

# The Nature of Jesus Christ

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Comprehensive Biblical Reference Containing  
800+ Attributes, Virtues, Character Traits  
Of Jesus Christ

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By David

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*Revelation 1:8 AKJV “I am Alpha and Omega, the beginning and the ending, said the Lord, which is, and which was, and which is to come, the Almighty.”*

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Also including many of same ( not all) Character traits that every Christian are instructed and encouraged to do so in the Bible or further implied to emulate. These virtues and behaviors are all part of loving God and one another.

# INTRODUCTION

**T**his Biblical comprehensive reference book comprises of 800+ attributes, virtues and characteristic traits of Jesus Christ found in the Bible, accompanied by corresponding scriptural references. Offering a thorough reference and concise explanations for each. It delves into various facets of the nature of Jesus Christ. This resource enhances the reader's comprehension and perspective of who Jesus was and continues to be, the divine Son of God, shading light on the profound impact that His love, goodness and truth has on our daily lives.

We will learn and recognize that Jesus Christ ( Yeshua ) is divine, part of the One true God along with God the Father ( YaHWeH ) and the Holy Spirit ( Ruakh Haqqodesh, Pneuma). We will learn that each one of us has sinned in some way and done evil which separates from a Holy God. However through the divine nature of Jesus Christ we can be reconciled back to God.

As we contemplate all the virtues and accomplishments of Jesus Christ, we can clearly understand that He is the Way, the Truth and the Life, and that no one comes to God the Father except through Him.

The reader will uncover the insights into His Divinity and Sovereign Authority as the Son of God, providing the exclusive path as the only Mediator and Savior for us to be reconciled with God the Father.

Gain Biblical Insight regarding the great love that God has for us, and what he also has encouraged, instructed and commanded us to develop in our lives so that we can truly love Him and one another as Jesus Christ has loved us.

## **Covered inside this Book;**

- **Jesus Christ's Very Nature Detailed In Depth** -A list of Scriptural References of the Character Traits that uniquely belong only to Jesus Christ- That define Him as the Son of God, All Powerful, Divine. Covering His very Nature, Virtues, Attributes, and Demonstrations of His divine Love, along with summarize notes for each.
- **800 Biblical Character traits, virtues, attributes of Jesus;** that every believer and disciple of Jesus Christ should desire develop and emulate in

their lives by responding to the work of God's Holy Spirit and by following God's Word.

- **Know God's Calling and Purpose for you**, How every Christian should live their lives to Glorify God.

### **Alphabetical Order > More Character traits, Virtues, and Attributes of the Nature of Jesus Christ ;**

Also including many of same ( not all) Character traits that every Christian are instructed and encouraged to do so in the Bible or further implied to emulate. These virtues and behaviors are all part of loving God and one another.

*“Jesus Who is the image of the invisible God, the firstborn of every creature: “For by (Jesus) all things were created, that are in heaven, and that are in earth, visible and invisible, whether they be thrones, or dominions, or principalities, or powers: all things were created by him, and for him: [17](#) And he is before all things, and by him all things consist.” Colossians 1:15-17 AKJV*

# SECTION 1

**The Nature of Jesus Christ - His character traits, virtues and attributes that uniquely belong solely to Jesus Christ Alone.**

*John 13:34-35 AKJV A new commandment I give to you, That you love one another; as I have loved you, that you also love one another. 35 By this shall all men know that you are my disciples, if you have love one to another.*

**Jesus - Deity, Son of God:**

**J**esus, as the Son of God, embodies the divine nature and represents the fullness of deity. This aspect of His character establishes His unique relationship with God the Father and underscores His divine origin, authority, and oneness with the Gos our Father and the Holy Spirit.

It is very important that we recognize Jesus Christ as truly Divine, in order that we can be assured that He has the spiritual authority and power to completely cleanse and forgive us of all sin and to reconcile us back to God.

“With man it is impossible, but with God all things are possible; “Therefore any problem that we face that seems impossible, only Jesus Christ can supernaturally bring a perfect solution in God’s will and time because He has the authority from God the Father, as God the Son.

Jesus is not God the Father, however He is the Son of God, and shares the Godhead with the Father and the Holy Spirit, sits at the right side of God the Father and rules and reigns with Him.

God the Father has given all authority unto His Son, therefore Jesus is to be worshipped and obeyed as God.

In the opening verses of the Gospel of John, Jesus is identified as the Word who was with God and was God from the beginning. The Word became flesh and dwelt among humanity, revealing the divine nature of Jesus as the Son of God.

**John 1:1-14 AKJV** “1 In the beginning was the Word, and the Word was with God, and the Word was God. 2 The same was in the beginning with God. 3 All things were made by him; and without him was not any thing made that was made. 4 In him was life; and the life was the light of men. 5 And the light shines in darkness; and the

darkness comprehended it not.... 14 And the Word was made flesh, and dwelled among us, (and we beheld his glory, the glory as of the only begotten of the Father,) full of grace and truth.”

### **Key aspects of Jesus as the Son of God:**

**Divine Origin:** Jesus, as the Son of God, has an eternal and divine origin. He existed with God before the creation of the world and took on human form to dwell among humanity (John 17:5, Colossians 1:15-17).

**Oneness with the Father:** The title “Son of God” signifies the intimate relationship between Jesus and God the Father. Jesus repeatedly emphasized His oneness with the Father, stating, “I and the Father are one” (John 10:30).

**Divine Authority:** As the Son of God, Jesus possesses divine authority over all creation. His authority extends to the spiritual realm in Heaven, as seen in His ability to forgive sins (Mark 2:5-10), cast out demons (Mark 5:1-20), and perform miracles that display His divine power, and rightful authority.

**Revelation of the Father:** Jesus serves as the ultimate revelation of God the Father to humanity. In John 14:9, Jesus declares, “Anyone who has seen me has seen the Father.” His life, teachings, and actions unveil the nature and character of God.

**Participation in Creation:** In Colossians 1:16, it is affirmed that all things were created through Him ( Jesus, the Son of God ) and for Him, emphasizing His active involvement in the creation process. One interpretation of this verse is that God the Father created all things in the universe through Jesus, the Son of God and for Him.

**Divine Sonship:** Jesus’ designation as the Son of God goes beyond a mere title; it reflects a unique and divine relationship within the Trinity. The Father-Son relationship within the Godhead highlights the unity, love, and shared essence of the Triune God.

**Redemptive Work:** Jesus, The Son of God undertook the mission of redemption, offering Himself as the perfect sacrifice for the sins of humanity. Through His death and resurrection, Jesus reconciled humanity to God, providing salvation and eternal life (John 3:16, Romans 5:8-10).

**Authority Over Life and Death:** Jesus, as the Son of God, demonstrated authority over life and death. His ability to raise the dead, as seen in the raising of Lazarus (John 11), affirms His divine power and sovereignty over the realms of life and death.

In recognizing Jesus as the Son of God, believers acknowledge His divine identity, supreme authority, and pivotal role in reconciling humanity with God. This understanding deepens the significance of Jesus' earthly ministry and His eternal impact on the salvation of those who believe in Him.

## **Jesus -Deity, Son of God, and King of Kings**

The declaration of Jesus as the "Son of God" "King of Kings" encompasses His divine nature and unique relationship within our one triune God who is above all false gods and earthly authorities. It underscores His deity, emphasizing the profound truth of Jesus as the second person of the Godhead.

### **1 John 5:20 John writes,**

AKJV "20 And we know that the Son of God is come, and has given us an understanding, that we may know him that is true, and we are in him that is true, even in his Son Jesus Christ. This is the true God, and eternal life." This verse explicitly identifies Jesus as the true God and eternal life.

**John 1:1,14:** In the prologue of John's Gospel, it is declared, "In the beginning was the Word, and the Word was with God, and the Word was God... And the Word became flesh and dwelt among us." This passage establishes the preexistence and deity of Jesus, who is identified as the Word.

**Matthew 16:16:** Peter's confession affirms Jesus' divine identity, as he declares, "You are the Christ, the Son of the living God." This acknowledgment acknowledges Jesus' Messianic role and divine nature.

**John 10:30:** Jesus states, "I and the Father are one," affirming the unity and oneness within the Trinity. This declaration underscores the inseparable connection between Jesus and God the Father.

**Colossians 2:9:** Paul emphasizes the fullness of deity in Jesus, stating, "For in him the whole fullness of deity dwells bodily." This verse affirms that Jesus, in His incarnation, embodies the completeness of divine nature.

**Hebrews 1:3:** The author of Hebrews describes Jesus as the "radiance of the glory of God and the exact imprint of his nature." This characterization highlights the intimate relationship between Jesus and the Father, emphasizing His divine essence.

**John 3:16:** Perhaps the most well-known verse, it states, "For God so loved the world, that he gave his only Son, that anyone who would believe in him should not suffer

death but have eternal life.” This verse communicates the unique relationship between God the Father and Jesus as His Son, sent for the salvation of humanity.

**Here are some more scriptural references , that emphasizes the Truth of the one true God, of which includes God our Father, (YaHWeH), Jesus Christ (Yeshua), and the Holy Spirit as all part of the One True Godhead:**

**1 Timothy 6:15,16:** Paul describes God as the blessed and only Sovereign, the King of kings and Lord of lords, dwelling in unapproachable light. This underscores the unique and elevated nature of God.

**Timothy 6:15-16 AKJV** “15 Which in his times he shall show, who is the blessed and only Sovereign Ruler, the King of kings, and Lord of lords; 16 Who only has immortality, dwelling in the light which no man can approach to; whom no man has seen, nor can see: to whom be honor and power everlasting. Amen.

**John 17:3:** Jesus prays to the Father, acknowledging Him as the only true God and Jesus Christ whom He sent, indicating a unity within the Godhead.

**Deuteronomy 32:39:** This passage in the Old Testament emphasizes the exclusive power and sovereignty of God, declaring that there is no god beside Him.

**Isaiah 46:9:** Isaiah emphasizes the uniqueness of God, declaring that there is no other God and that He alone is God, declaring the end from the beginning.

**Isaiah 45:5,6:** These verses reiterate the oneness of God, stating that there is no God besides Him and that He is the only Savior.

**Isaiah 45:14:** This verse reinforces the truth that there is no other God besides Yahweh and that all nations will ultimately come to worship Him.

**1 Timothy 2:5:** The apostle Paul affirms the oneness of God, stating that there is one God and one mediator between God and humanity, the man Christ Jesus.

**Matthew 4:10:** Jesus quotes from the Old Testament, affirming that worship should be directed to God alone, reinforcing the monotheistic principle.

**Acts 19:26:** Paul distinguishes between gods that are not gods at all, emphasizing the exclusivity of the true God.

**1 Corinthians 8:4:** Paul asserts that there is only one God and that idols are not real gods, reinforcing the monotheistic belief.

**Galatians 4:8:** Paul addresses the Galatians, reminding them that before they knew God, they were enslaved to those that were not gods, emphasizing the contrast between the true God and false gods.

**Acts 4:12:** Peter declares that salvation is found in no one else but Jesus Christ, emphasizing the exclusivity of Jesus as the means of salvation.

**Jeremiah 16:19-20:** Jeremiah acknowledges that the nations will come to God from the ends of the earth, recognizing the futile nature of false gods and the exclusive worship due to the true God.

**Psalms 96:5:** The psalmist declares that all the gods of the nations are idols, but the Lord made the heavens, emphasizing the contrast between the true God and false gods.

**2 Chronicles 2:5:** Solomon acknowledges that God is greater than all other gods, highlighting the supremacy of the true God.

**2 Kings 5:15:** Naaman, a commander in the Syrian army, acknowledges the God of Israel as the only true God after being healed by Elisha, recognizing the uniqueness and power of the God of Israel.

**Isaiah 44:8:** Isaiah emphasizes that there is no other God, no Rock like God, reinforcing the idea of God's exclusive and unmatched nature.

**Isaiah 44:6:** In this verse, God ( Jesus ) identifies Himself as the first and the last, the Alpha and the Omega, underlining His eternal and all-encompassing nature.

**Isaiah 43:10,11:** God declares that there is no God before or after Him, and besides Him, there is no savior. This passage emphasizes God's uniqueness as the only Savior and God.

**Isaiah 45:21-22:** Isaiah declares that there is no other God besides the Lord, a just God and a Savior, and all shall turn to Him and be saved.

**1 Corinthians 8:6:** Paul affirms that for Christians, there is one God, the Father, from whom are all things, and one Lord, Jesus Christ, through whom are all things.

**John 14:6-7:** Jesus declares that He is the way, the truth, and the life, and that no one comes to the Father except through Him, emphasizing the exclusive role of Jesus in providing access to God.

**John 10:30-38:** Jesus states, “I and the Father are one,” expressing the unity of the Father and the Son in the Godhead.

**John 10:30-38:** AKJV “ 30 I and my Father are one. 31 Then the Jews took up stones again to stone him. 32 Jesus answered them, Many good works have I showed you from my Father; for which of those works do you stone me? 33 The Jews answered him, saying, For a good work we stone you not; but for blasphemy; and because that you, being a man, make yourself God. 34 Jesus answered them, Is it not written in your law, I said, You are gods? 35 If he called them gods, to whom the word of God came, and the scripture cannot be broken; 36 Say you of him, whom the Father has sanctified, and sent into the world, You blaspheme; because I said, I am the Son of God? 37 If I do not the works of my Father, believe me not. 38 But if I do, though you believe not me, believe the works: that you may know, and believe, that the Father is in me, and I in him.”

**Colossians 2:9:** Paul affirms that in Christ, the fullness of deity dwells bodily, emphasizing the divine nature of Jesus.

**John 1:1-3:** The opening verses of John’s Gospel declare that the Word (Jesus) was with God in the beginning and was God, highlighting the preexistence and deity of Jesus.

**Ephesians 4:4-6:** Paul emphasizes the unity of the Spirit, the Lord (Jesus), and God the Father, expressing the oneness of the Godhead.

**Philippians 2:5-11:** Paul describes Jesus’ voluntary humility and exaltation, stating that every knee should bow and every tongue confess that Jesus Christ is Lord, to the glory of God the Father.

**Mark 12:29:** Jesus responds to a scribe, affirming the central tenet of Judaism, the Shema, by declaring, “Hear, O Israel: The Lord our God, the Lord is one.”

**John 17:21-23:** In Jesus’ high priestly prayer, He expresses the desire for believers to be one just as He and the Father are one, highlighting a profound unity within the Godhead.

### **1 Corinthians 12:4-6**

AKJV “ Now there are diversities of gifts, but the same Spirit. 5 And there are differences of administrations, but the same Lord.( Jesus ) 6 And there are diversities of operations, but it is the same God which works all in all.”

**John 16:13-15:** Jesus speaks of the Holy Spirit, stating that the Spirit will guide into all truth and glorify Him, indicating the interconnectedness of God the Father, the Son, and the Spirit.

**Romans 8:9-11:** Paul discusses the indwelling of the Holy Spirit in believers and connects the Spirit's role in resurrection to the Father raising Christ, highlighting the unity of God's work.

**Hebrews 1:1-3:** The author of Hebrews describes God's revelation through His Son, Jesus, emphasizing Jesus as the radiance of God's glory and the exact representation of His nature.

**John 5:18:** In response to the Jews' accusation that He was making Himself equal with God, Jesus affirms His unique relationship with the Father.

**Ephesians 4:5-6:** Paul emphasizes the unity of the faith and the knowledge of the Son of God, highlighting one Lord, one faith, one baptism, and one God and Father of all.

#### **Ephesians 4:5-6**

AKJV “ 5 One Lord, one faith, one baptism, 6 One God and Father of all, who is above all, and through all, and in you all.”

**Matthew 28:19:** Jesus instructs His disciples to baptize in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Spirit, indicating a triune One True Godhead for baptism and the interconnected roles of the three persons.

**Revelation 1:8:** God, who is and who was and who is to come, is described as the Alpha and the Omega, the Almighty, highlighting His eternal and all-encompassing nature.

**John 14:16-17:** Jesus promises the coming of the Holy Spirit, the Helper, who will be with believers forever, further illustrating the ongoing presence of the Spirit in the lives of believers.

**John 8:58:** Jesus declares, “Before Abraham was, I am,” using the divine title “I am” (Yahweh) and affirming His eternal existence.

**Colossians 1:15-17:** Paul describes Christ as the image of the invisible God and the one through whom all things were created, emphasizing Jesus' role in creation and His divine nature.

**Hebrews 9:14:** The author speaks of the eternal Spirit, emphasizing the Holy Spirit's role in Christ's sacrificial work and connecting it to the eternal nature of God.

The declaration that Jesus as the "Son of God" is foundational to Christianity, affirming His divine nature, eternal existence, and unique relationship within the one true Godhead.

### **DIVINE / DIVINITY:**

The term "divine" encapsulates the nature of Jesus as being transcendent, heavenly, and the divine essence, included in the one true living God, along with God the Father, and the Holy Spirit. It speaks to His inherent deity and the recognition that, in His earthly existence, Jesus was more than a mere human being. Instead, He embodied the divine qualities, carrying the fullness of God within Himself.

**(John 1:1-3, 14):** In the opening verses of the Gospel of John, it declares the divinity of Jesus, stating, "In the beginning was the Word, and the Word was with God, and the Word was God. 2The same was in the beginning with God. 3All things were made by him; and without him was not any thing made that was made. 4In him was life; and the life was the light of men. 5And the light shines in darkness; and the darkness comprehended it not." (John 1:1-4 AKJV). This prologue establishes Jesus as the Word, coexisting with God from the beginning and participating in the act of creation. The Word becoming flesh in verse 14 affirms Jesus' incarnation, where divinity took on humanity.

**(Colossians 2:9):** The Apostle Paul, in Colossians 2:9, provides a succinct affirmation of Jesus' divinity, stating, "For in him the whole fullness of deity dwells bodily." This verse emphasizes that the complete essence of deity resides in Jesus, bodily manifest during His earthly sojourn.

**(Philippians 2:5-11 AKJV):** Philippians 2:5-11 presents the truth of Jesus' divine humility, stating, "Let this mind be in you, which was also in Christ Jesus: [6](#) Who, being in the form of God, thought it not robbery to be equal with God: [7](#) But made himself of no reputation, and took on him the form of a servant, and was made in the likeness of men: [8](#) And being found in fashion as a man, he humbled himself, and became obedient to death, even the death of the cross. [9](#) Why God also has highly exalted him, and given him a name which is above every name: [10](#) That at the name of Jesus every knee should bow, of things in heaven, and things in earth,

and things under the earth; [11](#) And that every tongue should confess that Jesus Christ is Lord, to the glory of God the Father.” While affirming His divine nature, it also highlights His willingness to take on human form and serve humanity.

**(Hebrews 1:3):** Hebrews 1:3 portrays Jesus as the radiance of the glory of God and the exact imprint of His nature. It states, “He is the radiance of the glory of God and the exact imprint of his nature, and he upholds the universe by the word of his power.” This verse emphasizes the inseparable connection between Jesus and God’s divine essence.

The term “divine” encapsulates the profound truth that Jesus is not just a moral teacher or a wise prophet but is, in fact, God incarnate. His divinity is foundational to Christian theology, shaping the understanding of salvation, redemption, and the intimate relationship believers have with their Creator through Jesus Christ.

## **INCARNATION;**

The doctrine of the incarnation signifies the profound mystery of God becoming flesh in the person of Jesus Christ. It encapsulates the divine taking on human form, emphasizing the union of the divine and human natures in the person of Jesus.

**John 1:14:** The Gospel of John declares, “And the Word became flesh and dwelt among us, and we have seen his glory, glory as of the only Son from the Father, full of grace and truth.” This verse encapsulates the essence of the incarnation, with the Word, identified as Jesus, taking on human form.

**Philippians 2:6-7:** Paul’s letter to the Philippians describes the self-emptying nature of Jesus in the incarnation, stating, “though he was in the form of God, did not count equality with God a thing to be grasped, but emptied himself, by taking the form of a servant, being born in the likeness of men.” This passage emphasizes the humility and voluntary descent of the divine Son into human existence.

**Galatians 4:4-5:** Paul writes, “But when the fullness of time had come, God sent forth his Son, born of woman, born under the law, to redeem those who were under the law, so that we might receive adoption as sons.” This passage highlights the specific historical moment when God incarnate entered human history for the purpose of redemption.

**Hebrews 2:14:** The author of Hebrews explains, “Since therefore the children share in flesh and blood, he himself likewise partook of the same things, that through

death he might destroy the one who has the power of death, that is, the devil.” This emphasizes Jesus’ participation in human nature to accomplish salvation.

**1 Timothy 3:16:** Paul’s letter to Timothy declares, “Great indeed, we confess, is the mystery of godliness: He was manifested in the flesh, vindicated by the Spirit, seen by angels, proclaimed among the nations, believed on in the world, taken up in glory.” This concise statement summarizes the mystery and significance of the incarnation.

**Isaiah 7:14:** The Old Testament prophecy of Isaiah anticipates the incarnation, stating, “Therefore the Lord himself will give you a sign. Behold, the virgin shall conceive and bear a son, and shall call his name Immanuel.” This prophecy points to the miraculous nature of the coming Messiah, Immanuel, meaning “God with us.”

The doctrine of the incarnation is a central and profound aspect of Christianity, highlighting the divine intervention and the union of God and humanity in the person of Jesus Christ.

The incarnation refers to the profound mystery and reality of God taking on human flesh in the person of Jesus Christ. This pivotal event in Christianity reflects the divine entering the human experience, bridging the gap between the Creator and His creation.

( **John 1:14** )AKJV: “And the Word was made flesh, and dwelled among us, (and we beheld his glory, the glory as of the only begotten of the Father,) full of grace and truth.”

### **Key aspects of the incarnation:**

**Divine manifestation in bodily form:** The incarnation exemplifies the incomprehensible act of God manifesting himself, in part, to humanity. The eternal Word, who was with God and was God, willingly assumed a human nature to intimately connect with humanity, revealing God’s boundless love and accessibility.

**Immanuel - God With Us:** The name “Immanuel” encapsulates the essence of the incarnation. Jesus, as Immanuel, is the tangible expression of God’s presence among His people. God chose not to remain distant but to dwell intimately with humanity, sharing in the human experience.

**Humility and Servanthood:** The incarnation is marked by the humility of Christ, who, though equal with God, took on the form of a servant. Jesus embraced the limitations of human existence, experiencing hunger, fatigue, and the full range of

human emotions. His earthly life modeled servanthood, illustrating a divine example of humility.

**Identification with Humanity:** In becoming human, Jesus identified with the joys, sorrows, temptations, and challenges of humanity. This identification was not superficial; it involved a genuine sharing in the human condition. Through the incarnation, God entered into the depths of human experience, demonstrating His understanding and empathy.

**Redemptive Purpose:** The incarnation was not merely a divine visitation but a purposeful act with profound redemptive implications. Jesus, in taking on human flesh, became the atoning sacrifice for sin, providing the only way for humanity to be reconciled with God. The incarnation laid the foundation for the crucifixion and resurrection, securing salvation for all who believe.

**Communication of God's Love:** The Word becoming flesh is the ultimate expression of God's love. By dwelling among humanity, Jesus communicated God's love in a tangible and relatable form. His teachings, miracles, and interactions reflected the heart of God, inviting people to be born again spiritually and into a personal transformative relationship.

**Revelation of God's Nature:** The incarnation serves as a revelation of God's nature. In Jesus, the character, compassion, and attributes of God were fully manifested. Those who encountered Jesus witnessed the divine nature in human form, gaining insight into the heart and will of God.

**Union of Two Natures:** The incarnation involves the union of the divine and human natures in the person of Jesus Christ. This union is described as the hypostatic union, where the divine and human aspects coexist without mixture or confusion. Jesus is fully God and fully man, uniquely qualified to mediate between God and humanity.

**Opening the Way to God:** Through the incarnation, Jesus became the mediator, providing access for humanity to approach God. His sacrificial death and resurrection removed the barrier of sin, offering reconciliation and opening the way for believers to have a restored relationship with the Father.

**Eternal Significance:** The impact of the incarnation extends beyond the earthly life of Jesus. His resurrection and ascension solidify the eternal significance of the

incarnation. As the resurrected and exalted Christ, Jesus continues to intercede for believers, securing their hope of eternal life.

Reflecting on the incarnation deepens one's appreciation for the profound mystery of God becoming flesh. It invites believers to marvel at the accessibility of the divine, the richness of God's love, and the transformative power of the incarnate Word in their lives. The incarnation remains a central tenet of Christian faith, encapsulating the divine initiative to reconcile humanity to God and restore the broken relationship caused by sin.

### **SAVIOR, ABILITY TO SAVE US:**

**With so many different religions and beliefs around the world, one may ask and wonder;**

**Why is Jesus proclaimed to be the only Way to God the Father and unto Eternal Life ?**

Jesus is truly the only Way, simply because, first of all, He declared that He is the only Way to Life. Jesus said " I AM the Way, the Truth, and the Life, and no one comes to the Father except through Me. " **John 14:6**

Jesus Christ is the only Savior of mankind, who is able to save us from our sinful nature and from the penalty of our sins.

Jesus Christ was the only one who was truly sent by God the Father to save mankind from evil. There are many people who falsely claim to be Christ or the Messiah, who are deceptive impersonators and have no spiritual ability to truly cleanse any other person's spirit from evil.

Jesus, was the only one without sin, because He was conceived by the Holy Spirit by the power of God within a woman who was a virgin; Thereby Jesus was the only one born into the world without the sinful nature which was passed on from Adam to all other men and women at birth.

Jesus is God manifested in the flesh, and is pure in heart and full of the power of God's Holy Spirit.

All prophets of old, have sinned, even the most recognize so-called holy men of any religion, all have sinned. None of these men have any power, nor truth, nor authority from God, to save or deliver any man from sin and evil. The sinless life of

Jesus Christ was witnessed by thousands of people and they testify to that effect in the Bible;

Jesus Christ, who being without sin, became the perfect recompense or sacrifice for our sins in the sight of God the Father, by what He alone accomplished at the cross. When Jesus Christ laid down His life in Love for mankind, He thereby had victory over the power of sin and spiritual death. Jesus Christ was the only one who truly rose again from the dead and ascended into Heaven.

We can now be made free and saved from the bondage and penalty of sin and overcome evil through a sincere personal relationship with Jesus Christ alone. Jesus Christ Himself claimed and the Bible declares that there is no other way we can be saved, nor is there any other person who can save us.

Jesus Christ is the only mediator or spiritual bridge for man to cross over back to God. If we believe in Jesus by faith and through His provision of Grace, and by the washing of God's Word, then our minds and hearts are made pure by God. Moreover, if we keep His commandments, Jesus and God the Father will dwell in our hearts by the Holy Spirit.

**Saving (John 3:17):** John 3:17 expresses Jesus' purpose in coming to the world—not to condemn but to save. His sacrificial death provides the means for humanity to be saved from sin, embodying the essence of salvation.

**Savior of Humanity:** Jesus, as our only Savior, is central to our faith, not only as believers but as followers of Jesus Christ. His saving mission involves rescuing humanity from the bondage of sin and offering the gift of eternal life. This overarching theme is captured in passages such as John 3:16, which declares that God so loved the world that He gave His only Son, that whoever believes in Him should not perish but have eternal life.

**Saving from Sin:** Jesus' primary mission as the Savior was to address humanity's fundamental problem—sin. In Matthew 1:21, an angel declared to Joseph, "She will bear a son, and you shall call his name Jesus, for he will save his people from their sins." Through His sacrificial death on the cross, Jesus achieved salvation, providing a way for individuals to be reconciled with God.

**Saving from the Penalty of Sin:** Romans 6:23 emphasizes the consequence of sin as death but contrasts it with the gift of God, which is eternal life through Jesus

Christ. This underscores our Savior's role in saving people from the ultimate penalty of sin, offering the hope of eternal life with God.

**Saving through Faith:** Ephesians 2:8-9 articulates the nature of salvation: "For by grace you have been saved through faith. And this is not your own doing; it is the gift of God, not a result of works, so that no one may boast." Jesus' saving work is received through faith, emphasizing the free gift of salvation and humanity's dependence on God's grace.

**Saving the Lost:** In Luke 19:10, Jesus proclaimed His purpose to seek and save the lost. This characterization emphasizes His mission to reach out to those who are spiritually adrift, offering them the hope of salvation.

**Saving through Repentance:** Mark 1:15 captures the essence of Jesus' preaching: "The time is fulfilled, and the kingdom of God is at hand; repent and believe in the gospel." Salvation involves repentance and turning to God in faith, acknowledging Jesus as the Savior.

**Saving through His Resurrection:** The significance of Jesus' resurrection in saving humanity is highlighted in 1 Corinthians 15:17: "And if Christ has not been raised, your faith is futile; you are still in your sins." Jesus' victory over death is integral to the effectiveness of His saving work.

**Saving from Fear:** In Matthew 14:27, when the disciples were afraid, Jesus reassured them, saying, "Take heart; it is I. Do not be afraid." This moment illustrates Jesus' saving presence in the midst of fear, offering comfort and assurance.

**Saving from Spiritual Blindness:** Jesus, as the Savior, opened the eyes of the spiritually blind. In John 9, He healed a man born blind, not only restoring his physical sight but also bringing spiritual enlightenment, symbolizing the transformative power of salvation.

**Saving by Grace:** Titus 2:11 affirms, "For the grace of God has appeared, bringing salvation for all people." Salvation is a manifestation of God's grace, underscoring that it is not earned but freely given through Jesus' redemptive work.

In summary, Jesus' role as our only Savior encompasses saving humanity from sin, the penalty of sin, and from eternity in hell itself. His saving mission, out of the love of God is characterized by grace, faith, repentance, and the transformative power of His resurrection. As the Savior, Jesus offers the gift of eternal life and invites all to receive salvation through faith in Him.

## JESUS - The Glory of God:

The designation of Jesus as the “Glory of God” signifies His divine radiance and the manifestation of God’s presence and majesty in human form.

**John 1:14:** The Gospel of John declares, “And the Word was made flesh, and dwelled among us, (and we beheld his glory, the glory as of the only begotten of the Father,) full of grace and truth.” AKKV This verse emphasizes that Jesus, the Word incarnate, reveals the glory of the Father in His earthly presence.

**2 Corinthians 4:6:** Paul writes, “ For God, who commanded the light to shine out of darkness, has shined in our hearts, to give the light of the knowledge of the glory of God in the face of Jesus Christ.” AKJV This passage connects the revelation of God’s glory to the knowledge found in the person of Jesus Christ.

**Hebrews 1:3:** The author of Hebrews describes Jesus as the “radiance of the glory of God and the exact imprint of his nature.” This characterization emphasizes the luminous and exact representation of God’s glory in the person of Jesus.

**Colossians 1:15:** Paul describes Jesus as the “image of the invisible God,” indicating that in Jesus, the invisible attributes and glory of God become visible and tangible to humanity.

**John 17:1-5:** In the High Priestly Prayer, Jesus prays “ These words spoke Jesus, and lifted up his eyes to heaven, and said, Father, the hour is come; glorify your Son, that your Son also may glorify you: 2As you have given him power over all flesh, that he should give eternal life to as many as you have given him. 3And this is life eternal, that they might know you the only true God, and Jesus Christ, whom you have sent. 4I have glorified you on the earth: I have finished the work which you gave me to do. 5And now, O Father, glorify you me with your own self with the glory which I had with you before the world was.” AKJV This prayer highlights the reciprocal glorification between the Father and the Son, emphasizing Jesus as the bearer of divine glory.

**Isaiah 6:1-3:** While not directly referring to Jesus, this Old Testament passage provides a vision of the Lord’s glory. The revealing vision of the seraphim proclaiming, “Holy, holy, holy is the Lord of hosts; the whole earth is full of his glory!” aligns with the understanding of Jesus as the revelation of God’s glory.

**Revelation 21:23:** In the vision of the New Jerusalem, it is stated, “And the city has no need of sun or moon to shine on it, for the glory of God gives it light, and its

lamp is the Lamb.” This enlightening truth associates Jesus, symbolized as the Lamb, with the eternal radiance of God’s glory.

The title “Glory of God” attributed to Jesus underscores His unique role in revealing the divine nature, bringing light and knowledge to humanity, and serving as the luminous expression of God’s majesty and splendor.

The declaration that Jesus is the Glory of God encapsulates a profound theological truth rooted in our faith. Throughout the Bible, particularly in the New Testament, Jesus is revealed as the embodiment of God’s glory, representing the fullness of His divine attributes and character.

**(John 1:14):** And the Word became flesh and lived among us, and we beheld His glory, glory as of the only Son from the Father, with the fullness of grace and truth.

### **Key aspects of Jesus as the Glory of God:**

**Incarnation of God’s Presence:** The very truth of Jesus as the Glory of God finds expression in the incarnation. The Word, identified as Jesus, became flesh and dwelt among humanity. In His earthly life, Jesus manifested the tangible presence of God, allowing people to witness and abide in Jesus Christ, God the Father by seeing and believing in God and his love, which is fully revealed in Jesus Christ, our Lord.

**Radiant with Grace and Truth:** John’s Gospel highlights that the glory seen in Jesus is characterized by grace and truth. His life, teachings, and actions radiate the grace of God—unmerited favor—and the truth that reveals God’s redemptive plan. In Jesus, grace and truth harmoniously coexist.

**Revelation of God’s Character:** Jesus serves as the ultimate revelation of God’s character. In Him, the glory of God is made known to humanity. Through His words, deeds, and interactions, Jesus unveils the loving and merciful nature of God. His life is a living testimony to the divine attributes.

**Miraculous Signs and Wonders:** The ministry of Jesus is marked by miraculous signs and wonders that attest to His divine glory. From turning water into wine to raising the dead, these supernatural manifestations point to the authority and power inherent in the Glory of God made manifest in Jesus.

**Transfiguration:** The Transfiguration event, recorded in the Gospels, provides a glimpse of Jesus’ glorified state. On the mountain, His appearance changed, and His face shone like the sun. Moses and Elijah appeared, affirming Jesus as the fulfillment

of the Law and the Prophets. A voice from heaven declared Jesus as the beloved Son in whom God is well pleased.

**Redemptive Glory:** The crucifixion and resurrection of Jesus represent the apex of God's redemptive plan and further unveil His glory. The sacrificial death of Jesus on the cross demonstrates the depth of God's love, and His resurrection displays His victory over sin and death.

**Ascension and Enthronement:** Jesus' ascension into heaven and His enthronement at the right hand of God signify His exalted position and the culmination of His earthly mission. As the glorified Son, Jesus continues to intercede for believers and reigns as Lord and King.

**Future Glorious Return:** Our Christian faith anticipates the second coming of Jesus in glory. The New Testament speaks of His return with power and glory to establish His eternal kingdom. This eschatological aspect underscores Jesus as the ultimate fulfillment of God's redemptive plan and the consummation of His glory.

**Mediator and High Priest:** The book of Hebrews emphasizes Jesus as the Mediator of the new covenant and the High Priest who entered the heavenly sanctuary. His role as Mediator reflects His unique position in reconciling humanity to God, and His priesthood emphasizes His eternal and unchanging nature.

**Eternal and Unfading Glory:** Jesus, as the Glory of God, shares in the eternal and unfading nature of divine glory. He is the Alpha and the Omega, the beginning and the end, signifying His timeless and unchanging existence.

Understanding Jesus as the Glory of God invites believers to contemplate the profound mystery of the Incarnation, embrace the transformative power of His redemptive work, and look forward to His glorious return. In Jesus, the Glory of God is not only revealed but personally experienced by those who place their faith in Him.

## **SINLESS:**

Jesus stands as the epitome of sinlessness, free from any wrongdoing or moral flaw. His sinless nature is foundational to His role as the Savior, as only a sinless sacrifice could atone for the sins of humanity.

**(Hebrews 4:15):** The sinlessness of Jesus is highlighted in Hebrews 4:15, which declares, "For we do not have a high priest who is unable to sympathize with our

weaknesses, but one who in every respect has been tempted as we are, yet without sin.” This verse emphasizes that Jesus, despite facing the same temptations and challenges as humans, remained completely without sin.

**(1 Peter 2:22):** The sinlessness of Jesus is further affirmed in 1 Peter 2:22, “He committed no sin, neither was deceit found in his mouth.” This statement reinforces that Jesus not only avoided sinful actions but also maintained purity in His words and motives.

**(2 Corinthians 5:21):** In 2 Corinthians 5:21, the concept of Jesus’ sinlessness is tied to the redemptive work of salvation: “For our sake, he made him to be sin who knew no sin, so that in him we might become the righteousness of God.” This underscores the pivotal role of Jesus’ sinlessness in providing a righteous foundation for humanity.

**(John 8:46):** Jesus Himself challenges His opponents regarding His sinlessness in John 8:46, stating, “Which one of you convicts me of sin? If I tell the truth, why do you not believe me?” This rhetorical question highlights the absence of any valid accusation or evidence of sin against Him.

The sinlessness of Jesus is not merely an absence of transgressions but a positive affirmation of His perfect obedience to God’s will. His sinlessness qualifies Him as the unblemished Lamb of God, capable of offering a sacrifice that secures redemption and forgiveness for humanity. It sets Him apart as the one who can bridge the gap between a holy God and fallen humanity, providing a pathway to reconciliation and eternal life.

## **HOLY, HOLINESS, THE HOLY ONE:**

### **Jesus - The Holy One:**

The designation of Jesus as “The Holy One” emphasizes His absolute purity, sacredness, and divine holiness, portraying Him as the embodiment of God’s perfection.

**Acts 3:14:** Peter, addressing the people, declares, “But you denied the Holy and Righteous One, and asked for a murderer to be granted to you.” This statement identifies Jesus as the Holy and Righteous One, highlighting His moral purity.

**Mark 1:24:** In the account of a demon-possessed man, the unclean spirit exclaims, “What have you to do with us, Jesus of Nazareth? Have you come to destroy us? I

know who you are—the Holy One of God.” Even demons recognize the holiness of Jesus, acknowledging His authority over evil.

**John 6:69:** Peter’s confession reinforces Jesus’ holiness as he says, “We have believed, and have come to know, that you are the Holy One of God.” This acknowledgment reflects the disciples’ recognition of Jesus’ divine purity.

**Revelation 3:7:** In the message to the church in Philadelphia, Jesus is described as the Holy One, saying, “The words of the holy one, the true one, who has the key of David, who opens and no one will shut, who shuts and no one opens.” This title affirms Jesus’ authority and sanctity.

**Mark 8:38:** Jesus Himself speaks of His future glory, stating, “For whoever is ashamed of me and of my words in this adulterous and sinful generation, of him will the Son of Man also be ashamed when he comes in the glory of his Father with the holy angels.” This underscores the holiness associated with Jesus’ divine presence.

**Luke 1:35:** The angel Gabriel announces to Mary, “The Holy Spirit will come upon you, and the power of the Most High will overshadow you; therefore the child to be born will be called holy—the Son of God.” This proclamation connects the holiness of Jesus with His divine origin and identity.

**Hebrews 7:26:** Describing the high priesthood of Jesus, the author of Hebrews writes, “For it was indeed fitting that we should have such a high priest, holy, innocent, unstained, separated from sinners, and exalted above the heavens.” This emphasizes the intrinsic holiness of Jesus.

The title “The Holy One” ascribed to Jesus underscores His absolute moral purity, divine sanctity, and authority over the demonic forces of darkness. It reflects His uniqueness as the embodiment of holiness and righteousness.

The designation of Jesus as the Holy One signifies His absolute purity, righteousness, and divine sanctity. The nature of holiness in the biblical context conveys separation from sin and moral perfection. Throughout the Scriptures, Jesus is fully identified as the Holy One of God, embodying the essence of holiness in His nature, character, and mission.

(**Mark 1:24**): “...I know who you are—the Holy One of God.”

**Key aspects of Jesus as the Holy One:**

**Sinless Perfection:** The holiness of Jesus is prominently displayed in His sinless life. Despite being fully human, He lived a life free from any moral stain or wrongdoing. In every thought, word, and deed, Jesus perfectly adhered to God's moral standards, showcasing the purity inherent in His holiness.

**Separation from Sin:** The title "Holy One" underscores Jesus' complete separation from sin. In a fallen world, Jesus remained untainted by the effects of sin, distinguishing Him as the spotless Lamb of God who takes away the sins of the world. His holiness made Him the perfect atoning sacrifice for humanity.

**Divine Authority and Transcendence:** Jesus' holiness is tied to His divine nature. As the Holy One of God, He possesses unique authority and transcendence. His teachings, miracles, and authority over the earthly and spiritual realm affirm His divine identity and reinforce the holiness that emanates from His divine essence.

**Confrontation with Evil:** Throughout His earthly ministry, Jesus, as the Holy One, confronted and overcame the forces of evil. Demons recognized His holiness and authority, as seen in various encounters of him casting out demons. His holiness stood in stark contrast to the spiritual darkness present in the world.

**Fulfilling the will of God the Father:** The term "Holy One" also reflects Jesus' faithful obedience and set-apartness for the redemptive mission. He was set apart by the Father for the purpose of bringing salvation to humanity. His sacrificial death on the cross and subsequent resurrection are central to the fulfilling the will of God.

**Call to Holiness:** Jesus, as the Holy One, calls believers to a life of holiness. His teachings, including the Sermon on the Mount, outline ethical and moral principles that reflect the standard of holiness. Believers are called to follow His example and pursue holiness in their lives through the transformative work of the Holy Spirit.

**Perfect Reflection of God's Character:** In Jesus, the holiness of God is perfectly revealed. He is the image of the invisible God, and His holiness reflects the purity and perfection of the divine character. Through His life, Jesus demonstrated the holiness of God in a tangible and accessible way for humanity.

**Redemptive Holiness:** The holiness of Jesus is intrinsically linked to His redemptive work. Through His sacrificial death on the cross, He provided a way for humanity to be reconciled with a holy God. The atonement achieved through His holiness becomes the basis for the forgiveness of sins and the restoration of relationship with God.

**Eternal Holiness:** Unlike pseudo superficial pity which is only external and showy, Jesus' holiness is eternal of setting oneself apart from worldliness and being transformed by the washing of God's word and being cleansing by a genuine relationship with Jesus Christ. His divine nature ensures that His holiness remains constant and unaffected in us by the passage of time. This eternal holiness underscores the reliability and constancy of Jesus as the Holy One.

**Mediator of Holiness:** As the Mediator between God and humanity, Jesus imparts His holiness to believers. Through faith in Him, individuals are sanctified and set apart for God's purposes. The Holy Spirit works within believers to conform them to the image of the Holy One.

Understanding Jesus as the Holy One invites believers to approach Him with reverence, acknowledging His unique and unparalleled holiness. His holiness serves as a beacon of hope, pointing humanity to the transformative power of divine purity and the promise of eternal communion with God who is Holy. Our self righteousness hopelessly unclean, regardless of who we are or what we have done. Without us taking on the holiness of Jesus Christ, by sincerely believing and following Him, there is no other way the we can stand before the one and only true Holy God.

## **RISEN ALIVE:**

The resurrection of Jesus is a foundational and transformative event in Christianity, signaling Jesus' triumph over death and validating His claims as the Son of God. Unlike any other historical figure, Jesus conquered death, demonstrating His divine authority and providing the assurance of eternal life for those who believe in Him.

**(Matthew 28:5-6):** The angelic proclamation at the empty tomb captures the essence of Jesus being risen alive.

In Matthew 28:5-6 AKJV "5 And the angel answered and said to the women, Fear not you: for I know that you seek Jesus, which was crucified. 6 He is not here: for he is risen, as he said. Come, see the place where the Lord lay."

This proclamation is a pivotal moment in history, marking the victory of life over death.

**(1 Corinthians 15:20):** The Apostle Paul affirms the significance of Jesus' resurrection in 1 Corinthians 15:20, stating, "But in fact, Christ has been raised

from the dead, the firstfruits of those who have fallen asleep.” The resurrection is portrayed as the firstfruits, signifying a promise and guarantee of the future resurrection of believers.

**(John 11:25-26):** In Jesus’ own words, He declares the reality of resurrection in John 11:25-26 AKJV “ 25 Jesus said to her, I am the resurrection, and the life: he that believes in me, though he were dead, yet will he live: 26 And whoever lives and believes in me shall never die. Do you believe this? “ This profound statement emphasizes that Jesus is not only the one who experienced resurrection but also the source and giver of eternal life.

**(Romans 6:9):** Romans 6:9 emphasizes the permanence of Jesus’ resurrection, stating, “We know that Christ, being raised from the dead, will never die again; death no longer has dominion over him.” This eternal aspect of His resurrection underscores its transformative power and enduring impact.

The resurrection of Jesus is the assurance of our faith for us to overcome spiritual death through our living Savior, Jesus Christ, validating His deity, confirming the efficacy of His sacrifice, and assuring believers of the hope of resurrection and eternal life. The risen Jesus is not just a past event but a living and active presence of the power of God, offering salvation, forgiveness, and the promise of a restored and redeemed life reconciled back to God. If we die with Christ we will rise again spiritually alive receiving Eternal life with Him forever in heaven.

## **AUTHOR and PERFECTER:**

### **Author and Perfecter of Our Faith:**

The title “Author and Perfecter of Our Faith” underscores Jesus Christ’s central role in initiating and bringing to completion our faith as believers. It encompasses His work as the originator and ultimate fulfiller of the Christian faith, leading us from the beginning of our walk with God on the narrow path to the perfection of our faith. It is Jesus alone who is able and faithful to begin, and continue to establish His good work within us perfectly and completely.

**(Hebrews 12:2):** The biblical reference to Jesus as the “Author and Perfecter of our faith” is found in Hebrews 12:2, which states, “looking to Jesus, the founder and perfecter of our faith, who for the joy that was set before him endured the cross, despising the shame, and is seated at the right hand of the throne of God.” In this verse, “founder” refers to Jesus as the pioneer or author who initiates and establishes

the faith of believers. “Perfecter” denotes His role in bringing faith to completion and perfection.

**This title encapsulates several key aspects of Jesus’ relationship with our faith as believers and true followers of Jesus Christ.**

- **Initiator of Faith:** Jesus is the source and originator of the Christian faith. Through His life, teachings, death, and resurrection, He laid the foundation for the kind of faith that we should embrace and maintain in Jesus Christ.
- **Example of Endurance:** The mention of Jesus enduring the cross underscores His sacrificial life and the challenges He faced. This serves as an example for believers to persevere through difficulties, finding strength in their faith in God.
- **Completer of Faith:** Jesus is not only the author but also the perfecter of faith. He brings believers to maturity and completeness in our faith in God, guiding us toward spiritual wholeness.

**(Philippians 1:6):** While the specific title “Author and Perfecter” is from Hebrews 12:2, Philippians 1:6 complements this concept, stating, “And I am sure of this, that he who began a good work in you will bring it to completion at the day of Jesus Christ.” This verse reinforces the idea that Jesus is actively involved in the ongoing process of perfecting and completing the work of faith in believers.

Understanding Jesus as the Author and Perfecter of our faith encourages us to rely on Him from the beginning that we accepted Him into our lives; Moreover that He would “Author” and do the work of leading, directing and correcting us, as He spiritually transform us into His image, fulfilling our faith.

It emphasizes a dynamic relationship with Jesus, who not only started the work of faith but continues to bring it to completion in the lives of those who follow Him.

## **PROPITIATION:**

### **The Propitiation for Our Sins:**

The term “propitiation” conveys the idea of appeasing or satisfying divine wrath, and in the context of Jesus, it signifies His role as the atonement or sacrifice that reconciles humanity to God by covering and removing sins.

(1 John 2:2): The truth of Jesus being the propitiation for our sins is explicitly mentioned in 1 John 2:2, which states, “He is the propitiation for our sins, and not for ours only but also for the sins of the whole world.” This verse emphasizes the universal scope of Jesus’ atoning work, offering reconciliation to all who believe in Him. This is not to say that everyone in the world is universally saved from their sins regardless if they accepted Jesus Christ or not but rather it means everyone in the world has the same opportunity to be saved. For God so loved the world that He gave His only begotten Son, that anyone can receive atonement for their sins as long as they believe in Him and not reject Him.

