4:5)

Lord of glory (1 Corinthians 2:8; Psalm 24)

Lord of lords (Revelation 17:14; 19:16; 1 Timothy 6:15)

Lord of the Sabbath (Matthew 12:8; Mark 2:28; Luke 6:5)

The Lord Our Righteousness (Jeremiah 23:6)

Our Righteousness (1 Corinthians 1:30)

The Righteousness of God (2 Corinthians 5:21)

Righteous One (1 John 2:1-2)

Lord of all (Romans 10:12)

Lord both of the dead and living (Romans 14:9)

The Lord, the God of the spirits of the prophets
(Revelation 22:6)

Lord God (Revelation 1:8)

God over All (Romans 9:5)

My Lord and My God (John 20:28)

God (John 1:1)

The True God (1 John 5:20)

The Image of the Invisible God (Colossians 1:15)

The Exact Representation of His Being (Hebrews 1:3a)

Emmanuel, Immanuel (Isaiah 7:14; Matthew 1:23)

6. Jesus the Lamb of God, Holy and Righteous One

Holiness and Righteousness. “Righteous,” adjective *dikaios*, “pertaining to being in accordance with high standards of rectitude, upright, just, fair.” “Holy,” is a more theological descriptor, *hagios*, “dedicated or consecrated to the service of God,” or “the holy (thing or person).”

Righteous. “Absolute Goodness (“Good Teacher,” Mark 10:17-18). Also Matthew 27:19; Luke 23:47. The Righteous One, Just One (Acts 7:52; 22:14; 3:14; 1 Peter 2:22; quoting Isaiah 53:9. Righteous Branch (Jeremiah 23:5; 33:15). Also Isaiah 42:1; 53:11b; 1 Peter 3:18a; 1 John 2:1). Our Righteousness (1 Corinthians 1:30; Jeremiah 23:6). Righteous Judge (2 Timothy 4:8).

The Holy One (Leviticus 20:7-8; 1 Peter 1:14-16; Luke 1:35; Mark 1:24b; Acts 2:27; 3:14; 1 Corinthians 1:30)

Q1. What does Jesus’ holiness and righteousness demand of our lives as his disciples? In the Parable of the Sheep and the Goats, what was the primary characteristic of the sheep vs. the goats?

The Lamb of God. “Look, the Lamb of God, who takes away the sin of the world!” (John 1:29) Atonement (Leviticus 17:11), *kāpar*, *kipper*, “to make an atonement, make reconciliation, purge,” to wipe clean, a sacrifice that cleanses from sin. Lamb (Revelation 5:6, 8; 6:16; etc.), Our Passover lamb (1 Corinthians 5:7). Propitiation, Atoning Sacrifice (1 John 2:1-2). Fountain (Zechariah 13:1).

Q2. (John 1:29) Why is Jesus referred to as the Lamb of God? To what degree does he take away our sins? How does he come to represent you – as your sacrifice for sin?

Q3. (1 Corinthians 11:23-26) What is the purpose of the Lord’s Supper? Why should we partake often? Why is it so easy to forget what Jesus has done for us on the cross?

Jesus the Servant (Isaiah 42:1; Matthew 12:18; Isaiah 52:13-53:12). A Servant Mentality (John 15:14-15; Luke 17:7-10; John 13; Romans 15:8; Luke 22:42b; Philippians 2:7-8).

Q4. (Philippians 2:7-8) How are we to follow Jesus’ example as the Servant? Why is humility difficult? Why is obedience hard? Where are you struggling right now to be humble and obedient?

Jesus our Priest (Hebrews 4:15; 8:1-2), “sanctuary” (Isaiah 8:14-15), **Forerunner** (Hebrews 6:19-20, ESV). A **priest in the Order of Melchizedek** (Hebrews 5:6, 10; 7:17, Psalm 110:4; Genesis 14:18; Hebrews 7:1-3).

