

THE LIFE AND WORK OF JESUS

JESUS HAS ALWAYS EXISTED — THE ETERNITY OF THE WORD

“In the beginning was the Word, and the Word was with God, and the Word was God. He was with God in the beginning. Through him all things were made; without him nothing was made that has been made.” (John 1:1-3)

1. The Eternity of the Logos

John begins his Gospel by revealing the eternal nature of Jesus, the Word (in Greek, Logos), showing that He is not a creature, but the Creator. When the world began, the Word already existed. This confirms the eternity of Jesus, an attribute unique to God.

Keyword in Greek:

- Logos (λόγος): Means “Word,” “Verb,” “Reason,” “Divine Expression.” It refers to God’s eternal self-expression. Jesus is the living Logos — the creative Word of God.

Jesus, as the Logos, had no beginning; He was already with God and was God.

2. Jesus Created All Things

“All things were made through Him, and without Him nothing was made that has been made.” (John 1:3)

Keywords in Greek:

- πάντα (panta): Means “all things” — absolute neuter plural. It refers to all created things, without exception.
- δι’ αὐτοῦ (di’ autou): Means “through Him” — indicating that Jesus is the agent of creation.

Everything that was created was made through Jesus. He is the sovereign Creator, not a creature.

3. Unity between the Father and the Son

“I and the Father are one.” (John 10:30)

Key word in Greek:

- ἓν (hen): indicates unity in essence, not in person.



Jesus does not say “a person,” but “one” — in nature and essence with the Father.

4. Analogies of the Trinity

Although the Trinity is a profound mystery, certain analogies help illustrate unity in diversity:

- Bunch of grapes: several grapes, a single bunch.
- Fire: flame, heat, and light — three manifestations, one essence.
- Water: liquid, vapor, and ice — three states, one substance.
- Family: father, mother, and son — one family, three distinct individuals.

No analogy is perfect, but they all help us understand the coexistence and unity of the Father, the Son, and the Holy Spirit.

HE BECAME MAN — THE GLORIOUS TRUTH OF THE INCARNATION OF THE ETERNAL WORD

1. The Word Became Flesh

“And the Word became flesh and made his dwelling among us, full of grace and truth, and we beheld his glory, the glory as of the only Son from the Father.” (John 1:14)

1.1 The Word (Logos) — Key term in Greek:

- Λόγος (lógos): means reason, expression, thought, and the living word. Jesus is the full revelation of the Father, the agent of creation, who was made flesh.

1.2 “Became flesh” — The Incarnation — Key word in Greek:

- σάρξ (sárx): flesh, fragile and mortal human nature. He did not merely “appear” as a man, but took on the full human nature: zygote, embryo, infant, child, adolescent, adult.

1.3 “He lived among us” — Key word in Greek:

- ἐσκήνωσεν (eskēnōsen): literally “pitched his tent,” that is, He dwelt among us, He came to live with us.

The glory that had once been inaccessible was now present in human form, full of grace and truth.

2. He Emptied Himself



“Have this same attitude in you that was also in Christ Jesus, who, though he existed in the form of God, did not regard equality with God as something to be grasped, but emptied himself, taking the form of a servant, becoming like men.” (Philippians 2:5-7)

2.1 “Form of God” — Key term in Greek:

- μορφή (morphḗ): means essential nature, visible essence.

Christ was God in His fullness, possessing all divine attributes.

2.2 “He emptied Himself” — Key word in Greek:

- κενόω (kenóō): means to empty, to render ineffective, to voluntarily relinquish rights.

He did not cease to be God, but He relinquished the independent exercise of His divine attributes, living as a man filled with the Holy Spirit and dependent on the Father.

2.3 From Creator to Creature

The One who created everything became one of us — from the zygote in Mary’s womb to the grown man on the cross.