**The understanding of Jesus as the propitiation for our sins includes several key aspects:**

- **Atonement through Sacrifice:** Jesus, by offering Himself as a sacrificial lamb, provided the atonement necessary for the forgiveness of sins. This act symbolizes the covering and removal of sins, bringing about reconciliation between God and humanity.
- **Divine Wrath Satisfied:** The term propitiation implies the satisfaction of divine wrath. Jesus, through His sacrificial death, satisfied the righteous anger of God against sin, making it possible for believers to be in a restored relationship with God.
- **Universal Atonement for anyone whom believes and accepts Jesus Christ as their personal Savior:** The statement “not for ours only but also for the sins of the whole world” emphasizes the inclusive nature of Jesus’ atonement. It extends to all people, regardless of their ethnicity , status or standing opening the door to new life through Jesus Christ.; God’s redemptive plan for anyone in the world who repents and believes in Jesus.

(Romans 3:25): Another passage that echoes the aspect of propitiation is found in Romans 3:25, which states, “whom God put forward as a propitiation by his blood, to be received by faith.” Here, the emphasis is on the shedding of Jesus’ blood as the means by which propitiation is achieved. The act of putting forward Jesus as the propitiation demonstrates God’s initiative in providing the solution for sin.

Understanding Jesus as the propitiation for our sins underscores the depth of God’s love and mercy. It emphasizes that reconciliation with God is made possible through

the sacrificial atonement of Jesus, inviting individuals to receive this gift of grace through faith.

## **IMMUTABILITY:**

Immutability refers to the unchanging nature of God, and in the context of Jesus, it underscores the consistency and steadfastness of His character throughout all time.

**(Hebrews 13:8):** The concept of Jesus' immutability is implied in Hebrews 13:8, which states, "Jesus Christ is the same yesterday and today and forever." This verse emphasizes the enduring and unchanging nature of Jesus, transcending temporal limitations.

**The understanding of Jesus as immutable includes several key aspects:**

- **Consistency in Character:** Immutability implies that Jesus' character, attributes, and nature remain constant. From the time of His earthly ministry to the present and into eternity, Jesus exhibits unwavering consistency, providing a stable foundation for faith.
- **Reliability in Promises:** The unchanging nature of Jesus extends to His promises. Believers can trust that His words and assurances remain steadfast, offering a source of hope and assurance in a world marked by change.
- **Eternal Presence:** The phrase "the same yesterday and today and forever" conveys the eternal nature of Jesus. It emphasizes that He is not bound by time or subject to the fluctuations of circumstance. This eternal constancy provides a sense of security and comfort for those who follow Him.

**(Malachi 3:6):** Another passage that reflects the characteristic of God's immutability, and by extension, Jesus' immutability, is found in Malachi 3:6: "For I the Lord do not change; therefore, you, O children of Jacob, are not consumed." While this verse specifically addresses the unchanging nature of the Lord, it underscores a broader theological principle applicable to Jesus as part of the divine Trinity.

The understanding of Jesus as immutable underscores the timeless and unalterable nature of His character. It invites believers to find assurance in the constancy of

Jesus, recognizing that He remains the same amid the changing circumstances of life and history.

## **MESSIAH:**

**Messiah:** The term “Messiah” carries profound theological significance, referring to the promised and anointed Savior, Redeemer, and King prophesied in the Old Testament. In Christian theology, Jesus is recognized as the fulfillment of the messianic prophecies, embodying the anticipated roles and functions of the Messiah.

**(Matthew 16:16-17):** In Matthew 16:16-17, Peter declares Jesus as the Messiah, saying, “Simon Peter replied, ‘You are the Messiah, the Son of the living God.’ Jesus replied, ‘Blessed are you, Simon son of Jonah, for this was not revealed to you by flesh and blood, but by my Father in heaven.’” This pivotal moment reflects the acknowledgment of Jesus’ messiahship by one of His disciples.

**The understanding of Jesus as the Messiah encompasses several key aspects:**

**Fulfillment of Prophecy:** Jesus fulfills numerous Old Testament prophecies that foretold the coming of a Savior, including predictions about His birth, ministry, suffering, death, and resurrection. The Messiah was expected to bring salvation and establish God’s kingdom.

**Anointed One:** The term “Messiah” itself means “Anointed One.” In Jesus’ baptism, the Spirit descends on Him like a dove, signifying the anointing of the Holy Spirit for His earthly ministry (Matthew 3:16-17).

**King of Kings:** The messianic expectation includes Jesus’ role as the King of Kings. While His kingship is spiritual, it transcends earthly realms, and He reigns with authority over the hearts and lives of believers.

**Savior:** The Messiah is the anticipated Savior who delivers humanity from sin and reconciles them to God. Jesus accomplishes this through His sacrificial death on the cross and subsequent resurrection.

**Son of the Living God:** In Peter’s confession, Jesus is identified not only as the Messiah but also as the “Son of the living God.” This emphasizes His divine nature and unique relationship with the Father.

**(Isaiah 9:6):** The Old Testament, particularly in Isaiah 9:6, prophesies about the coming Messiah: “For to us a child is born, to us, a son is given, and the government will be on his shoulders. And he will be called Wonderful Counselor, Mighty God,

Everlasting Father, Prince of Peace.” This verse anticipates the multifaceted nature of the Messiah’s identity and mission.

The acknowledgment of Jesus as the Messiah is foundational to Christian faith, representing the fulfillment of God’s redemptive plan and the embodiment of hope for salvation and eternal life.

### **Messiah:**

The title “Messiah” carries significant Messianic and prophetic implications, signifying the Anointed One, the promised Savior, and the fulfillment of Old Testament prophecies. Some of the Jewish have a misconception of who the Messiah is and what His purpose is. However many Jews today now have their eyes opened to the understanding of who Jesus is, and now accept Him as their one true Messiah, Savior, and Lord.

**Matthew 16:16-17:** Peter’s confession acknowledges Jesus as the Messiah, the Son of the living God, and Jesus affirms the divine revelation behind Peter’s declaration.

**John 1:41:** Andrew declares to his brother Simon, “We have found the Messiah,” identifying Jesus as the fulfillment of Messianic expectations and prophecies.

**Daniel 9:25-26:** While not directly using the term Messiah, this prophecy provides a timeline for the coming of the Anointed One (Messiah). The passage anticipates the arrival of the Messiah before the destruction of the second temple, of which Jesus come and fulfill.

**Psalms 2:2:** The psalmist speaks of the nations plotting against the Lord and His Anointed (Messiah), anticipating the sovereign rule of God’s appointed King.

**Isaiah 9:6:** Although the term Messiah is not used, this prophecy describes a child born to bring peace and establish a kingdom, indicating the Messianic nature of Jesus Christ as the promised Savior.

**Zachariah 9:9:** The prophet foretells the coming of a humble king riding on a donkey, a Messianic prophecy fulfilled in Jesus’ triumphal entry into Jerusalem.

**Luke 2:11:** The angel announces to the shepherds, “For unto you is born this day in the city of David a Savior, who is Christ the Lord,” using titles that signify the Messianic role of Jesus.

**John 4:25-26:** During a conversation with the Samaritan woman, Jesus reveals Himself as the Messiah, saying, “I who speak to you am he.”

The title “Messiah” encapsulates the fulfillment of God’s promises, signifying Jesus as the long-awaited Anointed One, the Savior, and the King who establishes God’s kingdom.

## **OBEDIENT**

**Philippians 2:8:** Jesus was obedient to the will of God, even unto death. Philippians 2:8 emphasizes Christ’s obedience to the point of death on the cross. His submission to the Father’s will showcases unwavering obedience, providing an example for believers to align their lives with God’s purposes.

## **WONDERFUL COUNSELOR -**

**Counselor (Isaiah 9:6):** In Isaiah 9:6, the prophetic description of the coming Messiah includes the title “Wonderful Counselor.” This title reflects Jesus’ role as a source of divine wisdom, guidance, and comfort.

**Counselor in Divine Wisdom:** Jesus embodies the role of a divine Counselor, providing profound wisdom and insights. His teachings, such as the Sermon on the Mount in Matthew 5-7, offer timeless principles for righteous living and navigating life’s challenges.

**Counselor in Compassion:** Jesus extends compassionate counsel to those in need. In His interactions with individuals like the woman caught in adultery (John 8:1-11) and the Samaritan woman at the well (John 4:1-42), He offers guidance with empathy and understanding.

**Counselor in Parables:** Jesus often imparts spiritual truths through parables, serving as a Counselor who uses relatable stories to convey profound lessons. These parables, like the Good Samaritan and the Prodigal Son, provide practical guidance for ethical living and understanding God’s kingdom.

**Counselor in Encouragement:** Jesus encourages His followers during times of trial and difficulty. In John 16:33, He assures them of His victory over the world, providing comfort and hope. His words of encouragement inspire resilience and faith in the face of challenges.

**Counselor in Correcting Misunderstandings:** Throughout His ministry, Jesus corrects misunderstandings about God’s kingdom and His mission. His counsel brings clarity to misconceptions, guiding people toward a deeper understanding of spiritual truths.

**Counselor in Prayer:** Jesus' model prayer, often referred to as the Lord's Prayer in Matthew 6:9-13, serves as a template for approaching God in prayer. In teaching His disciples to pray, He offers counsel on the elements of adoration, submission, and seeking divine provision.

**Counselor in Decision-Making:** Jesus provides guidance for decision-making, emphasizing principles such as seeking God's kingdom first (Matthew 6:33) and discerning priorities. His counsel directs believers to align their choices with eternal values.

**Counselor in Relationships:** Jesus' teachings on love, forgiveness, and reconciliation serve as invaluable counsel for cultivating healthy relationships. His counsel challenges believers to extend grace, seek reconciliation, and love others sacrificially.

Jesus's nature, as the Wonderful Counselor, invites believers to approach Him for guidance, comfort, and wisdom. His counsel is not limited to intellectual knowledge but encompasses His infinite Wisdom, a transformative understanding that impacts every aspect of life. Through a relationship with our divine Counselor, we find direction, purpose as we walk by faith with Jesus.

## **NEVER FORSAKES;**

One of the remarkable traits of Jesus is His unwavering commitment to never forsake His followers. This steadfast assurance is grounded in His unchanging love, faithfulness, and the eternal nature of His promises. Throughout the Scriptures, Jesus repeatedly emphasizes His abiding presence and the assurance that He will never abandon those who belong to Him.

As Christians, the belief that Jesus "never forsakes" us is deeply rooted in our walk of faith. It speaks to the intimate relationship we share with our Savior, Jesus Christ. In moments of doubt or despair, we find solace in the assurance that Jesus is ever-present, walking alongside us through every trial and triumph. His promise to never leave nor forsake His followers is a testament to His unfailing love and faithfulness. It's a reminder that, no matter what challenges we face, we are never alone. In the depths of our hearts, we hold onto the truth that Jesus is with us, guiding us with His grace and holding us in His embrace. This profound truth anchors our faith and gives us the strength to persevere, knowing that we are cherished and supported by the One who will never abandon us.

**(Hebrews 13:5):** The writer of Hebrews captures the essence of Jesus' commitment to never forsake His own: "Keep your life free from love of money, and be content with what you have, for he has said, 'I will never leave you nor forsake you'" (Hebrews 13:5). This verse echoes Jesus' promise to be a constant, unwavering presence in the lives of His followers, providing comfort and security.

**(Matthew 28:20):** In the Great Commission, Jesus affirms His enduring presence: "And behold, I am with you always, to the end of the age" (Matthew 28:20). This statement, made as He commissions His disciples to go and make disciples of all nations, reinforces the assurance that He will be with them throughout all seasons of life.

**(Deuteronomy 31:6):** While not a direct quote from Jesus, the principle of never forsaking is present in the Old Testament, and Jesus, being the eternal God, embodies this promise. Deuteronomy 31:6 expresses a similar sentiment: "Be strong and courageous. Do not fear or be in dread of them, for it is the Lord your God who goes with you. He will not leave you or forsake you." Jesus, being God incarnate, fulfills this promise in its ultimate sense.

**(John 14:18):** Jesus speaks directly to His disciples about His ongoing presence: "I will not leave you as orphans; I will come to you" (John 14:18). Here, Jesus reassures His followers that even though He would physically depart, He would send the Holy Spirit to dwell within them, ensuring that they are not left alone.

**(Isaiah 41:10):** While Isaiah's words do not directly name Jesus in this verse, it is evident that it is Jesus, the verse captures the essence of Jesus' promise never to forsake. "Fear not, for I am with you; be not dismayed, for I am your God; I will strengthen you, I will help you, I will uphold you with my righteous right hand" (Isaiah 41:10). Jesus, as the embodiment of God's promises, fulfills this assurance through His abiding presence.

The character trait of never forsaking reflects Jesus' commitment to providing continuous support, guidance, and companionship to those who trust in Him. This promise extends beyond temporal circumstances, offering comfort and security to believers throughout their spiritual walk with Jesus.

## **UNVEILING:**

**Unveiling (Luke 8:17):** Jesus, in Luke 8:17, emphasizes the inevitability of truth being revealed. He serves as the revealer of hidden realities, bringing to light the

profound wisdom of God.

**Unveiling (Matthew 11:27):** In Matthew 11:27, Jesus declares, “All things have been handed over to me by my Father, and no one knows the Son except the Father, and no one knows the Father except the Son and anyone to whom the Son chooses to reveal him.” This statement emphasizes Jesus’ role in unveiling or revealing the knowledge of God.

Jesus, as the Son of God, serves as the ultimate revealer of God’s nature and purpose and further the very nature of Jesus Christ himself. Through His teachings, actions, and ultimately His sacrificial death on the cross, Jesus unveils the depth of God’s love, mercy, and redemptive plan for humanity. He opens the way for a profound understanding of God, making the invisible aspects of the divine visible to those who seek to know Him.

The act of unveiling involves bringing clarity and understanding to that which was previously hidden or unknown. In Jesus, God’s intentions and character are unveiled, providing humanity with a tangible expression of divine truth. Jesus is the Way, the Truth, and the Life. Jesus’ life and teachings serve as a revelation that penetrates the mysteries of God and brings clear understanding to the hearts and minds of those who encounter Him.

As followers of Jesus, embracing the unveiling aspect of His character involves seeking to know God more intimately through the revelation brought by Christ. As we continue in God’s word we gain understanding, as Jesus continues to unveil the transformative truths of God’s kingdom and eternal purposes.

Jesus, as the embodiment of truth, engages in the profound act of unveiling or revealing divine realities to humanity. Through His teachings, actions, and the fulfillment of prophecies, Jesus unveils the mysteries of God, providing clarity and understanding to those who seek truth.

**(John 14:6):** In John 14:6, Jesus declares,” 6Jesus says to him, I am the way, the truth, and the life: no man comes to the Father, but by me.” This statement serves as a foundational unveiling of the exclusive connection between humanity and God through Jesus. He unveils the path to reconciliation and eternal life.

**(Matthew 11:27):** Jesus, in Matthew 11:27, unveils the intimate knowledge of God, saying, “All things have been handed over to me by my Father, and no one knows the Son except the Father, and no one knows the Father except the Son and anyone to

whom the Son chooses to reveal him.” This unveiling emphasizes the unique and reciprocal knowledge shared between the Father and the Son.

**(Luke 24:27):** On the road to Emmaus, Jesus engages with two disciples, unveiling the prophetic truths concerning Himself in the Scriptures. Luke 24:27 states, “And beginning with Moses and all the Prophets, he interpreted to them in all the Scriptures the things concerning himself.” This act of unveiling demonstrates Jesus as the key to understanding the Old Testament’s Messianic prophecies.

**(Matthew 13:35):** Jesus, in Matthew 13:35, fulfills the prophecy in Psalm 78:2 by unveiling hidden truths through parables. It says, “I will open my mouth in parables; I will utter what has been hidden since the foundation of the world.” Through these parables, Jesus conveys profound spiritual truths to His followers.

**(John 16:25):** In John 16:25, Jesus speaks of the future, saying, “I have said these things to you in figures of speech. The hour is coming when I will no longer speak to you in figures of speech but will tell you plainly about the Father.” This points to a time of complete unveiling which is happening now, where Jesus provide clear understanding about the Father.

**(Colossians 1:26-27):** Colossians 1:26-27 emphasizes the mystery that has been unveiled in Christ: “the mystery hidden for ages and generations but now revealed to his saints. To them, God chose to make known how great among the Gentiles are the riches of the glory of this mystery, which is Christ in you, the hope of glory.”

In essence, Jesus serves as the revealer of divine truths, unveiling the mysteries of God’s plan for salvation and His kingdom. His life, teachings, and fulfillment of prophecies collectively form a continuous revelation, inviting humanity into a deeper understanding of God’s redemptive purposes.

## **CLARIFIER / CLARIFYING;**

**Clarifying (John 14:6):** Jesus declares in John 14:6 that He is the way, the truth, and the life, clarifying the exclusive path to the Father. In a world of diverse beliefs, Jesus stands as the ultimate source of clarity, revealing the truth about salvation and divine connection.

**Clarifier of God’s Nature:** In various teachings and interactions, Jesus clarified and revealed the nature of God. In John 14:9, He affirmed, “Whoever has seen me has seen the Father.” Jesus clarified God’s character, demonstrating love, mercy, and compassion, thereby providing a tangible understanding of the divine.

**Clarifying God's Will:** Jesus, through His teachings and parables, clarified God's will for humanity. In the Lord's Prayer (Matthew 6:10), He instructed His followers to pray for God's will to be done on earth as it is in heaven. Jesus clarified the alignment between God's desires and the path of righteousness for His followers.

**Clarifying the Kingdom of God:** Through parables such as the Mustard Seed and the Leaven (Matthew 13:31-33), Jesus clarified the nature of God's kingdom. He provided insights into the kingdom's growth, influence, and transformative power through the Holy Spirit, aiding His disciples in understanding spiritual truths.

**Clarifier of True Worship:** In a conversation with the Samaritan woman at the well (John 4:23-24), Jesus clarified the nature of true worship. He emphasized worship in spirit and truth, transcending physical locations. This clarification pointed to the heart's sincerity and the alignment of worship with God's revealed truth.

**Clarifying Moral and Ethical Principles:** Jesus clarified and elevated moral and ethical standards, as seen in the Sermon on the Mount (Matthew 5-7). Through teachings on topics such as murder, adultery, and revenge, He provided a deeper understanding of God's righteous standards, challenging conventional interpretations.

**Clarifying the Path of Discipleship:** Jesus clarified the demands and rewards of discipleship. In passages like Luke 9:23, He stated, "If anyone would come after me, let him deny himself and take up his cross daily and follow me." This clarification emphasized the self-sacrificial nature of following Jesus.

**Clarifying the Purpose of His Coming:** In Mark 10:45, Jesus clarified His mission, saying, "For even the Son of Man came not to be served but to serve, and to give his life as a ransom for many." This clarification highlighted the redemptive purpose of His incarnation and the sacrificial nature of His mission.

**Clarifying Spiritual Truths through Parables:** Jesus frequently used parables to clarify spiritual truths. In the Parable of the Sower (Matthew 13:18-23), for example, He explained the varying responses to the message of the kingdom, providing insights into the conditions of receptive hearts.

**Clarifying the Nature of His Kingdom's Citizenship:** In John 18:36, Jesus clarified the nature of His kingdom, stating, "My kingdom is not of this world." This

declaration distinguished His kingdom from earthly realms, emphasizing its spiritual and transformative nature.

**Clarifying the Role of Scriptures:** Jesus often clarified the significance of the Scriptures. In Matthew 5:17, He stated, “Do not think that I have come to abolish the Law or the Prophets; I have not come to abolish them but to fulfill them.” This clarification underscored the continuity and fulfillment found in Him.

In essence, Jesus, as the Clarifier, brought Light to aspects of God’s nature, will, kingdom, worship, ethics, discipleship, and the purpose of His coming. His clarifications, often conveyed through teachings, parables, and direct statements, provided profound insights into the mysteries of God and the path of following Him.

## **PROVIDER;**

**Provider (Matthew 6:31-33):** Jesus encourages His followers not to worry about material needs, assuring them that their heavenly Father knows and provides. His teachings illustrate His character as the Provider, emphasizing trust in God’s provision.

**Provider (Philippians 4:19):** Revealed as the Provider, Jesus is portrayed in Philippians 4:19, where the apostle Paul declares, “And my God will supply every need of yours according to his riches in glory in Christ Jesus.”

This depiction highlights Jesus’ role as the ultimate source of provision, emphasizing His ability and willingness to meet the diverse needs of His followers. The context of Philippians 4:19 suggests a broad understanding of provision, encompassing not only material needs but also emotional, spiritual, and relational needs.

By acknowledging Jesus as our Provider, the passage underscores the believers’ dependency on God for sustenance and support in every aspect of life. It speaks to the confidence that followers of Christ can have in God’s faithfulness to meet their needs, aligning with Jesus’ teachings about seeking the Kingdom of God first, trusting in His provision, and living free from anxiety about worldly concerns (Matthew 6:25-34).

This portrayal also connects with Jesus’ compassionate acts of providing for the physical needs of crowds through miraculous feedings, such as the feeding of the five thousand (Matthew 14:13-21). These miracles serve as tangible demonstrations of

Jesus' role as the Provider, showcasing His ability to multiply resources and meet the immediate needs of those who seek Him.

Understanding Jesus as the Provider encourages believers to approach life with trust and reliance on His abundance. It invites us to cast our cares on Him, knowing that He cares for us (1 Peter 5:7). This depiction emphasizes the relational aspect of provision, depicting Jesus not only as a distant benefactor but as a caring and attentive Provider who meets His followers' needs according to His boundless riches.

## **SANCTIFYING**

**Sanctifying (Hebrews 2:11):** Jesus is referred to as the one who sanctifies, and believers are described as those who are being sanctified. This character trait underscores Jesus' role in setting apart and making holy those who belong to Him.

**Sanctifying (Hebrews 2:11):** The term "sanctifying" refers to the process of sanctification, which involves being set apart and made holy. Hebrews 2:11 states, "For he who sanctifies and those who are sanctified all have one source. That is why he is not ashamed to call us brothers and friends.»

In this verse, Jesus is identified as both the one who sanctifies and the source of sanctification for believers. The process of sanctification is a transformative work initiated by Jesus, and it involves the gradual shaping of believers into a holy and set-apart people.

The characteristic of the the nature of Jesus Christ regarding sanctification is closely tied to the idea of being set apart for a specific purpose and making us holy. Through the sanctifying work of Jesus, believers are set apart from the world's sinful patterns and are consecrated for God's service. It is not merely a legal declaration of holiness but an ongoing, transformative process that affects the character and conduct of individuals.

The phrase "he is not ashamed to call them brothers" emphasizes the intimate relationship between Jesus and those who are sanctified. The sanctifying work of Jesus establishes a familial bond, considering believers as brothers and sisters. This relational aspect of sanctification highlights the personal and communal dimensions of being set apart by Christ.

Sanctification involves the progressive growth in holiness, where believers, through the work of the Holy Spirit, become more like Christ in character and

behavior. It is a cooperative process where believers actively participate in their spiritual formation, aligning their lives with the teachings and example of Jesus.

In summary, the sanctifying role of Jesus, as described in Hebrews 2:11, underscores His transformative work in setting believers apart for a holy purpose and making us spiritually holy by the blood of the Lamb at the cross. It is a process that involves an intimate relationship, familial connection, and the ongoing growth of individuals into a people who reflect the holiness of their Savior.

**The Beginning and the End (Revelation 22:13):** In the closing chapter of the Bible, Jesus declares Himself as the Alpha and the Omega, the beginning and the end. This trait signifies His eternal nature and sovereign authority over all of time and existence.

## OMNIPOTENT

**Omnipotent (Revelation 19:6):** The term omnipotent, meaning all-powerful, is conveyed in Revelation 19:6 where Jesus is recognized for His omnipotence as the Lord God Almighty who reigns.

**Omnipotent (Revelation 19:6):** The term “omnipotent” signifies unlimited power and authority. In Revelation 19:6, the attribute of omnipotence is ascribed to God, particularly in the context of His reign and victory.

The verse states, “Then I heard what seemed to be the voice of a great multitude, like the roar of many waters and like the sound of mighty peals of thunder, crying out, ‘Hallelujah! For the Lord our God the Almighty reigns.’”

In this declaration, the term “Almighty” is often translated from the Greek word “Pantokrator,” conveying the idea of omnipotence. The multitude’s proclamation emphasizes the sovereignty and all-encompassing power of God as the ruler over all creation.

The attribute of omnipotence underscores God’s ability to accomplish His will without any limitation or hindrance. It speaks to His absolute authority over every aspect of existence, including the forces of nature, spiritual realms, and human affairs. God’s omnipotence is not just a display of strength but is guided by His perfect wisdom, goodness, and love.

In the context of Revelation 19:6, the celebration of God’s reign as Almighty is associated with the ultimate victory over evil and the establishment of His eternal

kingdom. The triumphant cry of “Hallelujah” acknowledges and exalts God’s omnipotent rule, recognizing that He alone has the power to bring about the fulfillment of His redemptive plan.

The acknowledgment of God as omnipotent serves as a source of comfort and assurance for us, knowing that our faith is anchored in God who is not only willing but also fully able to bring about the consummation of His purposes. It invites reverence and awe, recognizing the majesty and might of the only One who holds the universe in His hands, and both heaven and earth are under God’s domain.

In summary, Revelation 19:6 highlights the attribute of omnipotence as an integral aspect of God’s character, emphasizing His unrivaled power and authority in the accomplishment of His divine purposes and the establishment of His eternal reign.

## OMNIPRESENCE

**Omnipresence (Matthew 28:20):** Jesus, in the Great Commission, assures His disciples that He will be with them always, even to the end of the age. This trait reflects His omnipresence, the quality of being present everywhere.

**Omnipresence (Psalm 139:7-12):** The concept of omnipresence refers to the ability to be present everywhere simultaneously. In Psalm 139:7-12, the psalmist reflects on the profound reality of God’s omnipresence, expressing the idea that there is no place in the universe where one can escape the presence of God.

The verses state, “Where shall I go from your Spirit? Or where shall I flee from your presence? If I ascend to heaven, you are there! If I make my bed in Sheol, you are there! If I take the wings of the morning and dwell in the uttermost parts of the sea, even there your hand shall lead me, and your right hand shall hold me.”

These poetic and vivid descriptions in God’s Word, convey the inescapable nature of God’s presence. The psalmist contemplates various scenarios, from the heights of heaven to the depths of Sheol, from the farthest reaches of the morning to the uttermost parts of the sea. In each case, the conclusion is the same: God is there.

The affirmation of God’s omnipresence brings both comfort and awe. It provides comfort in the assurance that believers are never beyond the reach or awareness of their Creator. Whether in moments of joy or despair, God’s presence is constant. This truth fosters a sense of security and intimacy in the relationship between the individual and the Divine.

Simultaneously, the idea of omnipresence inspires awe, prompting reflection on the vastness and majesty of God. The psalmist acknowledges that God's knowledge encompasses every detail of one's life, and His presence is not confined by spatial limitations.

The recognition of God's omnipresence carries implications for worship, prayer, and daily living. It encourages us to approach God with reverence, knowing that our prayers are heard and our lives are lived in the continual presence of the Almighty. It also prompts a deep sense of accountability, as there is no hidden place or secret moment that escapes the awareness of the One God Almighty who is everywhere.

In summary, Psalm 139:7-12 beautifully captures the biblical understanding of God's omnipresence, emphasizing that no location is beyond the scope of His presence. This attribute invites believers into a profound awareness of God's constant nearness and active involvement in every aspect of their lives.

## OMNISCIENT

**Omniscient (John 16:30):** The disciples acknowledge Jesus' omniscience, stating that He knows all things. This character trait emphasizes Jesus' perfect knowledge and understanding.

**Omniscient (Psalm 147:4-5):** The attribute of omniscience pertains to the comprehensive knowledge and understanding possessed by God. In Psalm 147:4-5, the psalmist reflects on the greatness of God's knowledge and the extent of His understanding of the created world.

The verses state, "He determines the number of the stars; he gives to all of them their names. Great is our Lord, and abundant in power; his understanding is beyond measure."

The psalmist employs the heavenly realm, specifically the stars, as a symbolic representation of the vastness of God's knowledge. By stating that God determines the number of the stars and assigns each of them a name, the psalmist emphasizes the intricacy and depth of God's awareness. The celestial bodies, which are beyond human comprehension in their multitude, are subject to the precise knowledge and governance of the Creator.

The affirmation "Great is our Lord, and abundant in power" underscores the connection between God's greatness and His omniscience. The psalmist acknowledges that God's understanding surpasses any measure or limit. This all-

encompassing knowledge is a testament to the immeasurable wisdom and intelligence inherent in the Divine nature of God the Father and Jesus Christ.

The implications of God's omniscience are profound for believers. It means that nothing escapes God's notice or understanding. Every thought, action, and circumstance is fully known to Him. This awareness fosters a sense of intimacy and accountability in the relationship between us and our Creator.

The acknowledgment of God's omniscience also carries a sense of comfort and assurance. Believers can find solace in the knowledge that God comprehends their joys and sorrows, their successes and failures. It invites us to approach God in honesty, knowing that we can lay bare our hearts and minds before God who understands all things.

In summary, Psalm 147:4-5 encapsulates the scriptural affirmation of God's omniscience, highlighting His profound knowledge and understanding. Then analogy of the stars serves as a poignant metaphor for the boundless nature of God's awareness, inviting contemplation on the vastness and precision of His wisdom.

## **GATHERER;**

**Gatherer (Matthew 23:37):** Using the metaphor of a hen gathering her chicks, Jesus expresses His heartfelt desire to gather and protect Jerusalem. This comparison portrays Him as a gatherer, seeking to bring people under His protective care and nurturing guidance.

**Gatherer (Matthew 23:37-39):** Jesus revealed His role as a Gatherer in His lament over Jerusalem. He expressed His desire to gather the people of Jerusalem under His protective wings, emphasizing a shepherd-like care for His followers. Despite the city's resistance, Jesus revealed His longing to bring them close to Himself, highlighting His role as a Gatherer of those who would receive His love and protection.

**Gatherer of Disciples (Mark 1:16-18):** Jesus, at the beginning of His ministry, demonstrated His role as a Gatherer of disciples. When He called Simon and Andrew to follow Him, saying, "Follow me, and I will make you become fishers of men," Jesus initiated the process of gathering individuals to become part of His close circle of followers. This marked the beginning of His mission to gather a community of believers.

**Gatherer of the Lost (Luke 15:1-7):** In the parable of the lost sheep, Jesus illustrated His role as a Gatherer who seeks the lost. He emphasized the joy in heaven over one sinner who repents, portraying Himself as the Shepherd who gathers and rejoices over those who were lost but are found. This facet of the nature of Jesus Christ reflects His mission to gather and restore those who have strayed.

**Gatherer of Children (Matthew 19:13-15):** Jesus, by welcoming and blessing children, demonstrated His role as a Gatherer of the young and vulnerable. He affirmed, “Let the little children come to me and do not hinder them, for to such belongs the kingdom of heaven.” This act revealed Jesus’s heart for gathering even the smallest and most dependent members of society.

**Gatherer for the Wedding Feast (Matthew 22:1-14):** In the parable of the wedding feast, Jesus portrayed the kingdom of heaven as a gathering place. The king sent out invitations, and the servants were instructed to gather people from all walks of life to join the celebration. This parable highlights Jesus’s role as the Gatherer for the heavenly banquet, inviting people to partake in the joy of His kingdom.

**Gatherer of Nations (Matthew 28:18-20):** In the Great Commission, Jesus commissioned His disciples to go and make disciples of all nations. He declared, “Go therefore and make disciples of all nations, baptizing them in the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Spirit.” This directive reflects Jesus’s role as the Gatherer of people from every nation, extending His invitation to followers from diverse backgrounds.

Jesus, as the Gatherer, fulfills various roles—seeking the lost, calling disciples, welcoming children, preparing a wedding feast, and commissioning the gathering of nations. His gathering mission encompasses a broad spectrum, reaching out to individuals, communities, and nations, with the ultimate purpose of establishing a united and diverse assembly under His loving care.

## THE DOOR

**The Door (John 10:9):** Jesus refers to Himself as the Door of the sheep in John 10:9, illustrating His role as the entry point for salvation and protection. This trait emphasizes Jesus as the exclusive means of access to God.

**The Door (John 10:9):** In John 10:9, Jesus metaphorically refers to Himself as “the door.” This profound statement is part of Jesus’ discourse about being the Good Shepherd who lays down His life for the sheep.

The verse states, “I am the door. If anyone enters by me, he will be saved and will go in and out and find pasture.”

In this metaphorical language, Jesus presents Himself as the exclusive entry point to salvation and true spiritual nourishment. By declaring, “I am the door,” He communicates that access to God’s redemptive plan and eternal life is available solely through a personal relationship with Him.

The metaphor of a door conveys several essential aspects of Jesus’ role:

**Exclusive Access:** Jesus emphasizes the exclusivity of the path to salvation and to enter heaven. He is not merely one among many options; rather, He is the unique and singular entrance to the Father.

**Security and Protection:** A door provides security and protection. In the context of salvation, Jesus as the door signifies the assurance of being safe and protected from the perils of sin and spiritual separation from God.

**Freedom and Provision:** Going in and out through the door symbolizes the believer’s freedom and access to the abundant life that Jesus offers. It speaks to the believer’s ability to navigate life with the assurance of God’s provision and care.

The phrase “will go in and out and find pasture” underscores the idea of a fulfilled and nourished life. Those who enter through the door of Jesus will experience a rich and satisfying spiritual existence with God forever.

The concept of Jesus as the door aligns with His earlier statement in John 14:6, where He declares, “I am the way, and the truth, and the life. No one comes to the Father except through me.” Both statements emphasize the exclusive and central role of Jesus in facilitating a reconciled relationship between humanity and God.

For Christians, recognizing Jesus as the door is an invitation to embrace Him as the gateway to salvation, security, freedom, and abundant life and to enter into heaven. It underscores the significance of a personal and transformative connection with Jesus as our only Mediator and access into the presence of God.

## **GATEKEEPER:**

**The Gatekeeper (John 10:3):** In John 10:3, Jesus is recognized as the gatekeeper who calls His own sheep by name. This character trait emphasizes Jesus’ role in guiding and protecting His followers, and keeping the evil wolves of men from snatching away any of us, whom are the sheep of his nature.

**Gatekeeper (John 10:3):** In the Gospel of John, chapter 10, Jesus employs the metaphor of a gatekeeper to illuminate the nature of His relationship with God the Father and His role as the shepherd of the sheep. The verse states, “To him, the gatekeeper opens. The sheep hear his voice, and he calls his own sheep by name and leads them out.”

In this metaphorical depiction, Jesus represents the shepherd, while God the Father is depicted as the gatekeeper. This symbolic language serves to convey several profound aspects of Jesus’ mission and the collaborative relationship between the Father and the Son.

The correlation of the act of opening the gate by the gatekeeper symbolizes the Father’s divine approval and authorization for Jesus to fulfill His role as the shepherd of the flock. It emphasizes the harmony within the Godhead concerning the redemptive plan for humanity.

Furthermore, the metaphor highlights the intimate knowledge that the gatekeeper possesses. The gatekeeper’s ability to call each sheep by name signifies a deeply personal and omniscient understanding. This reflects God’s profound knowledge of each individual believer, reinforcing the idea of a personal and caring relationship with the Creator.

The gatekeeper’s role extends to guiding and leading the sheep. Having opened the gate, the shepherd is free to lead the sheep, emphasizing the cooperative nature of their roles. This spiritual symbolism conveys a sense of divine guidance, care, and protection as the shepherd leads the sheep in paths of righteousness.

Central to the metaphor is the notion of recognizing the shepherd’s voice. The ability of us, the sheep, to hear and respond to the shepherd’s voice signifies the importance of discerning and obeying the guidance of Jesus. It emphasizes the intimate connection between believers and their Shepherd, fostering a responsive and trusting relationship.

In summary, the metaphor of the gatekeeper in John 10:3 portrays a collaborative and harmonious relationship within the Trinity. It communicates the divine authorization, intimate knowledge, guiding care, and the need for believers to discern and respond to the voice of Jesus. This illustration provides believers with a profound assurance of divine guidance and protection as they walk with their Shepherd.

## SHEPHERD / SHEPHERDING CHRISTIAN DISCIPLES:

**Shepherd (John 10:11):** Jesus describes Himself as the Good Shepherd who lays down His life for the sheep in John 10:11. This trait underscores Jesus' sacrificial and caring nature, ensuring the well-being of His followers.

**Shepherd (John 10:11):** The title of "Shepherd" attributed to Jesus, as articulated in John 10:11, holds profound significance within the context of the Gospel narrative. The verse declares, "I am the good shepherd. The good shepherd lays down his life for the sheep."

This metaphorical designation draws upon the cultural and biblical act of shepherding to illuminate the multifaceted nature of Jesus' relationship with His followers. The exploration of this metaphor unveils several key dimensions of Jesus' role as the Good Shepherd.

First and foremost, the metaphor underscores the theme of sacrificial love. The declaration that the good shepherd "lays down his life for the sheep" points directly to Jesus' ultimate act of self-sacrifice on the cross. This sacrificial dimension emphasizes the depth of Jesus' love for His followers, illustrating a level of commitment that goes beyond mere leadership to the extent of laying down one's life.

Moreover, the title and role of Jesus as our shepherd conveys the themes of guidance and protection. In the biblical and cultural context, shepherds were responsible for leading their flocks to green pastures and still waters, ensuring their well-being. In a similar vein, Jesus provides spiritual nourishment and guidance for His followers, leading them toward a life of abundance and peace.

The metaphor further sheds some light on the relational aspect of Jesus' role. A shepherd knows each sheep individually, recognizing them by name. This emphasizes the intimate and personal nature of the relationship between Jesus and His followers. It speaks to His knowledge of each person, their unique circumstances, and their spiritual needs.

The declaration of Jesus as the Good Shepherd stands in contrast to the metaphorical "hireling" who does not have the same level of commitment. The Good Shepherd's unwavering dedication is highlighted by His willingness to face danger and lay down His life, demonstrating sacrificial divine love, a level of care and responsibility beyond expectation.

In summary, the metaphor of the Good Shepherd in John 10:11 encapsulates the essence of Jesus' relationship with His followers. It portrays sacrificial love, guiding and protective care, intimate knowledge, and an unparalleled level of commitment. This encouraging truth provides believers with assurance, emphasizing Jesus' profound love and dedication as the Shepherd who leads, protects, and sacrifices for His flock.

## **REDEEMER:**

**Redeemer (Galatians 3:13):** Galatians 3:13 highlights Jesus as the Redeemer, who redeems believers from the curse of the law through His sacrificial death. This character trait emphasizes Jesus' role in delivering and freeing humanity from bondage of sin, for anyone who genuinely believes in Jesus Christ. The nature of Jesus as our "Redeemer" means that Jesus paid the price for our sins and vindicates us grants us new life because the wages of our sinful nature is death. Thank God that we can be born again granted life abiding in Him.

**Redeemer (Job 19:25):** The title of "Redeemer" finds poignant expression in the words of the biblical figure Job, who declares in Job 19:25, "For I know that my Redeemer lives, and at the last, he will stand upon the earth."

Job's proclamation reflects a deep conviction in the midst of his profound suffering. The term "Redeemer" carries rich theological significance in the context of biblical narratives, encapsulating the concept of deliverance, restoration, and salvation.

In its broadest sense, a redeemer is one who intervenes on behalf of another, particularly in the face of adversity or bondage. Job's acknowledgment of a living Redeemer amid his trials conveys a profound trust in divine intervention and a future act of deliverance.

The notion of redemption in the biblical narrative often involves the payment of a price to secure the freedom of those in captivity. This theme is woven into the fabric of salvation history, finding its ultimate fulfillment in Jesus Christ. The New Testament frequently refers to Jesus as the Redeemer who, through His sacrificial death on the cross, paid the price for the redemption of humanity from sin and its consequences.

The affirmation of a living Redeemer in Job's declaration carries a forward-looking perspective, anticipating a future manifestation of divine intervention. This aligns

with the Christian understanding of Jesus as not only the historical Redeemer but also the one who will come again in glory.

Job's recognition of a living Redeemer offers solace and hope in the midst of suffering, pointing to a transcendent source of deliverance. It invites believers to share in the confidence that, regardless of present challenges, there is a Redeemer who lives and will ultimately bring about redemption and restoration.

In essence, the title of Redeemer, as expressed in Job 19:25, encompasses themes of hope, trust, and anticipation of divine intervention. It serves as a poignant reminder of the redemptive work initiated by God throughout history and finds its ultimate fulfillment in the person of Jesus Christ, the Redeemer of humanity.

### **ATONEMENT GIVER;**

**Atonement Giver (Romans 3:25):** Romans 3:25 speaks of Jesus as the atonement giver through His blood. This trait underscores Jesus' work in reconciling humanity to God through the atoning sacrifice on the cross.

**Atonement Giver (Romans 5:11):** The concept of atonement is central to the Christian understanding of salvation, and Romans 5:11 encapsulates the role of Jesus as the Atonement Giver. The verse states, "More than that, we also rejoice in God through our Lord Jesus Christ, through whom we have now received reconciliation."

In the broader theological context, atonement refers to the reconciliation or restoration of a relationship between God and humanity, which was fractured by sin. The Atonement Giver, Jesus Christ, plays a pivotal role in effecting this reconciliation through His sacrificial death on the cross.

The term "Atonement Giver" conveys the truth that only Jesus is the One who provides the means by which anyone of us can be reconciled with God. His atoning work involves the offering of Himself as a sinless and perfect sacrifice, bridging the gap caused by sin and restoring communion between God and humanity. This is a free gift to anyone who sincerely believes in Jesus Christ, and not to anyone who rejects Jesus.

Romans 5:11 emphasizes the joy that believers experience through the atonement provided by Jesus. This joy arises from the realization that, through Christ, the estrangement caused by sin has been overcome, and reconciliation with God has been achieved.

The Atonement Giver not only addresses the legal implications of sin but also brings about a profound transformation in the relationship between God and believers. It is a work of grace that goes beyond mere forgiveness, leading to a state of reconciliation and peace.

In the broader narrative of redemption, the Atonement Giver stands as the culmination of God's plan to reconcile a fallen world to Himself. The atonement, made possible through Jesus' sacrificial death and resurrection, becomes the source of eternal hope and the foundation of the Christian faith. Ultimately, the designation of Jesus as the Atonement Giver signifies His unique role in providing the remedy for sin and reconciling humanity with God. It reflects the profound truth that through Christ, believers receive the gift of reconciliation and the assurance of eternal fellowship with the Creator.

## **MAN OF MANY SORROWS**

**Man of Many Sorrows (Isaiah 53:3):** Another aspect of the nature of Jesus is that He is a man of many sorrows. Described in Isaiah 53:3, Jesus is characterized as a Man of Sorrows acquainted with grief. This trait underscores Jesus' deep empathy and identification with human suffering, expressing the emotional weight He carried during His earthly ministry.

**Man of Many Sorrows (Isaiah 53:3):** The title "Man of Many Sorrows" is derived from Isaiah 53:3, which prophetically describes the anticipated Messiah's nature and mission. The verse states, "He was despised and rejected by men, a man of sorrows and acquainted with grief."

This poignant description of the anticipated Messiah in Isaiah is widely recognized as a portrayal of Jesus Christ. The title "Man of Many Sorrows" encapsulates the depth of Jesus' emotional and physical suffering during His earthly ministry, particularly in the events leading up to His crucifixion.

The sorrow and grief associated with the "Man of Many Sorrows" are multifaceted. Jesus experienced rejection and disdain from those He came to save. His earthly life involved encounters with human physical suffering and persecution, weeping, constantly praying for the deliverance of man's sinful nature, and needs, eliciting deep empathy and compassion. The weight of the sins of humanity, for which He would ultimately atone, contributed to His profound sorrow.

The designation “Man of Many Sorrows” underscores the human nature of Jesus while He still held His position and Authority as deity as the Son of God divine—His ability to enter into the full range of human experiences, including sorrow and grief. Rather than distancing Himself from human suffering, Jesus immersed Himself in it, identifying with the pain and brokenness of the world He came to redeem.

The narrative of Jesus as the Man of Many Sorrows reaches its climax in the events of His Passion—His betrayal, arrest, trial, crucifixion, and the forsaken cry on the cross. In these moments, Jesus bore the weight of the world’s sin and suffered the consequences of humanity’s rebellion against God.

While the title emphasizes the sorrows Jesus bore, it is not a portrayal of defeat. Instead, it highlights the redemptive purpose of His suffering. Through His sacrificial death and subsequent resurrection, Jesus conquered sin and death, providing the pathway to salvation and eternal life for all who believe in Him.

In Christian theology, the Man of Many Sorrows serves as a profound symbol of God’s love and redemption. It invites us to approach Jesus with our own sorrows, and cast our cares upon Him and find solace in the understanding that He, too, has experienced the depths of human pain, thereby finding a peace that surpasses all understanding. The compassion of the Man of Many Sorrows becomes a source of comfort, and His redemptive work offers hope in the midst of life’s trials.

## **MEDIATOR:**

**Mediator to God the Father (1 Timothy 2:5):** In 1 Timothy 2:5, Jesus is acknowledged as the Mediator between God and humanity. This trait highlights Jesus’ role in reconciling humanity with God, serving as the bridge that brings people into relationship with the Father.

**Mediator (1 Timothy 2:5):** Described as the Mediator in 1 Timothy 2:5, Jesus occupies a unique and crucial role in facilitating reconciliation between God and humanity. The verse states, “For there is one God, and there is one mediator between God and men, the man Christ Jesus.”

As the Mediator, Jesus stands as the bridge between a holy, righteous God and fallen humanity. The role of a mediator involves reconciling parties who are estranged or in conflict. In the context of 1 Timothy 2:5, the mediation pertains to the relationship between God, who is just and holy, and humanity, which is marred by sin.

The necessity for a mediator arises from the reality of sin that separates mankind from God. Jesus, being fully God and fully human, uniquely qualifies to mediate between the two parties. His sinless nature allows Him to represent the perfection required by God's holiness, while His humanity enables Him to identify with the struggles and weaknesses of humanity.

The mediation performed by Jesus is not merely a diplomatic or legal function. It involves a profound spiritual act of reconciliation through His sacrificial death on the cross. By offering Himself as the atoning sacrifice for sin, Jesus addresses the sin problem that creates a barrier between humans and God. Through His death and resurrection, He provides the means for mankind to be restored to a right relationship with God.

Jesus' role as Mediator is emphasized in the New Testament, especially in the context of His priestly ministry. The book of Hebrews elaborates on Jesus as the High Priest who intercedes for believers before the throne of God. His intercessory work continues, ensuring that those who trust in Him have access to God's grace and forgiveness.

The title of Jesus as Mediator holds profound implications for all people who desire to see and be with God in Heaven. It underscores the exclusivity of Christ as the means of salvation, emphasizing that reconciliation with God is possible only through faith in Him. As believers approach God, they do so with confidence, knowing that Jesus, the Mediator, has secured their access to the Father through His redemptive work.

## **MEDIATOR;**

The role of Jesus as Mediator is a fundamental aspect of Christian theology, emphasizing His unique position bridging the gap between God and humanity. This mediation is highlighted in various biblical passages, particularly in the context of reconciliation and intercession.

**Mediator (1 Timothy 2:5):** Jesus serves as the mediator between God and humanity (1 Timothy 2:5), bridging the gap caused by sin. This trait emphasizes His role in reconciling people to God through His sacrificial work.

