What We Teach

God the Son

We teach that Jesus Christ, the second Person of the Trinity, possesses all the divine excellencies, and in these He is coequal, consubstantial, and coeternal with the Father (<u>John</u> 10:30; John 14:9).

We teach that God the Father created according to His own will, through His Son, Jesus Christ, by whom all things continue in existence and in operation (<u>John 1:3</u>; <u>Colossians 1:15-17</u>; <u>Hebrews 1:2</u>).

We teach that in the incarnation (God becoming man) Christ surrendered only the prerogatives of deity but nothing of the divine essence, either in degree or kind. In His incarnation, the eternally existing second Person of the Trinity accepted all the essential characteristics of humanity and so became the God-Man (Philippians 2:5-8; Colossians 2:9).

We teach that Jesus Christ represents humanity and deity in indivisible oneness (<u>Micah</u> 5:2; <u>John 5:23</u>; <u>John 14:9-10</u>; <u>Colossians 2:9</u>).

We teach that our Lord Jesus Christ was virgin born (<u>Isaiah 7:14</u>; <u>Matthew 1:23</u>, <u>25</u>; <u>Luke 1:26-35</u>); that He was God incarnate (<u>John 1:1</u>, <u>14</u>); and that the purpose of the incarnation was to reveal God, redeem men, and rule over God's kingdom (<u>Psalm 2:7-9</u>; <u>Isaiah 9:6</u>; <u>John 1:29</u>; <u>Philippians 2:9-11</u>; <u>Hebrews 7:25-26</u>; <u>1 Peter 1:18-19</u>).

We teach that, in the incarnation, the second Person of the Trinity laid aside His right to the full prerogatives of coexistence with God and took on an existence appropriate to a servant while never divesting Himself of His divine attributes (Philippians 2:5-8).

We teach that our Lord Jesus Christ accomplished our redemption through the shedding of His blood and sacrificial death on the cross and that His death was voluntary, vicarious, substitutionary, propitiatory, and redemptive (<u>John 10:15</u>; <u>Romans 3:24-25</u>; <u>Romans 5:8</u>; <u>1</u> <u>Peter 2:24</u>).

We teach that on the basis of the efficacy of the death of our Lord Jesus Christ, the believing sinner is freed from the punishment, the penalty, the power, and one day the very presence of sin; and that he is declared righteous, given eternal life, and adopted into the family of God (Romans 3:25; Romans 5:8-9; 2 Corinthians 5:14-15; 1 Peter 2:24; 1 Peter 3:18).