Names and Titles of Jesus

Good Teacher (Mark 10:17-18; Luke 18:18)

Righteous Man (Matthew 27:19, ESV; Luke 23:47)

Innocent Man (Matthew 27:19, NIV, NRSV)

Just Man (Matthew 27:19, KJV)

Righteous One (NIV, RSV, ESV, Acts 7:52; 22:14; Isaiah 53:11)

Just One (KJV, Acts 7:52, 22:14)

Righteous Branch (Jeremiah 23:5; 33:15)

The Righteous (1 Peter 3:18a; 1 John 2:1)

Our Righteousness (1 Corinthians 1:30)

The LORD Our Righteousness (Jeremiah 23:6)

Righteous Judge (2 Timothy 4:8)

Holy One (Luke 1:35)

Holy One of God (Mark 1:24b; Luke 4:34)

Your Holy One (Acts 2:27)

The Holy and Righteous One (Acts 3:14)

Lamb of God (John 1:29, 36)

Lamb without Blemish or Defect (1 Peter 1:19)

Lamb (often in Revelation)

Passover Lamb (NIV, ESV, 1 Corinthians 5:7)

Paschal Lamb (NRSV, 1 Corinthians 5:7)

Passover (KJV, 1 Corinthians 5:7)

Propitiation (KJV, ESV, 1 John 2:1-2)

Atoning Sacrifice (NIV, NRSV, 1 John 2:1-2)

Fountain (Zechariah 13:1)

Servant (Isaiah 42:1; 53:13; Matthew 12:18; NIV, ESV, KJV, Philippians 2:7)

Slave (NRSV, Philippians 2:7)

Servant of the Jews (NIV, Romans 15:8)

Servant of/to the Circumcised (NRSV, ESV, Romans 15:8)

Minister of the Circumcision (KJV, Romans 15:8)

High Priest (Hebrews 4:15; 7:26; 8:1)

Minister of/in the Sanctuary (KJV, NRSV, Hebrews 8:2)

Minister in the Holy Places (ESV, Hebrews 8:2)

Sanctuary (Isaiah 8:14)

Priest in the Order of Melchizedek (Hebrews 5:6, 10; 6:19-20; 7:17; Psalm 110:4)

Forerunner (Hebrews 6:20)

7. Jesus our Savior, Shepherd, and Redeemer

Prophecies of a Savior. “Horn of salvation” (Luke 1:69), “Savior has been born to you” (Luke 2:11)

Friend of Sinners. Matt 11:19; Luke 5:30-32; Luke 19:10)

Q1. (Luke 19:10; Matthew 11:19) Jesus came to seek and to save the lost. What does it mean to you personally that Jesus is the Friend of Sinners? How should it affect your relationships with people who are deep in sin?

Rescuer, Deliverer seems more meaningful than Savior because of overuse. Romans 11:26-27; Luke 4:18-19; 1:74a; Romans 7:24-25; 1 Thessalonians 1:10; Luke 15:1-7; Matthew 6:13.

Metaphors. **Arm of the Lord** (Isaiah 53:1), **Author of Salvation** (NIV, NASB), **Pioneer of Salvation** (NRSV), **Founder of Salvation** (ESV), **Captain of Salvation** (KJV; Hebrews 2:10). Luke 2:29-31a.

Q2. How are we disciples to assist in Jesus’ mission to seek and to save the lost? What is the love-balance between seeking to save our friends and having to back off because they feel we are trying to pressure them?

Redeemer. “I know that my Redeemer lives (Job 19:25-27). Isaiah 59:20. **The Kinsman-Redeemer.** “Redeemer” in the Old Testament is a participle of the verb *gā’al*, “redeem, ransom, do the part of a kinsman.” A kinsman had the responsibility to help his relatives in any difficulty or danger. See Genesis 14, 18-19; Ruth 1-4 (Boaz is the kinsman-redeemer for Ruth).

Jesus Our Ransom and Redeemer. “Give his life as a ransom for many” (Mark 10:43b-45; 1 Timothy 2:5-6; Philippians 2:6-7; Ephesians 1:7; Hebrews 9:12; Luke 24:21; Galatians 3:13; cf. 3:14; 4:5; Titus 2:13-14; 1 Corinthians 1:30.

Q3. (Mark 10:43-45) How does Jesus serve (like Boaz) as a Kinsman-Redeemer to us? What does the idea of needing a ransom imply about our condition? What was the redemption-price that the Father paid for us?