**1. Mediator of the New Covenant (Hebrews 8:6):** The book of Hebrews describes Jesus as the Mediator of a superior covenant, stating, "But as it is, Christ has obtained a ministry that is as much more excellent than the old as the covenant he

mediates is better, since it is enacted on better promises” (Hebrews 8:6). This verse underscores Jesus’ role in inaugurating the New Covenant, establishing a relationship between God and humanity based on superior promises and redemption.

**2. Intercessor for Believers (Romans 8:34):** The apostle Paul, in Romans 8:34, declares, “Who is to condemn? Christ Jesus is the one who died—more than that, who was raised—who is at the right hand of God, who indeed is interceding for us.” As Mediator, Jesus intercedes on behalf of believers, presenting His sacrifice as the basis for their justification and protection from condemnation.

**3. Reconciler of All Things (Colossians 1:19-20):** Colossians 1:19-20 describes Jesus as the one in whom “all the fullness of God was pleased to dwell” and through whom God reconciles “all things, whether on earth or in heaven, making peace by the blood of his cross.” This portrays Jesus as the Mediator of reconciliation, bringing harmony between God and creation through His atoning sacrifice.

**4. Access to God (1 Timothy 2:5):** In 1 Timothy 2:5, Paul asserts, “For there is one God, and there is one mediator between God and men, the man Christ Jesus.” This verse emphasizes Jesus as the sole Mediator, providing access to God for humanity. Through His redemptive work, Jesus bridges the gap and facilitates a restored relationship with the Father.

**5. Advocate for Sinners (1 John 2:1):** The apostle John refers to Jesus as our Advocate and Mediator when he writes, “My little children, I am writing these things to you so that you may not sin. But if anyone does sin, we have an advocate with the Father, Jesus Christ the righteous” (1 John 2:1). Jesus, as our Advocate, mediates on behalf of believers, ensuring their forgiveness and righteousness before God.

**6. High Priestly Mediation (Hebrews 4:14-16):** Hebrews 4:14-16 presents Jesus as the compassionate High Priest who sympathizes with human weaknesses. As Mediator, He invites believers to approach the throne of grace with confidence, knowing that He understands their struggles and provides mercy and grace in their time of need.

In summary, the biblical portrayal of Jesus as Mediator encompasses His role in establishing the New Covenant, interceding for believers, reconciling all things, providing access to God, advocating for sinners, and exercising a high priestly ministry. His mediation is central to the Christian understanding of redemption and restoration.

## ADVOCATE:

(1 John 2:1): Described in 1 John 2:1, Jesus is our Advocate with the Father. This character trait emphasizes Jesus' role as a defender and supporter, pleading on behalf of believers and ensuring their standing before God. Jesus intercedes and pleads to God on our behalf

- Jesus, as the Advocate, serves as the defender, intercessor, and representative on behalf of humanity. This multifaceted role demonstrates His commitment to justice, mercy, and reconciliation, standing as a mediator between humanity and God.
- **Intercessory Prayer (John 17:1-26):** In John 17, often referred to as the High Priestly Prayer, Jesus advocates for His disciples and all believers. He petitions the Father to protect, sanctify, and unify them, emphasizing His role as an advocate who cares deeply for the well-being and spiritual journey of those entrusted to Him.
- **Paraclete (John 14:16-17):** Jesus promises the coming of the Holy Spirit, referred to as the "Paraclete" or Advocate, in John 14:16-17. This Advocate, the Spirit of Truth, would guide, comfort, and empower believers. This passage underscores Jesus' commitment to ensuring that His followers have divine assistance and representation.
- **Defense of the Adulterous Woman (John 8:1-11):** In the narrative of the woman caught in adultery (John 8:1-11), Jesus acts as her Advocate. When the religious leaders seek to condemn her, Jesus defends her, challenging them to examine their own hearts. His actions highlight a merciful and just advocacy for the vulnerable.
- **Promise of Another Advocate (John 14:26):** Further emphasizing the role of the Advocate, Jesus speaks of the Holy Spirit as the One whom the Father will send in His name. In John 14:26, He states, "But the Helper, the Holy Spirit, whom the Father will send in my name, he will teach you all things and bring to your remembrance all that I have said to you." This underscores the ongoing advocacy provided by the Holy Spirit.
- **The Great Intercessor (Romans 8:34):** The apostle Paul, reflecting on the role of Jesus as Advocate, declares in Romans 8:34, "Who is to condemn? Christ Jesus is the one who died—more than that, who was raised—who is at the right hand of God, who indeed is interceding for us." This affirms

Jesus' continuous intercession on behalf of believers, securing their justification before God.

- In essence, Jesus as the Advocate exemplifies His commitment to defending, interceding, and representing the interests of humanity before God. The biblical accounts, including the intercessory prayer, the promise of the Holy Spirit, defense of the adulterous woman, and the affirmations by the apostle Paul, collectively paint a portrait of Jesus actively engaged in securing the spiritual welfare and justice for those He came to save.

## CHASTENS / CHASTENING

**Chastening (Hebrews 12:6):** Hebrews 12:6 speaks of the Lord chastening those He loves. This trait reflects Jesus' loving discipline, guiding believers toward righteousness and spiritual growth.

**Chastens (Hebrews 12:6):** The idea of chastening, found in Hebrews 12:6, reveals a facet of Jesus' character related to discipline and correction. The verse states, "For the Lord disciplines the one he loves and chastises every son whom he receives."

The term "chasten" conveys the idea of corrective discipline or training administered with the intent of promoting growth, maturity, and adherence to proper behavior. In the broader context of Hebrews 12, the author draws parallels between the earthly discipline experienced in human families and the divine discipline that God imparts to His children.

Jesus, as the embodiment of God's love and authority, participates in the discipline of believers. The act of chastening signifies His commitment to the spiritual development and well-being of those who are in a relationship with Him. It reflects a caring, fatherly aspect of Jesus' character, reinforcing the notion that God's discipline is an expression of His love for His children.

Chastening from Jesus involves correction and guidance, aiming to redirect individuals onto the path of righteousness. It is not punitive in a vengeful sense but rather serves as a means of shaping character and conforming believers to the image of Christ. The motivation behind chastening is rooted in love, and it demonstrates Jesus' concern for the spiritual growth and holiness of His followers.

Hebrews 12:6 draws attention to the connection between divine discipline and sonship. It underscores the truth that those who belong to God's family will experience correction as an integral aspect of their relationship with Him. By

chastening His children, Jesus ensures that they are not left to wander off course but are guided back onto the path of faith and obedience and the narrow path that leads to life.

The biblical aspect of chastening also aligns with the broader biblical theme of God's desire for a holy and obedient people. When we recognize God's love to chasten and correct us so that we remain in Him secure, and not hindered or distracted, we willingly desire to obey God. Throughout the Bible, God's discipline is portrayed as an expression of His commitment to the well-being and spiritual transformation of His followers. In the New Testament, Jesus, as God incarnate, actively participates in this disciplinary role, exemplifying both the authority and compassion of the divine parent.

### **COMFORTER:**

The portrayal of Jesus as the Comforter reflects His compassionate and consoling nature, providing solace and reassurance to those in need. This attribute is manifested in various instances throughout the Gospels, highlighting Jesus' role as a source of comfort and peace.

**Comforter (Isaiah 40:11):** In Isaiah 40:11, it is said that Jesus tends His flock like a shepherd, gathering the lambs in His arms and carrying them close to His heart. This trait emphasizes Jesus' comforting and nurturing nature, especially towards those who are feeble-minded or in need of solace.

**Comfort in Grief (John 11:32-36):** When Lazarus, a close friend of Jesus, died, Jesus came to the grieving household. In John 11:32-36, witnessing the sorrow, Jesus was deeply moved and wept. His tears exemplify His empathy and compassion, offering comfort to those mourning the loss of a loved one.

**Promise of the Holy Spirit (John 14:16-18):** In the Upper Room discourse, Jesus speaks about the coming of the Holy Spirit as another Comforter. John 14:16-18 records Jesus' words: "And I will ask the Father, and he will give you another Helper, to be with you forever, even the Spirit of truth." The promised Holy Spirit serves as a perpetual source of comfort and guidance for believers.

**Invitation to the Weary (Matthew 11:28-30):** In Matthew 11:28-30, Jesus extends an invitation to those burdened and weary, saying, "Come to me, all who labor and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest." This compassionate call reveals Jesus as a Comforter, offering rest and relief to those weighed down by life's challenges.

**Comfort in Troubled Times (John 16:33):** In the midst of preparing His disciples for His departure, Jesus assures them of His peace. John 16:33 records His words: “I have said these things to you, that in me you may have peace. In the world, you will have tribulation. But take heart; I have overcome the world.” This statement provides comfort by acknowledging the challenges of life but assuring victory in Him, for those before us and the same for us today.

**Healing and Compassion (Matthew 14:14):** When faced with a large crowd in need, Jesus had compassion on them and healed their sick. Matthew 14:14 states, “When he went ashore, he saw a great crowd, and he had compassion on them and healed their sick.” His actions reflect a Comforter’s heart, bringing healing and relief to those suffering.

In summary, the depiction of Jesus as the Comforter is evident in His response to grief, the promise of the Holy Spirit, the invitation to the weary, assurance in troubled times, and His healing and compassionate actions. These instances collectively illustrate Jesus’ role as a source of comfort, bringing solace and peace to those who turn to Him.

## **EXTRAORDINARY ;**

**Extraordinary (Matthew 7:28-29):** Matthew 7:28-29 describes the people’s response to Jesus’ teaching as amazement because He taught with authority, unlike their scribes. This trait underscores Jesus’ extraordinary wisdom and authoritative teaching and His accomplishments.

The characterization of Jesus as extraordinary encapsulates His unparalleled nature, surpassing the bounds of the ordinary and transcending human comprehension. This description draws from various aspects of Jesus’ life, teachings, and miraculous deeds that set Him apart in His divine and exceptional attributes.

**1. Miraculous Works (John 2:11):** The Gospel of John records Jesus’ first miracle at the wedding in Cana, turning water into wine. John 2:11 states, “This, the first of his signs, Jesus did at Cana in Galilee, and manifested his glory. And his disciples believed in him.” The extraordinary nature of Jesus by this event and other miracles demonstrates Jesus’ authority over the natural order, revealing His divine capabilities.

**2. Profound Teachings (Matthew 7:28-29):** Following the Sermon on the Mount, Matthew 7:28-29 notes the reaction of the crowds, saying, “And when Jesus finished

these sayings, the crowds were astonished at his teaching, for he was teaching them as one who had authority, and not as their scribes.” Jesus’ teachings were extraordinary, marked by wisdom, authority, and a profound understanding that surpassed the teachings of others.

**3. Authority Over Nature (Matthew 8:26-27):** During a storm on the Sea of Galilee, Jesus rebukes the winds and the sea, and they obey Him. In Matthew 8:26-27, the disciples marvel, saying, “What sort of man is this, that even winds and sea obey him?” This event highlights Jesus’ extraordinary authority over the elements of nature.

**4. Supernatural Knowledge (John 4:16-19):** In His encounter with the Samaritan woman at the well, Jesus reveals supernatural knowledge about her life, including details about her past. John 4:16-19 captures her response: “Sir, I perceive that you are a prophet.” This incident illustrates Jesus’ extraordinary insight into the hearts and lives of individuals.

**5. Transcendent Resurrection (Matthew 28:5-6):** The resurrection of Jesus stands as the most extraordinary event in Christian belief. Matthew 28:5-6 recounts the angel’s words to the women at the empty tomb: “But the angel said to the women, ‘Do not be afraid, for I know that you seek Jesus who was crucified. He is not here, for he has risen, as he said.’” The resurrection demonstrates Jesus’ victory over death and His unparalleled authority over life.

In summary, the characterization of Jesus as extraordinary draws from His miraculous works, profound teachings, authority over nature, supernatural knowledge, and the transcendent reality of His resurrection. These extraordinary aspects collectively affirm Jesus’ divine nature and His unique position in human history.

## **DESIRES REPENTANCE FOR US;**

**Desires Repentance of Us (Luke 15:7):** In Luke 15:7, Jesus expresses joy over one sinner who repents. This trait highlights Jesus’ desire for repentance, demonstrating His grace and joy in the salvation of the lost.

**Desires Repentance of Us (Luke 5:31-32):** In Luke 5:31-32, Jesus explicitly articulates His mission and desire concerning sinners: “And Jesus answered them, ‘Those who are well have no need of a physician, but those who are sick. I have not come to call the righteous but sinners to repentance.’”

This statement encapsulates Jesus' compassionate approach toward sinners and His earnest desire for their repentance. Unlike those who consider themselves righteous and in no need of a physician, Jesus extends His call to those who acknowledge their spiritual sickness—the sinners. His mission is not to condemn but to call sinners to a life-changing decision: repentance.

By expressing a desire for repentance, Jesus underscores the transformative power of turning away from sin and turning toward God. Repentance, in the context of Jesus' message, involves a change of heart, mind, and direction—a conscious decision to abandon sinful ways and embrace a life aligned with God's will.

Jesus' desire for repentance reflects His understanding of the human destitute spiritual condition and the need for reconciliation with God. Rather than condemning sinners, He offers them the opportunity to experience forgiveness, restoration, and a renewed relationship with God. This aligns with the broader biblical theme of God's mercy and grace extended to those who humbly acknowledge their need for redemption.

The emphasis on repentance also highlights Jesus' role as the compassionate Savior who invites individuals to experience a spiritual transformation. His desire is not to leave people in their sin but to lead them toward a path of righteousness and reconciliation with God. This aligns with the broader biblical concept that God takes no pleasure in the death of the wicked but desires that all should turn from their ways and live (Ezekiel 18:23).

In summary, Jesus' explicit statement about desiring repentance in Luke 5:31-32 reflects His mission to save us and bring healing to us who were spiritually destined to hell and destruction. His compassionate call is an invitation to a transformative life marked by turning away from sin and embracing a new life in alignment with God's purposes. The desire for repentance underscores Jesus' redemptive mission and His commitment to guiding sinners toward reconciliation and restored fellowship with God.

## **GIVER OF ABUNDANT LIFE;**

**Giver of Abundant Life (John 10:10):** In John 10:10, Jesus declares, "The thief comes only to steal and kill and destroy. I came that they may have life and have it abundantly."

This powerful statement encapsulates Jesus' role as the Giver of Abundant Life. By contrasting His mission with the destructive intentions of Satan, the thief who comes to rob, steal and destroy, Jesus unveils His redemptive purpose. Jesus' primary mission is to bring life, not just existence, and not merely survival, but spiritual life in its fullest and richest expression, now only now but eternally.

The term "abundantly" in this context conveys the idea of surplus, overflowing goodness, and richness. Jesus is not promising a mundane or restricted life but one that surpasses all expectations—a life marked by spiritual vitality, joy, purpose, and fulfillment. The abundant life He offers is not constrained by external circumstances but transcends them, permeating every aspect of one's being.

Abundant life aligns with the biblical understanding of shalom, a Hebrew word encompassing peace, wholeness, and flourishing. Jesus, as the Giver of Abundant Life, restores what was broken, heals what was wounded, and fills the voids created by sin and brokenness. The abundance He offers extends beyond material wealth to encompass the richness of a life deeply connected to God's purposes and characterized by a profound sense of well-being.

Furthermore, Jesus as the Giver of Abundant Life stands in stark contrast to the destructive work of the thief. While the thief seeks to steal, kill, and destroy, Jesus comes to give life. This highlights the spiritual battle between good and evil, with Jesus serving as the source of life that triumphs over the powers of darkness.

The promise of abundant life also echoes throughout Jesus' teachings and actions. His healings, miracles, and parables consistently emphasize the transformative power of His presence to bring about a quality of life that transcends the ordinary. Whether in physical healing, spiritual renewal, or relational restoration, Jesus demonstrates His capacity to bring abundance to every facet of human existence.

In conclusion, John 10:10 portrays Jesus as the Giver of Abundant Life, offering a life of unparalleled richness, purpose, and spiritual vitality. This promise goes beyond a temporal or earthly understanding of abundance, pointing to the profound and eternal flourishing that comes from being in a relationship with the Author of life.

## **SOVEREIGNTY;**

The sovereignty of Jesus is a central theme that permeates the entirety of Scripture, reflecting His supreme authority and reign over all creation. While there

may not be a single verse explicitly stating “Jesus is sovereign; the essence of His sovereignty is clearly validated by His divinity as the Son of God and the King of Kings, as declared throughout various passages, revealing His divine kingship and rule, both in heaven and on earth.

The term “sovereignty” refers to supreme power, authority, and control. In the case of Jesus, His sovereignty is grounded in His identity as the Son of God and the second person of the Holy Trinity. Several aspects in scripture highlight Jesus’ sovereignty:

**Sovereignty (Matthew 28:18):** In Matthew 28:18, Jesus claims all authority in heaven and on earth. This trait underscores Jesus’ sovereignty and rulership over all creation.

**1. Creator and Sustainer (Colossians 1:16-17):** The apostle Paul, in Colossians 1:16-17, affirms Jesus’ role in creation, stating, “For by him all things were created, in heaven and on earth, visible and invisible, whether thrones or dominions or rulers or authorities—all things were created through him and for him. And he is before all things, and in him, all things hold together.” This passage emphasizes that Jesus is not only the source of creation but also the sustainer of the universe. His sovereignty extends to every dimension, visible and invisible, and His authority is preeminent over all.

**2. Lord of Lords and King of Kings (Revelation 19:16):** In Revelation 19:16, Jesus is proclaimed as the “King of kings and Lord of lords.” This majestic title signifies His unrivaled sovereignty over all earthly and heavenly powers. It conveys His supreme dominion and authority, indicating that no other rulership compares to His.

**3. Authority Over Nature (Mark 4:39):** In Mark 4:39, Jesus demonstrates His sovereign authority over the natural elements by calming the storm. When His disciples are in distress, Jesus rebukes the wind and says to the sea, “Peace! Be still!” The immediate calm that follows underscores His authority not only over human affairs but also over the forces of nature.

**4. The Great Commission (Matthew 28:18-20):** In the Great Commission, Jesus declares, “All authority in heaven and on earth has been given to me” (Matthew 28:18). This statement asserts His sovereign authority to commission His disciples to make disciples of all nations. The global scope of this command reflects His authority over the entire world.

**5. Judge of the Living and the Dead (Acts 10:42):** In Acts 10:42, it is affirmed that Jesus is appointed by God as the judge of the living and the dead. His sovereignty extends to the final judgment, where He will assess every individual's life and determine their eternal destiny.

In summary, while the term "sovereignty" may not be explicitly used in certain verses, the biblical narrative paints a comprehensive picture of Jesus' supreme authority, dominion, and control over all things. His sovereignty is evident in creation, His lordship over earthly and heavenly powers, His authority over nature, His commissioning of disciples, and His role as the ultimate judge and being the Son of God seated at the right hand of God the Father.

## **CONFIRMING**

Affirming and Establishing Truth:

The character trait of confirming in Jesus reveals His role in affirming and establishing truth. Throughout His ministry, Jesus consistently confirmed and validated the message of God, reinforcing the importance of unwavering faith and trust in divine truths.

**Confirming the Scriptures (Matthew 5:17):** In the Sermon on the Mount, Jesus declares, "Do not think that I have come to abolish the Law or the Prophets; I have not come to abolish them but to fulfill them." This statement confirms the continuity of the Scriptures and the very nature of Jesus, emphasizing Jesus as the fulfillment of God's promises and the embodiment of divine truth.

**The Transfiguration (Matthew 17:1-9):** During the Transfiguration, Jesus is revealed in His glorious state alongside Moses and Elijah. The voice from the cloud declares, "This is my beloved Son, with whom I am well pleased; listen to him." This divine affirmation confirms Jesus' identity as the Son of God and reinforces the authority of His teachings.

**Confirming Peter's Confession (Matthew 16:13-20):** When Peter confesses Jesus as the Christ, the Son of the living God, Jesus responds, "Blessed are you, Simon Bar-Jonah! For flesh and blood has not revealed this to you, but my Father who is in heaven." Jesus confirms the source of Peter's revelation and establishes the foundational truth of His identity as the Messiah.

**The Authority of Jesus' Teachings (Matthew 7:28-29):** At the conclusion of the Sermon on the Mount, the crowds are astonished at Jesus' teaching, for He taught

them as one who had authority. This confirms the unique authority of Jesus' words, distinguishing His teachings from the scribes and confirming the divine origin of His message.

**Confirming His Resurrection (Luke 24:36-43):** After His resurrection, Jesus appears to His disciples, showing them His hands and feet. He eats with them to confirm His physical presence, dispelling doubts and establishing the reality of His victory over death. This confirmation solidifies the central truth of Christianity—the resurrection of Jesus.

In summary, the confirming nature of Jesus is evident in His affirmations of Scripture, divine identity, foundational truths, the authority of His teachings, and the reality of His resurrection. Through these confirmations, Jesus establishes the reliability and truthfulness of God's message, inviting believers to place their faith and trust in Him.

## **ASSURING**

**Assuring (John 10:28):** Jesus, in John 10:28, assures believers that they shall never perish, emphasizing the security of their eternal life. This trait provides a profound sense of confidence and reassurance to those who trust in Him.

Providing Confidence and Comfort:

The character trait of assuring in Jesus reflects His ability to provide confidence, comfort, and reassurance to His followers. Jesus consistently offered words and actions that brought peace and assurance, assuring believers of His presence, love, and the fulfillment of God's promises.

**Peace in Troubled Times (John 14:27):** In the Upper Room discourse, Jesus assures His disciples with these comforting words: "Peace I leave with you; my peace I give to you. Not as the world gives do I give to you. Let not your hearts be troubled, neither let them be afraid." This assurance emphasizes the transcendent peace that Jesus offers, bringing comfort in the face of uncertainty.

**Assurance of Salvation (John 10:27-29):** Jesus assures His followers of the security of their salvation, stating, "My sheep hear my voice, and I know them, and they follow me. I give them eternal life, and they will never perish, and no one will snatch them out of my hand." This assurance provides comfort by emphasizing the unshakable nature of the relationship between Jesus and His followers.

Comfort in Grief (John 14:1-3): Addressing His disciples' sorrow at the prospect of His departure, Jesus assures them, saying, "Let not your hearts be troubled. Believe in God; believe also in me. In my Father's house are many rooms." This assurance offers comfort by pointing to the hope of eternal dwelling with God, easing the disciples' grief.

The Promise of the Holy Spirit (John 14:16-17): Jesus assures His disciples of the coming Holy Spirit, saying, "And I will ask the Father, and he will give you another Helper, to be with you forever, even the Spirit of truth, whom the world cannot receive because it neither sees him nor knows him." This assurance provides confidence in the ongoing presence and guidance of the Holy Spirit.

Assurance of Answered Prayer (John 16:23-24): Jesus assures His disciples that their prayers will be answered when offered in His name, saying, "Truly, truly, I say to you, whatever you ask of the Father in my name, he will give it to you." This assurance instills confidence in the efficacy of prayer and the Father's responsiveness.

In summary, the assuring nature of Jesus is evident in His promises of peace, security in salvation, comfort in grief, the coming of the Holy Spirit, and the assurance of answered prayer. These assurances provide believers with confidence, comfort, and a sense of security in their relationship with Jesus.

## **ETERNAL**

**Eternal (Revelation 22:13):** Revelation 22:13 describes Jesus as the Alpha and Omega, the eternal and timeless One. This trait signifies His existence before all things and His reign throughout eternity.

Existing Outside of Time and Unbounded by Temporal Constraints:

The character trait of eternity in Jesus emphasizes His existence beyond the limitations of time and His eternal nature as the uncreated and everlasting Son of God. This attribute underscores the timeless significance of His mission and the enduring impact of His teachings.

Pre-Existence (John 1:1-2): In the prologue of the Gospel of John, it is declared, "In the beginning was the Word, and the Word was with God, and the Word was God. He was in the beginning with God." This passage affirms Jesus' eternal existence, transcending the beginning of time and existing with God from eternity past.

The Alpha and Omega (Revelation 22:13): Jesus refers to Himself as the Alpha and the Omega, the first and the last, the beginning and the end. This title, used in the book of Revelation, signifies Jesus' eternal nature, existing at the inception of all things and enduring until the culmination of time.

Timeless Teachings (Matthew 24:35): Jesus asserts the eternal nature of His teachings, declaring, "Heaven and earth will pass away, but my words will not pass away." This statement highlights the enduring impact of His timeless truths, emphasizing their relevance across generations and throughout eternity.

The Resurrection and the Life (John 11:25-26): In His proclamation to Martha before raising Lazarus from the dead, Jesus declares, "I am the resurrection and the life. Whoever believes in me, though he die, yet shall he live, and everyone who lives and believes in me shall never die." This assertion emphasizes Jesus' role in providing eternal life beyond the confines of temporal existence.

The Eternal High Priest (Hebrews 7:24-25): The book of Hebrews describes Jesus as the eternal High Priest, stating, "but he holds his priesthood permanently because he continues forever. Consequently, he is able to save to the uttermost those who draw near to God through him, since he always lives to make intercession for them." This passage underscores Jesus' perpetual role in mediating between God and humanity, transcending temporal limitations.

In summary, the eternal nature of Jesus is evident in His pre-existence, the affirmation of being the Alpha and Omega, the timeless impact of His teachings, the assurance of eternal life, and His perpetual role as the High Priest. These aspects collectively portray Jesus as existing outside the constraints of time and affirm His everlasting significance throughout eternity.

## **ENDLESS LOVE**

Unfailing, Enduring, Infinite:

The character trait of endless love in Jesus reflects His boundless, unfailing, and unconditional love for humanity. Jesus embodies the epitome of divine love, demonstrating a love that knows no limits, transcends human understanding, and endures through every circumstance.

The Greatest Commandment (Matthew 22:37-39): Jesus identifies the greatest commandments as loving God with all one's heart, soul, and mind, and loving one's

neighbor as oneself. This declaration emphasizes the centrality of love in Jesus' teachings, showcasing a love that is all-encompassing and eternal.

**The Cross and Atonement (Romans 5:8):** The apostle Paul highlights the depth of God's love in Jesus by stating, "But God shows his love for us in that while we were still sinners, Christ died for us." The sacrificial death of Jesus on the cross is the ultimate demonstration of endless love, expressing God's willingness to reconcile humanity despite its fallen state.

**The Footwashing (John 13:1-17):** In the act of washing His disciples' feet, Jesus exemplifies servant leadership and unconditional love. This humble and intimate gesture illustrates His commitment to love, serve, and demonstrate a love that extends beyond societal norms.

**The Proclamation of Forgiveness on the Cross (Luke 23:34):** While hanging on the cross, Jesus utters the words, "Father, forgive them, for they know not what they do." This prayer of forgiveness exemplifies Jesus' endless love, even in the face of betrayal and crucifixion, expressing compassion for those who wronged Him.

**The Promise of His Presence (Matthew 28:20):** In the Great Commission, Jesus assures His disciples of His perpetual presence, saying, "And behold, I am with you always, to the end of the age." This promise emphasizes the enduring nature of Jesus' love and His commitment to be with His followers throughout their lives.

In summary, the endless love of Jesus is evident in His teachings on love, the sacrificial act of atonement, the humble foot washing, the proclamation of forgiveness on the cross, and the promise of His eternal presence. This love is unending, enduring, and infinite and serves as the foundation of Christian faith, inviting believers to embrace and reflect the boundless love of Christ in their own lives.

## **BREAD OF LIFE**

Sustaining and Nourishing Spiritual Food:

The character trait of being the "Bread of Life" in Jesus signifies His role as the ultimate source of spiritual sustenance, nourishment, and life. This metaphor emphasizes Jesus' capacity to satisfy the deepest spiritual void, hunger and provide eternal fulfillment.

**Bread of Life (John 6:35):** In John 6:35, Jesus identifies Himself as the bread of life. This trait signifies Jesus as the essential sustenance for spiritual nourishment, providing fulfillment and sustenance for believers.

**The Bread of Life Discourse (John 6:22-58):** In this discourse, Jesus declares, “I am the bread of life; whoever comes to me shall not hunger, and whoever believes in me shall never thirst.” He compares Himself to manna in the wilderness, emphasizing that those who partake of Him will receive eternal life. This metaphor underscores Jesus as the indispensable source of spiritual nourishment.

**Feeding the Five Thousand (Matthew 14:13-21):** When faced with a large crowd, Jesus miraculously multiplies five loaves and two fish to feed five thousand men, besides women and children. This miraculous feeding serves as a tangible demonstration of Jesus’ ability to provide physical sustenance, foreshadowing His role as the ultimate Bread of Life who provides spiritual nourishment.

**The Last Supper (Matthew 26:26-28):** During the Last Supper, Jesus takes bread, blesses it, and gives it to His disciples, saying, “Take, eat; this is my body.” He establishes the symbolism of the bread representing His body, signifying the spiritual sustenance that comes through His sacrificial death on the cross.

**The Invitation to Come and Eat (Revelation 3:20):** In the message to the church in Laodicea, Jesus says, “Behold, I stand at the door and knock. If anyone hears my voice and opens the door, I will come in to him and eat with him, and he with me.” This passage reinforces Jesus’ desire for intimate fellowship, emphasizing the spiritual nourishment that results from a relationship with Him.

**The Significance of Manna in the Wilderness (Exodus 16):** Jesus’ identification as the Bread of Life draws parallels to the manna provided to the Israelites in the wilderness. Just as manna sustained the physical life of the Israelites, Jesus, as the Bread of Life, provides spiritual sustenance for eternal life.

In summary, the Bread of Life metaphor in Jesus signifies His role as the source of spiritual nourishment, drawing on biblical narratives, miraculous feedings, and the symbolism established during the Last Supper. This metaphor encapsulates the idea that Jesus is the essential and life-sustaining element for those who seek spiritual fulfillment and eternal life.

## **LIVING WATER**

**Living Water (John 4:14):** Describing Himself as the giver of living water in John 4:14, Jesus offers a source of eternal life that quenches spiritual thirst. This trait emphasizes His ability to satisfy the deepest longings of the soul.

### Quenching Spiritual Thirst and Providing Life:

The character trait of being the “Living Water” in Jesus symbolizes His ability to satisfy the deepest spiritual thirst and provide the essence of life. This metaphor highlights Jesus’ role as the source of eternal refreshment, renewal, and vitality for the human soul.

**Encounter with the Samaritan Woman (John 4:7-15):** In His conversation with the Samaritan woman at the well, Jesus introduces the concept of living water. He tells her, “Everyone who drinks of this water will be thirsty again, but whoever drinks of the water that I will give him will never be thirsty again.” This encounter illustrates Jesus as the provider of spiritual refreshment that goes beyond temporary satisfaction.

**Promise of the Holy Spirit (John 7:37-39):** During the Feast of Tabernacles, Jesus stands and cries out, “If anyone thirsts, let him come to me and drink. Whoever believes in me, as the Scripture has said, ‘Out of his heart will flow rivers of living water.’” This declaration points to the Holy Spirit as the living water that believers will receive, symbolizing the ongoing, life-giving presence of God.

**Healing of the Blind Man (John 9:6-7):** In the healing of the blind man, Jesus uses saliva and clay to anoint the man’s eyes and instructs him to wash in the pool of Siloam. The use of water in this healing miracle is symbolic of the spiritual restoration and cleansing that Jesus brings, reinforcing the concept of living water as a source of renewal.

**The Invitation to the Thirsty (Revelation 21:6):** In the book of Revelation, Jesus declares, “To the thirsty, I will give from the spring of the water of life without payment.” This message envisions Jesus as the source of eternal life and spiritual refreshment, emphasizing the freely offered grace and abundance of living water.

**The Symbolism of Water in Jewish Feasts (John 7:2, 37-38):** The Gospel of John notes that Jesus attended the Feast of Tabernacles, where water was poured as a symbolic act. Jesus seizes this opportunity to proclaim Himself as the Living Water, drawing on the familiar context of the feast to convey His spiritual significance.

In summary, the metaphor of Living Water in Jesus signifies His role as the source of spiritual refreshment, renewal, and vitality. Whether through encounters with individuals, promises of the Holy Spirit, healing miracles, or symbolic acts, Jesus consistently portrays Himself as the Living Water that satisfies the deep spiritual thirst and provides eternal life to those who come to Him.

## **ABOVE THE ANGELS**

Supreme and Exalted in Divine Authority:

The character trait of being “Above the Angels” in Jesus denotes His supreme and exalted position in divine authority. This trait emphasizes Jesus’ unparalleled status, transcending even the celestial realm, highlighting His unique role in fulfilling God’s redemptive plan.

**Above the Angels (Hebrews 1:4):** Hebrews 1:4 declares Jesus’ superiority over angels. This trait establishes Jesus as above all heavenly beings, holding a unique and exalted status.

**Superior to Angels in Authority (Hebrews 1:4-5):** The book of Hebrews affirms Jesus’ superiority to angels, stating, “having become as much superior to angels as the name he has inherited is more excellent than theirs.” This declaration establishes Jesus’ preeminence over angelic beings, emphasizing His unique role in God’s plan.

**Participating in Creation (Hebrews 1:6-7):** The passage in Hebrews continues, “And again, when he brings the firstborn into the world, he says, ‘Let all God’s angels worship him.’” This highlights Jesus’ involvement in creation and underscores the worship due to Him from angels, further accentuating His exalted position.

**The Name Above Every Name (Philippians 2:9-11):** The apostle Paul declares that God highly exalted Jesus and bestowed on 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.” This proclamation emphasizes Jesus’ supreme authority not only over angels but over all creation.

**The Divine Sonship (Hebrews 1:5):** The same passage in Hebrews asserts, “For to which of the angels did God ever say, ‘You are my Son, today I have begotten you?’” This rhetorical question underscores Jesus’ unique relationship with God as the divine Son, a position unparalleled among angelic beings.

The Role in Salvation (Hebrews 2:14-15): The book of Hebrews further explains that Jesus partook in humanity, becoming the “founder of their salvation.” This emphasizes Jesus’ unique role in the redemptive plan, a task beyond the scope of angels, further highlighting His exalted position.

In summary, the characteristic of Jesus being “Above the Angels” underscores His supreme authority, divine sonship, participation in creation, and unique role in salvation. These attributes collectively elevate Jesus beyond the celestial realm, emphasizing His unmatched position in fulfilling God’s purposes. Believers are called to acknowledge and worship Jesus as the exalted one who reigns above all, including the angelic beings.

## **NO OTHER WAY;**

The truth and proclamation of Jesus as the exclusive and singular way to God is a foundational principle in Christian theology. This perspective is derived from Jesus’ own statements in the Gospels, emphasizing the uniqueness of His role in providing access to the Father.

**No Other Way (John 14:6):** Jesus, claiming to be the way, the truth, and the life in John 14:6, emphasizes the exclusivity of the path to God. This trait underscores that salvation is found solely through Jesus.

**1. Exclusive Claim (John 14:6):** Jesus unequivocally declares, “I am the way, and the truth, and the life. No one comes to the Father except through me” (John 14:6). This statement, often cited as a cornerstone of Christian belief, emphasizes the exclusivity of Jesus as the only means by which individuals can approach God. The “way” signifies not merely a path but a relationship and access to the Father.

**2. Unambiguous Assertion (Acts 4:12):** The apostle Peter echoes the exclusive nature of salvation in his proclamation, “And there is salvation in no one else, for there is no other name under heaven given among men by which we must be saved” (Acts 4:12). This verse reinforces the idea that salvation is uniquely found in Jesus Christ, with no alternative or substitute.

**3. Unique Mediator (1 Timothy 2:5):** In 1 Timothy 2:5, Paul affirms, “For there is one God, and there is one mediator between God and men, the man Christ Jesus.” This passage reinforces the exclusive role of Jesus as the Mediator, highlighting that He is the solitary link between humanity and God. It emphasizes that no other intermediary is needed or valid.

**4. Distinctive Path (Matthew 7:13-14):** In the Sermon on the Mount, Jesus uses the metaphor of two gates and two paths, stating, “Enter by the narrow gate. For the gate is wide and the way is easy that leads to destruction, and those who enter by it are many. For the gate is narrow and the way is hard that leads to life, and those who find it are few” (Matthew 7:13-14). This metaphor underscores the exclusivity of the narrow gate, symbolizing the singular path to eternal life through Jesus.

**5. Unique Access (Ephesians 2:18):** The apostle Paul, in Ephesians 2:18, describes the exclusive access believers have to the Father through Christ: “For through him we both have access in one Spirit to the Father.” This verse reinforces the idea that access to God is granted solely through the mediation of Jesus and the work of the Holy Spirit.

In summary, the biblical perspective on Jesus as the “No Other Way” emphasizes His exclusive role as the means of salvation, mediator, and access to God. The New Testament consistently underscores the uniqueness of Jesus Christ in providing the way for mankind to reconcile with the Father.

**Oneness with God the Father (John 10:30):** In John 10:30, Jesus declares, “I and the Father are one.” This profound statement affirms the unity and oneness between Jesus and God the Father. It signifies not only a harmonious relationship but an essential and inseparable unity in purpose, nature, and deity.

This unique trait emphasizes the profound truth of the Trinity—God the Father, God the Son (Jesus), and God the Holy Spirit existing eternally as one God in three persons. As Jesus claims oneness with the Father, it underscores His divinity, shared essence, and the deep, unbreakable connection within the Godhead. This oneness highlights the depth of relationship and unity that exists within the triune God—a mystery and truth that shapes the Christian understanding of God’s nature.

## **DOER OF THE IMPOSSIBLE:**

**Doer of the Impossible (Luke 18:27):** In Luke 18:27, Jesus declares, “What is impossible with man is possible with God.” This statement encapsulates the essence of Jesus as the Doer of the Impossible. Throughout His earthly ministry, Jesus consistently engaged in miraculous acts that defied human understanding and capability.

From healing the sick, restoring sight to the blind, and even raising the dead, Jesus demonstrated His authority over the natural order. His ability to calm storms,

multiply loaves and fishes, and turn water into wine showcased His command over the elements. These miraculous deeds affirmed Jesus as the one who transcends the limitations of the natural world.

The Doer of the Impossible also extends to the realm of salvation. The forgiveness of sins and the reconciliation of humanity with God, achieved through Jesus' sacrificial death and resurrection, represent a divine intervention that surpasses human capacity. This trait emphasizes Jesus' role in accomplishing what is beyond the scope of human achievement, offering hope and redemption through the extraordinary and miraculous.

## **ACCESSIBLE, JESUS**

Approachable and Available to All:

The character trait of accessibility in Jesus reflects His approachability and willingness to engage with people from all walks of life. Jesus' availability to individuals, regardless of their social status or background, demonstrates His desire for personal connection and the inclusivity of His message.

Welcoming Children (Mark 10:13-16): When people bring children to Jesus for blessing, His disciples attempt to discourage them. However, Jesus rebukes them, stating, "Let the little children come to me; do not hinder them, for to such belongs the kingdom of God." This incident highlights Jesus' accessibility to the vulnerable and marginalized, emphasizing the importance of childlike faith.

The Healing of the Woman with the Issue of Blood (Mark 5:25-34): In the midst of a large crowd, a woman with a chronic issue of blood reaches out to touch the fringe of Jesus' garment, seeking healing. Despite the pressing crowd, Jesus perceives her touch and engages with her. This event showcases Jesus' accessibility amid a multitude, responding to individual needs.

Calling the Twelve Apostles (Mark 3:13-19): In selecting the twelve apostles, Jesus chooses individuals from various backgrounds and professions. This decision demonstrates His accessibility to a diverse group of people, emphasizing that His message is not limited to a specific social or educational status.

Dining with Sinners (Matthew 9:10-13): Jesus' willingness to dine with tax collectors and sinners illustrates His accessibility to those deemed societal outcasts. When questioned about this association, Jesus responds, "Those who are well have

no need of a physician, but those who are sick.” This emphasizes His mission to reach the spiritually needy.

The Samaritan Woman at the Well (John 4:4-26): When Jesus encounters the Samaritan woman at the well, He engages in a meaningful conversation with her, breaking social norms. Jesus’ accessibility to this woman, despite cultural differences, challenges societal expectations and underscores His inclusive outreach to all people.

In summary, the accessibility of Jesus is evident in His interactions with children, the marginalized, diverse individuals chosen as apostles, those considered societal outcasts, and people from different cultural backgrounds. Jesus’ approachability emphasizes the inclusivity of His message and encourages believers to embrace a welcoming attitude, reaching out to people from all walks of life.

## **LIBERATOR;**

The title “Liberator” ascribed to Jesus captures His role in delivering individuals from the bondage of sin and providing freedom through spiritual redemption. His mission involved breaking the chains of sin, offering liberation, and ushering believers into a life of spiritual liberty and wholeness.

**Liberator (Luke 4:18):** Jesus proclaimed liberty to the captives and freedom for the oppressed. In Luke 4:18, Jesus declares His mission to bring liberation and freedom, emphasizing His role as a liberator for those in spiritual bondage.

**(John 8:36):** In John 8:36, Jesus declares, “So if the Son sets you free, you will be free indeed.” This statement encapsulates the essence of His liberating mission. Jesus, as the Son of God, brings genuine and complete freedom to those who believe in Him. This freedom extends beyond the temporal and encompasses spiritual emancipation from the power and consequences of sin.

**Freedom from Sin (Romans 6:22):** Romans 6:22 highlights the liberation Jesus provides from the enslavement of sin: “But now that you have been set free from sin and have become slaves of God, the fruit you get leads to sanctification and its end, eternal life.” Jesus’ redemptive work results in freedom from the dominating influence of sin and, instead, aligns believers with the sanctifying work of God.

**Spiritual Release (Luke 4:18-19):** In Luke 4:18-19, Jesus references the prophecy of Isaiah, describing His mission: “The Spirit of the Lord is upon me because he has anointed me to proclaim good news to the poor. He has sent me to proclaim liberty

to the captives and recovering of sight to the blind, to set at liberty those who are oppressed, to proclaim the year of the Lord's favor." This proclamation emphasizes Jesus' role as a Liberator, bringing spiritual and holistic freedom to those in captivity and oppression.

**Release from Darkness (Colossians 1:13-14):** Colossians 1:13-14 emphasizes

the transformative work of Jesus as a Liberator: "He has delivered us from the domain of darkness and transferred us to the kingdom of his beloved Son, in whom we have redemption, the forgiveness of sins." Jesus, as the Liberator, rescues believers from the dominion of darkness, providing redemption and forgiveness of sins through His sacrificial work.

**Breaking Chains of Bondage (Isaiah 61:1):** Isaiah 61:1, referenced by Jesus in Luke 4:18-19, prophesies about the liberation Jesus brings: "The Spirit of the Lord God is upon me because the Lord has anointed me to bring good news to the poor; he has sent me to bind up the brokenhearted, to proclaim liberty to the captives, and the opening of the prison to those who are bound." This passage underscores Jesus' mission to break the chains of bondage, offering freedom to those held captive.

**Freedom through Truth (John 8:32):** In John 8:32, Jesus connects freedom with truth: "And you will know the truth, and the truth will set you free." Jesus, as the embodiment of truth, liberates individuals from the lies and deceptions that ensnare them, providing a pathway to genuine freedom.

**Transformation and Renewal (2 Corinthians 3:17-18):** 2 Corinthians 3:17-18 speaks of the transformative power of the Lord: "Now the Lord is the Spirit, and where the Spirit of the Lord is, there is freedom. And we all, with unveiled face, beholding the glory of the Lord, are being transformed into the same image from one degree of glory to another." Jesus, as the Liberator, brings freedom through the Holy Spirit, initiating a process of transformation and renewal in the lives of believers.

In summary, the title "Liberator" encapsulates Jesus' mission to set people free from the bondage of sin, darkness, and oppression. His redemptive work brings spiritual and eternal freedom, inviting individuals to experience the fullness of life in Him.

## **ELOQUENT:**

The eloquence of Jesus is a remarkable aspect of His character, reflecting both profound wisdom and the ability to communicate divine truths in a compelling and

impactful manner. Jesus' eloquence goes beyond mere linguistic skill; it encompasses the power to convey profound spiritual insights, timeless teachings, and transformative messages with clarity, authority, and persuasiveness.

**Eloquent (Matthew 7:28-29):** Jesus' teaching was characterized by eloquence and profound wisdom. Matthew 7:28-29 describes the impact of Jesus' teaching, highlighting His eloquence and authority in communicating profound truths.

**(Matthew 7:28-29):** The Gospel of Matthew portrays Jesus as an eloquent teacher, and this is evident in Matthew 7:28-29: "And when Jesus finished these sayings, the crowds were astonished at his teaching, for he was teaching them as one who had authority, and not as their scribes." Jesus' eloquence is not just in the style of His teaching but in the authority with which He presents divine truths.

**Authority in Teaching (Mark 1:22):** Mark 1:22 highlights the authority and eloquence in Jesus' teaching: "And they were astonished at his teaching, for he taught them as one who had authority, and not as the scribes." The contrast with the scribes underscores Jesus' unique eloquence, marked by an authority that resonated with His listeners.

**Parables (Matthew 13:34-35):** Jesus often used parables to convey profound spiritual truths in an accessible and memorable manner. In Matthew 13:34-35, it says, "All these things Jesus said to the crowds in parables; indeed, he said nothing to them without a parable. This was to fulfill what was spoken by the prophet: 'I will open my mouth in parables; I will utter what has been hidden since the foundation of the world.'" Jesus' eloquence is expressed in His ability to unfold deep mysteries through relatable stories. The humble at heart that God would understand but those who are self-serving, evil-minded and arrogant would be blind still.

**Confronting Challenges (John 7:46):** In John 7:46, the officers sent to arrest Jesus return empty-handed, marveling at His eloquence: "The officers answered, 'No one ever spoke like this man!'" Even those tasked with arresting Him recognized the unparalleled eloquence and authority in Jesus' words.

**Wisdom Personified (Luke 2:47):** Luke 2:47 provides an early glimpse into Jesus' eloquence and wisdom: "And all who heard him were amazed at his understanding and his answers." Even as a young boy, Jesus displayed an eloquence that left those around Him astonished.

**Clear Communication (John 16:25):** Jesus assured His disciples in John 16:25, saying, “I have said these things to you in figures of speech. The hour is coming when I will no longer speak to you in figures of speech but will tell you plainly about the Father.” Here, Jesus acknowledges the depth of His teachings while promising a clearer revelation, showcasing both eloquence and transparency.

In summary, the eloquence of Jesus encompasses not only linguistic prowess but also the authority, clarity, and transformative power embedded in His teachings. His eloquence extends beyond human eloquence, revealing divine wisdom and the ability to communicate eternal truths in ways that resonate with the human heart and mind.

## **ADVOCATE FOR THE VULNERABLE;**

Jesus stands as the ultimate advocate for the vulnerable, extending His compassion and care to those society often marginalized or overlooked. His teachings, actions, and parables consistently highlight a deep concern for the well-being of the vulnerable, emphasizing love, justice, and compassion.

**Advocate for the Vulnerable (Matthew 19:14):** Jesus welcomed children and emphasized their importance. In Matthew 19:14, Jesus advocates for the vulnerable by welcoming children and highlighting their significance in the Kingdom of God.

**(Matthew 25:35-36):** In the parable of the sheep and the goats, Jesus vividly portrays His advocacy for the vulnerable: “For I was hungry and you gave me food, I was thirsty and you gave me drink, I was a stranger and you welcomed me, I was naked and you clothed me, I was sick and you visited me, I was in prison and you came to me” (Matthew 25:35-36). This passage illustrates Jesus’ identification with those in need, urging His followers to extend compassion and support to the vulnerable.

**(Luke 4:18):** Quoting from Isaiah, Jesus declares His mission, which includes a specific focus on the vulnerable: “The Spirit of the Lord is upon me because he has anointed me to proclaim good news to the poor. He has sent me to proclaim liberty to the captives and recovering of sight to the blind, to set at liberty those who are oppressed” (Luke 4:18). Here, Jesus articulates His role as an advocate for the vulnerable, bringing good news, freedom, and restoration.