3. Fully Human, Fully God

“By this you will know the Spirit of God: every spirit that confesses that Jesus Christ has come in the flesh is from God.” (1 John 4:2)

“For many deceivers have gone out into the world, those who do not acknowledge that Jesus Christ has come in the flesh. This is the deceiver and the antichrist.” (2 John 1:7)

3.1 Believing in the Incarnation Is Fundamental

To deny that Jesus came in the flesh is heresy, for the Incarnation is the basis of salvation: only a perfect man could die for other men.

Keyword in Greek:

- “Flesh” (σάρξ): refers to the actual human condition — with pain, hunger, thirst, fatigue, emotions, and temptations.

Jesus was not a spirit disguised as a man, but truly human.

4. Powerful Applications

4.1 He Understands Us



“For we do not have a high priest who cannot sympathize with our weaknesses...”
(Hebrews 4:15)

Jesus knows our pains and temptations. He experienced everything just as we do.

4.2 A Model of Humility and Obedience

“...He humbled himself, becoming obedient to the point of death — even death on a cross.” (Philippians 2:8)

The path to glory led through the cross. If we want to follow it, we must empty ourselves as He did.

4.3 He Is God With Us

“And his name shall be called Immanuel, which means, ‘God with us.’” (Matthew 1:23)

The Most High has come to dwell with us, not to judge us, but to save us.

NEVER SINNED

1. Testimonies from Those Who Walked with Him

1.1 Paul: He Did Not Sin

“He who knew no sin became sin for us, so that in him we might become the righteousness of God.” (2 Corinthians 5:21)

Jesus knew no sin — He had no firsthand experience of sin in His own life.

1.2 Peter: There Is No Deception in Him

“He committed no sin, and no deceit was found in his mouth.” (1 Peter 2:22)

He committed no sin, nor did any wrong words come out of His mouth.

1.3 John: The Holy One of God

“And we have come to believe and know that you are the Christ, the Holy One of God.” (John 6:69)

John did not merely call Him “good,” but “Holy” — a title reserved exclusively for God.

1.4 The Author of Hebrews: Tempted, but Without Sin



“For we do not have a high priest who is unable to sympathize with our weaknesses, but one who has been tempted in every way, just as we are — yet without sin.” (Hebrews 4:15)

Tempted in every way — yet never yielding to sin. A holy life lived by choice and obedience to the Father.

2. Testimonies from Opponents — Enemies Who Could Not Deny the Truth

2.1 Judas Iscariot: I Betrayed Innocent Blood

“Saying, ‘I have sinned by betraying innocent blood.’ But they replied, ‘What is that to us? That is your concern.’” (Matthew 27:4)

Judas walked with Jesus, sinned against Him, but confessed: He is innocent.

2.2 Pilate’s Wife: This Is a Righteous Man

“And while he was sitting on the judgment seat, his wife sent word to him, saying, ‘Have nothing to do with that righteous man, for I have suffered greatly because of him in a dream.’” (Matthew 27:19)

The governor’s own wife acknowledged Jesus as “righteous” before the trial.

2.3 Pilate: I Wash My Hands of This

“When Pilate saw that his efforts were in vain and that the uproar was growing, he took water and washed his hands in front of the crowd, saying, ‘I am innocent of this man’s blood; see to it yourselves.’” (Matthew 27:24)

The Roman judge who sentenced Him said publicly: “He is righteous.”

2.4 The Repentant Thief: He Has Done Nothing Wrong

“But the other, in reply, rebuked him, saying, ‘Don’t you even fear God, since you are under the same sentence? We, indeed, are justly suffering, for we are getting what our deeds deserve; but this man has done nothing wrong.’” (Luke 23:40-41)

A thief who admitted his guilt and, standing before the cross, declared: “Jesus is innocent.”

2.5 Roman Centurion: Truly, This Was the Son of God

“When the centurion saw what had happened, he praised God, saying, ‘Truly this man was righteous.’” (Luke 23:47)

(cf. Matthew 27:54: “Truly this was the Son of God.”) A Roman soldier, who was not a Jew, recognizes Jesus’ righteousness and divinity.