Jesus Our Shepherd. The title Shepherd is a metaphor for Savior. A shepherd’s role was to preserve the sheep by leading them to pasture and water, to protect the sheep by fending off predators, and to rescue the sheep that wandered off. Psalm 23:1; also Psalm 80:1; Ezekiel 34:23; also 37:24; Micah 5:4; Matthew 2:6; 9:36). **The Good Shepherd.** See John 10:11; 14-15; Mark 14:27, cf. Matthew 26:31, quoting Zechariah 3:17; Hebrews 13:20; 1 Peter 5:4; Revelation 7:17. **Shepherd and Overseer of your souls** (1 Peter 2:25), “Overseer” (NIV, ESV), “guardian” (NRSV, NASB), “bishop” (KJV) is *episkopos* (from which we get our word “Episcopal”). In Greek usage it means generally, “one who watches over, guardian,” from *epi-*, “over, upon, superintendence “ + *skopeō*, “look out for, notice” (from which we get our word “scope”).

Q4. (John 10:11-14) What are the characteristics of the “Good Shepherd”? How do these contrast with the “hired hand”? God calls us to shepherd others as pastors, small group leaders, teachers, mentors, etc. How can we demonstrate that we are “good shepherds” rather than “hired hands”?

Names and Titles of Jesus

Horn of Salvation (NIV, ESV, KJV, Luke 1:69)

Mighty Savior (NRSV, Luke 1:69)

Savior (Luke 2:11; Philippians 3:20; Ephesians 5:23)

Friend of Tax Collectors and Sinners (Matthew 11:19)

Deliverer (Romans 11:26)

Lord and Savior Jesus Christ (2 Peter 1:11; 2:20; 3:18; cf. 3:2)

The Savior Jesus (Acts 13:23)

Jesus Christ Our Savior (Titus 1:4; 3:6; 2 Timothy 1:10)

The Savior of the World (John 4:42; 1 John 4:14).

Prince and Savior (NIV, KJV, Acts 5:31)

Leader and Savior (NRSV, ESV, Acts 5:31)

Great God and Savior, Jesus Christ (Titus 2:13; 2 Peter 1:1)

Arm of the Lord (Isaiah 53:1)

Author of Salvation (NIV, NASB, Hebrews 2:10)

Pioneer of Salvation (NRSV, Hebrews 2:10)

Founder of Salvation (ESV, Hebrews 2:10)

Captain of Salvation (KJV; Hebrews 2:10)

Your Salvation (Luke 2:30)

Redeemer (Job 19:25; Isaiah 59:20)

Ransom (Mark 10:45; 1 Timothy 2:6)

Redemption (1 Corinthians 1:30)

One Shepherd (Ezekiel 34:23; 37:24)

Good Shepherd (John 10:11, 14)

Shepherd (Mark 14:27; Revelation 7:17)

Shepherd of my People Israel (Matthew 2:6)

Great Shepherd of the Sheep (Hebrews 13:20)

Shepherd and Overseer of your Souls (NIV, ESV, 1 Peter 2:25)

Shepherd and Guardian of your Souls (NRSV, NASB, 1 Peter 2:25)

Shepherd and Bishop of your Souls (KJV, 1 Peter 2:25)

Chief Shepherd (1 Peter 5:4)

8. Jesus our Head, Cornerstone, and Way

Several further metaphors used as titles to describe who Jesus is.

Jesus is Head (Colossians 1:18; Ephesians 5:23; 1 Corinthians 11:3). Several themes circulate around the word *kephalē*, some of which overlap: (1) Source, Creator (Colossians 1:16). We derive our idea of “headwaters” from this concept; (2) Sustainer (Ephesians 4:16; 1:23; Colossians 1:17; 2:19). (3) Source of Growth (Ephesians 4:15-16; Colossians 2:19). (4) First in Rank (Colossians 1:18). (5) Source of Unity. Christ is the beginning – and the end. All creation finds its right place in him (Ephesians 1:10); (6) Ruler (Ephesians 1:20-22; Colossians 1:10). Our “headmaster” carries this idea.

Q1. (Colossians 1:18) How should the assertion that Jesus is the “head of the body, the church” affect the way we conceive of the church? Is he talking about the universal Church or a local congregation, or both? If we believe that Jesus is the head of the church, how should that affect the way we conduct our life and ministry as the church? In what ways does the visible church represent the “head”? How well do we, as the body, follow his leadership?