**(Matthew 11:5):** In response to John the Baptist’s inquiry about His identity, Jesus points to actions that reflect His advocacy for the vulnerable: “the blind receive their

sight and the lame walk, lepers are cleansed and the deaf hear, and the dead are raised up, and the poor have good news preached to them” (Matthew 11:5). Through these miraculous interventions, Jesus highlights His commitment to addressing the needs of the vulnerable, offering hope and transformation.

**(Luke 14:13):** Jesus encourages a different approach to hospitality, advocating for the vulnerable: “But when you give a feast, invite the poor, the crippled, the lame, the blind” (Luke 14:13). By promoting inclusive hospitality, Jesus challenges societal norms and underscores the importance of considering the vulnerable in our actions and interactions.

**(Mark 2:17):** When criticized for dining with tax collectors and sinners, Jesus clarifies His advocacy for the vulnerable: “Those who are well have no need of a physician, but those who are sick. I came not to call the righteous, but sinners” (Mark 2:17). Here, Jesus emphasizes His role as a healer for those who recognize their need, portraying Himself as an advocate for the spiritually vulnerable.

**(Matthew 9:36):** Seeing the crowds, Jesus is moved with compassion, recognizing their vulnerability: “When he saw the crowds, he had compassion for them, because they were harassed and helpless, like sheep without a shepherd” (Matthew 9:36). Jesus’ compassionate response underscores His advocacy for those who are distressed and in need of guidance and care.

In various contexts, Jesus consistently demonstrates His advocacy for the vulnerable, challenging societal norms and calling His followers to extend love, compassion, and justice to those often overlooked or oppressed. His advocacy serves as a powerful example, inspiring believers to engage in acts of kindness, inclusion, and support for the vulnerable in their communities.

## **RESOLUTE**

**Resolute (Luke 9:51):** Jesus set His face toward Jerusalem, determined to fulfill God’s plan. Luke 9:51 portrays Jesus’ resolute determination as He sets His face toward Jerusalem, knowing the fulfillment of God’s plan awaits Him.

### **Resolute:**

The resolute nature of Jesus is revealed through His unwavering determination and commitment to fulfilling the divine purpose for which He came to earth. In the face of challenges, opposition, and even personal sacrifice, Jesus remained steadfast in His resolve to accomplish the redemptive plan set forth by God.

**(Luke 9:51):** Luke 9:51 provides a significant glimpse into Jesus' resolute determination: "When the days drew near for him to be taken up, he set his face to go to Jerusalem." This verse marks a pivotal moment in Jesus' ministry when He decisively turns His attention toward Jerusalem, fully aware of the events that awaited Him, including His ultimate sacrifice on the cross. The resolute set of His face reflects His unwavering commitment to the mission ahead.

**(John 12:27-28):** In John 12:27-28, Jesus expresses the depth of His resolve in the face of the impending cross: "Now is my soul troubled. And what shall I say? 'Father, save me from this hour'? But for this purpose, I have come to this hour. Father, glorify your name." Jesus acknowledges the turmoil within His soul but affirms His resolute commitment to fulfilling God's purpose, seeking the glorification of God's name through His sacrificial death.

**(Matthew 26:39):** The scene in the Garden of Gethsemane captures Jesus' resolute surrender to God's will: "And going a little farther, he fell on his face and prayed, saying, 'My Father, if it be possible, let this cup pass from me; nevertheless, not as I will, but as you will'" (Matthew 26:39). Despite the anguish He faced, Jesus' resolute submission to the Father's plan prevailed, exemplifying His unwavering commitment to the divine purpose.

**(Mark 10:32):** Mark 10:32 depicts Jesus leading His disciples toward Jerusalem with a sense of determination: "And they were on the road, going up to Jerusalem, and Jesus was walking ahead of them. And they were amazed, and those who followed were afraid." Jesus' intentional and forward movement toward Jerusalem demonstrates His resolute spirit, knowing the challenges and destiny that awaited Him in the city.

**(John 17:4):** In His high priestly prayer, Jesus expresses the completion of His earthly mission with resolute confidence: "I glorified you on earth, having accomplished the work that you gave me to do" (John 17:4). This declaration underscores Jesus' steadfast commitment to fulfilling the work assigned to Him by the Father.

Jesus' resolute character is marked by a focused determination to carry out the divine plan, facing challenges with unwavering resolve, and embracing the sacrificial path laid before Him. His steadfast commitment serves as a model of determination and dedication in the pursuit of God's purpose.

**Eternal Love (Jeremiah 31:3):** The concept of eternal love is beautifully captured in Jeremiah 31:3, where God declares, “I have loved you with an everlasting love; I have drawn you with unfailing kindness.” This profound statement reveals God’s enduring and eternal love for His people.

In the context of Jesus, this trait emphasizes the timeless nature of God’s love manifested through Christ. Jesus, as God incarnate, embodies this eternal love, bringing the promise of God’s enduring affection and grace to humanity. His sacrificial death on the cross and subsequent resurrection exemplify the depths of God’s eternal love—a love that transcends time, circumstances, and human shortcomings.

The eternal love of Jesus assures believers of a constant and unwavering source of love, forgiveness, and redemption. It is a love that extends beyond the temporal realm, offering hope and assurance of God’s unchanging commitment to His people throughout eternity.

### **KING OF KINGS:**

The title “King of Kings” is a majestic and profound aspect of Jesus Christ’s identity, revealing His sovereignty and supreme authority over all rulers and powers, both earthly and spiritual. This title emphasizes His unrivaled kingship and universal reign, signifying a reign that transcends time and encompasses all of creation.

**(Revelation 19:16):** In Revelation 19:16, Jesus is explicitly referred to as the “King of Kings and Lord of Lords.” This declaration occurs in the context of His triumphant return, where He comes to judge the nations and establish His kingdom. The repetition of the title “King of Kings” underscores the unparalleled majesty and dominion that Jesus holds over every other authority.

**(1 Timothy 6:15-16):** The Apostle Paul, in 1 Timothy 6:15-16, describes Jesus as the “blessed and only Sovereign, the King of Kings and Lord of Lords, who alone has immortality, who dwells in unapproachable light, whom no one has ever seen or can see.” This passage not only reinforces the title “King of Kings” but also highlights the divine attributes and uniqueness of Jesus as the only Sovereign and immortal ruler.

**(Daniel 2:37):** The book of Daniel contributes to our understanding of Jesus as the King of Kings. In Daniel 2:37, King Nebuchadnezzar acknowledges that God is the “God of gods and the Lord of kings.” While this verse refers to the God of Israel, it

sets the stage for the recognition of Jesus as the ultimate King of Kings, considering the Trinitarian nature of God.

**(Colossians 1:15-20):** In Colossians 1:15-20, the Apostle Paul provides a comprehensive view of Christ's supremacy, describing Him as the image of the invisible God, the firstborn over all creation, and the one in whom all things hold together. This passage emphasizes not only Jesus' kingship but also His role in creation and sustaining the universe.

The title "King of Kings" encapsulates the idea that Jesus' reign extends over all realms, spiritual and earthly, and that His authority is absolute and eternal. It signifies a rulership characterized by righteousness, justice, and the fulfillment of God's divine purposes. As believers acknowledge Jesus as the King of Kings, they submit to His lordship and trust in His sovereign plan for their lives and the world.

**(Psalm 103:19):** The Psalms provide a foundation for understanding God's sovereignty, and Psalm 103:19 declares, "The Lord has established his throne in the heavens, and his kingdom rules over all." This verse sets the stage for the recognition of Jesus as the King of Kings, affirming that His rule extends over the entire created order.

**(Matthew 28:18):** In Matthew 28:18, after His resurrection, Jesus asserts His authority, proclaiming, "All authority in heaven and on earth has been given to me." This statement reinforces His role as the King of Kings, with dominion not limited to earthly realms but extending to the heavenly realm as well.

**(Philippians 2:9-11):** The Apostle Paul, in Philippians 2:9-11, describes the exaltation of Jesus, stating, "Therefore God has highly exalted him and bestowed on 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." This passage emphasizes the universal acknowledgment of Jesus as the King of Kings, with all creation bowing before His supreme authority.

**(Isaiah 9:6):** Isaiah 9:6 prophesies about the coming Messiah, declaring, "For to us a child is born, to us a son is given; and the government shall be upon his shoulder, and his name shall be called Wonderful Counselor, Mighty God, Everlasting Father, Prince of Peace." This verse anticipates not only the birth of Jesus but also His role as the one who carries the weight of government, solidifying His position as the King of Kings.

**(1 Corinthians 15:24-28):** In 1 Corinthians 15:24-28, Paul speaks about the ultimate culmination of Christ's reign, stating that Jesus will reign until He has put all enemies under His feet, and then He will deliver the kingdom to God the Father. This passage underscores the completeness and finality of Jesus' kingship, demonstrating that His rule is absolute and enduring.

The title "King of Kings" encapsulates the truth that Jesus is not merely a regional or temporal ruler but holds dominion over all realms and for all eternity. It signifies a reign characterized by perfect wisdom, justice, and love, offering believers a source of hope and security in the unchanging and sovereign nature of their King. As followers of Jesus acknowledge His kingship, they find assurance in His ability to govern every aspect of their lives and bring about the ultimate fulfillment of God's purposes.

### **LORD OF LORDS;**

The title "Lord of Lords" emphasizes Jesus Christ's supreme authority and rulership over all other lords or masters. It signifies His preeminence and the recognition that He is the ultimate and unrivaled Lord, both in the spiritual and earthly realms.

**(Revelation 17:14):** In Revelation 17:14, Jesus is referred to as the "Lord of Lords" in the context of the final battle between good and evil. This verse underscores His authority over all other powers and highlights His role as the victorious and sovereign Lord.

**(Deuteronomy 10:17):** The Old Testament lays a foundation for understanding the lordship of God, and in Deuteronomy 10:17, it is stated, "For the Lord your God is God of gods and Lord of lords, the great, the mighty, and the awesome God." While this initially refers to God, the Christian understanding extends this title to Jesus, recognizing His divinity and lordship.

**(1 Timothy 6:15):** In 1 Timothy 6:15, Paul refers to Jesus as the "blessed and only Sovereign, the King of Kings and Lord of Lords." This passage connects the titles "King of Kings" and "Lord of Lords," emphasizing Jesus' singular authority and supreme rulership.

**(Psalm 136:2-3):** Psalm 136:2-3 declares, "Give thanks to the God of gods, for his steadfast love endures forever. Give thanks to the Lord of lords, for his steadfast love endures forever." This psalm acknowledges God's enduring love and, by extension,

recognizes Jesus as the Lord of Lords, emphasizing the eternal nature of His lordship.

**(Colossians 1:15-20):** The passage in Colossians 1:15-20, while emphasizing Jesus' role in creation and supremacy, also speaks to His lordship. He is described as the "head of the body, the church" and the one through whom reconciliation is accomplished, reinforcing His position as the Lord of the redeemed community.

The title "Lord of Lords" signifies that Jesus is not merely a ruler among many but the ultimate and supreme Lord over all creation. It highlights His authority over both the spiritual and earthly realms, expressing His role as the one to whom all beings owe allegiance. As we acknowledge Jesus as the Lord of Lords, we submit to His lordship in every aspect of our lives, recognizing Him as the rightful ruler and guide.

## **THE WAY;**

The title "The Way" is a distinctive aspect of Jesus Christ's identity, conveying His role as the exclusive path to God, salvation, and eternal life. This title underscores the uniqueness and exclusivity of Jesus as the means by which individuals can come into a right relationship with God.

**(John 14:6):** Jesus explicitly declares Himself as "The Way" in John 14:6, saying, "I am the way, and the truth, and the life. No one comes to the Father except through me." This profound statement emphasizes that Jesus is not just one of many ways but the exclusive and definitive path to God.

**(Acts 9:1-2):** In Acts 9:1-2, followers of Jesus are referred to as those who belong to "the Way." This early designation for the Christian community reflects the understanding that their faith in Jesus was not just a set of beliefs but a distinct way of life, grounded in following Christ as the exclusive path.

**(Isaiah 35:8):** The concept of "The Way" is foreshadowed in the Old Testament, particularly in Isaiah 35:8, which anticipates a highway called the "Way of Holiness." While the immediate context may refer to a physical path of our daily walk with Jesus, still without doubt there is a spiritual significance in Jesus being the Way of Holiness, leading to God's presence.

**(Acts 16:17):** In Acts 16:17, a possessed girl identifies Paul and his companions as "servants of the Most High God, who proclaim to you the way of salvation." This

verse connects the preaching of the Gospel with presenting “The Way” to salvation through faith in Jesus Christ.

**(2 Peter 2:21):** 2 Peter 2:21 speaks of the “way of righteousness,” connecting the Christian life with following the path set by Jesus. This verse underscores that embracing Jesus as “The Way” involves a commitment to righteousness and a transformed way of living.

The title “The Way” signifies that Jesus is not just a teacher or guide but the exclusive route to God and eternal life. It emphasizes the centrality of a personal relationship with Jesus and the transformative impact of following His teachings. As believers acknowledge Jesus as “The Way,” they commit to a unique and life-altering journey that leads them into a deep, meaningful relationship with God.

### **THE TRUTH:**

The title “The Truth” ascribed to Jesus Christ signifies His role as the embodiment of ultimate reality, wisdom, and the revelation of God. This title underscores the reliability and authenticity of Jesus’ teachings, emphasizing that in Him, truth is revealed in its purest form.

**(John 14:6):** Jesus declares Himself as “The Truth” in John 14:6, saying, “I am the way, and the truth, and the life. No one comes to the Father except through me.” This statement not only highlights Jesus as the exclusive path to God but also as the embodiment of truth itself. In a world often characterized by uncertainty and falsehood, Jesus stands as the definitive source of truth.

**(John 8:32):** In John 8:32, Jesus states, “And you will know the truth, and the truth will set you free.” This declaration links knowledge of the truth with liberation, suggesting that understanding and embracing the truth revealed by Jesus bring freedom from spiritual bondage and falsehood.

**(Colossians 2:2-3):** The Apostle Paul, in Colossians 2:2-3, speaks of Christ as “in whom are hidden all the treasures of wisdom and knowledge.” This passage conveys the idea that Jesus, as “The Truth,” is the repository of divine wisdom and knowledge, offering a profound understanding of reality.

**(Ephesians 4:21):** Ephesians 4:21 urges believers to learn Christ, acknowledging that they have heard about Him and were taught in Him, “as the truth is in Jesus.” This verse emphasizes that the truth is not merely a set of propositions but is intimately connected with a personal relationship with Jesus.

**(1 John 5:20):** In 1 John 5:20, John writes, “And we know that the Son of God has come and has given us understanding, so that we may know him who is true; and we are in him who is true, in his Son Jesus Christ. He is the true God and eternal life.” This passage affirms Jesus as the true revelation of God, the source of understanding, and the embodiment of eternal life.

The title “The Truth” encapsulates the idea that Jesus is not merely a purveyor of truths but is truth personified. He is the standard by which all truth is measured and the source from which all truth emanates. As believers acknowledge Jesus as “The Truth,” they find a foundation for their beliefs, a guide for their lives, and a source of unchanging and absolute truth in a world that often wavers in uncertainty.

## **THE LIFE;**

The title “The Life” ascribed to Jesus Christ highlights His role as the source and sustainer of genuine and eternal life. This title signifies that in Jesus, humanity finds not only physical existence but also the fullness of spiritual and eternal life.

**(John 14:6):** In John 14:6, Jesus declares Himself as “The Life,” saying, “I am the way, and the truth, and the life. No one comes to the Father except through me.” This statement not only emphasizes Jesus as the exclusive path to God and the embodiment of truth but also as the source of authentic and eternal life.

**(John 10:10):** Jesus, in John 10:10, states, “I came that they may have life and have it abundantly.” This verse reveals Jesus’ purpose in coming to earth – to offer not just existence but a full and abundant life. In Him, believers find a life rich in meaning, purpose, and spiritual fulfillment.

**(1 John 5:11-12):** In 1 John 5:11-12, John affirms, “And this is the testimony, that God gave us eternal life, and this life is in his Son. Whoever has the Son has life; whoever does not have the Son of God does not have life.” Here, life is inseparably linked to having a relationship with Jesus Christ. The eternal life offered is a result of being connected to the Son of God.

**(Colossians 3:3-4):** Colossians 3:3-4 encourages believers to set their minds on things above, for they have died, and their life is hidden with Christ in God. When Christ, who is their life, appears, then they also will appear with him in glory. This passage underscores the idea that true life is found in being united with Christ.

**(John 11:25-26):** In John 11:25-26, Jesus declares, “I am the resurrection and the life. Whoever believes in me, though he die, yet shall he live, and everyone who lives

and believes in me shall never die.” This statement reinforces that Jesus is not only the source of life but also the conqueror of death, offering eternal life to those who believe in Him.

The title “The Life” signifies that Jesus is not only the giver of existence but the provider of a life that transcends the physical and temporal. In Him, believers discover purpose, meaning, and the promise of eternal communion with God. As followers of Jesus acknowledge Him as “The Life,” they embrace a transformative journey that extends beyond earthly existence to a life that is abundant, purposeful, and everlasting.

## **CRUCIFIED;**

The term “Crucified” encapsulates a pivotal and profound aspect of Jesus Christ’s mission and identity. The crucifixion is the central event in Christian theology, symbolizing redemption, atonement, and the sacrificial love of God.

**(Galatians 2:20):** In Galatians 2:20, the Apostle Paul expresses the personal significance of the crucifixion, stating, “I have been crucified with Christ. It is no longer I who live, but Christ who lives in me. And the life I now live in the flesh I live by faith in the Son of God, who loved me and gave himself for me.” This verse underscores the transformative impact of identifying with Christ’s crucifixion, emphasizing the death of the old self and the resurrection to new life in Christ.

**(1 Corinthians 1:18):** Paul writes in 1 Corinthians 1:18, “For the word of the cross is folly to those who are perishing, but to us who are being saved, it is the power of God.” The crucifixion is seen here not merely as an event but as the very power of God, bringing salvation to those who believe.

**(Philippians 2:8):** In Philippians 2:8, Paul describes Jesus’ obedience to the point of death on the cross, emphasizing the humility and self-sacrifice inherent in the crucifixion. This verse highlights Jesus’ willingness to endure the cross for the sake of humanity’s redemption.

**(1 Peter 2:24):** The Apostle Peter reflects on the redemptive aspect of the crucifixion in 1 Peter 2:24, stating, “He himself bore our sins in his body on the tree, that we might die to sin and live to righteousness. By his wounds, you have been healed.” The crucifixion is portrayed as the means by which sin is atoned for, and believers are reconciled to God.

**(Romans 5:8):** Romans 5:8 emphasizes the depth of God's love demonstrated through the crucifixion, stating, "but God shows his love for us in that while we were still sinners, Christ died for us." The crucifixion is seen as the ultimate expression of God's love, where Christ willingly laid down His life for sinners.

The term "Crucified" encapsulates the profound nature of Jesus' sacrificial death on the cross. It represents the heart of Christian theology, signifying redemption, forgiveness, and reconciliation between God and humanity. As believers reflect on Jesus being "Crucified," they find the ultimate demonstration of God's love and the pathway to salvation and eternal life.

## **RESURRECTED - I AM THE RESURRECTION**

The term "Resurrected" speaking of Jesus is a cornerstone of Christian faith, representing the triumph of life over death and the foundational event that validates Jesus Christ's divinity and the promise of eternal life for believers.

**(1 Corinthians 15:20):** The Apostle Paul emphasizes the significance of Jesus' resurrection in 1 Corinthians 15:20, stating, "But in fact, Christ has been raised from the dead, the firstfruits of those who have fallen asleep." This verse portrays Jesus as the firstfruits, marking the beginning of a new reality and providing the assurance of resurrection for all believers.

**(Matthew 28:5-6):** The angelic proclamation at the empty tomb captures the essence of Jesus being resurrected. In Matthew 28:5-6, the angel declares to the women, "He is not here, for he has risen, as he said. Come, see the place where he lay." This proclamation is a pivotal moment, marking the victory of life over death.

**(Romans 6:9):** Romans 6:9 emphasizes the permanence of Jesus' resurrection, stating, "We know that Christ, being raised from the dead, will never die again; death no longer has dominion over him." This eternal aspect of His resurrection underscores its transformative power and enduring impact.

**(John 11:25-26):** In Jesus' own words, He declares the reality of resurrection in John 11:25-26, saying, "I am the resurrection and the life. Whoever believes in me, though he die, yet shall he live, and everyone who lives and believes in me shall never die." This profound statement emphasizes that Jesus is not only the one who experienced resurrection but also the source and giver of eternal life.

**(Acts 2:24):** In Acts 2:24, Peter proclaims the significance of the resurrection, stating, "God raised him up, loosing the pangs of death, because it was not possible

for him to be held by it.” The resurrection is portrayed as the divine intervention that overcame the power of death itself.

The terms “Resurrected” “Resurrection” symbolizes the central hope of the Christian faith and Jesus is the Resurrection— the assurance of life beyond the grave. It affirms Jesus’ victory over sin and death, validating His claims and offering believers the promise of resurrection and eternal life. As followers of Jesus acknowledge Him as “Resurrected,” they find hope, assurance, and the transformative power of the risen Christ in their lives.

### **ASCENDED:**

The term “Ascended” refers to the post-resurrection event in Christian theology where Jesus, after His resurrection, ascended into heaven. This event holds significant theological implications for believers, affirming Jesus’ exaltation, intercession, and the promise of His eventual return.

**(Acts 1:9-11):** The account of Jesus’ ascension is recorded in Acts 1:9-11, where it is described, “And when he had said these things, as they were looking on, he was lifted up, and a cloud took him out of their sight.” This event marks the conclusion of Jesus’ earthly ministry and signifies His exaltation to the right hand of God.

**(Ephesians 1:20-21):** The Apostle Paul, in Ephesians 1:20-21, elaborates on the significance of Jesus’ ascension, stating, “that he worked in Christ when he raised him from the dead and seated him at his right hand in the heavenly places, far above all rule and authority and power and dominion, and above every name that is named, not only in this age but also in the one to come.” This passage underscores the exalted position of Jesus, reigning supreme over all cosmic powers.

**(Hebrews 4:14):** The author of Hebrews emphasizes the role of Jesus as a high priest in connection with His ascension, stating, “Since then we have a great high priest who has passed through the heavens, Jesus, the Son of God, let us hold fast our confession.” The ascension is tied to Jesus’ ongoing intercessory role on behalf of believers.

**(1 Timothy 3:16):** In 1 Timothy 3:16, Paul succinctly summarizes the mystery of godliness, including the fact that Jesus “was taken up in glory.” This brief reference encapsulates the profound nature of Jesus’ ascension and His glorification.

**(John 14:2-3):** In John 14:2-3, Jesus speaks to His disciples about His departure and the promise of His return, saying, “I go to prepare a place for you. And if I go and

prepare a place for you, I will come again and will take you to myself, that where I am you may be also.” The ascension is connected to the assurance of Jesus’ eventual return.

The term “Ascended” symbolizes Jesus’ exaltation to a position of supreme authority and His ongoing work on behalf of us. It serves as a source of hope, assuring believers of Jesus’ present intercession and the promise of His imminent return. As followers of Jesus acknowledge Him as “Ascended,” they find confidence in His sovereign rule and the expectation of being united with Him in the future.

## **MIGHTY GOD**

The phrase “Mighty God” is a defining title of Jesus Christ, emphasizing His divine nature and supreme power. It reflects the belief in Jesus as not just a great teacher or prophet but as God incarnate, possessing infinite might and authority.

**(Isaiah 9:6):** The title “Mighty God” originates from the prophetic words of Isaiah in Isaiah 9:6, where he foretells the coming Messiah. The verse states, “For to us a child is born, to us a son is given; and the government shall be upon his shoulder, and his name shall be called Wonderful Counselor, Mighty God, Everlasting Father, Prince of Peace.” Here, “Mighty God” underscores the deity of the anticipated Messiah.

**(Matthew 28:18):** In the New Testament, Jesus explicitly claims divine authority as the “Mighty God.” In Matthew 28:18, after His resurrection, Jesus declares, “All authority in heaven and on earth has been given to me.” This assertion of universal authority aligns with the concept of Jesus as the “Mighty God.”

**(John 1:1-3):** The opening verses of the Gospel of John establish the pre-existence and deity of Jesus. John 1:1-3 declares, “In the beginning was the Word, and the Word was with God, and the Word was God. He was in the beginning with God. All things were made through him, and without him was not any thing made that was made.” This portrayal of Jesus as the divine Word emphasizes His creative power and, by extension, His might as God.

**(Colossians 1:15-17):** In Colossians 1:15-17, the Apostle Paul describes Jesus as the image of the invisible God, the firstborn over all creation, and the sustainer of all things. This passage emphasizes Jesus’ role in creation and asserts His supremacy over all realms, aligning with the concept of Him as the “Mighty God.”

**(Hebrews 1:3):** Hebrews 1:3 describes Jesus as the radiance of the glory of God and the exact imprint of his nature, upholding the universe by the word of his power. This verse emphasizes Jesus' sustaining power over the entire universe, portraying Him as the "Mighty God."

The title "Mighty God" asserts that Jesus possesses divine power and authority, emphasizing His role in creation, sustenance, and governance. Christians recognize in Jesus not just a human teacher or leader but the very manifestation of God's might in human form. As we acknowledge Jesus as the "Mighty God," we find confidence and assurance in His ability to accomplish the purposes of God and bring about salvation and redemption.

### **ALMIGHTY GOD:**

The title "Almighty God" is a powerful and majestic description of the divine nature of Jesus Christ, emphasizing His supreme sovereignty, omnipotence, and authority over all creation.

**(Genesis 17:1):** The term "Almighty God" is first used in Genesis 17:1 when God reveals Himself to Abram, saying, "I am God Almighty; walk before me and be blameless." This early usage sets the tone for the divine omnipotence and authority associated with the title.

**(Revelation 1:8):** In the New Testament, Jesus is referred to as the Almighty in Revelation 1:8, where He declares, "I am the Alpha and the Omega," says the Lord God, "who is and who was and who is to come, the Almighty." This assertion of being the Almighty affirms Jesus' eternal existence and sovereign reign.

**(2 Corinthians 6:18):** The Apostle Paul, in 2 Corinthians 6:18, quotes Old Testament passages and applies them to Christ, stating, "I will be a father to you, and you shall be sons and daughters to me, says the Lord Almighty." Here, the title "Almighty" is associated with Jesus as the Lord of believers, emphasizing His divine fatherhood and care.

**(Revelation 19:6):** In Revelation 19:6, the title "Almighty" is again ascribed to Jesus in the context of the heavenly worship, where a voice declares, "For the Lord our God the Almighty reigns." This proclamation emphasizes Jesus' role in the ultimate reign and sovereignty over all creation.

**(Isaiah 9:6):** The prophetic announcement in Isaiah 9:6, which is often associated with the birth of Jesus, includes the title "Mighty God," emphasizing both His might

and deity. While the specific term “Almighty” is not used here, the concept aligns with the understanding of Jesus as the all-powerful God.

The title “Almighty God” signifies Jesus’ omnipotence, eternal existence, and supreme authority over all things. As we acknowledge Jesus as the “Almighty God,” we find comfort and confidence in His ability to overcome any challenge, fulfill divine purposes, and bring about the ultimate consummation of God’s plan for creation.

## **PRINCE OF PEACE -**

The title “Prince of Peace” reflects a key aspect of Jesus Christ’s identity, emphasizing His role in bringing peace between God and humanity and establishing a reign characterized by harmony, reconciliation, and tranquility.

**(Isaiah 9:6):** The title “Prince of Peace” originates from the prophetic words of Isaiah in Isaiah 9:6, foretelling the birth of the Messiah. The verse declares, “For to us a child is born, to us a son is given; and the government shall be upon his shoulder, and his name shall be called Wonderful Counselor, Mighty God, Everlasting Father, Prince of Peace.” This title underscores the Messiah’s mission in bringing true divine peace to the world, not a earthly peace.

**(John 14:27):** In the Gospel of John, Jesus speaks of peace in John 14:27, saying, “Peace I leave with you; my peace I give to you. Not as the world gives do I give to you. Let not your hearts be troubled, neither let them be afraid.” Here, Jesus associates His peace with a gift that transcends worldly understanding, highlighting His unique role as the source of true peace.

**(Colossians 1:19-20):** The Apostle Paul, in Colossians 1:19-20, speaks of Jesus’ reconciling work, stating, “For in him all the fullness of God was pleased to dwell, and through him to reconcile to himself all things, whether on earth or in heaven, making peace by the blood of his cross.” This passage connects Jesus’ role as the “Prince of Peace” with His work of reconciliation through the atonement.

**(Ephesians 2:14-15):** Ephesians 2:14-15 emphasizes the peace achieved by Jesus, stating, “For he himself is our peace, who has made us both one and has broken down in his flesh the dividing wall of hostility by abolishing the law of commandments expressed in ordinances, that he might create in himself one new man in place of the two, so making peace.” Jesus is portrayed as the unifier, breaking down barriers and bringing about peace between different groups.

**(Luke 2:14):** At the announcement of Jesus' birth in Luke 2:14, the angels proclaim, "Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace among those with whom he is pleased!" This declaration links the birth of Jesus with the advent of peace on earth, emphasizing His role as the "Prince of Peace."

The title "Prince of Peace" signifies Jesus' unique capacity to bring divine peace to individuals and to reconcile humanity with God. As believers acknowledge Jesus as the "Prince of Peace," they find assurance in His ability to bring calmness to troubled hearts, mend broken relationships, and establish a reign characterized by the peace that surpasses human understanding.

### **THE LAMB OF GOD:**

The title "The Lamb of God" is a profound designation for Jesus Christ, signifying His sacrificial role in atoning for the sins of humanity. This title draws upon Old Testament imagery and carries rich theological significance in the Christian faith.

**(John 1:29):** The title "The Lamb of God" is first introduced by John the Baptist in John 1:29, where he sees Jesus coming and declares, "Behold, the Lamb of God, who takes away the sin of the world!" This proclamation establishes the central theme of Jesus' redemptive mission.

**(Isaiah 53:7):** The lamb as a symbol of sacrifice, is speaking of Jesus, The Lamb who takes away the sin of the world, finds roots in Isaiah 53:7, a prophetic passage describing Jesus the suffering servant, the perfect sacrifice paying the price for our sins. It says, "He was oppressed, and he was afflicted, yet he opened not his mouth; like a lamb that is led to the slaughter, and like a sheep that before its shearers is silent, so he opened not his mouth." This Old Testament passage foreshadows the sacrificial nature of Jesus as the Lamb.

**(1 Corinthians 5:7):** In 1 Corinthians 5:7, Paul refers to Jesus as the Passover Lamb, stating, "For Christ, our Passover lamb, has been sacrificed." This connection with the Passover lamb underscores the deliverance and redemption brought about by Jesus' sacrificial death.

**(Revelation 5:6-14):** The book of Revelation portrays Jesus as the Lamb of God in a heavenly vision. In Revelation 5:6-14, the Lamb is described as standing, having seven horns and seven eyes, symbolizing His perfect power and knowledge. The heavenly hosts worship the Lamb, acknowledging His worthiness and the redemption He accomplished through His sacrifice.

**(1 Peter 1:18-19):** In 1 Peter 1:18-19, Peter emphasizes the preciousness of the blood of Christ, stating, “knowing that you were ransomed from the futile ways inherited from your forefathers, not with perishable things such as silver or gold, but with the precious blood of Christ, like that of a lamb without blemish or spot.” This passage underscores the purity and value of Jesus’ sacrificial offering.

The title “The Lamb of God” encapsulates the sacrificial nature of Jesus’ mission, drawing on the imagery of sacrificial lambs in the Old Testament. It signifies His role in atoning for the sins of humanity and bringing redemption and reconciliation. As believers acknowledge Jesus as “The Lamb of God,” they find the assurance of forgiveness, salvation, and a restored relationship with God.

## **THE BLOOD OF THE LAMB;**

The phrase “The Blood of the Lamb” carries profound significance in Christian theology, symbolizing the sacrificial atonement and redemptive power of Jesus Christ’s death on the cross.

**(Revelation 12:11):** Revelation 12:11 speaks of the victory of the saints, proclaiming, “And they have conquered him by the blood of the Lamb and by the word of their testimony, for they loved not their lives even unto death.” This verse emphasizes the overcoming power and triumph achieved through the atoning blood of Jesus.

**(John 6:53-54):** In John 6:53-54, Jesus speaks about the importance of His blood in the context of communion, saying, “So Jesus said to them, “Truly, truly, I say to you, unless you eat the flesh of the Son of Man and drink his blood, you have no life in you. Whoever feeds on my flesh and drinks my blood has eternal life, and I will raise him up on the last day.” Here, Jesus connects the concept of eternal life with the symbolic act of partaking in His body and blood.

**(Hebrews 9:14):** Hebrews 9:14 underscores the cleansing power of Jesus’ blood, stating, “how much more will the blood of Christ, who through the eternal Spirit offered himself without blemish to God, purify our conscience from dead works to serve the living God.” The blood of Christ is depicted as having a purifying effect on the conscience of believers.

**(1 Peter 1:18-19):** As previously mentioned, 1 Peter 1:18-19 emphasizes the preciousness of the blood of Christ, stating, “knowing that you were ransomed from the futile ways inherited from your forefathers, not with perishable things such as

silver or gold, but with the precious blood of Christ, like that of a lamb without blemish or spot.” This passage highlights the redemptive and costly nature of Jesus’ blood.

**(Ephesians 1:7):** Ephesians 1:7 speaks of the forgiveness of sins through Jesus’ blood, stating, “In him we have redemption through his blood, the forgiveness of our trespasses, according to the riches of his grace.” The blood of Christ is seen as the means by which redemption and forgiveness are extended to believers.

The phrase “The Blood of the Lamb” encapsulates the central theme of Jesus’ sacrificial death and its profound impact on the salvation and redemption of humanity. It symbolizes cleansing, atonement, and the securing of eternal life for those who believe in Jesus as the Lamb of God. As believers reflect on “The Blood of the Lamb,” they find assurance of forgiveness, reconciliation, and the transformative power of Christ’s atoning sacrifice.

## **THE GRACE OF GOD;**

The concept of “The Grace of God” is foundational to Christian theology, representing the unmerited favor, love, and divine assistance freely given to humanity through Jesus Christ.

**(Ephesians 2:8-9):** Ephesians 2:8-9 succinctly captures the essence of God’s grace, stating, “For by grace you have been saved through faith. And this is not your own doing; it is the gift of God, not a result of works, so that no one may boast.” This passage emphasizes that salvation is a gift from God, bestowed by His grace and received through faith.

**(Romans 3:23-24):** Romans 3:23-24 highlights the universality of human sin and the remedy found in God’s grace, stating, “for all have sinned and fall short of the glory of God, and are justified by his grace as a gift, through the redemption that is in Christ Jesus.” God’s grace is presented as the means of justification and redemption.

**(Titus 2:11):** Titus 2:11 speaks of God’s grace that brings salvation to all people, stating, “For the grace of God has appeared, bringing salvation for all people.” This verse underscores the inclusivity of God’s grace, reaching out to humanity with the offer of salvation through Jesus Christ.

**(2 Corinthians 12:9):** In 2 Corinthians 12:9, Paul recounts the Lord’s response to his plea for the removal of a thorn in the flesh, “But he said to me, ‘My grace is

sufficient for you, for my power is made perfect in weakness.” This verse portrays God’s grace as a sustaining force even in times of human weakness.

**(John 1:14, 16):** In the Gospel of John, the concept of grace is linked to the incarnation of Jesus, stating, “And the Word became flesh and dwelt among us... For from his fullness, we have all received, grace upon grace.” This passage highlights the abundance of God’s grace made manifest in Jesus.

“The Grace of God” is the nature of Jesus Christ and encapsulates God’s unmerited favor, forgiveness, sanctification, kindness, and redemptive love extended to humanity through Him. As believers reflect on God’s grace, they find assurance of forgiveness, reconciliation, and the transformative power of His love. It is the foundation of the Christian faith, shaping the believer’s relationship with God and their interactions with others.

## **THE WORD;**

The title “The Word” ascribed to Jesus Christ carries profound significance, emphasizing His role as the divine and ultimate expression of God’s communication and revelation to humanity.

**(John 1:1-3):** The Gospel of John opens with a powerful declaration about the Word, stating, “In the beginning was the Word, and the Word was with God, and the Word was God. He was in the beginning with God. All things were made through him, and without him was not any thing made that was made.” This passage establishes the pre-existence, divinity, and creative power of the Word.

**(John 1:14):** In the same chapter, John 1:14 reveals the incarnation of the Word, saying, “And the Word became flesh and dwelt among us, and we have seen his glory, glory as of the only Son from the Father, full of grace and truth.” This verse signifies the profound act of God taking on human form in the person of Jesus Christ.

**(Hebrews 4:12):** Hebrews 4:12 emphasizes the dynamic and transformative nature of the Word, stating, “For the word of God is living and active, sharper than any two-edged sword, piercing to the division of soul and of spirit, of joints and of marrow, and discerning the thoughts and intentions of the heart.” The Word is portrayed as a powerful instrument for discernment and transformation.

**(Revelation 19:13):** In Revelation 19:13, the title “The Word of God” is associated with Jesus in a vision, stating, “He is clothed in a robe dipped in blood, and the name

by which he is called is The Word of God.” This passage underscores the authority and judgment associated with Jesus, the Word.

**(John 14:6):** In John 14:6, Jesus declares, “I am the way, and the truth, and the life. No one comes to the Father except through me.” This statement reinforces that Jesus is not just a messenger but the embodiment of divine truth and the pathway to God.

**(Ephesians 5:26)**-That he might sanctify and cleanse it with the washing of water by The Word,

The title “The Word” signifies Jesus as the ultimate image of God, the Creator behind all existence, and the living expression of divine truth. As believers contemplate Jesus as “The Word,” they find in Him the source of life, wisdom, and the full revelation of God’s love and purpose for humanity.

## **THE AUTHOR ;**

Jesus is “The Author” of our faith, this is metaphorical connection to define Jesus as the author or originator of our faith, calling us by name, then leading and directing us , giving each of us specific missions or ministries of service, and most of all prescribing and establishing His Love, salvation, and eternal life, within us.

**(Hebrews 12:2):** Hebrews 12:2 describes Jesus as the “author and perfecter of our faith,” stating, “looking to Jesus, the founder and perfecter of our faith, who for the joy that was set before him endured the cross, despising the shame, and is seated at the right hand of the throne of God.” This verse portrays Jesus as the initiator and completer of the faith that believers hold.

**(Acts 3:15):** In Acts 3:15, Peter refers to Jesus as “the Author of life,” proclaiming, “and you killed the Author of life, whom God raised from the dead. To this, we are witnesses.” This title emphasizes Jesus as the source and sustainer of life, both physically and spiritually.

**(John 5:24):** Jesus, in John 5:24, speaks about eternal life, saying, “Truly, truly, I say to you, whoever hears my word and believes him who sent me has eternal life. He does not come into judgment but has passed from death to life.” In this context, Jesus is presented as the source of eternal life for those who believe in Him.

Jesus’ title “The Author” is metaphorical language presented in these passages and conveys the message that Jesus is the initiator, sustainer, and source of essential aspects of the Christian faith, including salvation, eternal life, and the very essence

of life itself. Believers recognize Jesus as the one who establishes and completes their faith, providing assurance and confidence in the good work He has begun in them, knowing that He will finish it.

### **THE PERFECTER:**

The title “The Perfecter” is explicitly mentioned in the Bible in connection with Jesus Christ.

**(Hebrews 12:2):** Hebrews 12:2 refers to Jesus as the “author and perfecter of our faith,” stating, “looking to Jesus, the founder and perfecter of our faith, who for the joy that was set before him endured the cross, despising the shame, and is seated at the right hand of the throne of God.” This verse emphasizes Jesus as not only the originator but also the one who brings faith to completion and perfection.

In this context, “The Perfecter” signifies Jesus’ role in bringing the process of faith to its intended goal, fulfilling the promises of God, and completing the work of redemption. Believers find assurance and confidence in the knowledge that Jesus, who initiated their faith, is also actively working to bring it to perfection, ultimately leading them to the fullness of life and communion with God.

The title “The Intercessor” is associated with Jesus Christ in the context of His role as a mediator and advocate on behalf of believers before God.

**(Romans 8:34):** Romans 8:34 declares, “Who is to condemn? Christ Jesus is the one who died—more than that, who was raised—who is at the right hand of God, who indeed is interceding for us.” This verse portrays Jesus as actively interceding for believers, ensuring their standing before God and defending them against condemnation.

**(Hebrews 7:25):** Hebrews 7:25 affirms Jesus’ intercessory role, stating, “Consequently, he is able to save to the uttermost those who draw near to God through him, since he always lives to make intercession for them.” Here, Jesus is presented as continually interceding for those who approach God through faith in Him.

**(1 John 2:1-2):** 1 John 2:1-2 describes Jesus as an advocate, which is closely related to the concept of intercession: “But if anyone does sin, we have an advocate with the Father, Jesus Christ the righteous. He is the propitiation for our sins, and not for ours only but also for the sins of the whole world.” Jesus is portrayed as the righteous advocate who secures forgiveness and reconciliation.

**(Isaiah 53:12):** While not explicitly using the term “intercessor,” Isaiah 53:12 prophesies about the Messiah, stating, “He bore the sin of many, and makes intercession for the transgressors.” This Old Testament prophecy points to the intercessory work of the coming Messiah.

## **THE INTERCESSOR;**

The title “The Intercessor” signifies Jesus’ ongoing work of mediation and advocacy on behalf of believers. He stands as the righteous representative before God, ensuring their forgiveness, acceptance, and eternal salvation. We can find comfort and assurance in the knowledge that Jesus, as the Intercessor, actively pleads their case before the Father, securing our place in God’s presence.

**(Matthew 3:11):** John the Baptist speaks of Jesus as the one who baptizes with the Holy Spirit, saying, “I baptize you with water for repentance, but he who is coming after me is mightier than I, whose sandals I am not worthy to carry. He will baptize you with the Holy Spirit and fire.” This points to Jesus’ role in initiating a transformative work in our lives through the Holy Spirit.

**(John 1:33):** John the Baptist further testifies about Jesus in John 1:33, stating, “I myself did not know him, but he who sent me to baptize with water said to me, ‘He on whom you see the Spirit descend and remain, this is he who baptizes with the Holy Spirit.’” Here, Jesus is identified as the one who baptizes with the enduring presence and power of the Holy Spirit.

**(Acts 1:5):** Just before His ascension, Jesus promises the coming of the Holy Spirit to His disciples in Acts 1:5, saying, “for John baptized with water, but you will be baptized with the Holy Spirit not many days from now.” This anticipates the transformative experience of the disciples on the Day of Pentecost.

## **THE GIVER OF GRACE -**

**(Ephesians 2:8):** As previously mentioned, Ephesians 2:8 emphasizes salvation by grace, stating, “For by grace you have been saved through faith. And this is not your own doing; it is the gift of God.” This passage highlights God’s grace as the source of salvation.

**(Romans 5:15):** Romans 5:15 speaks of God’s grace as a contrast to the consequences of sin, saying, “But the free gift is not like the trespass. For if many died through one man’s trespass, much more have the grace of God and the free gift

by the grace of that one man Jesus Christ abounded for many.” God’s grace is presented as abundant and effective in overcoming sin.

## **JESUS FILLED BY THE HOLY SPIRIT**

### **Luke 3:21-22 (AKJV):**

“21Now when all the people were baptized, it came to pass, that Jesus also being baptized, and praying, the heaven was opened, 22And the Holy Ghost descended in a bodily shape like a dove on him, and a voice came from heaven, which said, You are my beloved Son; in you I am well pleased.”

### **Matthew 3:16-17 (AKJV):**

“16And Jesus, when he was baptized, went up straightway out of the water: and, see, the heavens were opened to him, and he saw the Spirit of God descending like a dove, and lighting on him: 17And see a voice from heaven, saying, This is my beloved Son, in whom I am well pleased.”

### **Mark 1:9-11 (AKJV):**

“9And it came to pass in those days, that Jesus came from Nazareth of Galilee, and was baptized of John in Jordan. 10And straightway coming up out of the water, he saw the heavens opened, and the Spirit like a dove descending on him: 11And there came a voice from heaven, saying, You are my beloved Son, in whom I am well pleased.

### **John 1:32-34 (AKJV):**

“32And John bore record, saying, I saw the Spirit descending from heaven like a dove, and it stayed on him. 33And I knew him not: but he that sent me to baptize with water, the same said to me, On whom you shall see the Spirit descending, and remaining on him, the same is he which baptizes with the Holy Ghost. 34And I saw, and bore record that this is the Son of God.”

These passages describe the moment of Jesus’ baptism, where the Holy Spirit descended upon Him in a visible form, affirming His identity and mission.

### **Luke 4:1 (AKJV):**

And Jesus being full of the Holy Spirit returned from Jordan, and was led by the Spirit into the wilderness, 2Being forty days tempted of the devil.

### **Acts 10:38 (AKJV):**

“38How God anointed Jesus of Nazareth with the Holy Ghost and with power: who went about doing good, and healing all that were oppressed of the devil; for God was with him.”

**Luke 1:35 (AKJV):**

“35And the angel answered and said to her, The Holy Ghost shall come on you, and the power of the Highest shall overshadow you: therefore also that holy thing which shall be born of you shall be called the Son of God. “

**Matthew 12:28 (AKJV):**

“28But if I cast out devils by the Spirit of God, then the kingdom of God is come to you.”

In this verse, Jesus acknowledges His authority and power in casting out demons through the Spirit of God, indicating His relationship with the Holy Spirit.

**Luke 4:14 -15 (AKJV):**

“14And Jesus returned in the power of the Spirit into Galilee: and there went out a fame of him through all the region round about. 15And he taught in their synagogues, being glorified of all.”

This verse highlights Jesus’ ministry in the power of the Spirit, indicating His close connection and reliance on the Holy Spirit.

These passages further demonstrate the integral role of the Holy Spirit in Jesus’ life, ministry, and mission.

In the Old Testament, there are prophecies and foreshadowings of the Holy Spirit’s work in the life of the Messiah. While these do not directly mention Jesus receiving or being filled with the Holy Spirit, they point to the Spirit’s role in the life and ministry of the coming Messiah. Here are a couple of examples:

**Isaiah 11:1-2 (AKJV):**

“1And there shall come forth a rod out of the stem of Jesse, and a Branch shall grow out of his roots: 2And the spirit of the LORD shall rest on him, the spirit of wisdom and understanding, the spirit of counsel and might, the spirit of knowledge and of the fear of the LORD”

This passage prophesies about the coming Messiah, describing how the Spirit of the Lord will rest upon Him, endowing Him with wisdom, understanding, counsel,

might, knowledge, and fear of the Lord.

**Isaiah 61:1 (AKJV):**

“The Spirit of the Lord GOD is on me; because the LORD has anointed me to preach good tidings to the meek; he has sent me to bind up the brokenhearted, to proclaim liberty to the captives, and the opening of the prison to them that are bound; “

“The Spirit of the Sovereign Lord is on me, because the Lord has anointed me to proclaim good news to the poor. He has sent me to bind up the brokenhearted, to proclaim freedom for the captives and release from darkness for the prisoners, Although this verse specifically refers to the prophet Isaiah, Jesus Himself quoted it in Luke 4:18-19, applying it to His own ministry. This connection suggests that Jesus saw Himself as fulfilling the role described by Isaiah, implying His relationship with the Spirit.

While these Old Testament passages do not explicitly state that Jesus received the Holy Spirit, they anticipate the Spirit’s presence and work in the life of the Messiah, who clearly is Jesus Christ.

