

THE INCARNATION OF THE WORD
(John 1:14)

- I. “Became” Indicates a _____ of _____
- A. He remains the _____
- B. He became something in _____
- II. “Flesh” Indicates _____ Human Existence
- A. He did not merely _____ human
- B. He was not a Divine _____ who _____ a man
- III. “Dwelt among us” Indicates His _____ (cf. Phil. 2:7; Heb. 2:14, 17)
- A. It was not a _____ of existence
- B. The Word became a _____ of the _____
- IV. “We saw His glory” Declares His _____
- A. Witnessed by _____, _____, and _____ at His Transfiguration (Matt. 17:2; cr. 2 Pet. 1:16-18)
- B. Revealed Him to be “the _____ from the Father”

1. The expression does not refer to a person's _____, but to his unique _____
 2. Christ was not _____ the Father, which would make Him less than _____ (cf. 1:1-3)
 3. Christ is God's "_____" Son in a way no-one else can ever be (cf. 1:18; 3:35; 5:17-23, 26, 36-37; 6:27, 46, 57; 8:16, 18-19, 28, 38, 42, 54; 10:15, 17, 30, 36-38; 12:49-50; 14:6-13, 20-21, 23, 31; 15:9, 15, 23-24; 16:3, 15, 27-28, 32; 17:5, 21, 24-25; 20:21; also see Heb. 11:17)
- C. His glory is "_____ of _____ and _____"
1. Salvation is a _____ of God's _____ (Acts 15:11; 18:27; 20:24; Rom. 3:24; Eph. 1:7; 2:8-9; 2 Tim. 1:9; Titus 3:7)
 2. Salvation involves _____ the _____ (Eph. 1:13; Col. 1:5; 2 Thess. 2:13; 1 Tim. 2:4; cf. 2 Thess. 2:10, 12)