Messianic Prophecies Regarding the Stone.

“See, I lay a stone in Zion, a tested stone, a precious cornerstone for a sure foundation...” (Isaiah 28:16-17a)

“A stone that causes men to stumble and a rock that makes them fall.” (Isaiah 8:14)

“The God of heaven will set up a kingdom that will never be destroyed.... It will **crush** all those kingdoms and bring them to an end, but it will itself endure forever.” (Daniel 2:44-45a)

“The stone the builders rejected has become the capstone.” (Psalm 118:22-23)

All four of these are quoted in the New Testament with reference to Jesus. Matthew 21:42-44; Acts 4:11; Ephesians 2:20; 1 Corinthians 3:11; 1 Peter 2:4-8.

“Capstone” (NIV) is literally “head of the corner” (NRSV, KJV). Though the ESV and NASB translate it “cornerstone,” probably in this instance it refers to a

keystone that locks a building together from above. “A stone that causes men to stumble” (NIV, NRSV), is also translated “stone of stumbling” (ESV, KJV), and “stumbling stone” (NJV). “Rock that makes them fall” (NIV, NRSV), can also be “rock of offense” (KJV, ESV). **The spiritual rock** (1 Corinthians 10:4).

Q2. (1 Peter 2:4-8) In what way are these rock images of Christ attractive to our world? In what way do they repel people? Why? In what ways do you see Jesus as a Rock, Stone, and Foundation in your own life?

Jesus the Way, the Door, the Gate all of which point to him as the sole access we humans have to God (John 10:7, 9; Luke 13:23-24; Matthew 7:13-14). **The Way** is an exclusive statement (John 14:6; Isaiah 35:8; Acts 22:4; Hebrews 10:19-20; Ephesians 2:18; Hebrews 4:16; “Salvation is found in no one else, for there is no other name under heaven given to men by which we must be saved.” (Acts 4:12)

Q3. (John 14:6; 10:7, 9) In light of all the world’s religions, how can Jesus be the Way to God, the exclusive door or gateway? Why does this offend the world? Since it is true, how can we most winsomely declare this truth to our generation?

Banner for the Peoples (Isaiah 11:10). “Banner” (NIV), “signal” (NRSV, ESV, NASB), “ensign” (KJV) is *nēs*. “In the OT, *nēs* generally means a rallying point or standard which drew people together for some common action or for the communication of important information. This usually happened on a high or conspicuous place within the camp or community (John 3:14-15; 12:32-33).

Jesus, the Great Physician (Luke 4:23-24; Matthew 9:12; Mark 2:17; Luke 5:31; Jeremiah 8:22).

Q4. (Luke 4:23) How does Jesus as the Great Physician resonate with our broken world? What does it mean to you that Jesus is your Great Physician and Healer?

Names and Titles of Jesus

Head (Ephesians 4:15)

Head of the Body (Colossians 1:18)

Head of the Church (Colossians 1:18)

Head of Every Man (1 Corinthians 11:13)

Stone (Isaiah 28:16; Matthew 21:44; Luke 20:18)

Tested Stone (NIV, NRSV, ESV, Isaiah 28:16)

Tried Stone (KJV, Isaiah 28:16)

Precious Cornerstone (Isaiah 28:16)

Sure Foundation (Isaiah 28:16)

Stone that Causes Men to Stumble (NIV, Isaiah 8:14; NIV, NRSV, 1 Peter 2:8)

Stone of Stumbling (KJV, Isaiah 8:14; ESV, KJV, 1 Peter 2:8)

Stone of Offense (ESV, Isaiah 8:14)

Rock of Offense (ESV, KJV, 1 Peter 2:8)

Rock that Makes Men/Them Fall (Isaiah 8:14; NIV, NRSV, 1 Peter 2:8)

Rock of Stumbling (ESV, Isaiah 8:14)

Trap (NIV, NRSV, ESV; Isaiah 8:14; Gin, KJV)

Snare (Isaiah 8:14)

Rock Cut out of a Mountain (Daniel 2:45)

Stone the Builders Rejected (Psalm 118:22; Matthew 21:42; Mark 12:10; Luke 20:17; Acts 4:11; 1 Peter 2:7)