**GOD’S GRACE:**

God’s grace is a central theme in the Bible, representing His unmerited favor and love extended to humanity.

**(Ephesians 2:8-9):** Ephesians 2:8-9 emphasizes salvation by grace, stating, “For by grace you have been saved through faith. And this is not your own doing; it is the gift of God, not a result of works, so that no one may boast.” This passage underscores that salvation is a result of God’s grace rather than human effort.

**(Romans 3:24):** Romans 3:24 speaks of justification by grace, saying, “and are justified by his grace as a gift, through the redemption that is in Christ Jesus.” Justification, or being declared righteous, is attributed to God’s grace.

**(2 Corinthians 12:9):** In 2 Corinthians 12:9, Paul recounts the Lord’s response to his weakness, stating, “But he said to me, ‘My grace is sufficient for you, for my power is made perfect in weakness.’” God’s grace is portrayed as sustaining believers in times of weakness.

While “Spirit and Grace” is not explicitly used as a combined title, these aspects together represent the transformative work of Jesus Christ and the Holy Spirit and

the unmerited favor of God's grace in the lives of believers. Together, they signify the ongoing work of God in the lives of those who follow Him, providing guidance, empowerment, and unending love.

## VICTORIOUS

The title "Victorious" is not explicitly used in the Bible as a standalone title for Jesus. However, the Bible does describe Jesus in terms of victory, ( Therefore He is Victorious in nature and Character ) triumph, and conquering various aspects of sin and death.

**(1 Corinthians 15:54-57):** In 1 Corinthians 15:54-57, the Apostle Paul speaks of victory over death through Jesus, saying, "When the perishable puts on the imperishable, and the mortal puts on immortality, then shall come to pass the saying that is written: 'Death is swallowed up in victory.' 'O death, where is your victory? O death, where is your sting?' The sting of death is sin, and the power of sin is the law. But thanks be to God, who gives us the victory through our Lord Jesus Christ." This passage emphasizes the victory of Jesus over death and sin.

**(Revelation 17:14):** In Revelation 17:14, Jesus is referred to as the conquering King, stating, "They will make war on the Lamb, and the Lamb will conquer them, for he is Lord of lords and King of kings, and those with him are called and chosen and faithful." This portrays Jesus as victorious over all opposing evil spiritual forces.

**(Colossians 2:15):** Colossians 2:15 speaks of Jesus' triumph over the powers and authorities, stating, "He disarmed the rulers and authorities and put them to open shame, by triumphing over them in him." This verse portrays Jesus as the triumphant one who has defeated the spiritual forces of evil.

**(John 16:33):** In John 16:33, Jesus speaks of overcoming the world, saying, "I have said these things to you, that in me you may have peace. In the world, you will have tribulation. But take heart; I have overcome the world." Here, Jesus asserts His victory over the challenges and trials of the world.

While the specific title "Victorious" is not used, the descriptive action of Jesus as the victor over sin, death, and the powers of evil is a central theme in Christian theology and the nature of Jesus Christ. We can find assurance and hope in the victorious work of Jesus, knowing that through Him, we can overcome the challenges we face and share in His ultimate triumph.

## ZEALOUS:

The term “Zealous” is not explicitly used as a title for Jesus in the Bible. However, there are descriptions and actions attributed to Jesus that convey a sense of zeal and passion for God’s purposes.

**(John 2:17):** In John 2:17, after Jesus cleanses the temple, the disciples remember the words of Psalm 69:9, which say, “Zeal for your house will consume me.” This action demonstrates Jesus’ intense commitment to the purity and holiness of God’s dwelling place.

**(Isaiah 9:7):** In a prophetic description of the Messiah in Isaiah 9:7, the term “zeal” is associated with His reign, stating, “Of the increase of his government and of peace, there will be no end, on the throne of David and over his kingdom, to establish it and to uphold it with justice and with righteousness from this time forth and forevermore. The zeal of the Lord of hosts will do this.” Though this verse primarily refers to God’s zeal, it indirectly associates the Messiah with the divine zeal for justice and righteousness.

**(Luke 19:45-46):** In Luke 19:45-46, a parallel account of Jesus cleansing the temple, it is emphasized that He does so with zeal, saying, “And he entered the temple and began to drive out those who sold, saying to them, ‘It is written, “My house shall be a house of prayer,” but you have made it a den of robbers.’” This action demonstrates Jesus’ passionate commitment to the proper reverence and worship of God.

While the term “Zealous” may not be explicitly used as a title for Jesus, these passages illustrate His fervent commitment to God’s purposes, justice, and the sanctity of worship. Jesus’ zeal reflects His passionate dedication to fulfilling God’s will and bringing about righteousness.

The title “The Judge” is explicitly used in the Bible to describe the role of Jesus in executing divine judgment.

**(Acts 10:42):** In Acts 10:42, the Apostle Peter speaks about Jesus, saying, “And he commanded us to preach to the people and to testify that he is the one appointed by God to be judge of the living and the dead.” This verse directly identifies Jesus as the appointed Judge by God, responsible for judging both the living and the dead.

**(2 Timothy 4:1):** In 2 Timothy 4:1, Paul charges Timothy to preach the word, “I charge you in the presence of God and of Christ Jesus, who is to judge the living and

the dead, and by his appearing and his kingdom.” Here, Jesus is acknowledged as the one who will judge both the living and the dead when He returns.

**(John 5:22):** Jesus Himself speaks about His role as the Judge in John 5:22, saying, “The Father judges no one but has given all judgment to the Son.” This verse underscores the authority and responsibility given to Jesus as the divine Judge.

**(Revelation 20:11-15):** In Revelation 20:11-15, a vivid depiction of the final judgment is presented, with Jesus seated on a great white throne, judging the dead based on their deeds. This passage highlights Jesus’ role as the ultimate Judge at the end of times.

**(Matthew 25:31-46):** In Matthew 25:31-46, Jesus gives a parable about the final judgment, portraying Himself as the Shepherd separating the sheep from the goats based on their deeds. This narrative emphasizes the compassionate yet just nature of Jesus as the Judge.

The title “The Judge” signifies Jesus’ authority to judge the actions and hearts of individuals, both in the present and at the final judgment. We are called to acknowledge His role as the righteous Judge and live in accordance with His teachings, knowing that ultimate justice rests in His hands.

## **OVERCOMING satan;**

Jesus’ ability to overcome satan and evil reoccurs throughout the Bible, depicting His victory over the powers of darkness and sin.

**(Colossians 2:15):** Colossians 2:15 speaks of Jesus’ triumph over the spiritual forces of evil, stating, “He disarmed the rulers and authorities and put them to open shame, by triumphing over them in him.” This verse portrays Jesus as disarming and triumphing over the powers of darkness through His death and resurrection.

**(Hebrews 2:14-15):** Hebrews 2:14-15 emphasizes Jesus’ victory over the devil and the release of those in bondage to the fear of death, stating, “Since therefore the children share in flesh and blood, he himself likewise partook of the same things, that through death he might destroy the one who has the power of death, that is, the devil, and deliver all those who through fear of death were subject to lifelong slavery.” Jesus’ victory over Satan is linked to His work on the cross.

**(1 John 3:8):** In 1 John 3:8, the apostle John asserts, “Whoever makes a practice of sinning is of the devil, for the devil has been sinning from the beginning. The reason

the Son of God appeared was to destroy the works of the devil.” This verse emphasizes that one of the purposes of Jesus’ incarnation was to destroy the works of the devil, indicating His triumph over sin and its effects.

**(Matthew 4:1-11):** In Matthew 4:1-11, Jesus’ temptation in the wilderness portrays His resistance to Satan’s temptations. Jesus responds with Scripture, affirming His authority over the devil. This narrative highlights Jesus’ ability to overcome Satan’s deceptive tactics through reliance on the Word of God. This is an example for us to learn and understand because Jesus is the Word of God.

**(Revelation 20:10):** In Revelation 20:10, a future scene is described where Satan is ultimately defeated and cast into the lake of fire, “and the devil who had deceived them was thrown into the lake of fire and sulfur where the beast and the false prophet were, and they will be tormented day and night forever and ever.”

The ability of Jesus overcoming satan, the devil, the anti-christ underscores His victory over sin, death, and the spiritual powers of evil. We can find hope and assurance in the knowledge that through faith in Jesus, we share in His triumph and are no longer under the dominion of the evil one.

## **WORSHIPPED;**

Jesus being worshipped is prevalent in the Bible, and it reflects the recognition of His divine nature and lordship.

**(Matthew 2:11):** In Matthew 2:11, the Magi come to worship the newborn Jesus, presenting Him with gifts of gold, frankincense, and myrrh. This event signifies the recognition of Jesus’ royal and divine status.

**(Matthew 14:33):** After Jesus calms the storm and walks on water, the disciples worship Him, saying, “And those in the boat worshiped him, saying, “Truly you are the Son of God.”” This episode emphasizes Jesus’ authority over the natural elements and the disciples’ acknowledgment of His divine identity.

**(Matthew 28:9):** Following His resurrection, the women who encountered Jesus at the tomb worshipped Him, “And behold, Jesus met them and said, ‘Greetings!’ And they came up and took hold of his feet and worshiped him.” This interaction signifies the disciples’ response to encountering the risen Christ.

**(John 9:38):** In John 9:38, a man who was healed by Jesus confesses Him as Lord and worships Him, saying, “He said, ‘Lord, I believe,’ and he worshiped him.” This

event demonstrates the connection between belief in Jesus and the act of worship.

**(Hebrews 1:6):** In Hebrews 1:6, when speaking about the superiority of the Son, the author quotes from the Old Testament, “And again, when he brings the firstborn into the world, he says, ‘Let all God’s angels worship him.’” This verse underscores the divine status of Jesus and the worship offered to Him by heavenly beings.

**(Revelation 5:8-14):** In a heavenly scene in Revelation 5:8-14, Jesus is worshipped by the elders and living creatures, and a multitude declares His worthiness to receive power and honor. This passage illustrates the exalted position of Jesus in the heavenly realm.

The act of worship directed towards Jesus in these passages signifies His divine nature, authority, and the recognition of His unique role in salvation history. We are called to worship Jesus as Lord and Savior, acknowledging His preeminence and offering Him adoration and praise.

## **WORTHY:**

The facet of Jesus’ nature of being worthy to receive praise and adoration is a recurring truth in the Bible, particularly in the context of heavenly worship.

**(Revelation 5:12):** In Revelation 5:12, a scene unfolds in heaven where Jesus, the Lamb who was slain, is declared worthy to receive power, wealth, wisdom, strength, honor, glory, and praise. The heavenly beings and elders proclaim, “Worthy is the Lamb who was slain, to receive power and wealth and wisdom and might and honor and glory and blessing!”

**(Revelation 4:11):** In Revelation 4:11, the worship around the throne of God includes the acknowledgment of Jesus as the Creator and the declaration that He is worthy to receive glory, honor, and power. The verse states, “Worthy are you, our Lord and God, to receive glory and honor and power, for you created all things, and by your will, they existed and were created.”

**(Philippians 2:9-11):** In Philippians 2:9-11, Paul emphasizes the exaltation of Jesus, declaring that God highly exalted Him and bestowed on Him the name that is above every name. The passage concludes with the proclamation that every knee should bow and every tongue confess that Jesus Christ is Lord, to the glory of God the Father.

**(Matthew 21:16):** In Matthew 21:16, Jesus affirms the praise of children, quoting Psalm 8:2, “and said to him, ‘Do you hear what these are saying?’ And Jesus said to them, ‘Yes; have you never read, “Out of the mouth of infants and nursing babies you have prepared praise?””

**(1 Peter 2:9):** While not directly stating that Jesus is worthy to receive praise, 1 Peter 2:9 describes believers as a chosen race, a royal priesthood, a holy nation, a people for God’s own possession, “that you may proclaim the excellencies of him who called you out of darkness into his marvelous light.”

Jesus being “worthy” to receive praise underscores His majesty, glory, and unique role in redemption. We are called to offer worship, honor, and adoration to Jesus, recognizing His worthiness as the Lamb of God, the Creator, and the exalted Lord.

## **THE LIGHT**

The title “The Light” is a powerful and symbolic representation of Jesus in the Bible, signifying His role in bringing Truth over lies and deception, and lighting the Way through evil darkness.

**(John 8:12):** In John 8:12, Jesus declares, “I am the light of the world. Whoever follows me will not walk in darkness but will have the light of life.” This statement emphasizes Jesus as the source of spiritual light, guiding people away from darkness and leading them to eternal life.

**(John 1:4-5):** In the opening verses of the Gospel of John, it is proclaimed, “In him was life, and the life was the light of men. The light shines in the darkness, and the darkness has not overcome it.” This scripture underscores the transformative power of Jesus’ life and the conquering nature of His light over darkness.

**(Matthew 4:16):** Matthew 4:16 references a fulfillment of prophecy regarding Jesus, stating, “the people dwelling in darkness have seen a great light, and for those dwelling in the region and shadow of death, on them a light has dawned.” Jesus is portrayed as the dawning light that dispels the darkness of sin and despair.

**(Ephesians 5:8):** In Ephesians 5:8, Paul encourages believers, saying, “for at one time you were darkness, but now you are light in the Lord. Walk as children of light.” This verse highlights the transformative effect of being in Christ, who is the Light, and calls believers to live in the radiance of His truth.

**(2 Corinthians 4:6):** In 2 Corinthians 4:6, Paul speaks of the role of God's light in revealing the glory of God in the face of Jesus Christ, stating, "For God, who said, 'Let light shine out of darkness,' has shone in our hearts to give the light of the knowledge of the glory of God in the face of Jesus Christ."

The title "The Light" signifies Jesus as the revealer of truth, the guide out of spiritual darkness, and the source of eternal life. When we follow Jesus, and pray for His wisdom and direction, we obtain understanding, and Jesus Lights a path away from the shadows of sin and separation from God.

## **DIVINE LOVE, THE MODEL OF**

The understanding of God's divine love, particularly as exemplified by Jesus, serves as a model for how we are called to love and relate to one another.

**(John 13:34-35):** In John 13:34-35, Jesus provides a clear directive, saying, "A new commandment I give to you, that you love one another: just as I have loved you, you also are to love one another. By this, all people will know that you are my disciples, if you have love for one another." Jesus sets His own love as the standard for how His followers should love one another.

**(1 John 4:7-12):** In 1 John 4:7-12, the apostle John expounds on the nature of God's love and how it should be reflected in our lives. The passage emphasizes that God is love, and those who love one another are born of God and know God.

**(Ephesians 5:1-2):** Ephesians 5:1-2 encourages believers to imitate God in their love, stating, "Therefore be imitators of God, as beloved children. And walk in love, as Christ loved us and gave himself up for us, a fragrant offering and sacrifice to God." Jesus' sacrificial love is presented as the model for how we are to love sacrificially.

**(Romans 13:10):** In Romans 13:10, Paul summarizes the commandments regarding love, saying, "Love does no wrong to a neighbor; therefore love is the fulfilling of the law." This reinforces the message that God's divine love demonstrated by Jesus Christ is the standard by which we fulfill God's commandments.

**(1 Corinthians 13:4-7):** Often referred to as the "love chapter," 1 Corinthians 13:4-7 provides a detailed description of love. While not explicitly mentioning Jesus, this passage reflects the attributes of selfless, patient, and enduring love, qualities demonstrated by Jesus.

The model of God's divine love, as demonstrated by Jesus, is characterized by selflessness, sacrificial giving, and an unconditional regard for others. We are called to mirror this divine love in our relationships with one another, thereby sharing God's love in the world, as God wills and intended.

## WISDOM

The portrayal of Jesus as the embodiment of wisdom is a message that runs throughout the Bible, highlighting His divine insight, understanding, and the profound teachings He imparted.

**(1 Corinthians 1:24, 30):** In 1 Corinthians 1:24 and 30, Paul describes Jesus as the wisdom of God, stating, "but to those who are called, both Jews and Greeks, Christ the power of God and the wisdom of God." This highlights Jesus as the embodiment of God's wisdom and the source of true understanding for all of us.

**(Colossians 2:2-3):** Colossians 2:2-3 emphasizes the connection between wisdom and knowledge in Christ, saying, "that their hearts may be encouraged, being knit together in love, to reach all the riches of full assurance of understanding and the knowledge of God's mystery, which is Christ, in whom are hidden all the treasures of wisdom and knowledge." Here, Jesus is presented as the repository of all wisdom and knowledge.

**(Matthew 13:54):** In Matthew 13:54, people in Jesus' hometown express amazement at His wisdom, saying, "Where did this man get this wisdom and these mighty works?" This acknowledgment by those who knew Him reflects Jesus' extraordinary wisdom.

**(Luke 2:40, 52):** Luke 2:40 and 52 describe the growth of the young Jesus, emphasizing His increase in wisdom and favor with God and man. This highlights not only Jesus' divine wisdom but also its progressive manifestation in His earthly life.

**(James 3:17):** While not explicitly referring to Jesus, James 3:17 outlines the characteristics of heavenly wisdom, which align with the qualities seen in Jesus, saying, "But the wisdom from above is first pure, then peaceable, gentle, open to reason, full of mercy and good fruits, impartial and sincere."

The portrayal of Jesus as the embodiment of wisdom underscores His divine nature and the profound truths He communicated. We are encouraged to seek and pray for

wisdom from Him, recognizing that in Christ are hidden all the treasures of wisdom and knowledge.

## **RANSOM;**

The characteristic of Jesus as a “ransom” is deeply conveyed in in the Bible, illustrating His redemptive work and the price paid for the salvation of mankind.

**(Mark 10:45):** In Mark 10:45, Jesus explicitly describes His mission, saying, “For even the Son of Man came not to be served but to serve, and to give his life as a ransom for many.” This statement emphasizes Jesus’ sacrificial purpose, portraying His life as a ransom for the deliverance of many.

**(1 Timothy 2:5-6):** In 1 Timothy 2:5-6, Paul writes, “For there is one God, and there is one mediator between God and men, the man Christ Jesus, who gave himself as a ransom for all, which is the testimony given at the proper time.” Here, Jesus is identified as the mediator and the one who gave Himself as a ransom for all humanity.

**(Matthew 20:28):** Similar to Mark 10:45, Matthew 20:28 records Jesus’ words, “even as the Son of Man came not to be served but to serve, and to give his life as a ransom for many.” This reiterates the purpose of Jesus’ life, emphasizing His selfless act as a ransom.

**(1 Corinthians 6:20):** In 1 Corinthians 6:20, Paul speaks to believers about their identity and the cost of their redemption, saying, “for you were bought with a price. So glorify God in your body.” This highlights the idea that we have been redeemed and set free through the price paid by Jesus, akin to a ransom.

**(Galatians 3:13):** Galatians 3:13 speaks of Christ redeeming believers from the curse of the law, stating, “Christ redeemed us from the curse of the law by becoming a curse for us—for it is written, ‘Cursed is everyone who is hanged on a tree.’” This verse portrays Jesus’ redemptive act as a form of liberation from the consequences of sin.

The metaphor of Jesus as a ransom signifies the price paid for the deliverance of humanity from sin and its consequences. It underscores the sacrificial nature of Jesus’ death and His role as the ultimate means of redemption for all who believe in Him.

## **RECOMPENSE;**

The concept of recompense, particularly in the context of Jesus, emphasizes the idea of God's justice and the reward or consequences associated with one's actions.

**(Isaiah 35:4-6):** Though not explicitly noted as Jesus, it is to be understood that it is speaking definitely of Jesus Christ. Isaiah 35:4-6 speaks of God's recompense in the context of salvation and healing, stating, "Say to those who have an anxious heart, 'Be strong; fear not! Behold, your God will come with vengeance, with the recompense of God. He will come and save you.'" This passage hints at the idea of recompense in the context of God's saving work.

**(Isaiah 62:11-12):** Another prophetic passage, Isaiah 62:11-12, speaks of the Lord's recompense for His people, saying, "Behold, the Lord has proclaimed to the end of the earth: Say to the daughter of Zion, 'Behold, your salvation comes; behold, his reward is with him, and his recompense before him.'" This foretells a future time when God's recompense will accompany salvation.

**(Revelation 22:12):** In the New Testament, Revelation 22:12 records Jesus speaking about recompense, stating, "Behold, I am coming soon, bringing my recompense with me, to repay each one for what he has done." This verse points to Jesus' return and the consequences that will accompany His coming.

**(2 Thessalonians 1:6-9):** In 2 Thessalonians 1:6-9, Paul writes about the righteous judgment of God, including recompense for those who afflict believers, saying, "when the Lord Jesus is revealed from heaven with his mighty angels in flaming fire, inflicting vengeance on those who do not know God and on those who do not obey the gospel of our Lord Jesus."

**(Romans 2:6-7):** In Romans 2:6-7, Paul speaks about God's righteous judgment, stating, "He will render to each one according to his works: to those who by patience in well-doing seek for glory and honor and immortality, he will give eternal life."

This facet of Jesus' nature called "recompense" is in the context of God's Word means the Jesus paid for, or compensated for our sins by laying down His life in love for us.

## **REFINER:**

The nature of Jesus as the "refiner" draws on the metaphor of refining metals to illustrate His transformative work in our lives, purifying us from our old evil ways and bringing forth qualities of spiritual value, and making us holy.

**(Malachi 3:2-3):** In Malachi 3:2-3, a prophetic passage foretelling the coming of the Lord, it says, “But who can endure the day of his coming, and who can stand when he appears? For he is like a refiner’s fire and like fullers’ soap. He will sit as a refiner and purifier of silver, and he will purify the sons of Levi and refine them like gold and silver, and they will bring offerings in righteousness.” This scripture portrays Jesus as a refiner purifying the people of God.

**(Zechariah 13:9):** Zechariah 13:9 speaks of a refining process, saying, “And I will put this third into the fire, and refine them as one refines silver, and test them as gold is tested. They will call upon my name, and I will answer them. I will say, ‘They are my people’; and they will say, ‘The Lord is my God.’” This verse alludes to a refining process that leads to a deepened relationship with God.

**(Isaiah 48:10):** In Isaiah 48:10, God speaks about the purpose of refining, stating, “Behold, I have refined you, but not as silver; I have tried you in the furnace of affliction.” This verse emphasizes the refining work that God does in the lives of His people through challenging circumstances.

**(1 Peter 1:7):** In the New Testament, 1 Peter 1:7 speaks of the testing and refining of faith, saying, “so that the tested genuineness of your faith—more precious than gold that perishes though it is tested by fire—may be found to result in praise and glory and honor at the revelation of Jesus Christ.”

**(Revelation 3:18):** In a message to the church in Laodicea, Revelation 3:18 contains an invitation from Jesus, saying, “I counsel you to buy from me gold refined by fire, so that you may be rich, and white garments so that you may clothe yourself and the shame of your nakedness may not be seen, and salve to anoint your eyes, so that you may see.” This metaphorical language connects the refining process to spiritual wealth and insight.

The metaphor of Jesus as the “Refiner” underscores His transformative work in our lives, purifying us through the Holy Spirit as we face challenges and trials, and bringing forth qualities of enduring value Christlike nature. It signifies the process of spiritual growth and sanctification under the guidance of the Savior.

## **JESUS’ APPEARANCE**

Part of Jesus’ nature is His “appearance” which encompasses both His physical presence during His earthly ministry, His glorified body and the anticipation of His future glorious return.

**(Philippians 2:6-8):** Philippians 2:6-8 describes the humility and incarnation of Jesus, stating, “who, though he was in the form of God, did not count equality with God a thing to be grasped, but emptied himself, by taking the form of a servant, being born in the likeness of men. And being found in human form, he humbled himself by becoming obedient to the point of death, even death on a cross.” This passage reflects on Jesus’ appearance in human form during His earthly life.

**(Colossians 1:15):** Colossians 1:15 emphasizes the preeminence of Christ, stating, “He is the image of the invisible God, the firstborn of all creation.” While not specifically about His physical appearance, it highlights Jesus as the visible representation of the invisible God.

**(Revelation 1:12-16):** In Revelation 1:12-16, John provides a visionary description of Jesus’ appearance in a vision, saying, “Then I turned to see the voice that was speaking to me, and on turning I saw seven golden lampstands, and in the midst of the lampstands one like a son of man, clothed with a long robe and with a golden sash around his chest. The hairs of his head were white, like white wool, like snow. His eyes were like a flame of fire, his feet were like burnished bronze, refined in a furnace, and his voice was like the roar of many waters.” This passage depicts a majestic and awe-inspiring appearance of Jesus.

**(Matthew 17:1-2):** The Transfiguration account in Matthew 17:1-2 describes a moment when Jesus’ appearance is temporarily transformed, saying, “And he was transfigured before them, and his face shone like the sun, and his clothes became white as light.” This event provides a glimpse of Jesus’ glorified appearance.

**(1 Corinthians 15:42-49):** In 1 Corinthians 15:42-49, Paul speaks about the resurrection body, stating, “So is it with the resurrection of the dead. What is sown is perishable; what is raised is imperishable. It is sown in dishonor; it is raised in glory.” This passage alludes to the transformed and glorious appearance of believers, akin to the resurrection body of Christ.

Jesus’ “appearance” encompasses both His earthly manifestation, His Glorified body and the future glory revealed in various biblical contexts. We can find assurance and hope in the anticipation of seeing Him in His full and glorious appearance when He returns, and further we also will receive glorified bodies, that will never die.

**TESTIFIER**

The term “Testifier” is not commonly used in English translations of the Bible, and there isn’t a direct biblical term that corresponds precisely to this. However, the concept of bearing witness or testifying is prevalent in the Scriptures, and Jesus is often portrayed as the ultimate witness or testifier.

**(John 18:37):** In John 18:37, during His trial before Pilate, Jesus affirms His role as a witness, saying, “For this purpose I was born and for this purpose I have come into the world—to bear witness to the truth. Everyone who is of the truth listens to my voice.” Here, Jesus identifies Himself as a witness to the truth.

**(John 5:36):** In John 5:36, Jesus refers to the various forms of testimony that confirm His identity, saying, “But the testimony that I have is greater than that of John. For the works that the Father has given me to accomplish, the very works that I am doing, bear witness about me that the Father has sent me.” Jesus points to His works as a testimony to His divine mission.

**(John 15:26-27):** Jesus speaks about the coming of the Holy Spirit as another witness in John 15:26-27, saying, “But when the Helper comes, whom I will send to you from the Father, the Spirit of truth, who proceeds from the Father, he will bear witness about me. And you also will bear witness because you have been with me from the beginning.” Here, Jesus speaks of multiple witnesses, including the Holy Spirit and His disciples.

**(Revelation 1:5):** Revelation 1:5 describes Jesus as the faithful witness, stating, “and from Jesus Christ the faithful witness, the firstborn of the dead, and the ruler of kings on earth. To him who loves us and has freed us from our sins by his blood.” This title emphasizes Jesus’ faithfulness in testifying to the truth and His redemptive work.

While the specific title “Testifier” may not be used, Jesus is consistently presented as the ultimate witness to the truth of God and the divine plan of salvation. We are also called to bear witness about Jesus and share our Testimony of Him to the world, and proclaim the Good News about Jesus and transformative work that He does in our lives.

## **WITNESS**

Jesus as “The Witness” is integral to Christian doctrine, emphasizing His role in bearing witness to the nature and will of God and serving as the ultimate revealer of

divine Truth, as He revealed, demonstrated. Jesus did not just present some truths, rather He is the Truth, the definer of all things.

**(John 18:37):** In John 18:37, during His trial before Pilate, Jesus declares His purpose, stating, “For this purpose I was born and for this purpose I have come into the world—to bear witness to the truth. Everyone who is of the truth listens to my voice.” Here, Jesus identifies Himself as the witness to the truth.

**(John 5:31-32):** In John 5:31-32, Jesus speaks about His witness, saying, “If I alone bear witness about myself, my testimony is not true. There is another who bears witness about me, and I know that the testimony that he bears about me is true.” Jesus acknowledges the necessity of multiple witnesses, referring to the Father as another witness to His identity.

**(John 15:26-27):** Jesus refers to the coming of the Holy Spirit as a witness in John 15:26-27, saying, “But when the Helper comes, whom I will send to you from the Father, the Spirit of truth, who proceeds from the Father, he will bear witness about me. And you also will bear witness because you have been with me from the beginning.” Here, Jesus speaks of the witness of the Holy Spirit and the apostles.

**(Revelation 3:14):** In Revelation 3:14, Jesus is described as “the faithful and true witness,” highlighting His reliability and truthfulness, “And to the angel of the church in Laodicea write: ‘The words of the Amen, the faithful and true witness, the beginning of God’s creation.’” This title underscores Jesus’ faithfulness in testifying to the reality of God’s purposes.

**(1 Timothy 6:13):** While not directly referring to Jesus, 1 Timothy 6:13 speaks about Christ Jesus as the one who made the good confession before Pontius Pilate, aligning with the concept of Jesus as a faithful witness.

## **THE CREATOR;**

The title “The Creator” ascribed to Jesus emphasizes His divine role in the creation of the universe and all that exists. This descriptive title is foundational to Christian doctrine.

**(John 1:3):** In John 1:3, John affirms the role of Jesus in creation, stating, “All things were made through him, and without him was not anything made that was made.” This verse establishes Jesus as the active agent in the creation of all things.

**(Colossians 1:16-17):** Colossians 1:16-17 provides a comprehensive view of Jesus' role as the Creator, saying, "For by him all things were created, in heaven and on earth, visible and invisible, whether thrones or dominions or rulers or authorities—all things were created through him and for him. And he is before all things, and in him, all things hold together." This passage underscores not only the act of creation but also Jesus' preeminence and sustaining power over the created order.

**(Hebrews 1:2):** Hebrews 1:2 emphasizes Jesus' role in creation and His divine nature, stating, "but in these last days, he has spoken to us by his Son, whom he appointed the heir of all things, through whom also he created the world." This verse aligns Jesus with the act of creation and establishes Him as the heir of all things.

**(Revelation 4:11):** In a scene of heavenly worship, Revelation 4:11 acknowledges Jesus as the Creator, "Worthy are you, our Lord and God, to receive glory and honor and power, for you created all things, and by your will, they existed and were created." This verse attributes the act of creation to Jesus and ascribes worthiness to Him.

**(Genesis 1:26):** While not directly mentioning Jesus, Genesis 1:26 records God's statement, "Then God said, 'Let us make man in our image, after our likeness.'" The plural pronoun "us" hints at the triune nature of God, including the Son in the creative process.

The title "The Creator" establishes Jesus as the source and sustainer of all existence, underscoring His divine nature and authority over the created order. This understanding is central to the Christian belief in the identity of Jesus Christ.

## **FORGIVER OF SINS;**

The title "The Forgiver of Sins" emphasizes a crucial aspect of Jesus' redemptive mission—His ability to forgive sins and reconcile humanity with God.

**(Mark 2:5-12):** In Mark 2:5-12, a paralyzed man is brought to Jesus for healing, and Jesus declares the forgiveness of his sins before healing his physical ailment. This act demonstrates Jesus' authority to forgive sins, and acknowledging His divine prerogative to do such.

**(Luke 5:20-24):** Similar to the account in Mark, Luke 5:20-24 recounts the healing of a paralyzed man and Jesus' declaration of forgiveness. Here, Jesus asserts His authority to forgive sins on earth.

**(Matthew 9:6):** Matthew 9:6 records a similar incident of Jesus healing a paralyzed man, stating, “But that you may know that the Son of Man has authority on earth to forgive sins”—he then said to the paralytic—’Rise, pick up your bed and go home.’” Once again, Jesus connects the physical healing with the authority to forgive sins.

**(Luke 7:48-50):** In Luke 7:48-50, Jesus forgives the sins of a woman who anoints His feet, leading to the declaration, “Your sins are forgiven.” This incident demonstrates Jesus’ willingness to forgive sins and His acknowledgment of the woman’s faith.

**(Acts 13:38-39):** In Acts 13:38-39, Paul speaks about the forgiveness of sins through faith in Jesus, stating, “Let it be known to you therefore, brothers, that through this man forgiveness of sins is proclaimed to you, and by him everyone who believes is freed from everything from which you could not be freed by the law of Moses.” This passage emphasizes Jesus as the source of forgiveness for all believers and followers of Jesus Christ.

The title “The Forgiver of Sins” encapsulates a central aspect of Jesus’ ministry—His authority and willingness to forgive sins, offering reconciliation and salvation to those who place their trust in Him. It signifies the redemptive purpose of His life, death, and resurrection.

## **THE HEAD OF THE CHURCH**

The title “The Head of the Church” signifies Jesus’ unique and central role in leading and overseeing the body of believers, which is often referred to as the Church.

**(Ephesians 1:22-23):** In Ephesians 1:22-23, Paul describes the exalted position of Jesus as the head of the church, stating, “And he put all things under his feet and gave him as head over all things to the church, which is his body, the fullness of him who fills all in all.” This passage emphasizes the authority of Jesus over the entire body of the Church.

**(Colossians 1:18):** Colossians 1:18 similarly underscores the preeminence of Jesus as the head of the body, the church, saying, “And he is the head of the body, the church. He is the beginning, the firstborn from the dead, that in everything he might be preeminent.” Here, Jesus is identified as the origin and supreme authority over the Church.

**(Ephesians 5:23):** In Ephesians 5:23, the relationship between Christ and the Church is likened to that of a husband and wife, with Christ being the head of the Church, “For the husband is the head of the wife even as Christ is the head of the church, his body, and is himself its Savior.” This metaphor underscores the role of Christ as the leader and protector of the Church.

**(Colossians 2:19):** Colossians 2:19 speaks about the importance of holding fast to the head, who is Christ, for the proper functioning and growth of the body, “and not holding fast to the Head, from whom the whole body, nourished and knit together through its joints and ligaments, grows with a growth that is from God.”

**(1 Corinthians 11:3):** While not specifically referencing the Church, 1 Corinthians 11:3 establishes a hierarchy, stating, “But I want you to understand that the head of every man is Christ, the head of a wife is her husband, and the head of Christ is God.” This verse emphasizes the order and authority within relationships, with Christ as the head.

The title “The Head of the Church” emphasizes Jesus’ authority, leadership, and intimate connection with the community of Christians. It signifies His role in guiding, nurturing, and unifying the Church as a unified spiritual body abiding in Him.

## **THE ALPHA AND OMEGA**

The title “The Alpha and Omega” is a powerful designation for Jesus that encompasses His eternal nature, authority, and sovereignty over all of time and existence.

**(Revelation 1:8):** In Revelation 1:8, Jesus declares Himself as the Alpha and Omega, saying, “I am the Alpha and the Omega,” says the Lord God, “who is and who was and who is to come, the Almighty.” This verse introduces the concept of Jesus as the beginning and the end, the eternal and omnipotent God.

**(Revelation 21:6)AKJV:** In Revelation 21:6, Jesus, identified as the Alpha and Omega, speaks of the fulfillment of all things, “And he said to me, “6And he said to me, It is done. I am Alpha and Omega, the beginning and the end. I will give to him that is thirsty of the fountain of the water of life freely.” This verse underscores Jesus’ role in bringing about the ultimate consummation of God’s plan.

**(Revelation 22:13):** Revelation 22:13 reiterates the title, with Jesus declaring, “I am the Alpha and the Omega, the first and the last, the beginning and the end.” This

repetition emphasizes the completeness and totality of Jesus' authority over all of creation.

**(Isaiah 44:6):** While not using the specific terms “Alpha” and “Omega,” Isaiah 44:6 echoes the concept when God declares, “I am the first and I am the last; besides me, there is no god.” This Old Testament passage sets the foundation for the understanding of Jesus as the eternal God.

**(Revelation 1:17-18):** In Revelation 1:17-18, when John encounters the glorified Jesus, He describes Himself as the First and the Last, reinforcing the concept of His eternal nature and authority, “Fear not, I am the first and the last, and the living one. I died, and behold I am alive forevermore, and I have the keys of Death and Hades.”

The title “The Alpha and Omega” encapsulates the entirety of Jesus' existence—from the beginning of all things to the end of history. It affirms His eternal nature, sovereignty, and central role in the fulfillment of God's plan for creation.

### **ALL AUTHORITY;**

The title “All Authority” ascribed to Jesus emphasizes His absolute and supreme rule over all things, both in heaven and on earth.

**(Matthew 28:18):** In Matthew 28:18, after His resurrection, Jesus declares His authority to His disciples, saying, “All authority in heaven and on earth has been given to me.” This statement affirms Jesus as the one with universal and unparalleled authority.

**(Ephesians 1:20-22):** Ephesians 1:20-22 expounds on the extent of Jesus' authority, particularly after His resurrection, “that he worked in Christ when he raised him from the dead and seated him at his right hand in the heavenly places, far above all rule and authority and power and dominion, and above every name that is named, not only in this age but also in the one to come. And he put all things under his feet and gave him as head over all things to the church.” This passage emphasizes Jesus' authority over all spiritual and earthly powers.

**(Colossians 2:9-10):** Colossians 2:9-10 reinforces the idea of Jesus' comprehensive authority, stating, “For in him the whole fullness of deity dwells bodily, and you have been filled in him, who is the head of all rule and authority.” Here, Jesus' authority is linked to His divine nature.

**(Philippians 2:9-11):** Philippians 2:9-11 speaks of the exaltation of Jesus and the acknowledgment of His authority, “Therefore God has highly exalted him and bestowed on 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.”

**(Revelation 19:16):** In a future vision in Revelation 19:16, Jesus is described as the King of kings and Lord of lords, emphasizing His supreme authority, “On his robe and on his thigh he has a name written, King of kings and Lord of lords.”

The title “All Authority” affirms Jesus’ unparalleled rule over the earth and heaven. It underscores His sovereignty, dominion, and preeminence in both the spiritual and earthly realms. We should recognize and submit to His authority as we follow Him as Lord.

## **THE HOLDER OF THE KEYS OF DEATH AND HADES**

The Truth of Jesus holding the keys to Death and Hades underscores His authority over life, death, and the afterlife.

**(Revelation 1:17-18):** In Revelation 1:17-18, John has a vision of the glorified Jesus, who declares, “Fear not, I am the first and the last, and the living one. I died, and behold I am alive forevermore, and I have the keys of Death and Hades.” This statement emphasizes Jesus’ victory over death and His authority in the realm of the dead.

**(Revelation 20:13-14):** Revelation 20:13-14 describes the final judgment, stating, “And the sea gave up the dead who were in it, Death and Hades gave up the dead who were in them, and they were judged, each one of them, according to what they had done. Then Death and Hades were thrown into the lake of fire. This is the second death, the lake of fire.” Here, the revelation suggests that Jesus, who holds the keys, has the ultimate authority over the destiny of the dead.

**(1 Corinthians 15:54-57):** In 1 Corinthians 15:54-57, Paul speaks of the victory over death through Jesus, “When the perishable puts on the imperishable, and the mortal puts on immortality, then shall come to pass the saying that is written: ‘Death is swallowed up in victory.’ ‘O death, where is your victory? O death, where is your sting?’ The sting of death is sin, and the power of sin is the law. But thanks be to God, who gives us the victory through our Lord Jesus Christ.” Jesus’ victory is linked to His authority over Death and Hades.

**(Acts 2:24-28):** In Acts 2:24-28, Peter, in his sermon on the day of Pentecost, declares the resurrection of Jesus and quotes Psalm 16, affirming that Jesus is not abandoned to Hades, emphasizing His authority over death.

**(Hebrews 2:14-15):** Hebrews 2:14-15 speaks about Jesus freeing those who were subject to lifelong slavery through the fear of death, “Since therefore the children share in flesh and blood, he himself likewise partook of the same things, that through death he might destroy the one who has the power of death, that is, the devil, and deliver all those who through fear of death were subject to lifelong slavery.”

The truth that Jesus holds the keys to Death and Hades signifies His authority over the forces of death and the realm of the dead. It reflects His triumph over sin and death through His resurrection and assures us of eternal life in Him.

## **THE PROCESSOR OF THE LAMB’S BOOK OF LIFE**

“The Lamb’s Book of Life” The Lamb is Jesus Christ and He holds the Book of Life, referred to in Revelation, symbolizing the registry of those who belong to God and have eternal life through faith in Jesus Christ.

**(Revelation 21:27):** Revelation 21:27 describes the New Jerusalem, stating, “But nothing unclean will ever enter it, nor anyone who does what is detestable or false, but only those who are written in the Lamb’s book of life.” This verse emphasizes the exclusivity of entry into the New Jerusalem and eternal life, with only those whose names are written in the Lamb’s Book of Life.

**(Revelation 3:5):** In Revelation 3:5, Jesus speaks to the church in Sardis, saying, “The one who conquers will be clothed thus in white garments, and I will never blot his name out of the book of life. I will confess his name before my Father and before his angels.” This verse conveys the assurance of eternal security for those who overcome through faith in Christ.

**(Revelation 13:8):** Revelation 13:8 associates the Lamb’s Book of Life with the foundation of the world, “and all who dwell on earth will worship it, everyone whose name has not been written before the foundation of the world in the book of life of the Lamb who was slain.” This passage underscores the eternal nature of God’s plan for salvation.

**(Revelation 20:12-15):** Revelation 20:12-15 describes the final judgment, and the books are opened, including the Book of Life, “And if anyone’s name was not found

written in the book of life, he was thrown into the lake of fire.” This verse connects the Book of Life with the determination of one’s eternal destiny, heaven

**(Philippians 4:3):** Although not explicitly mentioning the Lamb’s Book of Life, Philippians 4:3 speaks of individuals whose names are written in the book of life, “Yes, I ask you also, true companion, help these women, who have labored side by side with me in the gospel together with Clement and the rest of my fellow workers, whose names are in the book of life.”

The Scriptures about the Lamb’s Book of Life symbolizes God’s record of those who belong to Him through faith in Jesus Christ. It represents the assurance of eternal life and entrance into the new heaven and new earth for those whose names are written in it.

### **AUTHORITY TO DEFEAT SATAN, THE ANTI-CHRIST AND DEMONS;**

The authority of Jesus to defeat satan, (The devil) the anti-christ, and demons is a recurring theme in the New Testament, emphasizing His victory over the forces of darkness.

**(Colossians 2:15):** Colossians 2:15 declares Jesus’ triumph over the powers of darkness, stating, “He disarmed the rulers and authorities and put them to open shame, by triumphing over them in him.” This verse depicts Jesus as victorious over spiritual forces, disarming them and triumphing through His death and resurrection.

**(Hebrews 2:14-15):** Hebrews 2:14-15 speaks of Jesus destroying the one who has the power of death, the devil, and delivering those in bondage to the fear of death, “Since therefore the children share in flesh and blood, he himself likewise partook of the same things, that through death he might destroy the one who has the power of death, that is, the devil, and deliver all those who through fear of death were subject to lifelong slavery.”

**(Matthew 4:1-11):** In Matthew 4:1-11, Jesus is tempted by Satan in the wilderness, and He responds with the authority of Scripture, resisting the devil. This passage exemplifies Jesus’ ability to overcome the temptations of the enemy.

**(Luke 10:17-20):** In Luke 10:17-20, Jesus rejoices with His disciples over their authority over demons, saying, “Behold, I have given you authority to tread on serpents and scorpions, and over all the power of the enemy, and nothing shall hurt you.” This passage illustrates the conferred authority of believers in the name of Jesus.

(1 John 3:8):AKJV 1 John 3:8 emphasizes Jesus' purpose in coming to the world, stating, "He that commits sin is of the devil; for the devil sins from the beginning. For this purpose the Son of God was manifested, that he might destroy the works of the devil." This verse highlights Jesus' mission to destroy the works of the devil, including sin and its consequences.

(Revelation 20:10): In Revelation 20:10, a future scene depicts the final defeat of Satan, "and the devil who had deceived them was thrown into the lake of fire and sulfur where the beast and the false prophet were, and they will be tormented day and night forever and ever."

The biblical narrative consistently affirms Jesus' authority and power to defeat Satan, the Anti-Christ, and demonic forces. This victory is achieved through His sacrificial death, triumphant resurrection, and the authority He shares with believers.

### **ALL AUTHORITY IN HEAVEN AND ON EARTH:**

Jesus having "All Authority in Heaven and on Earth" is a profound declaration of His sovereignty and rule over every aspect of the cosmos.

(Matthew 28:18): In Matthew 28:18, after His resurrection, Jesus declares, "All authority in heaven and on earth has been given to me." This statement is comprehensive, affirming His supreme authority over both the celestial realms and the earthly domain.

(Ephesians 1:20-21): Ephesians 1:20-21 further expounds on the extent of Jesus' authority, especially after His resurrection, "that he worked in Christ when he raised him from the dead and seated him at his right hand in the heavenly places, far above all rule and authority and power and dominion, and above every name that is named, not only in this age but also in the one to come." This passage emphasizes the surpassing nature of Jesus' authority over all spiritual and earthly powers.

(Philippians 2:9-11): Philippians 2:9-11 describes the exaltation of Jesus and the acknowledgment of His authority, "Therefore God has highly exalted him and bestowed on 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."

(Colossians 2:9-10): Colossians 2:9-10 reinforces the idea of Jesus' comprehensive authority, stating, "For in him the whole fullness of deity dwells bodily, and you have

been filled in him, who is the head of all rule and authority.” Here, Jesus’ authority is inseparable from His divine nature.

**(Revelation 5:13):** In a scene of heavenly worship in Revelation 5:13, all of creation acknowledges the Lamb’s authority, “And I heard every creature in heaven and on earth and under the earth and in the sea, and all that is in them, saying, “To him who sits on the throne and to the Lamb be blessing and honor and glory and might forever and ever!””

The declaration of “All Authority in Heaven and on Earth” signifies Jesus’ supreme rulership and dominion over the entire created order. It establishes His authority as unmatched and universal, a central tenet of Christian theology. Believers, therefore, follow and serve a Lord whose authority knows no bounds.

### **COVENANT MAKER and PROMISE KEEPER;**

The role of Jesus as the Covenant Maker and Keeper emphasizes His central position in establishing and maintaining the covenant between God and humanity.

**(Hebrews 7:22):** Hebrews 7:22 highlights Jesus as the guarantor of a better covenant, “This makes Jesus the guarantor of a better covenant.” This verse speaks to the superior nature of the covenant established by Jesus.

**(Hebrews 8:6-7):** Hebrews 8:6-7 emphasizes Jesus as the mediator of a better covenant, “But as it is, Christ has obtained a ministry that is as much more excellent than the old as the covenant he mediates is better, since it is enacted on better promises. For if that first covenant had been faultless, there would have been no occasion to look for a second.”

**(Hebrews 9:15):** Hebrews 9:15 emphasizes Jesus as the mediator of the new covenant, “Therefore, he is the mediator of a new covenant, so that those who are called may receive the promised eternal inheritance, since a death has occurred that redeems them from the transgressions committed under the first covenant.”

**(Luke 22:20):** In the context of the Last Supper, Jesus refers to the cup as the new covenant in His blood in Luke 22:20, “And likewise, the cup after they had eaten, saying, “This cup that is poured out for you is the new covenant in my blood.””

**(1 Corinthians 11:25):** Similar to Luke 22:20, 1 Corinthians 11:25 records Jesus’ words during the institution of the Lord’s Supper, linking the cup to the new

covenant, “In the same way also he took the cup, after supper, saying, “This cup is the new covenant in my blood. Do this, as often as you drink it, in remembrance of me.”

**(Hebrews 10:16):** Hebrews 10:16 quotes the prophecy from Jeremiah, underscoring the covenant that God makes with His people through Jesus, “This is the covenant that I will make with them after those days, declares the Lord: I will put my laws on their hearts, and write them on their minds.”

The title “Covenant Maker and Keeper” highlights Jesus as the central figure in God’s plan of redemption. He not only establishes the new covenant through His sacrificial death and putting His laws on our hearts but also ensures its fulfillment and everlasting validity, securing the eternal inheritance for those who are called according to the covenant promises.