3. Why Does This Matter?

Jesus did not die for Himself, but for us. The only reason He was able to take our place is that He had no sin of His own to atone for. His righteousness becomes our righteousness.

“But you belong to him in Christ Jesus, who has been made for us by God to be wisdom, righteousness, sanctification, and redemption.” (1 Corinthians 1:30)

THE MIGHTY AND GLORIOUS WORK OF JESUS

“How God anointed Jesus of Nazareth with the Holy Spirit and with power, and how he went about doing good and healing all who were under the power of the devil, because God was with him.” (Acts 10:38)

1. Jesus’ Work Was Remarkable — Miracles, Signs, and Wonders

Heaven Moved on Earth

“In fact, Jesus performed many other signs in the presence of his disciples that are not recorded in this book. But these are written so that you may believe that Jesus is the Christ, the Son of God, and that by believing you may have life in his name.” (John 20:30-31)

“Men of Israel, listen to these words: Jesus of Nazareth, a man attested by God among you through miracles, wonders, and signs...” (Acts 2:22)

Experiences and Examples:

- He healed the blind, the lepers, and the paralyzed, and He also cast out demons (Mark 1:32-34).
- He multiplied loaves and fishes, calmed storms, and walked on water (John 6; Matthew 14).
- He raised the dead, such as Lazarus, the son of the widow of Nain, and the daughter of Jairus (John 11; Luke 7; Mark 5).

Jesus was like a heavenly healer who walked through the villages with a remedy that healed not only the body but also the soul.

2. Jesus’ Work Was Great — Because It Was Guided by the Holy Spirit

Not by Human Effort, but by the Power of God



“The Spirit of the Lord is upon me, for he has anointed me to preach good news to the poor; he has sent me to proclaim release to the captives and to give sight to the blind...” (Luke 4:18-19)

“Truly, truly, I say to you, the Son can do nothing of his own accord, but only what he sees the Father doing...” (John 5:19)

Experience:

- After His baptism (Luke 3:21-22), Jesus was filled with the Spirit and led into the wilderness (Luke 4:1). From there, He began His ministry with authority.

Just as a light bulb only shines when it is plugged in, Jesus performed miracles because He was fully connected to the Holy Spirit.

3. The Work of Jesus Was Transformative — Life, Forgiveness, and Restoration

Visible Miracles and Invisible Transformation

“But so that you may know that the Son of Man has authority on earth to forgive sins, he said to the paralytic, ‘Get up, take your mat, and go home.’” (Mark 2:10-11)

“Neither do I condemn you. Go and sin no more.” (John 8:11)

Experience:

- The adulterous woman was forgiven and spared from condemnation.
- The man from Gadara was transformed from a madman into a missionary.

Jesus not only repaired cracked walls (visible problems), but also rebuilt the foundations of the heart (inner life).

4. The Work of Jesus Continues — Through the Church, Filled with the Spirit

“Truly, truly, I say to you, whoever believes in me will also do the works that I do; and greater works than these will he do, because I am going to the Father.” (John 14:12)

“But you will receive power when the Holy Spirit comes upon you, and you will be my witnesses...” (Acts 1:8)

Current Experience:

- Testimonies of healing, conversions, family restoration, and deliverance continue to occur wherever there is faith and the Holy Spirit is welcomed.

Jesus is like the fire that lit thousands of torches at Pentecost — and to this day, that flame is passed from heart to heart.



5. Jesus Continues to Perform Amazing and Mighty Deeds

He has done (past), is doing (present), and will do (eternity) glorious works. It is not enough to admire His deeds — we must believe, receive, and continue His work.

JESUS DIED TO SHOW HIS HUMANITY AND ROSE AGAIN TO SHOW HIS DIVINITY

1. The Death of Jesus: Proof of His Humanity

1.1 The Word Became Flesh

“And the Word became flesh and dwelt among us...” (John 1:14)

Jesus, being the eternal Word, became man to share in our pain and suffering. His humanity was not illusory, but full and real.