Capstone (NIV, Psalm 118:22; Matthew 21:42; Mark 12:10; Acts 4:11; 1 Peter 2:7)

Cornerstone (ESV, Psalm 118:22; ESV, NRSV, Matthew 21:42; Mark 12:10; Luke 20:17; Acts 4:11; Ephesians 2:20; ESV, 1 Peter 2:7)

Chief Cornerstone (NRSV, Psalm 118:22; NIV, KJV, Ephesians 2:20)

Head Stone of the Corner (KJV, Psalm 118:22)

Head of the Corner (KJV, Matthew 21:42; Mark 12:10; Luke 20:17; Acts 4:11; NRSV, KJV, 1 Peter 2:7)

Foundation (1 Corinthians 3:11)

Living Stone (1 Peter 2:4)

Chosen and Precious Cornerstone (NIV, 1 Peter 2:6)

Cornerstone Chosen and Precious (NRSV, ESV, 1 Peter 2:6)

Chief Cornerstone, Elect, Precious (KJV, 1 Peter 2:6)

Spiritual Rock (1 Corinthians 10:4)

Way (John 14:6)

Gate (NIV, NRSV, John 10:9)

Door (ESV, KJV, John 10:9)

Gate for the Sheep (NIV, NRSV, John 10:7)

Door of the Sheep (ESV, KJV, John 10:7)

Banner for the Peoples (NIV, Isaiah 11:10)

Signal to/for the Peoples (NRSV, ESV, Isaiah 11:10)

Ensign of the People (KJV, Isaiah 11:10)

Physician (NIV, ESV, KJV, Luke 4:23; also NRSV, Matthew 9:12; Mark 2:17; Luke 5:31)

Doctor (NRSV, Luke 4:23)

9. Jesus our Light, Life, Bread, and Bridegroom

Jesus the Light of the World (John 1:1-5; Genesis 1:3). Indeed, light characterizes God's glory, which we'll examine in Lesson 10. Jesus, the Co-Creator is the Bringer of Light to all humankind. "Darkness" in John 1:5 seems almost to be darkness personified in both the prince of darkness, Satan, as well as all those who live in spiritual darkness. Light is shining but they haven't "understood it" (NIV), "overcome it" (NRSV, ESV), "comprehended it" (KJV). The Greek word *katalambanō*, which has the basic meaning of "to seize, lay hold of," and could refer to gaining a mental or spiritual grasp ("understood" or "comprehend") or it could mean, "seize with hostile intent, overtake, come upon" ("overcome"). See also John 1:9; 8:12; 3:19; 9:5; Matthew 5:14; Luke 16:8.

Messianic Prophecy of the Light. Quoted in Matthew 4:16 -- Isaiah 9:1-2; 42:6; cf. 49:6; Isaiah 60:1-3.

The Sun of Righteousness (Psalm 84:11; Isaiah 60:19-20; Malachi 4:2)

"Healing in his/its wings" (NIV, NRSV, ESV, KJV) should probably be translated, "healing in his rays" (New Jerusalem Bible), since *kānāp*, "wing, winged, border, corner, shirt," is a word that seems to refer to something stretched out, and "rays" fits the imagery of the sun better than "wings."

Rising Sun, Dayspring (Luke 1:78). "Dayspring" (KJV), "rising sun" (NIV), "sunrise" (ESV, NASB), "the dawn" (NRSV) is *anatolē*, "upward movement of celestial bodies, rising" here, "a change from darkness to light in the early morning, the dawn," figurative of the coming of the Messiah.

Morning Star. Revelation 22:16; 2 Peter 1:19. Cf. Isaiah 14:2 "day star" an antitype perhaps of Satan. See also Numbers 24:17)

Q1. (John 1:9; 8:12) In what sense is Jesus the True Light? In what sense is he the Light of the World? In what sense are you the light of the world (Matthew 5:14)? Why do you think people resist Jesus' light, his truth, his view of the Father, our world, and eternal life? How does the world's so-called "light" differ from Jesus' light? What can obstruct Jesus' light in this world? What can obstruct our light?

The Life-Giver. Psalm 36:9; John 1:4; John 5:21; 1 John 5:11-12; John 14:6; Revelation 1:17b).

The Bread of Life. The life-giving qualities of the true Bread, the true Manna (John 6:48, 35, 51, 33).