## **GIVER OF REST;**

The characterization of Jesus as the “Giver of Rest” is rooted in His invitation to all who are weary and burdened to find solace and peace in Him.

**(Matthew 11:28-30):** The primary passage capturing Jesus’ invitation as the Giver of Rest is found in Matthew 11:28-30, where Jesus says, “Come to me, all who labor and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest. Take my yoke upon you, and learn from me, for I am gentle and lowly in heart, and you will find rest for your souls. For my yoke is easy, and my burden is light.” This invitation is a call to find spiritual rest and peace by turning to Him.

**(Jeremiah 6:16):** Although not a direct reference to Jesus, Jeremiah 6:16 speaks of finding the ancient paths where the good way is and walking in it to find rest for one’s soul. Jesus, as the fulfillment of God’s promises, embodies this rest that we are encouraged to seek and find in Jesus Christ.

**(Psalm 23:1-2):** Psalm 23:1-2, a well-known passage, declares, “The Lord is my shepherd; I shall not want. He makes me lie down in green pastures. He leads me beside still waters.” This description of green pastures and still waters evokes a sense of rest and tranquility, symbolizing the care and provision that Jesus, as the Good Shepherd, provides.

**(Hebrews 4:9-10):** Hebrews 4:9-10 speaks of a Sabbath rest that remains for God’s people, and believers are encouraged to enter that rest. This concept aligns with Jesus as the Giver of Rest, providing a spiritual Sabbath for those who trust in Him.

**(Isaiah 26:3):** Isaiah 26:3 highlights the concept of perfect peace for those whose minds are stayed on God. Jesus, as the embodiment of God's peace, offers this rest to those who focus their trust and attention on Him.

**(John 14:27):** In John 14:27, Jesus speaks of leaving His peace with His disciples, a peace that the world cannot give. This peace is part of the rest that believers find in their relationship with Him.

The title "Giver of Rest" encapsulates Jesus' role in providing spiritual and emotional peace to those who come to Him with their burdens and weariness. It reflects His compassion, gentleness, and the transformative power of a relationship with Him.

## **THE CHIEF CORNERSTONE;**

The designation of Jesus as "The Chief Cornerstone" signifies His foundational and pivotal role in the spiritual structure of the Church and the redemptive plan of God.

**(Ephesians 2:19-22):** Ephesians 2:19-22 underscores the imagery of believers as members of God's household, built on the foundation of the apostles and prophets, with Jesus Christ Himself being the Chief Cornerstone. This passage emphasizes the essential role of Jesus in providing stability, unity to the Church, and that Jesus is foundation whom the Church is built and stands forever.

**(1 Peter 2:4-7):** In 1 Peter 2:4-7, Jesus is referred to as the living Stone, rejected by humans but chosen by God. He is the Cornerstone upon which believers are built into a spiritual house, and those who trust in Him will not be put to shame.

**(Isaiah 28:16):** Though not explicitly using the term "Chief Cornerstone," Isaiah 28:16 prophesies about a precious cornerstone laid in Zion, representing a sure foundation. This verse is later referenced in the New Testament to highlight Jesus as the fulfillment of this prophecy.

**(Matthew 21:42):** In Matthew 21:42, Jesus quotes Psalm 118:22-23, referring to Himself as the stone rejected by the builders that has become the Cornerstone. This declaration underscores the rejection of Jesus by some, yet His crucial role in God's plan.

**(Acts 4:11):** Acts 4:11 reiterates the significance of Jesus as the Cornerstone, stating, "This Jesus is the stone that was rejected by you, the builders, which has

become the cornerstone.” Here, Peter addresses the religious leaders, emphasizing their rejection of the very cornerstone upon which salvation is built.

**(Psalm 118:22-23):** The psalmist in Psalm 118:22-23 anticipates the rejection of a specific stone that becomes the cornerstone, a prophetic reference to the role of Jesus in God’s redemptive plan.

The title “The Chief Cornerstone” signifies Jesus as the foundational and unifying element in building God’s spiritual temple—the Church. He is the point of reference and stability, rejected by some but crucial for the cohesion and integrity of the body of believers.

## **THE ONE and ONLY TRUE CHRIST -**

The recognition of Jesus as “The One True Christ” is coupled with a warning against false christs, emphasizing the unique and authentic nature of Jesus as the genuine Messiah.

**(Matthew 24:23-26):** In Matthew 24:23-26, Jesus himself warns about the rise of false christs and false prophets, stating, “Then if anyone says to you, ‘Look, here is the Christ!’ or ‘There he is!’ do not believe it. For false christs and false prophets will arise and perform great signs and wonders, so as to lead astray, if possible, even the elect. See, I have told you beforehand.” This passage highlights the need for discernment and the potential for deception in claiming false messiahs.

**(Mark 13:21-23):** Mark 13:21-23 echoes the warning against false christs, emphasizing the possibility of signs and wonders being performed to deceive, “And then if anyone says to you, ‘Look, here is the Christ!’ or ‘Look, there he is!’ do not believe it. For false christs and false prophets will arise and perform signs and wonders, to lead astray, if possible, the elect.”

**(2 Corinthians 11:4):** In 2 Corinthians 11:4, Paul expresses concern about the potential for the Corinthians to receive a different spirit, a different gospel, and a different Jesus. This verse underscores the importance of adhering to the true Christ and not being led astray by deceptive teachings.

**(1 John 2:18-23):** In 1 John 2:18-23, John warns about the antichrists who deny the Father and the Son. He affirms the significance of holding to the true Christ and rejecting the deceptive teachings of those who deny Jesus as the Christ.

**(Matthew 16:13-17):** In Matthew 16:13-17, Jesus questions His disciples about who people say He is. Peter responds by confessing Jesus as the Christ, the Son of the living God. This passage emphasizes the recognition of the true identity of Jesus as the Christ.

**(John 14:6):** In John 14:6, Jesus declares, “I am the way, and the truth, and the life. No one comes to the Father except through me.” This statement affirms the exclusivity of Jesus as the true Christ and the only way to salvation.

The warning against false christs underscores the importance of discernment and staying rooted in the true identity of Jesus as the Messiah. The New Testament consistently emphasizes the uniqueness and authenticity of Jesus as “The One True Christ.”

## **DESTROYER OF SATAN, BY THE WORD OF JESUS**

Jesus as the “Destroyer of the lawless one (Satan) by His Word” underscores the power and authority of Jesus over the forces of darkness, particularly Satan.

**(Hebrews 2:14):** Hebrews 2:14 speaks of Jesus destroying the one who has the power of death, that is, the devil, “Since therefore the children share in flesh and blood, he himself likewise partook of the same things, that through death he might destroy the one who has the power of death, that is, the devil.”

**(1 John 3:8):** In 1 John 3:8, the apostle John declares the purpose of Jesus’ coming, “Whoever makes a practice of sinning is of the devil, for the devil has been sinning from the beginning. The reason the Son of God appeared was to destroy the works of the devil.” This verse emphasizes Jesus’ mission to destroy the works of the devil, which includes sin and its effects.

**(Colossians 2:15):** Colossians 2:15 declares Jesus’ victory over the spiritual forces of evil, “He disarmed the rulers and authorities and put them to open shame, by triumphing over them in him.” This verse depicts Jesus as the triumphant conqueror over the powers of darkness.

**(Revelation 20:10):** In a future vision in Revelation 20:10, the devil, the accuser, is thrown into the lake of fire, symbolizing his ultimate defeat, “and the devil who had deceived them was thrown into the lake of fire and sulfur where the beast and the false prophet were, and they will be tormented day and night forever and ever.”

**(Matthew 4:1-11):** In Matthew 4:1-11, Jesus is tempted by Satan in the wilderness, and He responds to each temptation with the authority of God's Word, demonstrating His power over the evil one.

**(Luke 10:17-20):** In Luke 10:17-20, Jesus rejoices with His disciples over their authority over demons, stating, "Behold, I have given you authority to tread on serpents and scorpions, and over all the power of the enemy, and nothing shall hurt you."

**(2 Thessalonians 2:8):** In 2 Thessalonians 2:8, Paul speaks of the coming of the lawless one whom the Lord Jesus will kill with the breath of his mouth and bring to nothing by the appearance of his coming. This verse emphasizes the power of Jesus' Word in defeating the lawless one.

The title "Destroyer of the lawless one (Satan) by His Word" signifies the authority of Jesus over the devil and his works, particularly through the power of His spoken Word and the accomplishment of His redemptive mission.

## **OUR PASSOVER;**

The designation of Jesus as "Our Passover" draws on the imagery of the Passover lamb from the Old Testament, symbolizing deliverance and redemption through His sacrificial death.

**(1 Corinthians 5:7):** In 1 Corinthians 5:7, Paul explicitly refers to Jesus as "Our Passover," stating, "Cleanse out the old leaven that you may be a new lump, as you really are unleavened. For Christ, our Passover lamb, has been sacrificed." This passage connects the Old Testament ritual of Passover with the redemptive sacrificial work of Jesus.

**(John 1:29):** John the Baptist declares Jesus as the Lamb of God who takes away the sin of the world in John 1:29, setting the tone for the sacrificial nature of Jesus' mission, reminiscent of the Passover lamb's role in ancient Israel.

**(Exodus 12:21-27):** The original Passover event is described in Exodus 12:21-27, where the blood of the lamb was applied to the doorposts of the Israelites' homes, signifying protection from the angel of death. Jesus, as "Our Passover," fulfills and transcends this Old Testament type by offering Himself for the salvation of humanity.

**(1 Peter 1:18-19):** In 1 Peter 1:18-19, Peter emphasizes the preciousness of the blood of Christ, likening it to a spotless lamb, “knowing that you were ransomed from the futile ways inherited from your forefathers, not with perishable things such as silver or gold, but with the precious blood of Christ, like that of a lamb without blemish or spot.”

**(Revelation 5:6):** In Revelation 5:6, Jesus is portrayed as a Lamb standing, as though it had been slain, symbolizing His sacrificial death. This imagery reinforces the connection between Jesus and the Passover lamb, emphasizing His redemptive role.

**(Hebrews 9:14):** Hebrews 9:14 speaks of the blood of Christ, “how much more will the blood of Christ, who through the eternal Spirit offered himself without blemish to God, purify our conscience from dead works to serve the living God.”

**(John 19:36):** In John 19:36, a reference to the crucifixion of Jesus, it is noted that not a bone of Jesus would be broken, aligning with the instructions for the Passover lamb in Exodus 12:46.

The title “Our Passover” encapsulates the idea that Jesus, through His sacrificial death, provides deliverance and redemption for believers, much like the Passover lamb did for the Israelites in the Old Testament. It emphasizes the continuity and fulfillment of God’s redemptive plan through Jesus.

## **SELF-EXISTENCE;**

“Self-Existence” refers to Jesus as being self-existent, independent, and eternal, existing in and of Himself without dependence on anything or anyone else.

**(John 5:26):** In John 5:26, Jesus declares His self-existence, stating, “For as the Father has life in himself, so he has granted the Son also to have life in himself.” This passage emphasizes the self-sufficiency and inherent life within Jesus, mirroring the life of the Father.

**(Exodus 3:14):** Although not explicitly about Jesus, Exodus 3:14 contains God’s self-revelation to Moses at the burning bush. When asked about His name, God replies, “I am who I am,” indicating self-existence and eternal existence. Christians see this as a foreshadowing of Jesus’ divine nature.

**(John 1:1-4):** In John 1:1-4, Jesus is identified as the Word that was with God and was God from the beginning. This passage highlights the eternal existence of Jesus

and His role in creation.

**(Colossians 1:17):** Colossians 1:17 speaks of Jesus' preeminence and continuity, affirming His self-existence, "And he is before all things, and in him, all things hold together." This verse emphasizes Jesus' existence before all creation and His sustaining power.

**(Revelation 1:8):** In Revelation 1:8, Jesus declares Himself as the Alpha and the Omega, the beginning and the end, "I am the Alpha and the Omega," says the Lord God, "who is and who was and who is to come, the Almighty." This statement signifies Jesus' eternal existence and sovereign presence.

**(Hebrews 13:8):** Hebrews 13:8 affirms the unchanging nature of Jesus, "Jesus Christ is the same yesterday and today and forever." This verse emphasizes His consistency and enduring existence.

**(Micah 5:2):** Although not explicitly about Jesus, Micah 5:2 prophesies the birthplace of the Messiah, and the one who is to come forth is described as one whose origin is from of old, from ancient days. This hints at the eternal existence of the Messiah.

**( John8:58 )** Jesus declared, Before Abraham was, I AM

The title "Self-Existence" points to Jesus' timeless and independent nature, existing before all creation, and serving as the source of life and continuity. It highlights His divine attributes and eternal significance in Christian theology.

## **IMMUTABILITY ;**

The Divine character trait of "Immutability" refers to the unchanging nature of Jesus. It emphasizes that He is constant, steadfast, and not subject to change or variation.

**(Hebrews 13:8):** Hebrews 13:8 declares the immutability of Jesus, stating, "Jesus Christ is the same yesterday and today and forever." This verse highlights the consistency and enduring nature of Jesus throughout time.

**(James 1:17):** In James 1:17, it is affirmed that every good and perfect gift is from above, coming down from the Father of lights, with whom there is no variation or shadow due to change. This verse indirectly speaks to the unchanging nature of God, including Jesus.

**(Malachi 3:6):** Malachi 3:6 emphasizes the immutability of God, stating, “For I the Lord do not change; therefore, you, O children of Jacob, are not consumed.” While this verse is about God, Christians often see it as reflective of Jesus’ unchanging nature as part of the Triune God.

**(Isaiah 40:8):** Although not explicitly about Jesus, Isaiah 40:8 declares, “The grass withers, the flower fades, but the word of our God will stand forever.” Christians see the eternal nature of God’s Word as reflective of the unchanging nature of Jesus, who is described as the Word in the New Testament.

**(Numbers 23:19):** Numbers 23:19 states, “God is not man, that he should lie, or a son of man, that he should change his mind. Has he said, and will he not do it? Or has he spoken, and will he not fulfill it?” This verse emphasizes the unchangeable character of God.

**(1 Samuel 15:29):** In 1 Samuel 15:29, it is affirmed that the Glory of Israel does not lie or change His mind, for He is not a man that He should change His mind. While this is a statement about God, it aligns with the understanding of Jesus’ immutability.

**(Psalm 102:25-27):** Psalm 102:25-27 speaks of the eternal nature of God and His unchanging character, “Of old you laid the foundation of the earth, and the heavens are the work of your hands. They will perish, but you will remain; they will all wear out like a garment. You will change them like a robe, and they will pass away, but you are the same, and your years have no end.”

The title “Immutability” signifies that Jesus, as God incarnate, does not change in His nature, character, or promises. This attribute assures believers of the steadfastness and reliability of Jesus throughout all ages

## **SWORD OF TRUTH**

The designation of Jesus as the “Sword of Truth” symbolizes His role in bringing divine judgment, discernment, and unveiling the truth through His teachings and the power of His Word.

**(Matthew 10:34):** In Matthew 10:34, Jesus declares, “Do not think that I have come to bring peace to the earth. I have not come to bring peace, but a sword.” This statement emphasizes that the message of Jesus may cause division, bringing clarity and distinction between truth and falsehood.

**(Ephesians 6:17):** Ephesians 6:17 describes the Word of God as a sword, representing the offensive weapon in the Christian's spiritual armor, "and the sword of the Spirit, which is the word of God." This highlights the power of God's Word, embodied in Jesus, to discern and expose truth.

**(Hebrews 4:12):** Hebrews 4:12 underscores the sharpness and discerning nature of the Word of God, "For the word of God is living and active, sharper than any two-edged sword, piercing to the division of soul and of spirit, of joints and of marrow, and discerning the thoughts and intentions of the heart." This verse highlights the transformative and truth-revealing aspect of the Word, which Jesus embodies.

**(Revelation 1:16):** In a vision in Revelation 1:16, Jesus is depicted with a sharp, double-edged sword coming out of His mouth, symbolizing the authoritative and decisive nature of His words, "In his right hand he held seven stars, from his mouth came a sharp two-edged sword, and his face was like the sun shining in full strength."

**(Isaiah 49:2):** In Isaiah 49:2, the servant of the Lord is described with a sharp sword, indicating the power and authority vested in him to bring forth God's truth, "He made my mouth like a sharp sword; in the shadow of his hand, he hid me; he made me a polished arrow; in his quiver, he hid me away."

**(Luke 12:51):** Similar to Matthew 10:34, in Luke 12:51, Jesus speaks about bringing division, emphasizing the transformative and divisive impact of His teachings, "Do you think that I have come to give peace on earth? No, I tell you, but rather division."

The title "Sword of Truth" signifies Jesus as the embodiment of divine judgment and truth, His words having the power to discern and reveal the deepest intentions of the heart. It reflects the transformative and sometimes divisive impact of the truth He brings.

## **LIVING BY EVERY WORD THAT COMES FORTH FROM GOD**

"Living by Every Word that Comes Forth from God" emphasizes the importance of relying on and adhering to God's revealed truth and guidance, through the teachings of Jesus.

**(Matthew 4:4):** In Matthew 4:4, Jesus responds to Satan's temptations by affirming the significance of living by every word that comes from the mouth of God, "But he answered, 'It is written, "Man shall not live by bread alone, but by every word that

comes from the mouth of God.”” This statement underscores the foundational role of God’s Word in sustaining and guiding human life.

**(Deuteronomy 8:3):** The statement Jesus quotes in Matthew 4:4 is originally from Deuteronomy 8:3, where Moses reminds the Israelites of the importance of depending on God’s Word for their sustenance in the wilderness, “And he humbled you and let you hunger and fed you with manna, which you did not know, nor did your fathers know, that he might make you know that man does not live by bread alone, but man lives by every word that comes from the mouth of the Lord.”

**(John 6:63):** In John 6:63, Jesus expresses the life-giving nature of His words, “It is the Spirit who gives life; the flesh is no help at all. The words that I have spoken to you are spirit and life.” This reinforces the idea that the teachings of Jesus are not merely informational but transformative and life-giving.

**(Luke 4:4):** Similar to Matthew 4:4, in Luke 4:4, Jesus repeats the importance of living by every word of God, emphasizing the spiritual sustenance derived from God’s Word.

**(Proverbs 4:4-7):** While not directly about Jesus, Proverbs 4:4-7 encourages the pursuit and adherence to wisdom, which aligns with the idea of living by every word from God, “He taught me and said to me, ‘Let your heart hold fast my words; keep my commandments, and live.’”

**(John 8:31-32):** In John 8:31-32, Jesus connects abiding in His word with knowing the truth that sets people free, “So Jesus said to the Jews who had believed him, ‘If you abide in my word, you are truly my disciples, and you will know the truth, and the truth will set you free.’”

**(Deuteronomy 8:3):** In Deuteronomy 8:3, it is stated, “And he humbled you and let you hunger and fed you with manna, which you did not know, nor did your fathers know, that he might make you know that man does not live by bread alone, but man lives by every word that comes from the mouth of the Lord.” This verse emphasizes the foundational principle of relying on God’s Word for sustenance and guidance.

**(Matthew 4:4):** In Matthew 4:4, Jesus quotes Deuteronomy 8:3 during His temptation in the wilderness, affirming the enduring significance of living by every word from God, “But he answered, ‘It is written, “Man shall not live by bread alone, but by every word that comes from the mouth of God.”””

**(Luke 4:4):** Parallel to Matthew 4:4, in Luke 4:4, Jesus repeats the importance of living by every word of God, emphasizing the spiritual nourishment derived from divine revelation.

**(John 6:63):** In John 6:63, Jesus states, “It is the Spirit who gives life; the flesh is no help at all. The words that I have spoken to you are spirit and life.” This passage underscores the life-giving nature of Jesus’ words and the necessity of living in accordance with them.

**(Hebrews 4:12):** Hebrews 4:12 speaks of the sharpness of the Word of God, “For the word of God is living and active, sharper than any two-edged sword, piercing to the division of soul and of spirit, of joints and of marrow, and discerning the thoughts and intentions of the heart.” This verse emphasizes the transformative power of God’s Word in discerning and shaping our inner lives.

**(Psalm 119:105):** Psalm 119:105 expresses the illuminating nature of God’s Word, “Your word is a lamp to my feet and a light to my path.” This verse conveys the guidance and direction that living by God’s Word provides.

**(James 1:22-25):** James 1:22-25 encourages not only hearing the Word but also doing it, comparing the one who hears and does to someone who looks into a mirror and remembers what he sees. This passage reinforces the idea of living by God’s Word through obedience.

The characteristic of “Living by Every Word that Comes Forth from God” underscores the transformative and life-giving nature of God’s Word, particularly as revealed through the teachings of Jesus. It emphasizes the spiritual nourishment and guidance that comes from a faithful adherence to God’s truth.

## **EAT MY FLESH, DRINK MY BLOOD;**

The statement “Eat my flesh and drink my blood” is a significant and symbolic expression used by Jesus in the New Testament. It holds deep spiritual and theological meaning, especially in the context of Communion. It emphasizes that we are not to have mere superficial head knowledge of Jesus but we to consume and receive the substance of His word in our minds and hearts and drink of His life giving Grace, the Holy Spirit, and take to heart the essence of Blood of which Jesus shed for us under the new covenant.

**(John 6:53-58):** The primary passage where Jesus makes this statement is found in John 6:53-58. In these verses, Jesus says, “So Jesus said to them, “Truly, truly, I say to

you, unless you eat the flesh of the Son of Man and drink his blood, you have no life in you... For my flesh is true food, and my blood is true drink.” This discourse, often referred to as the Bread of Life discourse, emphasizes the necessity of partaking in Jesus spiritually, symbolized through the act of eating His flesh and drinking His blood.

**(Matthew 26:26-28):** During the Last Supper, Jesus instituted the practice of Communion or the Eucharist. In Matthew 26:26-28, Jesus takes bread, blesses it, breaks it, and gives it to His disciples, saying, “Take, eat; this is my body.” He then takes the cup, gives thanks, and offers it to them, saying, “Drink of it, all of you, for this is my blood of the covenant, which is poured out for many for the forgiveness of sins.” This establishes the symbolic act of partaking in the body and blood of Christ through the representation of bread and wine.

**(1 Corinthians 11:23-26):** The Apostle Paul provides a detailed account of the institution of the Lord’s Supper in 1 Corinthians 11:23-26, emphasizing the significance of remembering Christ through the breaking of bread and the sharing of the cup. This passage underscores the spiritual meaning behind eating the bread and drinking the cup in remembrance of Jesus.

**(John 6:63):** In John 6:63, Jesus explains the spiritual nature of His words, “It is the Spirit who gives life; the flesh is no help at all. The words that I have spoken to you are spirit and life.” This reinforces the symbolic and spiritual significance of partaking in Jesus.

The expression “Eat my flesh and drink my blood” symbolizes a deep communion and union with Christ. We don’t in reality eat Jesus’s physical body or drink His actual Blood nor is the bread and wine the actual body and blood of Jesus, they are only symbolic to do to remember Him whether we come together. It points to the spiritual reality of being nourished by His sacrifice, receiving forgiveness of sins, and partaking in the eternal life that Jesus offers. The ritual of Communion in Christian tradition is a continuation of this symbolic act instituted by Jesus during the Last Supper.

## **OUR PROVIDER ;**

The title “The Provider” highlights Jesus as the ultimate source of provision, meeting the spiritual and physical needs of humanity.

**(Philippians 4:19):** In Philippians 4:19, the Apostle Paul expresses the personal nature of God's provision, stating, "And my God will supply every need of yours according to his riches in glory in Christ Jesus." This verse highlights the individual and collective care that God provides for His people through the person of Jesus Christ.

**(Matthew 6:31-33):** In Matthew 6:31-33, Jesus teaches about God's provision, saying, "Therefore do not be anxious, saying, 'What shall we eat?' or 'What shall we drink?' or 'What shall we wear?' For the Gentiles seek after all these things, and your heavenly Father knows that you need them all. But seek first the kingdom of God and his righteousness, and all these things will be added to you." This passage underscores the priority of seeking God's kingdom while trusting in His provision.

**(John 6:35):** In John 6:35, Jesus declares, "I am the bread of life; whoever comes to me shall not hunger, and whoever believes in me shall never thirst." This statement emphasizes that Jesus is the ultimate sustenance for the soul and spirit, providing spiritual nourishment that satisfies.

**(Matthew 14:15-21):** The miraculous feeding of the 5,000, recounted in Matthew 14:15-21, demonstrates Jesus' role as the provider. With five loaves and two fish, Jesus feeds a large crowd, showcasing His ability to abundantly provide for physical needs.

**(Philippians 4:19):** In Philippians 4:19, the Apostle Paul expresses confidence in God's provision, saying, "And my God will supply every need of yours according to his riches in glory in Christ Jesus." This verse reflects the understanding that God, through Christ, is the ultimate provider.

**(Psalm 23:1):** Though not directly about Jesus, Psalm 23:1 describes the Lord as a shepherd who provides, "The Lord is my shepherd; I shall not want." This imagery aligns with the concept of Jesus as the Good Shepherd who provides for His sheep.

**(Luke 12:24):** In Luke 12:24, Jesus speaks about God's care for the birds and how much more valuable humans are to God, concluding, "Consider the ravens: they neither sow nor reap, they have neither storehouse nor barn, and yet God feeds them. Of how much more value are you than the birds!" This highlights God's provision for His creation, including humanity.

**(2 Corinthians 9:8):** In 2 Corinthians 9:8, Paul speaks about God's ability to provide abundantly, "And God is able to make all grace abound to you, so that having all sufficiency in all things at all times, you may abound in every good work."

The title “The Provider” encapsulates the understanding that Jesus, as the incarnate Son of God, is the ultimate source of provision—meeting both spiritual and physical needs. It emphasizes trust in Him for sustenance, guidance, and abundant life.

## **OUR PROVIDER:**

The title “Our Provider” underscores the personal and relational aspect of Jesus as the One who cares for and meets the needs of His followers.

**(Matthew 6:25-26):** In Matthew 6:25-26, Jesus encourages His disciples not to be anxious about their needs, pointing to the care God provides for the birds as evidence of His provision. This passage emphasizes the relational aspect of God as the One who provides for His children.

**(Psalm 23:1):** Although not directly about Jesus, Psalm 23:1 describes the Lord as a shepherd, saying, “The Lord is my shepherd; I shall not want.” This relational imagery aligns with the understanding of Jesus as the Good Shepherd, personally caring for and providing for His sheep.

**(Luke 12:30-31):** In Luke 12:30-31, Jesus reassures His disciples, saying, “For all the nations of the world seek after these things, and your Father knows that you need them. Instead, seek his kingdom, and these things will be added to you.” This emphasizes the intimate relationship between God as the Provider and His followers.

**(John 10:11):** In John 10:11, Jesus refers to Himself as the Good Shepherd who lays down His life for the sheep. This title not only signifies His sacrificial love but also His commitment to personally care for and provide for His flock.

**(Matthew 14:13-21):** The account of the feeding of the 5,000 in Matthew 14:13-21 showcases Jesus’ personal concern for the physical needs of the people. With compassion, He provides an abundance of food, demonstrating His care for each individual.

**(2 Corinthians 9:8):** In 2 Corinthians 9:8, Paul speaks about God’s ability to provide abundantly, emphasizing the personal dimension of God’s grace, “And God is able to make all grace abound to you, so that having all sufficiency in all things at all times, you may abound in every good work.”

The title “Our Provider” emphasizes the close and personal relationship that we have with Jesus, understanding Him as the One who intimately cares for and meets

the needs of each Christian / disciple of Jesus Christ..

## **NOT LAWLESS, BUT LAWFUL, FULFILLING THE LAW**

“Not Lawless but Lawful” refers to Jesus as the embodiment of righteousness and obedience to God’s law.

**(Matthew 5:17-18):** In Matthew 5:17-18, Jesus explicitly addresses His relationship to the Law, stating, “Do not think that I have come to abolish the Law or the Prophets; I have not come to abolish them but to fulfill them. For truly, I say to you, until heaven and earth pass away, not an iota, not a dot, will pass from the Law until all is accomplished.” This emphasizes Jesus’ commitment to fulfilling the requirements of God’s law.

**(Hebrews 4:15):** Hebrews 4:15 speaks about Jesus’ sinlessness and His ability to sympathize with our weaknesses, “For we do not have a high priest who is unable to sympathize with our weaknesses, but one who in every respect has been tempted as we are, yet without sin.” This verse highlights Jesus’ perfect adherence to God’s law.

**(1 Peter 2:22):** In 1 Peter 2:22, Peter describes Jesus as one “who committed no sin, neither was deceit found in his mouth.” This reinforces the idea that Jesus, in His earthly life, lived in perfect obedience to God’s law.

**(Romans 10:4):** Romans 10:4 emphasizes the culmination of the law in Christ, “For Christ is the end of the law for righteousness to everyone who believes.” This verse underscores that Jesus is the fulfillment and completion of the law’s requirements.

**(Galatians 4:4-5):** Galatians 4:4-5 speaks about Jesus coming “born under the law, to redeem those who were under the law so that we might receive adoption as sons.” This emphasizes Jesus’ submission to the law in order to fulfill its demands and bring redemption.

**(John 8:46):** In John 8:46, Jesus challenges His critics, asking, “Which one of you convicts me of sin? If I tell the truth, why do you not believe me?” This challenges anyone to find fault in His obedience to God’s law.

**(2 Corinthians 5:21):** In 2 Corinthians 5:21, Paul describes Jesus as the one “who knew no sin,” highlighting His sinless nature and perfect obedience to God’s law, “For our sake he made him to be sin who knew no sin, so that in him we might become the righteousness of God.”

“Not Lawless but Lawful” emphasizes that Jesus, as the Son of God, lived a life of perfect obedience to God’s law, fulfilling its requirements and serving as the ultimate example of righteousness. This understanding is foundational to Christian theology, underscoring Jesus’ role in bringing salvation and redemption through His sinless life.

## **IMAGE OF THE INVISIBLE GOD**

The expression “Image of the Invisible God, the Firstborn of All Creation” is a profound description of Jesus that combines both his divine nature and his role in creation.

**(Colossians 1:15-17):** This title is found in Colossians 1:15-17, where Paul writes, “He is the image of the invisible God, the firstborn of all creation. For by him all things were created, in heaven and on earth, visible and invisible, whether thrones or dominions or rulers or authorities—all things were created through him and for him. And he is before all things, and in him, all things hold together.” This passage emphasizes Jesus’ preeminence in creation, describing him as the visible representation of the invisible God and the one through whom all things were created and are sustained.

**(Hebrews 1:3):** Hebrews 1:3 echoes this idea, stating that Jesus is the “radiance of the glory of God and the exact imprint of his nature.” This reinforces the concept of Jesus as the perfect reflection of the invisible God.

**(John 1:18):** In John 1:18, John describes Jesus as the only God who is at the Father’s side, emphasizing his unique and intimate relationship with the Father. This relates to the idea of Jesus being the image of the invisible God.

**(2 Corinthians 4:4):** While not directly using the phrase, 2 Corinthians 4:4 speaks of Jesus as the “image of God,” stating, “In their case, the god of this world has blinded the minds of the unbelievers, to keep them from seeing the light of the gospel of the glory of Christ, who is the image of God.”

**(Philippians 2:6-8):** Philippians 2:6-8 describes Jesus’ incarnation, emphasizing his divine nature and humble obedience, “though he was in the form of God, did not count equality with God a thing to be grasped, but emptied himself, by taking the form of a servant, being born in the likeness of men. And being found in human form, he humbled himself by becoming obedient to the point of death, even death on a cross.”

**(John 14:9):** In John 14:9, Jesus himself asserts his divine identity, saying to Philip, “Whoever has seen me has seen the Father.”

The title “Image of the Invisible God, the Firstborn of All Creation” encapsulates the dual nature of Jesus as both fully God and the agent of creation. It emphasizes his unique and preeminent role in the universe, serving as the visible manifestation of our invisible God the Father and holding a position of supremacy over all creation.

### **FULLNESS OF THE GODHEAD BODILY;**

The phrase describing Jesus “For in Him dwells all the fullness of the Godhead bodily” is a powerful declaration emphasizing the complete and divine nature of Jesus Christ.

**(Colossians 2:9-10):** This statement is found in Colossians 2:9-10, where Paul writes, (AKJV) “9 For in Him dwells all the fullness of the Godhead bodily. 10 And you are complete in him, which is the head of all principality and power “

This passage asserts that the complete divine essence resides in Jesus, and believers are spiritually filled in Him.

**(John 1:14):** In John 1:14, it is declared that the Word, who is Jesus, became flesh and dwelt among us. This emphasizes the incarnation of the divine Word, with the fullness of God taking on a human body.

**(Philippians 2:5-8):** Philippians 2:5-8 describes the humility and exaltation of Jesus, stating that although He existed in the form of God, He emptied Himself, taking on the form of a servant and being found in human likeness. This passage points to the fullness of deity being willingly expressed in human form.

**(Colossians 1:19):** In Colossians 1:19, Paul writes, “For in him all the fullness of God was pleased to dwell.” This verse reiterates the concept that the entirety of God’s fullness resides in Jesus.

**(Hebrews 1:3):** Hebrews 1:3 describes Jesus as the radiance of the glory of God and the exact imprint of His nature, indicating the complete and precise representation of God’s deity in Jesus.

**(2 Corinthians 5:19):** While not directly using the phrase, 2 Corinthians 5:19 declares, “that is, in Christ God was reconciling the world to himself, not counting their trespasses against them, and entrusting to us the message of reconciliation.”

This speaks to the work of reconciliation being accomplished in Christ, emphasizing His divine role.

**(Colossians 1:15):** Colossians 1:15 (mentioned earlier) also contributes to this understanding, as it describes Jesus as the image of the invisible God, emphasizing his divine and visible representation.

The phrase “For in Him dwells all the fullness of the Godhead bodily” signifies that Jesus is not a partial representation of God but the complete embodiment of God in human form. It underscores the profound mystery of the Incarnation, where the divine and human natures coexist in the person of Jesus Christ.

### **DESCENDED FROM HEAVEN:**

The phrase “Descended from heaven, the Son of Man” refers to the dual nature of Jesus Christ—both divine and human—highlighting His heavenly origin and His identification with humanity.

**(John 3:13):** In John 3:13, Jesus speaks about His heavenly origin, saying, “No one has ascended into heaven except he who descended from heaven, the Son of Man.” This verse emphasizes both His heavenly origin and His unique role as the Son of Man.

**(John 6:38):** In John 6:38, Jesus affirms His divine mission, stating, “For I have come down from heaven, not to do my own will but the will of him who sent me.” This passage underscores Jesus’ preexistence and divine descent.

**(John 1:14):** John 1:14 speaks of the Incarnation, stating, “And the Word became flesh and dwelt among us.” This verse expresses the idea that the divine Word, who existed from the beginning and was with God, descended to become human.

**(Philippians 2:5-8):** Philippians 2:5-8 describes the humility of Jesus, who, though existing in the form of God, emptied Himself and took on the form of a servant, being born in the likeness of men. This emphasizes the voluntary descent of the Son of God to become the Son of Man.

**(1 Corinthians 15:47):** In 1 Corinthians 15:47, Paul contrasts the first Adam, who was from the earth, with the second Adam, Jesus, who is from heaven. This verse highlights the heavenly origin of Jesus as the Son of Man.

**(Luke 19:10):** In Luke 19:10, Jesus refers to Himself as the Son of Man, stating, “For the Son of Man came to seek and to save the lost.” This verse emphasizes the

mission of Jesus in identifying with humanity and bringing salvation.

**(Matthew 26:63-64):** During His trial, Jesus affirms His identity as the Son of Man in Matthew 26:63-64, stating that He will be seated at the right hand of power and coming on the clouds of heaven. This references both His earthly mission and future heavenly exaltation.

The phrase “Descended from heaven, the Son of Man” encapsulates the divine and human nature of Jesus Christ. It underscores His heavenly origin, divine mission, and voluntary descent to identify with humanity, ultimately fulfilling the redemptive plan for salvation.

## **BESIDES JESUS THERE IS NO OTHER GOD**

The phrase “besides me, there is no god” is a recurring message in the Bible, emphasizing the exclusive monotheistic nature of God. This declaration underscores the uniqueness, supremacy, and incomparability of the God of Israel.

**(Isaiah 44:6):** In Isaiah 44:6, God declares, “Thus says the Lord, the King of Israel and his Redeemer, the Lord of hosts: I am the first and I am the last; besides me, there is no god.” This verse emphasizes the eternal nature of God and His exclusive claim to deity.

**(Isaiah 45:5-6):** Isaiah 45:5-6 reinforces the monotheistic message, “I am the Lord, and there is no other, besides me there is no God; I equip you, though you do not know me, that people may know, from the rising of the sun and from the west, that there is none besides me; I am the Lord, and there is no other.” These verses highlight God as the sole Creator and Redeemer.

**(Deuteronomy 4:35):** In Deuteronomy 4:35, Moses affirms the oneness of God, stating, “To you it was shown, that you might know that the Lord is God; there is no other besides him.” This passage stresses the revelatory aspect of God’s oneness.

**(Deuteronomy 32:39):** Deuteronomy 32:39 declares, “See now that I, even I, am he, and there is no god beside me; I kill and I make alive; I wound and I heal; and there is none that can deliver out of my hand.” This verse emphasizes God’s sovereignty over life and death.

**(Isaiah 46:9):** In Isaiah 46:9, God emphasizes His uniqueness and control over history, “remember the former things of old; for I am God, and there is no other; I am God, and there is none like me.” This verse stresses God’s incomparability.

**(1 Corinthians 8:4-6):** In the New Testament, 1 Corinthians 8:4-6 reinforces the monotheistic message in the context of the Christian understanding, “there is no God but one... for us there is one God, the Father, from whom are all things and for whom we exist, and one Lord, Jesus Christ, through whom are all things and through whom we exist.”

The declaration “besides me, there is no god” is foundational to the theology of monotheism in the Bible, affirming the exclusive worship and acknowledgment of the one true God, who is sovereign, eternal, and without equal.

## **ABOVE EVERY NAME**

The phrase “Above every name” refers to the exalted and supreme nature of Jesus Christ, signifying His surpassing authority and status over all other names.

**(Philippians 2:9-11):** This statement is most explicitly expressed in Philippians 2:9-11, where Paul writes, “Therefore God has highly exalted him and bestowed on 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.” This passage highlights the exaltation of Jesus to a position above every name, means that everyone is under His position and authority, no one is greater than Jesus and everyone will be humbled regardless who they are and eventually confess that Jesus is Lord, even all those who are not saved and have done evil will admit Jesus is Lord at the Judgment.

**(Ephesians 1:20-21):** Ephesians 1:20-21 also speaks to the exalted status of Jesus, declaring that God “raised him from the dead and seated him at his right hand in the heavenly places, far above all rule and authority and power and dominion, and above every name that is named, not only in this age but also in the one to come.” This emphasizes Jesus’ heavenly Authority, exalted position and eternal significance.

**(Colossians 1:15-20):** Colossians 1:15-20 describes Jesus as the image of the invisible God and the one in whom all things hold together. It states that in everything, Jesus might be preeminent, underscoring His supreme role above every name.

**(Hebrews 1:4):** In Hebrews 1:4, it is said that Jesus “became as much superior to angels as the name he has inherited is more excellent than theirs.” This points to the superiority of Jesus’ name over even angelic beings.

**(Acts 4:12):** Acts 4:12 emphasizes the exclusivity of salvation through the name of Jesus, stating, “And there is salvation in no one else, for there is no other name under heaven given among men by which we must be saved.” This underscores the uniqueness and supreme authority of the name of Jesus.

**(Revelation 19:16):** In a vision of the future in Revelation 19:16, Jesus is depicted as having a name written on His robe and thigh: “King of kings and Lord of lords.” This further emphasizes His surpassing authority over all.

The phrase “Above every name” points to the unparalleled exaltation and authority of Jesus Christ. It signifies His unique position in the heavens and the acknowledgment of His lordship by all creation, both now and in eternity.

## **JESUS IN THE MIDST OF TWO OR THREE**

The unique characteristic of “Jesus in the Midst of Two or Three” is derived from a specific biblical passage that underscores the significance of the presence of Jesus among believers.

**(Matthew 18:20):** The key verse associated with this concept is Matthew 18:20, where Jesus says, “For where two or three are gathered in my name, there am I among them.” This statement emphasizes the special presence of Jesus when a small group of believers gathers in His name. It suggests that the quality of the gathering, marked by unity and shared devotion to Jesus, is more important than the quantity.

This verse is often cited in the context of Christian fellowship and communal prayer. It implies that Jesus is not only present in an individual’s personal relationship with Him but also in a unique way when a small group of believers comes together for a common purpose in His name.

The significance of “Jesus in the Midst of Two or Three” can be understood in several aspects:

- **Community and Fellowship:** The emphasis on two or three people gathering implies the importance of when we come together in fellowship. It suggests that even a small, intimate gathering has the potential for a special manifestation of Jesus’ presence.
- **Unity and Agreement:** The context of Matthew 18:20 is related to resolving conflicts and making decisions within the community of

believers. The verse highlights the power of unity and agreement among a small group gathered in the name of Jesus.

- **Shared Devotion:** The presence of Jesus is associated with those gathered in His name. This suggests that a shared devotion to Jesus and a focus on His name are essential components of experiencing His unique presence.
- **Accessibility of Jesus:** The promise that “there am I among them” conveys the accessibility of Jesus. It assures believers that, regardless of the size of the gathering, Jesus is present and attentive to the needs and concerns of those who come together in His name.

The biblical truth of “Jesus in the Midst of Two or Three” encourages us to value the depth of our time together with Jesus as a unified body with Jesus Christ who is the head of the church, emphasizing the spiritual richness that can be experienced in small, focused gatherings centered around Christ.

## **GOD THE FATHER IS GREATER THAN JESUS**

Another characteristic trait of the nature of Jesus Christ’ is that God the Father is greater than Him, indicating a defined rank of authority, position and purpose in our One true triune Godhead. The phrase “I am going to the Father, for the Father is greater than I” is derived from a statement made by Jesus in the Gospel of John, which has theological implications regarding the nature of the Trinity and Jesus’ role in the redemptive plan.

**(John 14:28):** The specific verse associated with this phrase is John 14:28, where Jesus says, “You heard me say to you, ‘I am going away, and I will come to you.’ If you loved me, you would have rejoiced, because I am going to the Father, for the Father is greater than I.” This statement occurs within the context of Jesus preparing His disciples for His departure and promising the coming of the Holy Spirit.

This declaration has been interpreted and understood in various ways within Christian theology:

- **Subordination within the Trinity:** Some theologians interpret the statement as referring to the relationships within the Trinity. In this view, it is suggested that Jesus, in His incarnate state on Earth, voluntarily subjected Himself to the Father’s will and authority, maintaining a functional subordination while being equal in essence.

- **Functional Role in Redemption:** The statement can be seen in the context of Jesus' earthly mission and role in redemption. While on Earth, Jesus took on a role of submission to the Father's plan, and His return to the Father signifies the completion of His redemptive work.
- **Temporal Context:** The phrase may also be understood in the temporal context of Jesus' earthly ministry. During His incarnation, Jesus operated within the limitations of human existence, and His return to the Father is a transition to a state beyond those limitations.
- It's important to note that discussions around this verse have been central to theological debates, particularly in understanding the relationship between the Father, the Son, and the Holy Spirit within the Trinity. Different Christian traditions may interpret and emphasize certain aspects of this statement in varying ways.
- Overall, the phrase "I am going to the Father, for the Father is greater than I" highlights aspects of Jesus' mission, submission to the Father, and the unique roles within the Trinitarian understanding of God.

### **God the Father is Greater than Jesus:**

The biblical concept that "God the Father is greater than Jesus" involves recognizing the distinct roles within the Trinity and understanding the voluntary submission of Jesus to the Father during His earthly ministry.

**John 14:28:** Jesus explicitly states, "You heard me say to you, 'I am going away, and I will come to you.' If you loved me, you would have rejoiced, because I am going to the Father, for the Father is greater than I." This statement acknowledges the authority and preeminence of the Father in the context of Jesus' departure and return.

**John 10:29:** Jesus affirms, "My Father, who has given them to me, is greater than all, and no one is able to snatch them out of the Father's hand." This emphasizes the Father's supremacy in providing security and protection for believers.

**1 Corinthians 11:3:** Paul writes, "But I want you to understand that the head of every man is Christ, the head of a wife is her husband, and the head of Christ is God." This verse illustrates the order within the divine hierarchy, acknowledging the Father as the head of Christ.

**Philippians 2:5-8:** While not explicitly stating that the Father is greater, this passage emphasizes the humility and submission of Jesus, taking the form of a servant and being obedient to the point of death. It underscores the voluntary nature of Jesus' submission to the Father's will.

**Matthew 24:36:** Jesus declares, "But concerning that day and hour no one knows, not even the angels of heaven, nor the Son, but the Father only." This verse highlights a limitation in knowledge, with the Father having a superior understanding even to the Son in certain aspects.

**John 5:19:** Jesus says, "Truly, truly, I say to you, the Son can do nothing of his own accord, but only what he sees the Father doing. For whatever the Father does, that the Son does likewise." This emphasizes the dependence of Jesus on the Father and aligning His actions with the divine will.

Understanding that "God the Father is greater than Jesus" acknowledges the unique roles within the Trinity, with Jesus willingly submitting to the Father while maintaining the unity and equality of the Godhead.

#### **WILLING LAYS DOWN HIS OWN LIFE:**

Jesus "willingly laying down His own life" is emphasizing the great love that Jesus has for us and the sacrificial nature of Jesus' death on the cross for the redemption of humanity.

**John 10:17-18:** Jesus declares, "For this reason, the Father loves me, because I lay down my life that I may take it up again. No one takes it from me, but I lay it down of my own accord. I have authority to lay it down, and I have authority to take it up again. This charge I have received from my Father." This passage highlights the voluntary and authoritative nature of Jesus' sacrifice.

**Matthew 26:39:** In the Garden of Gethsemane, Jesus prays, "My Father, if it be possible, let this cup pass from me; nevertheless, not as I will, but as you will." This moment captures the depth of Jesus' submission to the Father's will, even in the face of immense suffering.

**Philippians 2:8:** Describing Jesus, Paul writes, "And being found in human form, he humbled himself by becoming obedient to the point of death, even death on a cross." This verse underscores the obedience and humility of Jesus in willingly accepting the path of crucifixion for the sake of humanity.

**Isaiah 53:7:** This Old Testament prophecy about the suffering servant foreshadows Jesus' sacrificial act, stating, "He was oppressed, and he was afflicted, yet he opened not his mouth; like a lamb that is led to the slaughter, and like a sheep that before its shearers is silent, so he opened not his mouth."

**Mark 10:45:** Jesus himself articulates His purpose, saying, "For even the Son of Man came not to be served but to serve, and to give his life as a ransom for many." This highlights the intentional self-giving nature of Jesus' sacrifice.

**1 Peter 2:24:** Peter reflects on the redemptive significance of Jesus' sacrifice, stating, "He himself bore our sins in his body on the tree, that we might die to sin and live to righteousness. By his wounds you have been healed."

The concept of "willingly lays down His own life" refers to the sacrificial nature of Jesus' death on the cross, emphasizing His voluntary and purposeful act of offering His life for the salvation of humanity., out of His great love for us.

**(John 10:17-18):** The primary passage associated with this concept is found in John 10:17-18, where Jesus says, "For this reason, the Father loves me, because I lay down my life that I may take it up again. No one takes it from me, but I lay it down of my own accord. I have authority to lay it down, and I have authority to take it up again. This charge I have received from my Father." In this statement, Jesus explicitly declares the voluntariness of His sacrifice and His authority over His own life.