1.2 Suffering as One of Us

“Surely he took up our infirmities...” (Isaiah 53:4)

The physical and emotional pain that Jesus endured on the cross confirms that He was not merely a spirit or a vision, but a man of flesh and blood.

2. The Resurrection of Jesus: Proof of His Divinity

2.1 The Victory Over Death

“For you will not abandon my soul to Hades...” (Psalms 16:10)

The resurrection confirms Jesus’ divine authority over death and hell, revealing His eternal and powerful nature.

2.2 The Power That Overcomes Sin

“...declared to be the Son of God with power, according to the Spirit of holiness, by his resurrection from the dead...” (Romans 1:4)

The resurrection not only validated the sacrifice, but also revealed the supernatural power at work in the lives of believers.

3. The Relevance to the Christian Life

3.1 The Certainty of Our Faith

“And if Christ has not been raised, our faith is in vain...” (1 Corinthians 15:14)



Jesus' resurrection ensures that our hope is not based on myths or ideas, but on historical and spiritual reality.

3.2 Transformation by the Spirit

“Now the Lord is the Spirit, and where the Spirit of the Lord is, there is freedom.” (2 Corinthians 3:17)

The same power that raised Jesus from the dead dwells within us, bringing new life and the power to overcome sin.

Understanding Jesus' humanity and divinity is essential for Christians. By recognizing His death as an act of love and His resurrection as an act of power, we are strengthened in our faith and motivated to live in full obedience to His call.

HE WAS EXALTED — THE EXALTATION OF JESUS

“Have this mind among yourselves, which was also in Christ Jesus, who, though he was in the form of God, did not regard equality with God as something to be exploited; but made himself nothing by taking the very nature of a servant, being made in human likeness. And being found in human form, he humbled himself by becoming obedient to the point of death — even death on a cross. Therefore God also highly exalted him and gave him the name that is above every name, so that at the name of Jesus every knee should bow, in heaven and on earth and under the earth, and every tongue confess that Jesus Christ is Lord, to the glory of God the Father.” (Philippians 2:5-11)

1. The Historical Context

A letter written by Paul while imprisoned in Rome (c. 60-62 AD), during his first imprisonment, under “house arrest” with a Roman guard (Acts 28:30-31). Even while imprisoned and restricted, Paul teaches that Jesus voluntarily limited Himself to accomplish redemption.

Jesus did not cling to His glory; He gave it up. God exalted Him because He humbled Himself out of love.

2. Adam — The Man Who Tried to “Climb”

Satan tempted Adam with the same desire for self-exaltation:

“You will be like God, knowing good and evil.” (Genesis 3:5)



Adam, being a human being, believed the promise that he would become equal to the Creator and fell. Christ, being the Creator incarnate, did not seek to be equal to the Creator. He was already God, and yet He humbled Himself.

Adam tried to ascend to the throne; Jesus descended from the throne.

3. Lucifer — The Angel Who Tried to “Ascend”

The stages of Lucifer’s self-exaltation in Isaiah 14:

“You said in your heart: I will ascend to heaven; above the stars of God I will set my throne; I will sit on the hill of the congregation; I will ascend above the highest clouds; I will be like the Most High.” (Isaiah 14:13-14)

Lucifer sought glory and lost everything. Jesus gave up glory and received a name above every name.

Lucifer is the wheat that never bowed, but Jesus is the King before whom every knee bows.

4. Christ — Being God, He Did Not “Cling” to His Equality with God

“Who, though he existed in the form of God, did not regard equality with God as something to be grasped (ἀρπαγμός — to seize, to hold on to selfishly).” (Philippians 2:6)

He already possessed the divine nature. But He did not keep it for His own benefit. He did not cling to the throne. He came into the world.

“In the past, he did nothing out of a desire to dominate or for the sake of glory, but with humility...” (Philippians 2:3)

Paul corrects our prideful nature before presenting that of Christ.