Jesus the Vine (John 15:1, 5).

Q2. (John 6:51; 15:1-5) What do Jesus' teachings on the Living Bread and the True Vine teach us about drawing from his life? What happens to our vital Life when we rely on ourselves, and stop relying on him? Why is it so hard for us humans to learn the lesson of dependence and trust?

The Resurrection and the Life (John 11:25)

The True God and Eternal Life (1 John 1:2; 5:20)

The Author of Life (Acts 3:15; cf. Hebrews 12:2; 2:10).

Christ Who Is Your Life (Colossians 3:2-4; Galatians 2:20)

Q3. (Colossians 3:2-4) To what degree is Christ the center, the focus of your life? If you had to prove to another person that Christ is the center of your life, what evidence would you muster? What evidence would contradict this? What kind of repentance is necessary to reprioritize your life?

Husband and Bridegroom (Isaiah 54:5; 2 Corinthians 11:2; Ephesians 5:25; Revelation 19:7; 21:2, 9, 22:17; John 3:29-30; Matthew 9:15; Mark 2:19-20; Luke 5:34-35). According to this analogy, we the Church are presently "betrothed" to him, thus officially (according to Jewish law) he is our Husband. We are to be presented to Christ at his coming as a "pure virgin" (2 Corinthians 11:2) when the "marriage supper of the Lamb takes place (Revelation 19:7).

Q4. (2 Corinthians 11:2) What does it take for us to be presented to Christ as a pure virgin bride? How faithful are we to Christ? To what degree do we partake with the adulterous and sinful generation that Jesus decried? What does the marriage relationship say about love, communication, and intimacy with Christ?

The Covenant and Guarantor of the Covenant (Isaiah 42:6-7; Hebrews 7:22). *Engyos*, used as an

adjective, “pertaining to assurance for the fulfillment of something, under good security,” as a noun, “guarantee.” Since ancient times people have put forward valuable items, even hostages, to guarantee a treaty, agreement, or payment of an obligation. See Jeremiah 31:31-34; Hebrews 8:6-13; 11:24; 1 Corinthians 11:25; cf. Matthew 26:28; Mark 14:24; Luke 22:20).

Guarantee of a Better Covenant (NIV, NRSV, Hebrews 7:22)

Guarantor of a Better Covenant (ESV, Hebrews 7:22)

Surety of a Better Covenant (KJV, Hebrews 7:22)

Names and Titles of Jesus

Light of Men (John 1:4)

Light (John 1:5; 3:19; Isaiah 9:2)

True Light (John 1:9)

Light of the World (John 8:12; 9:5)

Great Light (Isaiah 9:2)

Light for the Gentiles (Isaiah 42:6; 49:6)

Light for Revelation to the Gentiles (NIV, NRSV, ESV, Luke 2:32)

Light to Lighten the Gentiles (KJV, Luke 2:32)

Your Light (Isaiah 60:1-3)

Sun of Righteousness (Malachi 4:2)

Rising Sun (NIV, Luke 1:78)

Dayspring (KJV, Luke 1:78)

Sunrise (ESV, NASB, Luke 1:78)

Dawn (NRSV, Luke 1:78)

Morning Star (2 Peter 1:19)

Bright Morning Star (Revelation 22:16)

Day Star (2 Peter 1:19)

Star (Numbers 24:17)

Life (John 14:6; 1 John 1:2; Colossians 3:4)

The Living One (Revelation 1:17b)

Bread (John 6:50)

Bread of Life (John 6:35, 48)

Living Bread (John 6:51)

Bread of God (John 6:33)

The Resurrection and the Life (John 11:25)

True Vine (John 15:1)

Vine (John 15:5)

Eternal Life (1 John 1:2; 5:20)

The True God and Eternal Life (1 John 5:20)

Author of Life (NIV, ESV, Acts 3:15)

Prince of Life (KJV, Acts 3:15)

Christ Who Is Your Life (Colossians 3:4)

Husband (2 Corinthians 11:2; Revelation 21:2)

Bridegroom (John 3:29; Matthew 9:15; Mark 2:19-20; Luke 5:34-35)

Covenant for/of/to the People (Isaiah 42:6-7)

