

God the Son (Christology)

Review the Four Parts of the Catechism:

1. The Creed
 - a. The Apostles' Creed
 - b. The Nicene Creed
2. Sacraments
 - a. Initiation (Baptism, Eucharist, Confirmation)
 - b. Service (Matrimony, Holy Orders)
 - c. Healing (Reconciliation, Anointing of the Sick)
3. Life in Christ
 - a. Ten Commandments
 - i. Love of God (First Three)
 - ii. Love of Neighbor (Last Seven)
4. Prayer
 - a. The Lord's Prayer (Our Father...)
 - i. First three petitions (glory of God, sanctification of His name, coming of the kingdom)
 - ii. Remaining four petitions (our wants to God)

God the Son

- Apostles' Creed: "I believe in Jesus Christ, his only Son, our Lord."
 - Nicene Creed: "We believe in one lord, Jesus Christ, the only Son of God eternally begotten of the Father, God from God, Light from Light, true God from true God, begotten, not made, one in Being with the Father. Through him all things were made. For us men and for our salvation he came down from heaven."

Matthew 16:13-17 – Who do you say that He is?

- Jesus is true God and true man.
- Nature is what something is.
- Person is who someone is.
- Jesus is only one person: the second person of the Blessed Trinity, God the Son, begotten from the Father before all ages.

- The second person of the Blessed Trinity, God the Son is consubstantial with the Father and the Holy Spirit.
- When God the Son became man, he assumed human nature, uniting it to his divine nature.
- There are two natures in Jesus: divine and human.
 - As man, God the Son (Jesus) has a body and a soul as all human beings do.
- The mystery of God becoming man is known as the Incarnation.
- The name JESUS means SAVIOR
- The name CHRIST means ANOINTED.
- Apostles' Creed: "He was conceived by the power of the Holy Spirit and born of the Virgin Mary."
 - Nicene Creed: "by the power of the Holy Spirit he was born of the Virgin Mary, and became man."

Luke 1:26-38 and Matthew 1:18-23

- Jesus was not conceived through Joseph's seed. Still, Joseph is recognized as Jesus' human father (foster father). Joseph is told by the angel to name Jesus and at the finding in the Temple, Mary calls Joseph, Jesus' father. (Luke 2:48)
- Jesus took upon himself a body and soul like ours in the womb of the Blessed Virgin Mary (INCARNATION) by the power of the Holy Spirit.
- Jesus, the God-man, was born of the Virgin Mary in a stable in Bethlehem on Christmas day.
- Apostles' Creed: "He suffered under Pontius Pilate, was crucified, died, and was buried."
 - Nicene Creed: "For our sake he was crucified under Pontius Pilate; he suffered, died, and was buried."

CCC 616 – It is "love to the end" that confers on Christ's sacrifice its value as redemption and reparation, as atonement and satisfaction.

- Christ suffered and died on the CROSS, in accordance with the Scriptures, for our sins and the sins of the whole world.
- Pontius Pilate was the name of the Roman governor in Palestine under whom Jesus suffered and dies.

- The sufferings of Our Lord are called the PASSION of Jesus Christ.
- Jesus died on Mount Calvary on GOOD FRIDAY afternoon.
- Jesus is the Lamb of God, REDEEMER of man.
- We honor the Sacred Passion when we make the SIGN OF THE CROSS.
- Apostles' Creed: "He descended into hell."
 - Nicene Creed:
- Apostles' Creed: "On the third day he rose again."
 - Nicene Creed: "On the third day he rose again in fulfillment of the Scriptures;"

CCC 654 – The Paschal mystery has two aspects:

1. By his death, Christ liberates us from sin
 2. By his Resurrection, he opens for us the way to a new life
- Christ truly died. He experienced the separation of soul and body.
 - His body was laid in a tomb and his soul was glorified.
 - After he had been put in the tomb, Jesus, by his own power, raised his body to life again on the third day. (RESURRECTION)
 - The day Christ rose from the dead is called EASTER SUNDAY.
- Apostles' Creed: "He ascended into heaven and is seated at the right hand of the Father."
 - Nicene Creed: "he ascended into heaven and is seated at the right hand of the Father."

CCC 665-667 – Jesus Christ, the head of the Church, precedes us into the Father's glorious kingdom so that we, the members of his Body, may live in the hope of one day being with him for ever.

- Forty days after Easter our Savior, body and soul, ascended into heaven.
 - This day is known as ASCENSION THURSDAY (It always falls on a Thursday.) and is a Holy Day of Obligation.
 - Christ sits at the right hand of the Father in the highest place in heaven.
- Apostles' Creed: "He will come again to judge the living and the dead."
 - Nicene Creed: "He will come again in glory to judge the living and the dead, and his kingdom will have no end."

Revelation 22:12-13

CCC 1021-1022 – Each man receives his eternal retribution in his immortal soul at the very moment of his death, in a particular judgment that refers his life to Christ: either entrance into the blessedness of heaven – through a purification or immediately, – or immediate and everlasting damnation.

- Christ will judge every person at the time of his death. (PARTICULAR JUDGMENT)
- At the end of the world He will judge all mankind. (GENERAL JUDGMENT)
- For those who have already been judged in a particular judgment, the general judgment will confirm the particular judgment.
- At the end of the world, all the evil doers will go to hell and all the just will be taken to heaven.

Pre-existence

- The title “Son of God” signified the unique and eternal relationship of Jesus Christ to God his Father: he is the only Son of the Father (cf. John 1:14,18; 3:16,18); he is God himself (cf. John 1:1). To be a Christian, one must believe that Jesus Christ is the Son of God (cf. Acts 8:37; 1 John 2:23).

Word become Flesh

- Compare Genesis 1:1 to John 1:1,14

God-Man (the Hypostatic Union)

- **Hypostatic Union** – The union of the divine and human natures in the one divine person (Greek: *hypostasis*) of the Son of God, Jesus Christ. (CCC 252, 468)
- **Substance (essence or nature)** – Designates the divine being in its unity.
- **Person (hypostasis)** – Designates the Father, Son, and Holy Spirit in the real distinction among them.
- **Relation** – Designates the fact that their distinction lies in the relationship of each to the others.