5. The Stages of Christ’s Humiliation (Verses 7-8)

The King’s descent was not a sign of weakness; it was a mission.

Step 1 — He Emptied Himself

“But he emptied himself (ἐαυτὸν ἐκένωσεν — kenōō), taking the form of a servant.” (Philippians 2:7)

To empty oneself is not to cease being God, but to relinquish the privileges of glory. He did not forsake His divinity; He set aside His visible majesty. For example: a



fish does not cease to be a fish when it enters an aquarium; it leaves the ocean, not its essence.

Step 2 — He Took the Form of a Servant

“Taking the form of a servant (morphē doulos)...” (Philippians 2:7)

The King of the universe taking on the status of the lowliest of men: a servant.

Step 3 — He Became Like Men

“...Taking the form of a servant, being made in human likeness.” (Philippians 2:7)

He made history, not as a king who was served, but as a King who serves.

“For even the Son of Man did not come to be served, but to serve and to give his life as a ransom for many.” (Mark 10:45)

Step 4 — He Humbled Himself Even Unto Death

“He humbled himself (ἐταπείνωσεν — tapeinōō), becoming obedient even to the point of death...” (Philippians 2:8)

He wasn't pushed; He was obedient, and He didn't die as a martyr — He died as the Redeemer.

“No one takes my life from me; I lay it down of my own accord...” (John 10:18)

Step 5 — And Death on the Cross

“...and death on a cross.” (Philippians 2:8)

Crucifixion was the most shameful form of execution in the Roman Empire. He was not condemned for crimes such as conspiracy or blasphemy. He gave Himself up out of love.

“Christ loved us and gave himself up for us as an offering and sacrifice to God, a pleasing aroma.” (Ephesians 5:2)

The cross was not a defeat; it was the King's inverted coronation, where He ascended to the throne of sacrifice.

6. The Work of the Cross — Where the King Defeated the Tyrant

6.1 He Crushed the Serpent's Head

“He will strike your head...” (Genesis 3:15)

6.2 Stripped of Authority



“And having disarmed the rulers and authorities, he made a public spectacle of them, triumphing over them by the cross.” (Colossians 2:15)

6.3 Redeemed by the Blood

“In whom we have redemption through his blood, the forgiveness of sins...” (Ephesians 1:7)

6.4 He Saved Those Oppressed by the Devil

“...Jesus, anointed by God, went about doing good and healing all who were oppressed by the devil.” (Acts 10:38)

He was not a victim of the system; He was the solution for those victimized by Satan.

7. The Exaltation of the Humble King (Verses 9-11)

Step of Exaltation 1 — God Exalted Him

“Therefore God has highly exalted him (ὑπερύψωσεν — hyper-hypsōō: raised to the highest degree)...” (Philippians 2:9)

Jesus came down on His own. To ascend, God exalted Him. He did not exalt Himself; He humbled Himself.

True exaltation comes from the Father, not from the self.

“For everyone who exalts himself will be humbled, and he who humbles himself will be exalted.” (Luke 14:11)

Step of Exaltation 2 — He Was Given a Name Above Every Name

“...He gave him a name above every name.” (Philippians 2:9)

- Name = identity, status, authority, and manifest lordship.

Step of Exaltation 3 — Every Knee Shall Bow

“...so that at the name of Jesus every knee should bow, in heaven and on earth and under the earth.” (Philippians 2:10)

- In heaven: angels worship Him.
- On earth: the redeemed follow Him.
- Beneath the earth: demons acknowledge His lordship.

Step of Exaltation 4 — Every Tongue Shall Confess



“And every tongue will confess that Jesus Christ is Lord (Κύριος — Kyrios)...”
(Philippians 2:11)

He has always been God in eternity, but He became Lord in history, by the Father’s decree, after the cross.

“Therefore, let all the house of Israel know that God has made this Jesus... both Lord and Christ.” (Acts 2:36)

Step of Exaltation 5 — Glory Returns to the Father Through the Lordship of the Son

“...to the glory of God the Father.” (Philippians 2:11)

The Son’s exaltation does not compete with the Father’s; it glorifies the Father. The Son’s rule leads the universe back to the Father’s purpose.

