

Angels and Demons part 4

Christology, The Deity of Jesus, The Only Begotten, The Trinity, The Angel of the Lord

1. Jesus was and is _____, the second Person of the Trinity, infinite and eternal, He has always existed with the Father and the Holy Spirit, without beginning or end, _____, omniscient, _____. **John 1:1-3, 1 John 5:20, Revelation 1:7-8; 21:5-7**

2. There is _____ who is almighty, infinite, creator of everything, eternal, without beginning and without end.

Deuteronomy 6:1-4, Isaiah 45:5-6, Psalm 86:9-10, Isaiah 43:11-13, Isaiah 45:5-7, 1 Timothy 1:17

3. The Father, the Son, and the Holy Spirit, the Trinity are all _____
_____. **Matthew 28:19, Genesis 1:26, 2 Corinthians 13:14**

4. There are many _____ and religions that people worship that are created, empowered, and controlled by the _____ and his _____.

Deuteronomy 32:16-18, 1 Corinthians 10:19-20, 1 Timothy 4:1, Revelation 13:11-14

5. The _____, He is _____. **John 6:27, 1 Corinthians 8:4-6**

6. The Holy Spirit as a _____ is equally God.

Acts 5:3-4, Luke 1:35, Ephesians 4:30

7. God the Father, God the Son, and God the Holy Spirit though they are _____, are three
_____. **Matthew 3:16-17, Acts 7:56**

8. The Father, the Son and the Holy Spirit though they are equally God, have different
_____ within their _____. **John 3:16-17, Romans 8:32, John 14:26; 15:26; 16:7**

9. Jesus was “_____” when He left Heaven and became flesh, and became just exactly like us with the exception of a “Sin nature”. The “_____” of Jesus was a change in form and image, it was not His _____.

Hebrews 1:5, Psalms 2:7, John 1:18, John 3:16, John 1:14, Hebrews 2:14, Hebrews 2:17, Philippians 2:5-7, Hebrews 1:10-12

10. Jesus never _____ being God when He became flesh, He just
_____ set aside the _____ of God as He identified with us.

Hebrews 2:9

11. Jesus has now, as the “ _____ ” Son of God, reclaimed the _____ of God while remaining to be like us, for the sake of _____.

1 John 3:2, Hebrews 1:3

12. Jesus as a man _____ in _____ and became _____. Hebrews 2:10

13. The term “Angel of the Lord” when used in the Old Testament is referring to _____, and the _____ manifestations of the “Angel of the Lord” in the Old Testament were _____. Genesis 22:11–16; 16:3–10, Exodus 3:1-6; 14:13–31; 23:20–25, Numbers 22:22–38, Joshua 5:13–15, Judges 2:1–4; 6:11–13; 6:20–21; 13:6–18, Daniel 3:23-25

14. Most of the Old Testament _____ of God in appearance as a man are _____. Colossians 1:15–17, Hebrews 1:1–3, Ezekiel 1:1, Ezekiel 1:26–27

15. The “ _____ ” of the _____ is an expression of their _____ for each other. John 3:35, John 5:20, John 14:31, Genesis 2:24, Ephesians 5:28–31

16. The “ _____ ” of the _____ is an expression of their perfect _____ and _____ in their relationship. John 10:30, John 17:21

17. We are _____ by God in His _____ and _____. Genesis 1:26

18. We _____ to be _____ and to _____ because we are like God. John 15:9; 17:26

19. We function best, _____ in character, and _____ much fruit in an environment of _____ because we are like God. John 17:23

20. The _____ of healthy relationships with _____ is our growing relationship with _____. James 4:8, 1 Chronicles 28:9, Psalm 145:18, Revelation 3:20, Proverbs 16:7, Daniel 1:9, Genesis 39:21, 1 John 4:7-8

21. Those who _____ others sacrificially, pursue _____ diligently, and are _____ and _____ to everyone receive great blessings from God.

Ephesians 4:1-3, John 15:12, Luke 6:35, Ephesians 4:30-32