Key points related to "willingly lays down His own life":

- **Voluntary Sacrifice:** Jesus emphasizes that no external force compels Him to lay down His life. It is a voluntary and intentional act driven by His love for humanity and obedience to the Father.
- **Divine Authority:** Jesus asserts His divine authority over His life, indicating that His sacrifice is not a result of external circumstances or coercion. His willingness to lay down His life is a demonstration of His unique role in the plan of salvation.
- **Love and Obedience:** The motive behind Jesus' sacrificial act is rooted in love and obedience to the Father. His willingness to lay down His life is a profound expression of selfless love for humanity and submission to the divine purpose.
- **Redemptive Purpose:** Jesus connects His act of laying down His life with the broader redemptive plan. By willingly offering Himself, Jesus provides

a way for humanity to be reconciled with God, demonstrating the depth of God's love and grace.

## **DOES NOT DO HIS OWN WILL, BUT OF GOD THE FATHER**

Another trait of Jesus is that He “Does not do His own will, but of God the Father” emphasizes the perfect obedience and submission of Jesus to the will of God the Father during His earthly ministry.

**(John 6:38):** The primary passage associated with this concept is found in John 6:38, where Jesus says, “For I have come down from heaven, not to do my own will but the will of him who sent me.” This statement reflects the foundational principle of Jesus' obedience to the divine will.

Key points related to “Does not do His own will, but of God the Father”:

- **Divine Submission:** Jesus affirms that His mission on Earth is characterized by the submission of His own will to the will of the Father. This submission is indicative of the perfect harmony within the Trinity and Jesus' role in fulfilling the Father's plan.
- **Incarnation and Mission:** The context of this statement is Jesus' explanation of His divine mission and the purpose of His incarnation. His primary goal is to fulfill the will of the Father by bringing salvation and redemption to humanity.
- **Model of Obedience:** Jesus serves as a model of obedience and humility. His willingness to set aside His own will in favor of the Father's will exemplifies the ideal relationship between the Creator and the created.
- **Unity within the Trinity:** The statement reinforces the unity and shared purpose within the Trinity. Jesus' obedience to the Father reflects the eternal and inseparable bond between the Father, the Son, and the Holy Spirit.
- **Redemptive Significance:** Jesus' submission to the Father's will has profound redemptive significance. His obedience leads to the sacrificial act of laying down His life on the cross, providing salvation for humanity.
- **Prayer in Gethsemane:** The night before His crucifixion, in the Garden of Gethsemane, Jesus prays, “Father, if you are willing, remove this cup from me. Nevertheless, not my will, but yours, be done” (Luke 22:42).

This prayer encapsulates Jesus' ongoing commitment to the Father's will, even in the face of the impending sacrifice.

The nature of Jesus regarding that He “Does not do His own will, but of God the Father” underscores the divine obedience and mission of Jesus, highlighting the unity within the Trinity and the redemptive purpose of His earthly ministry. It serves as a foundational aspect of our Christian faith regarding the nature and work of Christ.

## **SUBMISSION TO THE WILL OF GOD THE FATHER:**

The biblical aspect of Jesus “not doing His own, but of the Father” underscores the perfect submission and obedience of Jesus to the divine will of God the Father.

**John 6:38:** Jesus explicitly states, “For I have come down from heaven, not to do my own will but the will of him who sent me.” This declaration emphasizes Jesus' primary purpose of fulfilling the divine plan set forth by the Father.

**John 5:30:** Jesus affirms, “I can do nothing on my own. As I hear, I judge, and my judgment is just, because I seek not my own will but the will of him who sent me.” This highlights Jesus' complete dependence on and alignment with the Father's will.

**Matthew 26:39:** In the garden of Gethsemane, Jesus prays, “My Father, if it be possible, let this cup pass from me; nevertheless, not as I will, but as you will.” This moment reflects the depth of Jesus' submission and obedience, even in the face of immense suffering.

**John 8:28-29:** Jesus declares, “I do nothing on my own authority, but speak just as the Father taught me. And he who sent me is with me. He has not left me alone, for I always do the things that are pleasing to him.” This emphasizes the intimate connection between Jesus and the Father, with Jesus always seeking to please Him.

**Hebrews 10:7:** In quoting Psalm 40:7, the writer of Hebrews attributes the words to Christ, saying, “Then I said, ‘Behold, I have come to do your will, O God, as it is written of me in the scroll of the book.’” This highlights the prophetic alignment of Jesus with the will of God.

**Philippians 2:5-8:** While not directly stating “not doing His own,” this passage emphasizes the self-emptying nature of Christ, taking on the form of a servant and humbling Himself to the point of death, demonstrating absolute submission to the Father's plan.

The aspect of Jesus not doing His own, but of the Father, emphasizes the perfect harmony and unity within the Godhead, with Jesus willingly fulfilling the divine purpose and executing the will of God for the redemption of humanity.

### **INSEPARABLE BOND WITH CHRIST:**

The Bible teaches that the bond between Christ and believers is inseparable, transcending all circumstances and remaining steadfast in the face of any challenge.

**Romans 8:38-39:** This passage emphasizes the unbreakable connection between believers and the love of Christ, listing various potential challenges that cannot separate them from His love.

**John 10:28-29:** Jesus assures believers that they are in His hand, and no one can snatch them out of His hand. This speaks to the security and permanence of their relationship with Him.

**1 Corinthians 1:8-9:** Paul expresses confidence that God will sustain believers to the end, highlighting the faithfulness of God in maintaining their fellowship with Christ.

**Philippians 1:6:** Paul assures believers that God, who began a good work in them, will bring it to completion. This underscores the continuous and secure nature of their journey with Christ.

**Hebrews 13:5:** The writer of Hebrews quotes God's promise that He will never leave nor forsake believers. This promise signifies the enduring presence of Christ in the lives of His followers.

**Colossians 3:3:** Believers are reminded that their life is hidden with Christ in God, emphasizing the inseparable nature of their identity and existence in Christ.

**John 6:39:** Jesus declares that He will lose none of those given to Him by the Father but will raise them up on the last day, reinforcing the eternal and unbreakable bond with His followers.

**2 Timothy 1:12:** Paul expresses confidence in the One in whom he has believed, affirming that He is able to guard what has been entrusted to Him until that day. This speaks to the safekeeping of believers in Christ.

**1 Peter 1:5:** Peter assures us that we are being guarded by God's power through faith for a salvation ready to be revealed, highlighting the divine protection and preservation of their relationship with Christ.

The inseparable bond with Christ is a remarkable trait of Jesus Christ with us throughout the New Testament, providing us with assurance, security, and confidence in their enduring relationship with the Savior.

## **AWARE and DEDICATION TO FULFILL -**

### **His Divine Mission from Yahweh, God the Father**

Jesus Christ's awareness of His divine mission and His unwavering commitment to fulfill that mission are central aspects of His identity. The following scriptural references highlight Jesus' consciousness of His purpose and His determined effort to carry out the mission entrusted to Him by God, His Father:

#### **I Must Be About My Father's Business (Luke 2:49):**

At the age of twelve, Jesus expresses awareness of His unique relationship with God the Father. When questioned by His parents, He declares, "I must be about my Father's business," revealing His early understanding of His divine mission.

#### **My Food Is to Do the Will of Him Who Sent Me (John 4:34):**

Jesus, in response to His disciples urging Him to eat, states that His sustenance comes from doing the will of the Father who sent Him. This statement reflects His deep awareness of His purpose and commitment to fulfilling it.

#### **For This Purpose I Have Come (Matthew 9:13):**

When questioned about why He associates with sinners, Jesus responds, "For I came not to call the righteous, but sinners." This statement reveals His awareness of the purpose behind His ministry—to call those in need of spiritual healing and redemption.

#### **The Son of Man Came to Seek and to Save the Lost (Luke 19:10):**

Jesus articulates His mission clearly, stating that the Son of Man came to seek and save the lost. This declaration underscores His purposeful intent to reconcile humanity with God through His redemptive work.

#### **I Lay Down My Life for the Sheep (John 10:15):**

Jesus, as the Good Shepherd, declares that He lays down His life for the sheep. This statement reflects His awareness of the sacrificial nature of His mission, willingly giving His life to redeem and protect those entrusted to Him.

#### **My Teaching Is Not Mine, but His Who Sent Me (John 7:16):**

Jesus acknowledges that His teaching is not self-derived but comes from the One who sent Him. This awareness underscores His role as a messenger faithfully carrying out the instructions of the Father.

**The Hour Has Come (John 17:1):**

In His high priestly prayer, Jesus acknowledges that the hour has come for Him to be glorified. This awareness of the appointed time underscores His understanding of the unfolding of God's redemptive plan through His sacrificial death.

**I Have Accomplished the Work You Gave Me to Do (John 17:4):**

In the same prayer, Jesus expresses His awareness of having accomplished the work the Father gave Him. This statement reflects His confidence and commitment to fulfilling His mission on earth.

**Into Your Hands I Commit My Spirit (Luke 23:46):**

While on the cross, Jesus quotes Psalm 31:5, expressing His complete surrender to the Father. This statement reveals His awareness that His mission is near completion, culminating in the ultimate sacrifice for humanity's redemption.

**For This Purpose I Was Born (John 18:37):**

Before Pilate, Jesus asserts that He was born to bear witness to the truth. This statement highlights His awareness of His divine purpose and mission to reveal the truth that leads to salvation.

**I Am with You Always (Matthew 28:20):**

In the Great Commission, Jesus assures His disciples of His presence as they go forth to fulfill His mission. This statement emphasizes His ongoing involvement in the mission even beyond His earthly ministry.

**It Is Finished (John 19:30):**

Uttering these words on the cross, Jesus declares the completion of His redemptive work. This final statement signifies the fulfillment of His mission to reconcile humanity to God through His sacrificial death.

**The Spirit of the Lord Is Upon Me (Luke 4:18-19):**

Quoting Isaiah 61, Jesus declares His anointing for a specific mission—to bring good news, proclaim liberty, and bring healing. This statement emphasizes His awareness of the prophetic mission He came to fulfill.

## **I Am Sending You (John 20:21):**

After His resurrection, Jesus commissions His disciples, declaring, “As the Father has sent me, even so I am sending you.” This statement signifies the continuation of the mission entrusted to Him, now extended to His followers.

## **All Authority in Heaven and on Earth (Matthew 28:18):**

In the Great Commission, Jesus asserts that all authority has been given to Him. This statement underscores His awareness of the divine authority backing His mission and the subsequent authority given to His disciples.

## **TOTAL LOVE AND GOODNESS WITH ALL OF THE FRUITS OF THE HOLY SPIRIT;**

The Divine character trait of Jesus Christ is His “Total Love and Goodness with all of the Fruits of the Holy Spirit” refers to the complete, unfailing love and goodness embodied by Jesus Christ, accompanied by the manifestation of all the fruits of the Holy Spirit. It emphasizes Jesus’ perfect nature, characterized by boundless love, kindness, gentleness, faithfulness, self-control, joy, peace, patience, and goodness, as described in Galatians 5:22-23.

**(Galatians 5:22-23):** Galatians 5:22-23 lists the fruits of the Spirit, stating, “But the fruit of the Spirit is love, joy, peace, patience, kindness, goodness, faithfulness, gentleness, self-control; against such things there is no law.” These verses illustrate the characteristics that Jesus exhibits through the indwelling of the Holy Spirit.

**(1 John 4:8):** In 1 John 4:8, it is declared that “God is love.” Since Jesus is God incarnate, this verse affirms that Jesus embodies perfect love, which encompasses all aspects of the fruits of the Spirit.

**(Matthew 22:37-40):** Matthew 22:37-40 records Jesus’ response when asked about the greatest commandment, saying, “You shall love the Lord your God with all your heart and with all your soul and with all your mind... You shall love your neighbor as yourself.” Jesus not only teaches but epitomizes total love and goodness, demonstrating it in His interactions with God and others.

**(Ephesians 5:9):** Ephesians 5:9 speaks of the fruit of light, which is found in all that is good and right and true. This verse reflects the essence of Jesus’ character, as He is the embodiment of all goodness, righteousness, and truth.

**(Romans 15:13):** Romans 15:13 expresses the hope that comes from the God of hope, filling us with all joy and peace in believing, so that by the power of the Holy Spirit they may abound in hope. This verse highlights how Jesus, through the Holy Spirit, brings joy, peace, and hope to His followers.

Although not specifically mentioned as such in one particular scripture still the observation that Jesus had “Total Love and Goodness with all of the Fruits of the Holy Spirit” signifies that Jesus Christ, as the embodiment of God’s love, encompasses all the virtues and characteristics described by the fruits of the Holy Spirit. This attribute assures us of the completeness and perfection of Jesus’ love and goodness, which He shares abundantly with all who follow Him.

## **JESUS - SELF-ASSERTION and EXCLUSIVE CLAIMS**

Jesus Christ, in various instances, asserted His unique identity and made exclusive claims that set Him apart. These scriptural references highlight Jesus’ self-assertion and the exclusive nature of His claims:

### **I Am the First and the Last (Revelation 1:17):**

In the revelation to John, Jesus identifies Himself as the first and the last. This statement, echoing similar claims in the Gospels, emphasizes His eternal nature and the continuity of His purpose throughout all time.

These scriptural references collectively reveal Jesus’ profound awareness of His mission and His unwavering commitment to fulfilling it. They showcase His understanding of the divine purpose behind His earthly ministry and the sacrificial nature of His redemptive work. Believers, in acknowledging these aspects of Jesus’ identity, find inspiration in His purposeful dedication and are reminded of the significance of participating in the ongoing mission of spreading the message of salvation.

**Living Water (John 4:14):** Describing Himself as the giver of living water in John 4:14, Jesus offers a source of eternal life that quenches spiritual thirst. This trait emphasizes His ability to satisfy the deepest longings of the soul.

### **Son of God (John 10:36):**

Jesus claims to be the Son of God, asserting a unique divine relationship. This title signifies not just a moral or spiritual teacher but a direct connection to the Father, establishing His exclusivity.

### **I Am the Resurrection and the Life (John 11:25-26):**

In declaring, “I am the resurrection and the life,” Jesus asserts His exclusive authority over life and death. This claim goes beyond being a messenger of life; He is the source and embodiment of life itself.

### **Before Abraham Was, I Am (John 8:58):**

Jesus’ statement, “Before Abraham was, I am,” emphasizes His eternal existence. The use of “I am” echoes the divine name revealed to Moses, asserting Jesus’ timeless and divine nature, setting Him apart from all created beings.

### **I Am The Way, the Truth, and the Life (John 14:6):**

By proclaiming Himself as “The Way, the Truth, and the Life,” Jesus makes an exclusive claim to being the only path to God. This assertion reinforces His uniqueness and the indispensable role He plays in the journey to God.

### **No One Comes to the Father Except through Me (John 14:6):**

This statement reinforces the exclusivity of salvation through Jesus. He presents Himself as the exclusive mediator between humanity and the Father, emphasizing that there is no alternative route to a relationship with God.

### **I Am the Light of the World (John 8:12):**

Jesus’ claim to be the light of the world signifies not only guidance but the exclusive source of spiritual illumination. Those who follow Him will not walk in darkness, highlighting His unique role in bringing clarity and understanding.

### **King of Kings and Lord of Lords (Revelation 19:16):**

In the book of Revelation, Jesus is described as the “King of Kings and Lord of Lords.” This title asserts His ultimate authority over all rulers and beings, emphasizing His exclusive and unparalleled position in the cosmic order.

### **No One Knows the Father Except the Son (Matthew 11:27):**

Jesus claims an exclusive and intimate knowledge of the Father, highlighting the unique relationship between the Father and the Son. This assertion underscores His special role in revealing the nature of God.

Understanding these exclusive claims is crucial to grasping the distinctiveness of Jesus Christ in the Christian faith. His self-assertion is not merely a matter of personal identity but establishes Him as the definitive and exclusive path to God and

eternal life. Believers, in acknowledging these claims, affirm the unparalleled nature of their relationship with Jesus.

### **I Am the Bread of Life (John 6:35):**

When Jesus declares, “I am the bread of life,” He asserts that He is the essential sustenance for spiritual nourishment. This exclusive claim positions Him as the source of true satisfaction and the unique provider of eternal sustenance.

### **All Authority in Heaven and on Earth (Matthew 28:18):**

In Matthew 28:18, Jesus proclaims that all authority in heaven and on earth has been given to Him. This exclusive authority extends over both the spiritual and earthly realms, emphasizing His unparalleled sovereignty.

### **The Good Shepherd (John 10:11):**

By identifying Himself as the Good Shepherd, Jesus asserts His exclusive role in caring for and guiding His followers. This claim conveys a personal and intimate relationship between the Shepherd and His sheep, highlighting His unique care and protection.

### **I Am the Door (John 10:9):**

Jesus describes Himself as the door, emphasizing that through Him, one enters into a relationship with God. This exclusive role as the gateway underscores that access to the Father is only possible through acceptance of Jesus’ unique position.

### **I Am the Alpha and the Omega (Revelation 22:13):**

In Revelation, Jesus declares, “I am the Alpha and the Omega, the first and the last, the beginning and the end.” This claim asserts His eternal nature and exclusive position as the origin and culmination of all things.

### **No One Knows the Day or Hour (Matthew 24:36):**

Jesus claims exclusive knowledge regarding the timing of future events, particularly the end times. This assertion emphasizes His unique understanding of God’s plan and underscores the trustworthiness of His words.

### **You Call Me Teacher and Lord (John 13:13):**

Jesus acknowledges the titles of Teacher and Lord but then asserts His exclusive authority by stating, “and you are right, for so I am.” This claim reinforces that His role goes beyond that of a conventional teacher, emphasizing His divine authority.

### **The Stone the Builders Rejected (Matthew 21:42):**

Jesus refers to Himself as the stone that the builders rejected, becoming the cornerstone. This exclusive claim underscores His unique and foundational role in God's redemptive plan, despite initial rejection by some.

Understanding these exclusive claims helps illuminate the singular position of Jesus Christ in Christian theology. His self-assertion is not mere rhetoric but a profound revelation of His identity and mission, establishing Him as the unparalleled and exclusive mediator between God and humanity. Believers, in embracing these claims, affirm the distinctiveness of their faith in Jesus.

### **I Am the Vine (John 15:5):**

Jesus uses the metaphor of the vine to illustrate the intimate connection between Himself and believers. By declaring, "I am the vine; you are the branches," He emphasizes the exclusivity of this relationship, highlighting that true spiritual fruitfulness comes solely through abiding in Him.

### **I Am Not of This World (John 8:23):**

Jesus states, "I am not of this world," affirming His divine origin and uniqueness. This claim underscores His heavenly nature and the exclusive mission He has to bring heavenly truths to humanity.

### **No One Takes My Life from Me (John 10:18):**

Jesus asserts His authority over His own life, declaring that no one takes it from Him but that He lays it down of His own accord. This exclusive claim speaks to His voluntary sacrifice and the uniqueness of His redemptive mission.

### **I Am the One Who Testifies About Myself (John 8:18):**

In asserting, "I am the one who testifies about myself," Jesus claims a unique authority to bear witness to His divine identity and mission. This underscores His self-revelation as a reliable and authoritative source.

### **I Am the Suffering Servant (Isaiah 53:3):**

While not a direct statement from Jesus, the prophetic passage in Isaiah 53 describes the Messiah as a suffering servant. Jesus later identifies Himself with this role, emphasizing the exclusivity of His sacrificial mission for the redemption of humanity.

### **I Am the Living Bread (John 6:51):**

Jesus extends the metaphor of being the bread of life to being the living bread that came down from heaven. This exclusive claim emphasizes the supernatural and life-giving nature of His role in providing spiritual sustenance.

### **I Am the True Light (John 1:9):**

In John's prologue, Jesus is described as the true light that gives light to everyone. This exclusive claim positions Him as the genuine and ultimate source of spiritual enlightenment, distinguishing Him from any other form of guidance.

### **I Am with You Always (Matthew 28:20):**

In the Great Commission, Jesus assures His disciples that He will be with them always, even to the end of the age. This exclusive promise emphasizes His continual presence and involvement in the lives of His followers.

### **My Kingdom Is Not of This World (John 18:36):**

When questioned by Pilate, Jesus declares, "My kingdom is not of this world." This exclusive claim emphasizes the spiritual nature of His kingdom and His distinct role as a king whose authority transcends earthly realms.

These scriptural references collectively reveal the self-assertion of Jesus and the exclusivity of His claims. They paint a comprehensive picture of His divine identity, mission, and unparalleled role in the salvation and transformation of humanity. Believers, in embracing these claims, acknowledge the distinctiveness of their faith in Jesus Christ.

### **I Am the Shepherd of the Sheep (John 10:7):**

Jesus declares, "I am the door of the sheep," asserting His exclusive role as the shepherd who provides protection and guidance to His followers. This claim underscores His personal and caring relationship with those who belong to Him.

### **I Am the Way, the Truth, and the Life (John 14:6):**

Reiterating this fundamental claim once again, Jesus emphasizes that He is not merely a guide or source of wisdom but the exclusive pathway to truth, life, and communion with the Father.

### **I Am He (John 18:6):**

During His arrest in the Garden of Gethsemane, Jesus identifies Himself with the words “I am he.” This simple yet powerful statement affirms His divine identity and the authority with which He willingly submits to fulfill His mission.

**I Am the First and the Last (Revelation 1:17):**

In the revelation to John, Jesus declares, “Fear not, I am the first and the last.” This claim echoes the language of the Old Testament regarding the nature of God, emphasizing His eternal and preeminent existence.

**I Am the Living One (Revelation 1:18):**

Following His declaration as the first and the last, Jesus states, “I died, and behold I am alive forevermore.” This exclusive claim speaks to His victory over death and His enduring, unchangeable nature as the living, resurrected Lord.

**I Am the Root and the Offspring of David (Revelation 22:16):**

Jesus identifies Himself as both the root and the offspring of David, highlighting His connection to the promised Messiah and His unique role in fulfilling the prophecies of the Old Testament.

**I Am the Amen (Revelation 3:14):**

In addressing the church in Laodicea, Jesus refers to Himself as the Amen, the faithful and true witness. This claim underscores His reliability, faithfulness, and the exclusivity of His testimony as the ultimate source of truth.

**I Am the One Who Searches Minds and Hearts (Revelation 2:23):**

Jesus declares that He is the one who searches minds and hearts, emphasizing His omniscient knowledge and authority over the innermost thoughts and motivations of individuals.

These additional scriptural references further reveal the multifaceted nature of Jesus’ self-assertion and exclusive claims. Each declaration adds depth to the understanding of His unique identity, mission, and the unparalleled role He plays in the salvation and transformation of humanity. Believers, in embracing these claims, affirm the exclusivity of their faith in Jesus Christ.

**I Am the Judge of the Living and the Dead (Acts 10:42):**

In Peter’s proclamation, he asserts that Jesus is appointed by God as the judge of the living and the dead. This exclusive role emphasizes Jesus’ authority in

determining the eternal destinies of all humanity.

**I Am the Door of the Sheep (John 10:9):**

Reiterating His role as the door, Jesus emphasizes that through Him, anyone who enters will be saved. This claim reinforces the exclusive access to salvation that comes through a relationship with Him.

**I Am the Alpha and the Omega, the First and the Last (Revelation 1:8):**

Jesus reaffirms His eternal nature, declaring Himself as the Alpha and the Omega, the first and the last. This claim underscores His unbounded existence and exclusive position in the grand scope of time.

**I Am the Beginning and the End (Revelation 21:6):**

In the context of the new heaven and earth, Jesus declares, “I am the Alpha and the Omega, the beginning and the end.” This exclusive claim speaks to His involvement in the entire redemptive narrative, from its inception to its fulfillment.

**I Am the Bright Morning Star (Revelation 22:16):**

Jesus identifies Himself as the bright morning star, signifying His role as the harbinger of a new day and the celestial light that guides and heralds the dawn of God’s eternal kingdom.

**I Am the Root of David, the Morning Star (Revelation 22:16):**

Combining Old Testament imagery with celestial symbolism, Jesus asserts His connection to David and His role as the Morning Star, further emphasizing His unique position in fulfilling messianic prophecies.

**I Am the Light of the World (John 8:12):**

Reaffirming His claim to be the light of the world, Jesus underscores that whoever follows Him will not walk in darkness but will have the light of life. This exclusive promise speaks to the transformative power of His guidance.

**I Am the Resurrection and the Life (John 11:25):**

In the context of Martha’s grief over Lazarus, Jesus declares Himself as the resurrection and the life, emphasizing not only His power over death but His exclusive role in granting eternal life.

These additional references continue to emphasize the diverse facets of Jesus' self-assertion and exclusive claims. Each declaration contributes to the overall understanding of His unique identity, mission, and the unparalleled significance He holds in the Christian faith. Believers, in embracing these claims, affirm the exclusivity of their allegiance to Jesus Christ.

### **I Am the True Vine (John 15:1):**

Jesus uses the metaphor of the vine to illustrate the intimate connection between Himself and His followers. By proclaiming, "I am the true vine," He emphasizes the exclusivity and authenticity of the relationship believers have with Him for spiritual nourishment and growth.

### **I Am the Shepherd and the Gate (John 10:7, 9):**

In describing Himself both as the shepherd and the gate, Jesus emphasizes His dual role in guiding and protecting His sheep. This exclusive claim underscores His comprehensive care and the unique access He provides to the safety of His fold.

### **I Am the Light of the World (John 9:5):**

In healing a blind man, Jesus declares, "I am the light of the world," reinforcing that He brings spiritual illumination to those in darkness. This exclusive claim emphasizes His role in dispelling ignorance and revealing divine truth.

### **I Am the Son of God (John 10:36):**

Jesus claims a unique relationship with God by asserting that He is the Son of God. This exclusive sonship highlights His divine nature and sets Him apart as the only one who shares this intimate connection with the Father.

### **I Am in the Father and the Father Is in Me (John 14:10-11):**

Jesus declares the intimate union between Himself and the Father, asserting, "I am in the Father and the Father is in me." This exclusive relationship highlights the oneness and divine unity within the Godhead.

### **I Am the King of the Jews (Mark 15:2):**

During His trial before Pilate, Jesus is identified as the King of the Jews. While the context may be ironic, this title asserts His royal and messianic identity, emphasizing His unique role as the promised Savior.

### **I Am the Bridegroom (Matthew 9:15):**

Jesus refers to Himself as the bridegroom, emphasizing His role in a metaphorical marriage relationship with His followers. This exclusive claim underscores the depth of intimacy and commitment found in the spiritual union with Christ.

## **MORE CHARACTERISTICS and TITLES OF THE NATURE OF JESUS CHRIST**

**As Jesus Loved Us ( John 13:34 )**

**The. Love Of Jesus Christ Surpasses Knowledge ( Ephesians 3:19)**

**Whom Jesus Loves, He reproveth and Disciplines (Revelations 3:19)**

**Jesus lays down his life in love ( 1 John 3:16 )**

**The love of Christ is inseparable (Romans 8:35)**

**The love of Christ is Constraining ( 2 Corinthians 5:14 )**

**Jesus Christ Lives in me (Galatians 2:20)**

**Jesus Was Subjective to His Parents ( Luke 2:5 )**

**There was no deceit in Jesus ( Isaiah 53:9)**

**Jesus did no violence ( Isaiah 53:9)**

**Jesus was Rich but became Poor (2 Corinthians 8,9 )**

**Jesus Washes us clean ( John 13 )**

**Jesus Calls us and bring it to pass ( 1 Thessalonians 5:24 )**

**Jesus Does nothing by his own initiative. ( John 5:30)**

**Jesus Resists Temptation ( Matthew 4:1-10)**

**Jesus was Resigned ( Luke 22:42)**

**Emmanuel (Isaiah 7:14)**

**The Prophet ( Isaiah 61:1, Luke 4:18)**

**THE True Vine (John 15)**

**The Rewarder**

**The Redeemer (Job 19:25)**

**The Lamb without blemish (1 Peter 1:19)**

The Prince of Life (Acts 3:15)  
The Author and Perfecter of Faith (Hebrews 12:2)  
The Horn of Salvation (Luke 1:69)  
The Resurrection and the Life (John 11:25)  
The Rock (1 Corinthians 10:4)  
The Amen (Revelation 3:14)  
The Firstborn over all creation (Colossians 1:15)  
The Alpha and Omega (Revelation 1:8)  
The Chief Shepherd (1 Peter 5:4)  
The Light of the World (John 8:12)  
The True Vine (John 15:1)  
The Resurrection and the Life: (John 11:25)  
The Great Physician: (Luke 4:23)  
The Lion of the Tribe of Judah: (Revelation 5:5)  
The Bridegroom: (Matthew 9:15)  
The Man of Sorrows: (Isaiah 53:3)  
The Advocate: (1 John 2:1)  
The Anchor of Hope: (Hebrews 6:19)  
The Sacrifice for our Sins: (1 John 2:2)  
The Upholder of all things: (Hebrews 1:3)  
The Witness to the peoples: (Isaiah 55:4)  
The Word of God: (Revelation 19:13)  
The I AM (John 8:58)  
The Holy One of God (Mark 1:24)  
The Man of Sorrows (Isaiah 53:3)  
The Son of the Most High (Luke 1:32)

The Word of God (Revelation 19:13)  
The Lion of the Tribe of Judah (Revelation 5:5)  
The Righteous One (1 John 2:1)  
The Everlasting Father (Isaiah 9:6)  
The King of Glory (Psalm 24:7)  
The Dayspring from on high (Luke 1:78)  
The Great High Priest (Hebrews 4:14)  
The Door (John 10:9)  
The King of the Jews (Matthew 2:2)  
The Bright and Morning Star (Revelation 22:16)  
The Mediator between God the father and Man (1 Timothy 2:5)  
The Anchor of the soul (Hebrews 6:19)  
The Friend of Sinners (Matthew 11:19)  
The Judge of the living and the dead (Acts 10:42)  
The Shepherd and Bishop of your souls (1 Peter 2:25)  
The Image of the invisible God (Colossians 1:15)  
The Horn of Salvation (Luke 1:69)  
APOSTLE OF OUR PROFESSION: (Hebrews 3:1)  
The Amen, the faithful and true witness (Revelation 3:14)  
ADAM: (1 Corinthians 15:45)  
The Chief Cornerstone (Ephesians 2:20)  
The Desire of All Nations (Haggai 2:7)  
The Forerunner (Hebrews 6:20)  
The Advocate with the Father (1 John 2:1)  
The Living Stone (1 Peter 2:4)  
The Servant of the Lord (Isaiah 42:1)

The Master and Lord (John 13:13)  
The Captain of our salvation (Hebrews 2:10)  
The Prince of the kings of the earth (Revelation 1:5)  
The Consolation of Israel (Luke 2:25)  
The Righteous Branch (Jeremiah 23:5)  
The Shepherd of your souls (1 Peter 2:25)  
The Faithful Witness (Revelation 1:5)  
The Anchor of the soul (Hebrews 6:19)  
The Holy Servant (Acts 4:27)  
The Manifold Wisdom of God (Ephesians 3:10)  
The Mediator of a new covenant (Hebrews 9:15)  
The One who holds the seven stars in his right hand: (Revelation 2:1)  
The Horn of David (Psalm 132:17)  
The Lamb slain from the foundation of the world (Revelation 13:8)  
The Bread of God (John 6:33)  
The True Light (John 1:9)  
The Conqueror (Revelation 6:2)  
The High Priest forever (Hebrews 7:21)  
The Righteous Judge (2 Timothy 4:8)  
The Everlasting Covenant (Hebrews 13:20)  
The Stone the builders rejected (Psalm 118:22)  
The Lord of Hosts (Isaiah 6:3)  
The Root of Jesse (Isaiah 11:10)  
The Stone the builders rejected (Psalm 118:22)  
The Living Stone (1 Peter 2:4)  
The Forerunner (Hebrews 6:20)

The Lamb slain from the foundation of the world (Revelation 13:8)

My Kingdom is not of this world (John 8:36)

The Highway of Holiness (Isaiah 3:5)

Firstborn over all creation: (Colossians 1:15)

Word: (John 1:1; 1 John 5:7-8)

Word of God: (Revelation 19:12-13)

Bridegroom: (Matthew 9:15)

MATTHEW 5:3-12

He Blesses the Weak

He Blesses those who Mourn

He Blesses The Meek

He Blesses those who hungers and thirsts after Righteousness

He Blesses the Merciful

He Blesses the Poor in Heart Spirit

He Blesses the Peacemakers for Righteousness Sake

He Blesses those who are persecuted for righteousness sake

He has empathy - Jesus Weeps: John 11:35

He sets the captive free: Luke 4:18 -

He Brings Good News To The Poor

He Proclaims Freedom to The For The Prisoners

He Sets the Oppressed Free

He gives Sight To The Blind

He casts out demons: Matthew 8:16

He visits the sick Matthew 25:36

He comforts the feeble-minded: Isaiah 35:3-4

The Bright Morning Star: Revelation 22:16

The River of Life: Revelation 22:1

The Master: Matthew 23:8

The Dayspring on High: - Luke 1:78

He comforts: 2 Corinthians 1:3-4

Narrow Path: Matthew 7:13-14

The Fountain of Living Waters (Jeremiah 2:13)

The Manifold Wisdom of God (Ephesians 3:10)

## SECTION 2

**In Alphabetical Order > More Character traits, Virtues, and Attributes of the Nature of Jesus Christ ;**

**Also including many of same ( not all) Character traits that every Christian are instructed and encouraged to do so in the Bible or implied to emulate. These virtues and behaviors are all part of loving God and one another.**

**A** **lmighty God** (Isaiah 9:6): In Isaiah, Jesus is proclaimed as the “Mighty God,” highlighting his divine essence and supreme authority over all creation. This title emphasizes his omnipotence and sovereign rule.

**Abides / Abiding** (John 15:4-5): Jesus speaks about the importance of believers abiding in him, illustrating an intimate and continuous relationship necessary for spiritual fruitfulness. This metaphor underscores the mutual dependence between the believer and Christ for sustenance and growth.

**Accommodating** (Matthew 11:28-30): Jesus, in inviting the weary and burdened to find rest in him, demonstrates his accommodating nature and willingness to provide solace. His compassionate invitation reflects his open arms to all who seek refuge in him.

**Alive** (Revelation 1:18): Jesus declares his resurrection and eternal life, emphasizing his triumph over death and underscoring the central Christian belief in the living Savior. This proclamation assures believers of the hope and assurance found in a risen Christ.

**Attentiveness** (Matthew 14:14): Moved with compassion, Jesus heals the sick, displaying his attentiveness and care for individuals in need. This act of healing reflects his deep concern for the well-being of those he encountered.

**Author / Perfecter** (Hebrews 12:2): Described as the author and perfecter of faith, Jesus is presented as the pioneer and completer of the believer’s faith journey. This characterization implies that Jesus not only initiates faith but brings it to its ultimate fulfillment.

**Ability to Break Every Bond and Chain** (Luke 4:18): Jesus declares his mission to set captives free, illustrating his power to break the bonds of sin and oppression. This mission demonstrates his authority over the spiritual forces that enslave humanity.

**Ability to Set the Captive Free** (Luke 4:18): In proclaiming liberty to captives, Jesus illustrates his mission to liberate people from the bondage of sin and spiritual captivity. This declaration reinforces his role as the ultimate deliverer and freedom-bringer.

**Appoints** (Matthew 28:18-20): After his resurrection, Jesus appoints his disciples to go and make disciples of all nations, demonstrating his authority and delegation of responsibility. This commissioning underscores Jesus' role in establishing and extending his kingdom through his followers.

**Able to Do All Things** (Philippians 4:13): The apostle Paul declares that he can do all things through Christ who strengthens him, expressing the empowering nature of Jesus. This statement reflects the believer's reliance on Christ for strength in every circumstance.

**Accomplishing** (John 17:4): Jesus speaks of having accomplished the work given to him by the Father, indicating the fulfillment of his mission on earth. This statement highlights Jesus' obedience to the divine plan and the completion of the redemptive work.

**Authority, Speaks With** (Matthew 7:29): The people were astonished at Jesus' teaching because he spoke with authority, distinguishing him from other teachers of the law. This recognition of authority suggests that Jesus' words carry a unique weight and truth.

**Authority, Has the** (Matthew 28:18): Jesus claims to have all authority in heaven and on earth, asserting his supreme rule over all creation. This statement establishes Jesus as the ultimate sovereign, deserving of universal allegiance and obedience.

**Advocate** (1 John 2:1): Jesus is described as the believer's advocate with the Father, interceding on their behalf and providing comfort. This role emphasizes Jesus' ongoing support and representation for those who trust in him.

**All-Powerful** (Matthew 28:18): Jesus asserts that all authority in heaven and on earth has been given to him, signifying his all-powerful nature. This declaration underscores Jesus' unmatched dominion over both spiritual and earthly realms.

**All-Seeing** (John 1:48): Jesus demonstrates his knowledge of Nathanael's character before meeting him, indicating his all-seeing awareness. This insight reveals Jesus' divine knowledge and perception beyond human understanding.

**Atonement** (Romans 5:11): Through Jesus, believers receive atonement and reconciliation with God, emphasizing his role in making peace through his sacrifice. This concept underscores Jesus' unique ability to restore the broken relationship between humanity and God.

**Advocate for Choosing the Better Option** (Luke 10:38-42): Jesus advocates for choosing the better option, as seen in his interaction with Mary and Martha, encouraging prioritizing spiritual matters. This narrative highlights Jesus' wisdom in guiding believers toward values that transcend mere busyness and emphasize spiritual nourishment.

**Advocate for the Marginalized** (Matthew 25:35-36): Jesus identifies himself with the marginalized, stating that whatever is done for the least of these is done for him, emphasizing his advocacy for the vulnerable. This teaching underscores the Christian imperative to extend compassion and care to the marginalized, echoing Jesus' identification with the marginalized.

**Advocate for the Weak** (Mark 2:17): Jesus declares that he came not for the healthy but for the sick, portraying his advocacy for the spiritually weak and sinners in need of healing. This statement emphasizes Jesus' compassionate outreach to those recognizing their need for spiritual healing.

**Altruistic** (Philippians 2:5-8): Paul describes Jesus' selfless nature, willingly emptying himself and taking the form of a servant for the benefit of humanity. This portrayal highlights Jesus' sacrificial love and humility as a model for believers to emulate in their relationships with others.

**Alert** (Matthew 24:42): Jesus encourages believers to stay alert and be ready for his return, emphasizing the need for spiritual vigilance and preparedness. This admonition underscores the unpredictable nature of Christ's return and the importance of a watchful and alert faith.

**Appreciative** (Repeated 272 times): While appreciation is a recurring theme in various scriptures, an example can be found in Psalm 136, where the psalmist repeatedly acknowledges God's enduring love and expresses gratitude for His mighty deeds. This repetition reflects the consistent emphasis on appreciation throughout the Bible.

**Approachable** (Repeated 3 times): Jesus is portrayed as approachable in various instances, such as when he welcomes children in Matthew 19:14. This accessibility

highlights Jesus' openness to all, especially those society might overlook.

**Attentive** (Matthew 6:8): Jesus assures believers that God is attentive to their needs, even before they ask, demonstrating a caring and attentive divine nature. This reassurance encourages a deep trust in God's awareness and responsiveness to individual concerns.

**Abides with Us** (Matthew 28:20): Jesus promises to be with his disciples always, indicating his abiding presence and continuous support. This assurance provides comfort and strength to believers in their spiritual journey.

**Aspiring** (Philippians 3:14): Paul speaks of pressing on toward the goal for the prize of the upward call of God in Christ Jesus, reflecting an aspirational mindset encouraged by Jesus. This forward-looking attitude motivates believers to pursue spiritual growth and the ultimate purpose in Christ.

**Abundant Life, Giver of** (John 10:10): Jesus declares that he came to give abundant life, emphasizing his role as the source of true and abundant life. This statement invites believers to experience a rich and fulfilling life through a relationship with Christ.

**Accessible** (Repeated 3 times): Jesus' repeated accessibility is evident in his interactions with various people, such as the woman with the issue of blood (Mark 5:25-34). This accessibility highlights Jesus' willingness to respond to the needs of those who approach him in faith.

**Advocate for the Marginalized** (Repeated): Jesus consistently advocates for the marginalized, as seen in Matthew 25:35-36, where he identifies himself with the hungry, thirsty, and strangers. This advocacy underscores Jesus' compassion for the vulnerable and marginalized in society.

**Advocate for the Vulnerable** (Repeated): Jesus' advocacy for the vulnerable is reiterated in various passages, emphasizing his concern for those in need of protection and care. This consistent theme reflects Jesus' heart for the defenseless and downtrodden.

**Approachable** (Repeated 3 times): Jesus' approachability is emphasized multiple times in the Gospels, inviting people to come to him for rest and salvation. This repetition underscores the relational aspect of Jesus' ministry, making him accessible to all who seek him.

**Appreciative** (Philippians 4:6-7): The apostle Paul encourages believers to express their requests to God with thanksgiving, fostering an appreciative attitude in prayer. This practice reflects a gratitude-focused approach to communication with God.

**Authentic** (Repeated): The authenticity of Jesus is highlighted in various contexts, such as his genuine interactions with people and teachings that align with truth. This authenticity encourages believers to follow a genuine and sincere faith.

**Attentive to Details** (Matthew 10:30): Jesus speaks of God's care for every hair on our heads, showcasing an attention to the minutest details of our lives. This statement illustrates God's intimate knowledge and concern for the individual aspects of our existence.

**Able to Open the Scroll and Its Seven Seals** (Revelation 5:5): In Revelation, Jesus is portrayed as the only one worthy to open the scroll and its seals, signifying his unique authority over the unfolding of God's plan. This imagery underscores Jesus' central role in bringing about God's purposes.

**Answer, The** (John 14:6): Jesus declares himself as the way, the truth, and the life, emphasizing his role as the ultimate answer to humanity's spiritual needs. This statement highlights the exclusivity of Jesus as the singular path to God.

**Able to Defeat Satan, the Anti-Christ** (1 John 3:8): The apostle John asserts that Jesus came to destroy the works of the devil, showcasing his power to defeat Satan and any anti-Christ forces. This proclamation emphasizes Jesus' authority over the spiritual adversaries of humanity.

**Able to Break Every Bond of Wickedness** (Isaiah 58:6): In Isaiah, God declares that true fasting involves breaking the bonds of wickedness, foreshadowing Jesus' mission to liberate people from the chains of sin. This imagery underscores Jesus' transformative power over the forces of evil.

**Able to Overcome Evil Darkness** (John 1:5): John describes Jesus as the light that shines in the darkness, signifying his ability to overcome the forces of evil and darkness. This metaphor illustrates Jesus' victorious nature over spiritual and moral darkness.

**Able to Defeat Every Demonic Spirit, Evil Principalities** (Colossians 2:15): Paul speaks of Jesus disarming the powers and authorities, triumphing over them on the cross, indicating his victory over demonic forces and evil principalities. This proclamation emphasizes Jesus' ultimate authority in the spiritual realm.

**Astute** (Matthew 22:15-22): Jesus displays astuteness in navigating a tricky question about paying taxes, showcasing his wisdom in handling complex situations. This incident highlights Jesus' ability to respond with discernment and insight.

**Agonize, Had Anguish** (Luke 22:44): In the Garden of Gethsemane, Jesus experiences intense agony and anguish, revealing the depth of his humanity and the weight of the impending sacrifice. This moment showcases Jesus' willingness to undergo extreme suffering for the sake of humanity.

**Authority to Direct Heavenly Angels** (Matthew 26:53): Jesus asserts his authority to call upon a multitude of angels for his defense, illustrating his command over heavenly forces. This declaration emphasizes Jesus' divine authority and his submission to the Father's will.

**Afflicted** (Isaiah 53:4): The prophecy in Isaiah describes the Messiah as a man of sorrows, acquainted with grief, portraying Jesus as one who identifies with the afflictions of humanity. This characterization emphasizes Jesus' solidarity with the suffering and his redemptive work on their behalf.

**Agony** (Luke 22:44): The agony Jesus experiences in Gethsemane underscores the depth of his sacrifice and the emotional toll of bearing the sins of the world. This poignant moment highlights the humanity of Jesus and the profound cost of redemption.

**Accepts Believers' Cares Cast to Him** (1 Peter 5:7): Believers are encouraged to cast their anxieties on Jesus because he cares for them, illustrating his willingness to bear their burdens. This invitation reflects Jesus' compassionate nature and his role as a source of comfort.

**All Authority in Heaven and on Earth** (Matthew 28:18): Jesus claims to possess all authority in heaven and on earth, emphasizing his supreme rule and universal sovereignty. This declaration underscores the unmatched power and dominion of Jesus over all creation.

**Alert** (Matthew 24:42): In Matthew, Jesus urges his followers to be alert and watchful for the unknown hour of his return, emphasizing the need for spiritual readiness. This call to alertness underscores the unpredictability of the future and the importance of staying vigilant in one's faith.

**Appreciative** (Repeated 272 times): The recurring theme of appreciation is woven throughout the Bible, with examples found in Psalms and various gratitude-focused

passages. This emphasis on appreciation encourages believers to cultivate a continual attitude of thanksgiving toward God.

**Approachable** (Repeated 2 times): Jesus is portrayed as approachable in multiple instances, such as when he welcomes children (Matthew 19:14). This accessibility emphasizes Jesus' openness to all, inviting people to come to him with their needs and concerns.

**Attentive** (Matthew 6:8): Jesus assures believers that God is attentive to their needs, fostering confidence in divine care and responsiveness. This assurance encourages a sense of security in the knowledge that God is actively involved in the details of their lives.

**Abides with Us** (Matthew 28:20): Jesus promises to abide with his disciples always, providing a comforting assurance of his perpetual presence. This promise underscores the intimate relationship believers have with Christ, fostering a sense of security and companionship.

**Aspiring** (Philippians 3:14): Paul encourages believers to press on toward the goal, reflecting an aspirational mindset that mirrors the upward call of God in Christ. This forward-looking attitude motivates believers to pursue spiritual growth and the purpose found in Christ.

**Abundant Life, Giver of** (John 10:10): Jesus declares himself as the giver of abundant life, emphasizing his role as the source of fulfillment and true life. This statement invites believers to experience a richness of life through a deep relationship with Christ.

**Accessible** (Repeated): Jesus' repeated accessibility is evident in his interactions with various people, exemplified in instances such as the woman with the issue of blood (Mark 5:25-34). This accessibility underscores Jesus' willingness to respond to the needs of those who approach him in faith.

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darkness. This metaphor illustrates Jesus' victorious nature over spiritual and moral darkness.

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**Awakens Others** (John 11:43-44): Jesus awakens Lazarus from death, demonstrating his power to bring life to the dead. This act symbolizes Jesus' ability to awaken others spiritually and bring them into newness of life.

**Analogy Speaking** (Matthew 13:10-13): Jesus often speaks in parables, using analogies to convey spiritual truths to his listeners. This teaching method reflects Jesus' wisdom in making complex concepts accessible through relatable stories.

**Able to Settle Matters** (Matthew 28:18-20): Jesus, having all authority, commissions his disciples to make disciples of all nations, emphasizing his ability to settle matters related to the spread of the Gospel. This authority underscores Jesus' role in determining the course of the Great Commission.

**Beneficial** (James 1:17): Every good and perfect gift is described as coming from God, highlighting Jesus' role as a beneficial giver of blessings. This attribute underscores the positive impact of Jesus' influence on the lives of believers.

**John 14:6 AKJV** Jesus said to him, I am the way, the truth, and the life: no man comes to the Father, but by me.

“(Jesus)” is such the highest priest, our Redeemer, who is holy, harmless, undefiled, separate from sinners, and made higher than the heavens; Hebrews 7:26

**Bestower** (James 1:5): God is referred to as the giver of wisdom to those who ask, emphasizing Jesus' role as the bestower of divine wisdom. This highlights Jesus' generosity in providing guidance and insight to those who seek him.