8. Principles of Exaltation

- Lucifer: he sought glory → he fell.
- Adam: he wanted to be like God → he lost the image.
- Jesus: He gave up His glory → He was exalted by God.

The exaltation of Christ guarantees our salvation. If the King is exalted, the Kingdom is secure.

Christ’s exaltation ensures that He reigns over evil. There is no demon, structure, government, or empire above Him.

Christ’s exaltation ensures that humility always prevails. Those who humble themselves will be exalted. Those who exalt themselves will be humbled.

Christ’s exaltation guarantees that He will return. Human kings rise and fall. Jesus reigns forever.

WILL RETURN

“This is not yet the end.” (Matthew 24:6)

Jesus taught that the signs of the end times are not meant to cause panic, but rather to guide the Church to remain steadfast.

1. Jesus’ First Warning: Do Not Be Troubled



“You will hear of wars and rumors of wars, but do not be afraid. Such things must happen, but the end is not yet.” (Matthew 24:6)

“Look, don’t worry... it’s not over yet.” The Greek word for “disturb” is *throēō* (θροέω) = to frighten, to alarm, to panic. Jesus begins by teaching that a disciple’s heart should not be ruled by fear.

2. Signs in Nature and Among Nations

“Nation will rise against nation, and kingdom against kingdom. There will be famines and earthquakes in various places.” (Matthew 24:7)

“There will be great earthquakes, famines, and pestilences in various places, and fearful events and great signs from heaven.” (Luke 21:11)

- Wars and conflicts between nations.
- Famines, plagues, and epidemics.
- Earthquakes.
- Signs in the sky and at sea.

Keywords in Greek:

- *seismos* (σεισμός) = tremor, earthquake, earth tremor.
- *loimós* (λοιμός) = plagues, epidemics, widespread diseases.

Jesus calls these events: “the beginning of pains” — *ōdín* (ὠδίν) = labor pains.

3. Moral and Spiritual Signs — Just as in the Days of Noah

“Just as it was in the days of Noah, so it will be in the days of the Son of Man. People were eating, drinking, marrying, and giving their children in marriage, right up to the day Noah entered the ark. Then the flood came and destroyed them all.” (Luke 17:26-27)

- A normal, carefree life.
- Spiritual indifference.
- Failure to heed God’s warnings.

Just as in the days of Noah, people lived only for their own pleasures, without repentance or fear.

4. A Warning Against Deception and Misconceptions



“See to it that no one takes you captive through hollow and deceptive philosophy, which depends on human tradition and the elemental spiritual forces of this world rather than on Christ.” (Colossians 2:8)

“Let no one deceive you with empty philosophy...”

Key terms in Greek:

- sylagōgēō (συλαγωγέω) = to take captive, to plunder, to capture.
- kenē apaté (κενή ἀπάτη) = empty deception, an illusion devoid of substance.

Paul shows that there are ideas that seem good but lead us away from Christ.

5. The World Does Not End with Catastrophes, but with a Message

“And this gospel of the kingdom will be preached throughout the whole world as a testimony to all nations, and then the end will come.” (Matthew 24:14)

“The gospel will be preached... and then the end will come.”

Keywords in Greek:

- euangelion (εὐαγγέλιον) = good news.
- martýrion (μαρτύριον) = public testimony, proclaimed evidence.

Before the judgment, God offers salvation. The point is that everyone should have the opportunity to hear.

6. The Good News for Those Who Believe

“When these things begin to take place, stand up and lift up your heads, because your redemption is drawing near.” (Luke 21:28)

“Lift up your heads... your redemption is near.”

Keyword in Greek:

- apolýtrōsis (ἀπολύτρωσις) = redemption, complete liberation, final deliverance.

For those who are in Christ, the signs point to hope, not despair.