10. Jesus the Risen King of Glory

God's Shekinah Glory. The "glory of God" was sometimes manifested in fire and brightness, what the Jews called the "Shekinah," the dwelling or settling of the divine presence. In Hebrew "glory" is *kābôd*, from *kābēd*—"to be heavy," hence "wealth, honor, dignity, power," etc. In the New Testament, *kābôd* is translated by *doxa*, "reputation" (Exodus 14:4, 17-18; 15:11; 16:10). The glory appeared as both a cloud and fire (Exodus 24:16-17; 33:18, 21-23; 34:29-30). In the New Testament (John 1:14; 2 Peter 1:16-18; Matthew 17:1-2; John 2:11; Luke 24:26).

Glory at the Coming of the Son of Man (Daniel 7:13-14; Matthew 16:27; Luke 17:24; Matthew 25:30-31; Isaiah 40:5). **The Radiance of God's glory** (Hebrews 1:3).

Q1. (Hebrews 1:3; Matthew 17:1-2) In what ways did Jesus show the Father's glory in his ministry? Why do you think Jesus allowed Peter, James, and John to see his Transfiguration? How do you think Jesus will appear in heaven?

Jesus the Beginning and the End, the Alpha and Omega (Revelation 1:8, 17b-18; 2:8; 21:6; 22:12-13).

Author and Perfecter of Our Faith (Hebrews 12:2; 2:10).

Q2. (Revelation 1:17-18; Hebrews 12:2) What do the titles First and Last, Alpha and Omega, Beginning and End teach us about Jesus' nature? How does knowing that Jesus is the Author and Perfecter of our faith help build our trust in him?

Christ the Firstborn (Luke 2:7; Colossians 1:15-20) Firstborn" (*prōtotokos*). can suggest both birth order as well as the special status accorded the firstborn son (Psalm 89:27; Romans 8:29; Hebrews 1:6).

Firstborn from among the Dead (Colossians 1:18; Revelation 1:5a). Jesus is firstborn from among the dead in the sense that he is the first to be resurrected from the dead (John 11:25-26; Acts 26:22-23; 1 Corinthians 15:20, 23). "Firstfruits" refers to the Jewish religious practice of acknowledging that the land and all its products are a gift of God. It consisted of offering the first portion of the harvest – cereals, tree fruits, grapes (or prepared oil,

flour, dough, etc.) – after which Israelites were at liberty to use the rest.

Heir of All Things (Hebrews 1:2; Psalm 2:7-8; Romans 8:17; 1 Corinthians 3:22; Revelation 21:7).

Q3. (Hebrews 1:2; Romans 8:17; 1 Corinthians 3:22) In what sense is Jesus "Heir of All Things"? What does it imply that we are co-heirs with him? In what sense do we possess all things?

The Desire of All Nations (Malachi 3:1b; Haggai 2:7). *Hemdâ*, "desire," also an adjective, "pleasant, precious," from *hāmad*, "to desire, delight in."

The Messenger of the Covenant (Malachi 3:1-3)

Refiner and Purifier (Malachi 3:1-3) *Sārap*, "smelt, refine, test." *Tāhēr*, "to be pure, clean." (Ephesians 5:25b-27; Luke 3:16; Isaiah 48:10; Zechariah 13:9; 1 Peter 1:6-7; 1 Corinthians 3:13-15).

Q4. (Malachi 3:2-3; 1 Corinthians 3:13-15). How does Jesus purify and refine his church? How does he purify and refine us? On the Day that fire will test your deeds, will you have anything that remains, besides your salvation?

Jesus the Judge (John 12:47; Matthew 25:31-46; Acts 17:31; 2 Corinthians 5:10; Revelation 13:8; 21:27; Acts 10:42b; 2 Timothy 4:8; Matthew 25:31-46).

Messiah's Reign Will Have No End (Numbers 24:17; Isaiah 9:7; Daniel 7:14; Luke 1:32-33; Revelation 11:15; 22:5).

Commander, Leader, Prince (Isaiah 55:3-4; Micah 5:2; Matthew 2:6; 1 Peter 2:25; Acts 3:15; 5:31; Revelation 1:5; Isaiah 9:6).

King of Glory Enters Jerusalem (Psalm 24:7; Zechariah 9:9; Matthew 21:4-9; Mark 11:4-10; Luke 19:35-38; Matthew 2:2; John 1:49; John 19:19; Matthew 27:37; Mark 15:26; Luke 23:38; Revelation 15:3; 1:5; 1 Timothy 6:15; Revelation 17:14a; 19:16).

Q6. (Revelation 11:15; Psalm 24:7) When people think of spending an eternity in heaven, who do they most look forward to being with? Relatives? Jesus? What does it mean that he will reign forever and ever? In what way is he the King of Glory in your life?

Names and Titles of Jesus

King of Glory (Psalm 24:7-10)
Radiance of God's Glory (Hebrews 1:3)
The First and the Last (Revelation 1:17b; 2:8; 22:13)
The Living One (Revelation 1:17b)
Alpha and Omega (Revelation 1:8; 21:6; 22:13)
Who Is and Was and Is to Come (Revelation 1:4, 8)
Beginning and End (Revelation 21:6, 13)
Author and Perfecter of our Faith (NIV, NASB, Hebrews 12:2a)
Author and Finisher of our Faith (KJV, Hebrews 12:2a)
Founder and Perfecter of our Faith (ESV, Hebrews 12:2a)
Author of Salvation (NIV, Hebrews 2:10)
Pioneer of Salvation (NRSV, Hebrews 2:10)
Founder of Salvation (ESV, Hebrews 2:10)
Captain of Salvation (KJV, Hebrews 2:10)
Prince and Savior (NIV, KJV, Acts 5:31)
Leader and Savior (NRSV, ESV, Acts 5:31)
Firstborn over All Creation (Colossians 1:15)
Firstborn (Psalm 89:27; Hebrews 1:6)
Firstborn Son (Luke 2:7)
Firstborn among Many Brothers (Romans 8:29)
Firstborn from among the Dead (Colossians 1:18)
Firstborn from the Dead (Revelation 1:5a)
The Resurrection and the Life (John 11:25)
First to Rise from the Dead (Acts 26:23)
Firstfruits of Those Who Have Fallen Asleep (1 Corinthians 15:20)
Firstfruits (1 Corinthians 15:23)
Heir of All Things (Hebrews 1:2)
Desire of All Nations (KJV, Haggai 2:7)
Desired of All Nations (NIV, Haggai 2:7)
Messenger of the Covenant (Malachi 3:1)
Refiner's Fire (Malachi 3:2)
Launderer's Soap (NIV, Malachi 3:2)
Fuller's Soap (NRSV, ESV, KJV, Malachi 3:2)
Refiner of Silver (Malachi 3:3)
Purifier of Silver (Malachi 3:3)
Judge of the Living and the Dead (NIV, NRSV, ESV, Acts 10:42b)
Judge of the Quick and the Dead (KJV, Acts 10:42b)
Righteous Judge (2 Timothy 4:8)
Scepter (Numbers 24:17)
Leader and Commander of the Peoples (Isaiah 55:4)
Leader of the Peoples (Isaiah 55:4)

Commander of the Peoples (Isaiah 55:4)
Ruler in/over Israel (Micah 5:2)
Governor (KJV, Matthew 2:6)
Ruler (NIV, NRSV, ESV, Matthew 2:6)
Author of Life (NIV, NRSV, ESV, Acts 3:15)
Prince of Life (KJV, Acts 3:15)
Ruler of the Kings of the Earth (NIV, NRSV, ESV, Revelation 1:5)
Prince of the Kings of the Earth (KJV, Revelation 1:5)
Prince of Peace (Isaiah 9:6)
Your King (Zechariah 9:9; Matthew 21:5)
King of the Jews (Matthew 2:2; John 19:19; Matthew 27:37; Mark 15:26; Luke 23:38)
King of Israel (John 1:49)
King of the Nations (NRSV, ESV, Revelation 15:3)
King of the Ages (NIV, Revelation 15:3)
King of Saints (KJV, Revelation 15:3)
Blessed and Only Ruler (NIV, 1 Timothy 6:15)
Blessed and Only Sovereign (NRSV, ESV, 1 Timothy 6:15)
Blessed and Only Potentate (KJV, 1 Timothy 6:15)
King of Kings and Lord of Lords (1 Timothy 6:15; Revelation 17:14a; 19:16)