**Baptizer** (Repeated): Jesus is known as the Baptizer, immersing believers in water and the Holy Spirit. This symbolism signifies spiritual cleansing and initiation into a new life in Christ.

**Blameless** (Hebrews 4:15): Jesus is described as being without sin, illustrating his blameless nature. This attribute establishes Jesus as the perfect sacrifice and compassionate high priest for believers.

**Brotherly Kindness** (Romans 12:10): The call to love one another with brotherly affection reflects Jesus' emphasis on compassionate and familial relationships among believers. This virtue encourages unity and mutual care within the Christian community.

**Blessor** (Matthew 14:19): Jesus blesses and multiplies the loaves and fish to feed the multitude, showcasing his role as a blessor and provider. This miracle illustrates

Jesus' ability to meet physical needs and his generosity in blessing those who come to him.

**Breath of Life** (Genesis 2:7): God breathes the breath of life into Adam, symbolizing the divine source of life. This imagery aligns with Jesus' role as the giver and sustainer of life, both physically and spiritually.

**Burden Deliverer** (Matthew 11:28-30): Jesus invites those who are burdened to come to him for rest, revealing his role as a burden deliverer. This invitation emphasizes Jesus' compassion and willingness to bear the weight of human struggles.

**Beckons** (Matthew 4:19): Jesus beckons fishermen to follow him, symbolizing his invitation to discipleship. This gesture highlights Jesus' call to individuals to leave their old ways and follow him in a transformative journey.

**Becks Away Tears** (Revelation 21:4): In the new heaven and new earth, God is described as wiping away every tear, illustrating Jesus' role in comforting and bringing an end to sorrow. This Revelation emphasizes Jesus' compassion in alleviating the pain and suffering of his followers.

**Bridles His Speech** (Isaiah 53:7): The prophecy of the suffering servant describes him as one who does not open his mouth, symbolizing Jesus' restraint and submission in the face of unjust accusations. This portrayal highlights Jesus' humility and commitment to fulfilling God's redemptive plan.

**Builder** (Matthew 16:18): Jesus refers to Peter as the rock on which he will build his church, symbolizing his role as the foundation and builder of the Church. This metaphor emphasizes Jesus' active involvement in establishing and growing his followers.

**Bounteous** (John 10:10): Jesus declares that he came to give life abundantly, emphasizing his bounteous nature as a giver of abundant blessings. This statement reflects Jesus' desire for believers to experience fullness and richness in their lives.

**Breaker of Cultural Barriers** (John 4:7-26): Jesus engages in conversation with the Samaritan woman, breaking cultural barriers and illustrating his inclusivity. This encounter underscores Jesus' ability to transcend social norms and reach out to individuals from diverse backgrounds.

**Balanced** (Matthew 23:23): Jesus criticizes the Pharisees for neglecting the weightier matters of the law, emphasizing the importance of a balanced and just

approach to righteousness. This teaching reflects Jesus' call for a holistic and balanced adherence to God's principles.

**Beneficent** (Acts 10:38): Peter describes Jesus as one who went about doing good, highlighting his beneficent nature. This characterization underscores Jesus' acts of kindness and compassion toward those in need.

**Baptizer** (Repeated): Jesus' role as the Baptizer is reiterated, emphasizing the significance of baptism as a symbol of initiation into the Christian faith.

**Bread of Life** (John 6:35): Jesus declares himself as the bread of life, emphasizing his role as the spiritual sustenance that satisfies the hunger of the soul. This metaphor underscores Jesus' centrality in providing eternal nourishment.

**Blameless** (Hebrews 9:14): Jesus is described as blameless, offering himself as a sacrifice to cleanse believers from sin. This attribute reinforces Jesus' role as the perfect atonement for humanity's wrongdoing.

**Blood of the Lamb** (Revelation 12:11): Believers overcome by the blood of the Lamb, symbolizing Jesus' sacrificial death and its redemptive power. This imagery underscores Jesus' atoning work on the cross.

**Beloved** (Ephesians 5:1-2): Believers are encouraged to imitate God and walk in love, highlighting Jesus' role as the beloved Son who exemplifies divine love. This call emphasizes Jesus' influential example in shaping the behavior of his followers.

**Bridegroom** (Matthew 9:15): Jesus refers to himself as the bridegroom, symbolizing the intimate relationship between him and his followers. This imagery underscores the covenantal union between Christ and the Church.

**Bearer of the Crown of Thorns:** Jesus endured the mocking and painful placement of a crown of thorns on his head, symbolizing the depth of his suffering and the weight of humanity's sin (Matthew 27:29). This act underscores Jesus' sacrificial love and the extent to which he bore the consequences of human rebellion.

**Bearer of the Cross:** Jesus carried the cross, symbolizing his sacrificial journey and the weight of humanity's sins (Matthew 27:32). The act of carrying the cross exemplifies Jesus' willingness to bear the burdens of humanity and provide the ultimate redemption.

**Bearer of the Crown of Glory:** Jesus is described as receiving a crown of glory, highlighting his exalted status and the honor bestowed upon him by the Father

(Hebrews 2:9). This imagery emphasizes Jesus' triumphant victory and the glory associated with his redemptive work.

**Bearer of the Scepter of Righteousness:** Jesus is described as the one who wields the scepter of righteousness, signifying his reign as a just and righteous ruler (Hebrews 1:8). This imagery emphasizes Jesus' authority and commitment to upholding moral integrity.

**Bearer of the Key of David:** Jesus holds the key of David, symbolizing his authority and access to God's kingdom (Revelation 3:7). This imagery underscores Jesus' unique role as the gatekeeper and mediator for those seeking entry into the divine realm.

**Bearer of the Helmet of Salvation:** Paul metaphorically describes the helmet of salvation in Ephesians 6:17, emphasizing the protection and assurance provided by Jesus in the spiritual battle. This imagery underscores Jesus' role in securing the salvation of believers.

**Bearer of the Crown of Life:** Jesus promises the crown of life to those who endure trials and remain faithful (Revelation 2:10). This imagery underscores Jesus as the ultimate rewarder and the one who bestows eternal life on those who persevere in their faith.

**Bearer of the Crown of Righteousness:** Paul speaks of the crown of righteousness awaiting those who eagerly anticipate Jesus' return (2 Timothy 4:8). This imagery underscores Jesus as the righteous judge and the one who rewards faithful believers.

**Bearer of the Crown of Glory:** Peter refers to the crown of glory that awaits faithful shepherds, highlighting Jesus as the ultimate example of the Chief Shepherd (1 Peter 5:4). This imagery underscores Jesus' role as the glorious and eternal leader of his flock.

**Bearer of the Crown of Incorruptibility:** Paul speaks of the incorruptible crown promised to those who discipline themselves in the Christian race (1 Corinthians 9:25). This imagery underscores Jesus as the incorruptible and imperishable example for believers.

**Bearer of the Crown of Rejoicing:** Paul speaks of the crown of rejoicing, representing the joy in seeing others come to faith in Christ (1 Thessalonians 2:19-20). This imagery underscores Jesus' delight in the salvation of souls.

**Bearer of the Crown of Endurance:** James speaks of the crown of life promised to those who endure trials, highlighting Jesus as the example of steadfast perseverance (James 1:12). This characteristic emphasizes Jesus' enduring strength in the face of adversity.

**Bearer of Serenity:** Jesus' calm and composed demeanor, even in the midst of challenges and opposition (Mark 4:38-40). This characteristic emphasizes Jesus as the epitome of inner peace.

**Bearer of the Rod of Iron:** Jesus is described as ruling the nations with a rod of iron, highlighting his authority and sovereignty over all earthly powers (Revelation 12:5). This imagery underscores Jesus' ultimate reign and triumph over opposition.

**Bearer of the Morning Star:** Jesus is referred to as the Morning Star, symbolizing his role as the harbinger of light and the dawning of a new day (Revelation 22:16). This imagery emphasizes Jesus' role in bringing spiritual illumination and hope to the world.

**1 Corinthians 1:30 AKJV 30** But of him are you in Christ Jesus, who of God is made to us wisdom, and righteousness, and sanctification, and redemption:

**Comforter** (John 14:16): Jesus promises the coming of the Comforter, the Holy Spirit, emphasizing his role in providing solace and guidance to believers. This assurance underscores Jesus' commitment to supporting and comforting his followers.

**Conceit, Without** (Philippians 2:3): Believers are encouraged to do nothing out of selfish ambition or conceit, reflecting Jesus' humility and lack of conceit. This call emphasizes Jesus' model of selflessness and servanthood.

**Confirming** (Mark 16:20): The disciples went out and preached, with the Lord confirming their message through signs. This confirmation underscores Jesus' authority and involvement in validating the message of his followers.

**Consistent** (Hebrews 13:8): Jesus is described as the same yesterday, today, and forever, emphasizing his consistency and unchanging nature. This attribute provides believers with a foundation of stability and trust.

**Converter** (Repeated): Jesus' role as a converter is reiterated, highlighting his transformative power in turning hearts and lives toward God.

**Cornerstone** (Ephesians 2:20): Jesus is referred to as the cornerstone of the Church, symbolizing his foundational and essential role in the construction of God's spiritual dwelling. This metaphor underscores Jesus' significance in uniting believers and providing structural integrity to the Church.

**Caring** (1 Peter 5:7): Believers are encouraged to cast their cares on Jesus because he cares for them, emphasizing his caring and compassionate nature. This invitation reflects Jesus' willingness to bear the burdens of those who trust in him.

**Charitable** (Acts 10:38): Peter describes Jesus as one who went about doing good, including acts of charity. This characterization highlights Jesus' benevolence and generosity toward those in need.

**Companion** (Matthew 28:20): Jesus promises to be with his disciples always, signifying his role as a constant and supportive companion. This assurance provides believers with the comfort of Jesus' ongoing presence in their lives.

**Compassionate** (Matthew 9:36): Jesus is moved with compassion for the crowds, reflecting his empathetic and compassionate nature. This attribute underscores Jesus' deep concern for the well-being of others.

**Conciliatory** (2 Corinthians 5:18-20): Believers are given the ministry of reconciliation, reflecting Jesus' role as the ultimate reconciler between God and humanity. This concept underscores Jesus' mission to bring about peace and restoration.

**Consistent** (Hebrews 13:8): Jesus is described as the same yesterday, today, and forever, emphasizing his consistency and unchanging nature. This attribute provides believers with a foundation of stability and trust.

**Consoling** (2 Corinthians 1:3-4): Jesus is described as the God of all comfort, emphasizing his consoling and comforting nature. This characterization underscores Jesus' role in providing solace to those who are hurting.

**Christ, One True** (John 14:6): Jesus declares himself as the way, the truth, and the life, emphasizing his exclusive role as the one true path to God. This statement highlights the uniqueness and centrality of Jesus in matters of salvation.

**Capable** (Philippians 4:13): The apostle Paul declares that he can do all things through Christ who strengthens him, emphasizing Jesus' role in empowering believers to overcome challenges. This statement reflects the capability and sufficiency found in Christ.

**Chastens** (Revelation 3:19): Jesus chastens those he loves, signifying his role in disciplining and correcting believers. This action reflects Jesus' commitment to the spiritual growth and development of his followers.

**Comforter** (John 14:16): Jesus promises the coming of the Comforter, the Holy Spirit, emphasizing his role in providing solace and guidance to believers. This assurance underscores Jesus' commitment to supporting and comforting his followers.

**Commented to Justice** (1 Peter 2:23): Jesus, in the face of injustice, committed himself to the one who judges justly, illustrating his trust in divine justice. This example encourages believers to respond to injustice with a similar commitment to God's righteous judgment.

**Companion** (Matthew 28:20): Jesus promises to be with his disciples always, signifying his role as a constant and supportive companion. This assurance provides believers with the comfort of Jesus' ongoing presence in their lives.

**Concerning** (1 Peter 5:7): Believers are encouraged to cast their anxieties on Jesus because he cares for them, emphasizing Jesus' concern for the well-being of his followers. This invitation reflects Jesus' caring and attentive nature.

**Contentment** (Philippians 4:11-13): Paul expresses contentment in all circumstances through Christ who strengthens him, highlighting Jesus' role in providing a source of inner satisfaction and peace. This concept underscores the transformative power of Christ in fostering contentment.

**Conversing** (John 4:7-26): Jesus engages in conversation with the Samaritan woman, illustrating his openness to dialogue and meaningful communication. This interaction reflects Jesus' willingness to engage with individuals on a personal and transformative level.

**Converter** (Repeated): Jesus' role as a converter is reiterated, highlighting his transformative power in turning hearts and lives toward God.

**Consuming Fire** (Hebrews 12:29): God is described as a consuming fire, emphasizing the purifying and refining nature of divine presence. This imagery underscores Jesus' role in bringing about spiritual transformation and purification.

**Cornerstone** (Ephesians 2:20): Jesus is referred to as the cornerstone of the Church, symbolizing his foundational and essential role in the construction of God's

spiritual dwelling. This metaphor underscores Jesus' significance in uniting believers and providing structural integrity to the Church.

**Caring** (1 Peter 5:7): Believers are encouraged to cast their cares on Jesus because he cares for them, emphasizing his caring and compassionate nature. This invitation reflects Jesus' willingness to bear the burdens of those who trust in him.

**Clarifier / Clarifying** (John 14:6): Jesus declares himself as the way, the truth, and the life, clarifying the exclusive path to God. This statement underscores Jesus' role as a clarifier of divine truths and the source of ultimate understanding.

**Compassionate / Compassion** (Matthew 9:36): Jesus is moved with compassion for the crowds, illustrating his compassionate nature. This attribute emphasizes Jesus' deep concern and empathy for the well-being of others.

**Courageous / Courage** (Matthew 14:27): Jesus encourages his disciples not to be afraid, showcasing his courage and the reassurance he provides. This act highlights Jesus' courageous presence in the face of fear and uncertainty.

**Creating** (Colossians 1:16): All things are created through Jesus and for him, emphasizing his role in creation. This attribute underscores Jesus' creative power and sovereign authority over the universe.

**Calls** (Matthew 4:19): Jesus calls fishermen to follow him, symbolizing his invitation to discipleship. This act illustrates Jesus' initiative in calling individuals to a transformative relationship with him.

**Cast out Demons** (Matthew 8:16): Jesus is described as casting out demons with a word, showcasing his authority over spiritual forces. This action underscores Jesus' power in confronting and overcoming dark spiritual entities.

**Certitude** (John 14:6): Jesus declares himself as the truth, highlighting his certitude and reliability in matters of faith. This assertion underscores Jesus' role as the ultimate source of truth and certainty.

**Christ, our Hope and Faith in** (1 Timothy 1:1): Paul refers to Jesus as our hope, emphasizing his role as the foundation of hope and faith. This designation underscores Jesus' central position in providing assurance and confidence in the Christian faith.

**Chosen One** (Luke 9:35): At the Transfiguration, God declares Jesus as the Chosen One, underscoring his unique and divinely appointed role. This title

highlights Jesus' special status and mission.

**Chooses** (John 15:16): Jesus declares that he chose his disciples, emphasizing his intentional selection and invitation. This act underscores Jesus' initiative in choosing individuals to be part of his mission.

**Concerned for the Welfare of Others** (Mark 6:34): Jesus, seeing the crowds, is moved with compassion because they are like sheep without a shepherd, highlighting his deep concern for the well-being of others. This attitude underscores Jesus' genuine care for the spiritual needs of those he encounters.

**Confirming** (Mark 16:20): The Lord confirms the message of the disciples with signs following, illustrating Jesus' role in confirming and authenticating the proclamation of the Gospel. This action underscores Jesus' authority in validating the message of his followers.

**Conviction** (John 8:46): Jesus challenges his adversaries, asking who among them convicts him of sin, illustrating his conviction and moral integrity. This statement emphasizes Jesus' unwavering commitment to righteousness.

**Covenant Making and Keeper** (Luke 22:20): Jesus, at the Last Supper, establishes the new covenant in his blood, highlighting his role as the covenant maker and keeper. This act underscores Jesus' pivotal role in establishing a new relationship between God and humanity.

**Candid** (John 4:18): Jesus candidly addresses the Samaritan woman's marital status, illustrating his direct and truthful communication. This attribute reflects Jesus' honesty and openness in engaging with others.

**Clearcut** (John 14:6): Jesus declares himself as the way, the truth, and the life, providing a clear and definitive statement about the nature of salvation. This clarity underscores Jesus' straightforward communication about the path to God.

**Commanding** (Matthew 8:26): Jesus commands the winds and the sea, showcasing his commanding authority over nature. This action underscores Jesus' power and sovereignty over creation.

**Communicative** (Mark 4:34): Jesus often speaks in parables, illustrating his communicative style in conveying spiritual truths. This approach emphasizes Jesus' desire to communicate profound truths in ways that resonate with his audience.

**Compelling** (John 6:68): Peter declares that Jesus has the words of eternal life, highlighting the compelling nature of Jesus' teachings. This statement underscores Jesus' ability to captivate and inspire through his words.

**Cultivating** (John 15:1-8): Jesus uses the metaphor of a vine and branches, illustrating his role in cultivating a fruitful relationship with believers. This imagery underscores Jesus' desire for a flourishing and intimate connection with his followers.

**Competent** (John 8:46): Jesus challenges his adversaries to convict him of sin, illustrating his competence and moral perfection. This statement underscores Jesus' authority and mastery over moral righteousness.

**Confident** (John 14:1): Jesus encourages his disciples to have confidence and not be troubled, highlighting his assurance and trustworthiness. This exhortation underscores Jesus' role as a source of confidence and security for believers.

**Companion** (Matthew 28:20): Jesus promises to be with his disciples always, emphasizing his role as a constant companion. This assurance provides believers with the comfort of Jesus' ongoing presence in their lives.

**Courteous** (Mark 5:30-34): Jesus, even in a crowded situation, courteously asks who touched him when he felt power go out from him. This courteous act underscores Jesus' attentiveness to individuals and their needs.

**Counselor** (Isaiah 9:6): Jesus is prophesied as the Wonderful Counselor, highlighting his role in providing guidance and wisdom. This title underscores Jesus' function as a source of divine counsel.

**Conscientious** (Matthew 22:18): Jesus, perceiving the malicious intent behind a question, responds conscientiously, avoiding the trap set by his adversaries. This conscientious approach underscores Jesus' wisdom and discernment in navigating challenging situations.

**Conscionable** (John 2:13-17): Jesus, seeing the misuse of the temple, responds with zeal and conscientious action, driving out the money changers. This act underscores Jesus' commitment to righteousness and the sanctity of worship.

**Confronting** (Matthew 23:13-36): Jesus confronts the religious leaders, exposing hypocrisy and challenging their practices. This confrontational approach underscores Jesus' commitment to truth and justice.

**Confronts Adversary** (Matthew 4:1-11): Jesus confronts the adversary (Satan) in the wilderness, illustrating his ability to resist temptation and confront evil. This confrontation highlights Jesus' authority over spiritual adversaries.

**Correct, Behavior** (Matthew 18:15): Jesus provides a process for correcting behavior within the community of believers, emphasizing the importance of addressing issues with love and accountability. This guidance underscores Jesus' concern for the ethical conduct of his followers.

**Casts Anxieties** (1 Peter 5:7): Believers are encouraged to cast their anxieties on Jesus, emphasizing his role as a receiver of their burdens. This invitation reflects Jesus' willingness to bear the cares and concerns of his followers.

**Come to Me, All You Who Are Weary and Burdened** (Matthew 11:28): Jesus invites those who are weary and burdened to come to him for rest, underscoring his role as a source of comfort and relief. This invitation highlights Jesus' compassion for those experiencing life's struggles.

**Condemns the Great Prostitute** (Revelation 17:1-18): In Revelation, Jesus condemns the great prostitute, symbolizing judgment on false and corrupt systems. This condemnation underscores Jesus' role as the righteous judge.

**Cannot Hide from Him** (Hebrews 4:13): Nothing is hidden from the sight of Jesus, emphasizing his omniscience and the impossibility of concealing anything from him. This attribute underscores Jesus' complete knowledge and awareness.

**Cleansing** (1 John 1:9): Jesus is described as faithful and just to cleanse believers from all unrighteousness, highlighting his role in providing forgiveness and spiritual cleansing. This attribute underscores Jesus' redemptive work.

**Concise** (Matthew 5:37): Jesus advises letting one's yes be yes and no be no, highlighting his preference for concise and truthful communication. This guidance underscores Jesus' commitment to straightforwardness.

**Closest Relationship with God the Father** (John 10:30): Jesus declares his oneness with the Father, emphasizing the closest relationship between them. This statement underscores Jesus' unique connection and unity with God.

**Companion in Suffering**: Jesus, having experienced human suffering, empathizes with the pain and struggles of humanity, making him a compassionate companion in times of hardship (Hebrews 4:15). This characteristic underscores Jesus' understanding and solidarity with human suffering.

**Confronter of Hypocrisy:** Jesus confronted religious hypocrisy with courage and discernment, exposing the inconsistency between outward piety and inward corruption (Matthew 23:13-36). This characteristic highlights Jesus' commitment to truth and righteousness.

**Cleanser of Leprosy:** Jesus healed lepers, showcasing his power to cleanse and purify both physically and spiritually (Luke 17:11-19). The healing of leprosy symbolizes Jesus' ability to remove the defilement of sin and restore individuals to wholeness.

**Compassionate Shepherd of the Lost:** Jesus portrayed himself as the compassionate shepherd who seeks and saves the lost sheep (Luke 15:3-7). This characteristic emphasizes Jesus' relentless love and pursuit of those who have strayed.

**Philippians 2:9-11 AKJV** Why God also has highly exalted him, and given him a name which is above every name: 10 That at the name of Jesus every knee should bow, of things in heaven, and things in earth, and things under the earth; 11 And that every tongue should confess that Jesus Christ is Lord, to the glory of God the Father.

**Dedication** (John 4:34): Jesus expresses his dedication to doing the will of the Father, emphasizing his commitment to God's purposes. This dedication underscores Jesus' unwavering focus on fulfilling the divine plan.

**Decisive** (Matthew 16:13-16): Jesus decisively asks his disciples about his identity, illustrating his straightforward approach. This decisive inquiry underscores Jesus' clarity about his mission and identity.

**Decisiveness** (Luke 9:51): Jesus sets his face to go to Jerusalem, demonstrating his decisiveness in fulfilling the mission of salvation. This determination underscores Jesus' resolute commitment to the redemptive journey.

**Declares** (John 14:6): Jesus declares himself as the way, the truth, and the life, making a clear proclamation about his unique role. This declaration underscores Jesus' authoritative and unequivocal statements.

**Dependable** (Matthew 28:20): Jesus promises to be with his disciples always, highlighting his dependability and faithfulness. This assurance underscores Jesus' reliability as a constant presence in the lives of believers.

**Determination** (Luke 13:31-33): Jesus displays determination in continuing his journey to Jerusalem despite threats, emphasizing his resolve to fulfill the divine

mission. This determination underscores Jesus' commitment to the ultimate purpose of his ministry.

**Devotion** (Matthew 26:39): Jesus prays in the Garden of Gethsemane, expressing his devotion to God's will even in the face of impending suffering. This act underscores Jesus' profound sense of devotion to the Father.

**Distinctive** (John 14:6): Jesus declares himself as the way, the truth, and the life, highlighting his distinctive role among all other paths. This statement underscores Jesus' uniqueness and exclusivity in matters of salvation.

**Does Not Put into Account** (2 Corinthians 5:19): God does not put believers' sins into account but reconciles them through Christ, emphasizing Jesus' role in forgiveness. This attribute underscores Jesus' work as the reconciler who removes the debt of sin.

**Decent** (1 Corinthians 14:40): Paul emphasizes the importance of doing everything in a decent and orderly manner, reflecting Jesus' commitment to order and propriety. This guidance underscores Jesus' influence on the principles of decency and order.

**Directness** (Matthew 5:37): Jesus advises letting one's yes be yes and no be no, highlighting his preference for direct and truthful communication. This guidance underscores Jesus' commitment to straightforwardness.

**Detached** (John 18:36): Jesus declares that his kingdom is not of this world, illustrating his detachment from earthly power and political systems. This statement underscores Jesus' focus on a spiritual kingdom.

**Determined** (Luke 9:51): Jesus sets his face to go to Jerusalem, demonstrating his determination in fulfilling the mission of salvation. This determination underscores Jesus' resolute commitment to the redemptive journey.

**Diligent** (John 4:34): Jesus expresses diligence in doing the will of the Father, emphasizing his committed and industrious nature. This attribute underscores Jesus' conscientious pursuit of God's purposes.

**Deity** (John 1:1): Jesus is described as the Word, and the Word was with God, emphasizing his divine nature. This affirmation underscores Jesus' identity as the eternal Son of God.

**Destroyer by His Word** (2 Thessalonians 2:8): The Lord will destroy the lawless one with the breath of his mouth, illustrating Jesus as the destroyer by his word. This imagery underscores the authoritative power of Jesus' spoken word in overcoming evil.

**Destroyer of the Unrepented Wicked** (Revelation 20:15): Those not found in the book of life are cast into the lake of fire, emphasizing Jesus' role as the destroyer of the unrepented wicked. This depiction underscores the accountability and judgment associated with Jesus' divine authority.

**Desires Obedience** (John 14:15): Jesus states, "If you love me, you will keep my commandments," emphasizing his desire for obedience from those who love him. This statement underscores Jesus' expectation of a responsive and obedient relationship with his followers.

**Desires Repentance** (Luke 15:7): Jesus expresses joy over one sinner who repents, highlighting his desire for repentance and the salvation of the lost. This sentiment underscores Jesus' compassionate invitation to turn from sin.

**Defender** (Psalm 27:1): The Lord is described as our light and salvation, our stronghold and defender, emphasizing Jesus' role as the ultimate defender and source of protection. This imagery underscores Jesus' commitment to safeguarding his followers.

**Definer of Truth and Falsehood** (John 14:6): Jesus declares himself as the way, the truth, and the life, illustrating his role as the definer of ultimate truth. This statement underscores Jesus' authority in distinguishing between truth and falsehood.

**Disciples** (Matthew 28:19): Jesus commands his disciples to go and make disciples of all nations, highlighting his role in forming a community of followers. This directive underscores Jesus' mission to cultivate a community dedicated to his teachings.

**Doer** (James 1:22): Believers are encouraged to be doers of the word, not just hearers, emphasizing the importance of action. This exhortation underscores Jesus' expectation that his teachings are not merely heard but implemented in the lives of his followers.

**Divine Repeat** (John 10:30): Jesus declares his oneness with the Father, emphasizing the divine repeat of nature and purpose. This statement underscores

Jesus' unique and divine identity.

**Deliverer** (2 Corinthians 1:10): Paul acknowledges God as the one who delivers from deadly peril, highlighting Jesus' role as the ultimate deliverer. This attribute underscores Jesus' power to rescue and save from various forms of danger.

**Deliverer of Demons** (Matthew 8:16): Jesus is described as casting out demons with a word, illustrating his role as a deliverer from demonic oppression. This action underscores Jesus' authority in setting people free from spiritual bondage.

**Deity, Son of God** (John 1:14): The Word became flesh and dwelt among us, emphasizing Jesus' deity as the Son of God incarnate. This affirmation underscores the divine nature of Jesus.

**Discerning / Discernment** (John 2:24-25): Jesus, knowing all people and their hearts, exemplifies discernment. This attribute underscores Jesus' ability to perceive the innermost thoughts and motives of individuals.

**Disclosing** (John 4:18): Jesus discloses the Samaritan woman's past, illustrating his openness and ability to reveal hidden truths. This action underscores Jesus' transparency in addressing the realities of individuals.

**Disabusing** (Matthew 16:21-23): Jesus rebukes Peter for incorrect understanding, illustrating his role in disabusing misconceptions. This corrective action underscores Jesus' commitment to clarifying and guiding his disciples.

**Discretion** (Matthew 12:15-16): Jesus, aware of plots against him, exercises discretion and withdraws, illustrating his strategic approach to ministry. This action underscores Jesus' wisdom in navigating challenging situations.

**Dignified** (John 19:10-11): Jesus maintains dignity and composure during his trial, even as he is falsely accused. This demeanor underscores Jesus' poise in the face of adversity.

**Dignifying** (John 8:1-11): Jesus dignifies the woman caught in adultery, offering grace and forgiveness. This act underscores Jesus' compassion and willingness to uplift those facing condemnation.

**Disenchanted** (Matthew 23:13-36): Jesus disenchantments the false piety of the religious leaders, exposing hypocrisy and challenging their practices. This confrontational action underscores Jesus' commitment to truth and authenticity.

**Divine / Divinity** (John 1:1): Jesus is described as the Word, and the Word was with God, emphasizing his divine nature. This affirmation underscores Jesus' identity as the eternal Son of God.

**Defining** (Matthew 16:13-20): Jesus defines Peter's confession as the rock on which he will build his church, illustrating his role in defining the foundation of the Christian community. This statement underscores Jesus' authority in establishing the core principles of faith.

**Delegates** (Matthew 10:1): Jesus delegates authority to his disciples to heal and cast out demons, emphasizing his empowerment of others in ministry. This act underscores Jesus' willingness to share authority and involve others in his mission.

**Destroyer of Evil and Wicked** (Revelation 19:11-21): Jesus, depicted as a rider on a white horse, comes to defeat evil and wickedness, illustrating his role as the ultimate destroyer of unrighteousness. This imagery underscores Jesus' victorious and triumphant nature.

**Detailed Remover** (Matthew 8:1-4): Jesus heals a leper and instructs him to show himself to the priest, illustrating his detailed approach to restoring individuals. This action underscores Jesus' attention to specific needs and the comprehensive nature of his healing.

**Discloses** (John 4:25-26): Jesus discloses his identity as the Messiah to the Samaritan woman, illustrating his willingness to reveal profound truths. This disclosure underscores Jesus' openness to sharing essential aspects of his divine nature.

**Draws** (John 6:44): Jesus declares that no one can come to him unless the Father draws them, emphasizing God's initiating role in drawing people to Jesus. This statement underscores Jesus' recognition of the divine work in the process of salvation.

**Detached** (John 18:36): Jesus declares that his kingdom is not of this world, illustrating his detachment from earthly power and political systems. This statement underscores Jesus' focus on a spiritual kingdom.

**Diligent** (John 4:34): Jesus expresses diligence in doing the will of the Father, emphasizing his committed and industrious nature. This attribute underscores Jesus' conscientious pursuit of God's purposes.

**Defender** (Psalm 27:1): The Lord is described as our light and salvation, our stronghold and defender, emphasizing Jesus' role as the ultimate defender and source of protection. This imagery underscores Jesus' commitment to safeguarding his followers.

**Desires Obedience** (John 14:15): Jesus states, "If you love me, you will keep my commandments," emphasizing his desire for obedience from those who love him. This statement underscores Jesus' expectation of a responsive and obedient relationship with his followers.

**Desires Repentance** (Luke 15:7): Jesus expresses joy over one sinner who repents, highlighting his desire for repentance and the salvation of the lost. This sentiment underscores Jesus' compassionate invitation to turn from sin.

**Destroyer by His Word** (2 Thessalonians 2:8): The Lord will destroy the lawless one with the breath of his mouth, illustrating Jesus as the destroyer by his word. This imagery underscores the authoritative power of Jesus' spoken word in overcoming evil.

**Does More, Jesus Teaches Such and Does More Than What's Expected or Required** (John 21:25): The Gospel acknowledges that if everything Jesus did were written down, the whole world could not contain the books. This acknowledgment underscores the incomprehensible scope of Jesus' teachings and actions, surpassing what can be captured in written records.

**Demonstrator of Servant Leadership:** Jesus exemplified servant leadership by washing the feet of his disciples, offering a profound example of humility and selflessness (John 13:1-17). This act underscores Jesus' call for his followers to prioritize service over status.

**Demonstrator of Righteous Anger:** Jesus displayed righteous anger in cleansing the temple, revealing his intolerance for the misuse of sacred spaces (Matthew 21:12-13). This characteristic emphasizes Jesus' passion for true worship and justice.

**John 1:1-4 AKJV** In the beginning was the Word, and the Word was with God, and the Word was God. 2 The same was in the beginning with God. 3 All things were made by him; and without him was not any thing made that was made. 4 In him was life; and the life was the light of men.

**Endless Love** (Romans 8:38-39): Paul expresses confidence that nothing can separate us from the love of God in Christ Jesus our Lord, underscoring the endless

and enduring nature of Jesus' love.

**Eternal** (John 1:1-2): Jesus is described as the Word in the beginning with God, emphasizing his eternal existence. This attribute underscores Jesus' timeless and uncreated nature.

**Eternal Love** (Jeremiah 31:3): The Lord declares, "I have loved you with an everlasting love," emphasizing the eternal nature of God's love. This declaration underscores Jesus' embodiment of God's everlasting and unconditional love.

**Ethical** (1 Peter 2:22): Jesus is described as one who committed no sin and no deceit was found in his mouth, illustrating his ethical integrity. This characterization underscores Jesus' perfect moral example.

**Evangelistic** (Luke 19:10): Jesus declares his mission to seek and save the lost, emphasizing his evangelistic purpose. This statement underscores Jesus' commitment to reaching out to those in need of salvation.

**Extraordinary** (Matthew 14:25-33): Jesus walks on water, demonstrating his extraordinary power over natural elements. This miraculous act underscores Jesus' supernatural and extraordinary nature.

**Eloquent in Speech** (Matthew 7:28-29): The crowds were amazed at Jesus' teaching because he spoke with authority, highlighting his eloquence in speech. This attribute underscores Jesus' ability to communicate profound truths with clarity and authority.

**Encouraging** (Matthew 11:28-30): Jesus encourages those who are weary and burdened to come to him for rest, illustrating his role as an encourager. This invitation underscores Jesus' compassionate and uplifting nature.

**Expressive** (John 14:9): Jesus declares that whoever has seen him has seen the Father, illustrating his expressiveness in revealing the nature of God. This statement underscores Jesus' ability to vividly express the divine attributes.

**Enlightening** (John 8:12): Jesus declares himself as the light of the world, emphasizing his role in enlightening individuals with divine truth. This title underscores Jesus' function in dispelling spiritual darkness.

**Equality / Impartiality** (Galatians 3:28): Paul asserts that in Christ, there is neither Jew nor Greek, slave nor free, male nor female, emphasizing equality and impartiality. This principle underscores Jesus' inclusive and impartial message.

**Establisher of God's Kingdom** (Matthew 4:17): Jesus proclaims the kingdom of heaven is at hand, emphasizing his role as the establisher of God's kingdom. This proclamation underscores Jesus' mission to bring about God's reign on earth.

**Extraordinary** (Matthew 14:25-33): Jesus walks on water, demonstrating his extraordinary power over natural elements. This miraculous act underscores Jesus' supernatural and extraordinary nature.

**Endurance** (Hebrews 12:2-3): Jesus endures the cross, despising its shame, highlighting his endurance in the face of suffering. This act underscores Jesus' steadfast commitment to fulfilling the divine plan.

**Enduring** (Hebrews 13:8): Jesus is described as the same yesterday, today, and forever, emphasizing his enduring and unchanging nature. This attribute provides believers with a foundation of stability and trust.

**Engaging** (Matthew 4:19): Jesus invites fishermen to follow him, showcasing his engaging and relational approach. This action underscores Jesus' personal and inviting demeanor in calling people to discipleship.

**Essential** (Colossians 1:17): In Christ, all things hold together, emphasizing his essential role in the coherence of the universe. This statement underscores Jesus' foundational significance in the cosmic order.

**Excellence** (Philippians 3:8-9): Paul considers everything a loss compared to the surpassing excellence of knowing Christ, emphasizing Jesus' surpassing excellence. This perspective underscores Jesus' unparalleled worth.

**Exemplary** (1 Peter 2:21): Jesus is presented as an example, leaving us an example to follow in his footsteps. This designation underscores Jesus' exemplary life and the call for believers to imitate his conduct.

**Everything is Subjective and Accountable to Him** (Colossians 1:16-17): All things were created by Jesus and for him, emphasizing that everything is subject to and accountable to him. This declaration underscores Jesus' sovereign authority over all creation.

**Exalted** (Philippians 2:9-11): God exalts Jesus to the highest place and gives him the name above every name, emphasizing his exalted status. This elevation underscores Jesus' supreme position in the divine order.

**Encourager of Faith** (Matthew 9:22): Jesus encourages a woman with faith, declaring that her faith has healed her. This interaction underscores Jesus' role as an encourager of faith and the transformative power of belief.

**Egalitarian** (Galatians 3:28): Paul asserts that in Christ, there is neither Jew nor Greek, slave nor free, male nor female, emphasizing equality and impartiality. This principle underscores Jesus' inclusive and egalitarian message.

**Empathetic** (Hebrews 4:15): Jesus, being tempted in every way, is empathetic toward human struggles, emphasizing his compassionate understanding. This attribute underscores Jesus' ability to relate to the challenges faced by humanity.

**Expressive** (John 14:9): Jesus declares that whoever has seen him has seen the Father, illustrating his expressiveness in revealing the nature of God. This statement underscores Jesus' ability to vividly express the divine attributes.

**Essence of God** (Colossians 2:9): In Jesus, the fullness of deity dwells bodily, emphasizing his role as the essence of God. This declaration underscores Jesus' divine nature and embodiment of the divine attributes.

**Esteemed** (Isaiah 53:3): Jesus is described as despised and rejected, yet esteemed by God. This description underscores Jesus' true value in the eyes of God.

**Evaluating Motives** (John 2:24-25): Jesus, knowing all people and their hearts, exemplifies the ability to evaluate motives. This attribute underscores Jesus' discernment in understanding the true intentions of individuals.

**Evaluating Intentions** (John 2:24-25): Jesus, knowing all people and their hearts, exemplifies the ability to evaluate intentions. This attribute underscores Jesus' discernment in understanding the true motives of individuals.

**Eyes Blazing Fire** (Revelation 1:14): In a vision, John describes Jesus' eyes as blazing like fire, symbolizing his penetrating insight and judgment. This imagery underscores Jesus' intense discernment and righteous judgment.

**Everything is Placed into Jesus' Hands by God the Father** (John 3:35): The Father loves the Son and has placed everything into his hands, emphasizing Jesus' authority and the divine delegation of all things to him. This declaration underscores Jesus' supreme role in God's plan.

**Eternal Intercessor**: Jesus serves as an eternal intercessor, continually advocating for believers before God the Father (Hebrews 7:25). This role emphasizes Jesus'

ongoing work in securing and maintaining the salvation of those who trust in him.

**Matthew 11:28-30** AKJV Come to me, all you that labor and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest. 29 Take my yoke on you, and learn of me; for I am meek and lowly in heart: and you shall find rest to your souls. 30 For my yoke is easy, and my burden is light.

**Forgiving** (Colossians 3:13): Believers are encouraged to forgive as the Lord forgave them, emphasizing Jesus' model of forgiveness. This exhortation underscores Jesus' transformative impact on interpersonal relationships.

**Forgiving** (Ephesians 4:32): Believers are encouraged to forgive one another, just as God in Christ forgave them, highlighting Jesus' role as a forgiving example. This directive underscores Jesus' emphasis on forgiveness as a central aspect of Christian conduct.

**Friend of Sinners:** Jesus was criticized for associating with sinners, emphasizing his compassion and willingness to reach out to those in need of spiritual healing (Luke 5:30-32). His friendship with sinners reflects his mission to seek and save the lost, offering grace and forgiveness to all.

**Fulfiller of Prophecy:** Jesus fulfilled numerous Old Testament prophecies, demonstrating his identity as the promised Messiah (Luke 24:44). This fulfillment affirms Jesus' divine mission and the continuity of God's redemptive plan.

**Faithful** (Revelation 19:11): Jesus is described as faithful and true, emphasizing his faithfulness in fulfilling God's purposes. This characterization underscores Jesus' unwavering commitment to divine truth.

**Faultless** (1 Peter 2:22): Jesus committed no sin, and no deceit was found in his mouth, highlighting his faultless and blameless nature. This attribute underscores Jesus' moral perfection.

**Fair** (John 5:30): Jesus declares that he judges fairly because he seeks not his own will but the will of the Father. This declaration underscores Jesus' commitment to righteous judgment in alignment with God's will.

**Feeding** (Matthew 14:13-21): Jesus feeds the multitudes with a small amount of food, illustrating his miraculous feeding. This action underscores Jesus' ability to provide abundantly for the physical and spiritual needs of his followers.

**Fisher of Men** (Matthew 4:19): Jesus calls fishermen to follow him and become fishers of men, illustrating his metaphorical role as one who draws people into discipleship. This imagery underscores Jesus' mission to gather and transform lives.

**Fulfiller of God's Will** (John 4:34): Jesus expresses his commitment to doing the will of the Father, emphasizing his role as the fulfiller of God's purposes. This declaration underscores Jesus' obedient and submissive posture.

**Fulfilling** (Matthew 5:17): Jesus declares that he came not to abolish the Law but to fulfill it, emphasizing his role as the fulfiller of God's divine requirements. This statement underscores Jesus' commitment to fulfilling the purposes and principles of the Law.

**Fruitful** (John 15:5): Jesus describes himself as the vine, and believers as the branches, highlighting the importance of remaining connected to him for fruitful living. This analogy underscores Jesus' role in producing spiritual fruit in the lives of those who abide in him.

**Fervent** (Luke 22:44): Jesus, in the Garden of Gethsemane, prays fervently with drops of blood, illustrating his intense and fervent spirit. This action underscores Jesus' depth of emotion and commitment, especially in the face of impending suffering.

**Firm** (Matthew 16:18): Jesus declares that upon this rock, he will build his church, emphasizing his firm foundation for the community of believers. This statement underscores Jesus' role in providing stability and strength to the Church.

**Firm in His Convictions** (Matthew 4:1-11): In the wilderness temptation, Jesus remains firm in resisting Satan's temptations, highlighting his unwavering convictions. This event underscores Jesus' commitment to upholding righteous principles.

**Forgotten Wrongs and Sins** (Hebrews 10:17): The Lord declares that he will remember sins no more, emphasizing Jesus' role in forgiving and forgetting wrongs. This declaration underscores Jesus' transformative power in dealing with human sin.

**Fortitude** (Isaiah 50:7): The Servant of the Lord, often understood as a prophetic reference to Jesus, sets his face like a flint, illustrating his fortitude in fulfilling God's mission. This description underscores Jesus' resolute determination in the face of challenges.

**Freedom Giver** (John 8:36): Jesus declares that the Son sets people free, emphasizing his role as the freedom giver. This statement underscores Jesus' mission to liberate individuals from the bondage of sin.

**Felt Pain** (Isaiah 53:3): The prophetic description of the suffering Servant includes the statement that he is a man of sorrows and familiar with pain, underscoring Jesus' experience of human suffering.

**Friendly** (Luke 7:34): Jesus is described as a friend of sinners, highlighting his approachability and friendliness toward those in need. This characterization underscores Jesus' welcoming nature and compassion for all.

**Filling the Void** (Colossians 2:9-10): In Christ, the fullness of deity dwells, emphasizing his role in filling the void and meeting the deepest needs of humanity. This declaration underscores Jesus' capacity to satisfy the spiritual emptiness in people's lives.

**Face was like the sun shining in all its brilliance** (Revelation 1:16): In a vision, John describes Jesus' face as shining like the sun, illustrating his radiant and glorious presence. This imagery underscores the majestic and divine nature of Jesus.

**Forthright** (Matthew 21:12-13): Jesus is forthright in cleansing the temple and denouncing the misuse of God's house, illustrating his bold and direct approach. This action underscores Jesus' commitment to righteousness and truth.

**Felt Fear** (Mark 14:33-36): In the Garden of Gethsemane, Jesus experiences fear and distress, highlighting his human emotions. This experience underscores Jesus' full identification with human struggles, including fear.

**Full of Good Fruit** (Matthew 12:33): Jesus uses the analogy of a tree and its fruit to illustrate the importance of being full of good fruit, emphasizing righteous living. This analogy underscores Jesus' call for a life characterized by positive and virtuous actions.

**Fearless, at times** (John 18:4-6): Jesus, during his arrest, approaches the soldiers fearlessly and identifies himself, illustrating his fearlessness at certain moments. This event underscores Jesus' courage and determination in fulfilling his mission.

**Forgiving** (Ephesians 4:32): Believers are encouraged to forgive one another, just as God in Christ forgave them, highlighting Jesus' role as a forgiving example. This directive underscores Jesus' emphasis on forgiveness as a central aspect of Christian conduct.

**Fisher of Men** (Matthew 4:19): Jesus calls fishermen to follow him and become fishers of men, illustrating his metaphorical role as one who draws people into discipleship. This imagery underscores Jesus' mission to gather and transform lives.

**Foundation, Sure** (1 Corinthians 3:11): Jesus is described as the foundation, and no one can lay any foundation other than the one already laid—Christ. This metaphor underscores Jesus' role as the sure and unshakeable foundation of the Christian faith.

**Fasting** (Matthew 4:1-2): Jesus fasts for forty days in the wilderness, illustrating his discipline and spiritual preparation. This action underscores Jesus' commitment to spiritual practices for a deeper connection with God.

**Feet were like bronze glowing in a furnace** (Revelation 1:15): In a vision, John describes Jesus' feet as like bronze glowing in a furnace, symbolizing judgment and purity. This imagery underscores Jesus' authority and righteousness in executing judgment.

**John 11:25-26 AKJV** Jesus said to her, I am the resurrection, and the life: he that believes in me, though he were dead, yet shall he live: 26 And whoever lives and believes in me shall never die. Believe you this?

**Giver of Abundant Life** (John 10:10): Jesus declares that he came to give abundant life, emphasizing his role as the giver of abundant and meaningful existence. This statement underscores Jesus' desire for the flourishing and fulfillment of those who follow him.

**Giver of Rest** (Matthew 11:28): Jesus invites those who are weary to come to him for rest, highlighting his role as the giver of spiritual rest. This invitation underscores Jesus' compassion and concern for the well-being of his followers.

**Godliness** (2 Peter 1:3-4): Believers are called to pursue godliness, being partakers of the divine nature, emphasizing the transformative impact of Jesus' work in believers. This exhortation underscores Jesus' role in imparting godliness to those who follow him.

**God's Kingdom, Establisher of** (Matthew 4:17): Jesus proclaims the kingdom of heaven is at hand, emphasizing his role as the establisher of God's kingdom. This proclamation underscores Jesus' mission to bring about God's reign on earth.

**Good, Healer** (Acts 10:38): Peter describes Jesus as one who went around doing good and healing all who were under the power of the devil. This description

underscores Jesus' benevolent and healing nature.

**Good Behavior** (1 Peter 2:22): Jesus committed no sin, and no deceit was found in his mouth, emphasizing his exemplary behavior. This characterization underscores Jesus' moral perfection and righteous conduct.

**Goodwill** (Luke 2:14): The angels proclaim "peace on earth, goodwill to men" at the birth of Jesus, highlighting the message of goodwill and peace brought by Jesus. This declaration underscores Jesus' role in bringing divine peace and goodwill to humanity.

**Grieving** (John 11:35): Jesus weeps at the death of Lazarus, illustrating his capacity for grief and empathy. This emotional expression underscores Jesus' humanity and compassion.

**Gifted** (John 3:34): Jesus is described as the one whom God has sent and whom God gives the Spirit without limit, highlighting his giftedness. This description underscores Jesus' unique anointing and authority.

**Grateful** (Matthew 15:36): Jesus gives thanks before miraculously feeding the multitude, illustrating his gratitude and acknowledgment of God's provision. This action underscores Jesus' posture of gratitude in ministry.

**Gift Giver** (John 4:10): Jesus offers the Samaritan woman living water, symbolizing his role as a gift giver of spiritual blessings. This interaction underscores Jesus' generosity in providing eternal gifts.

**Goodness** (Mark 10:18): Jesus responds to the man who called him "good teacher" by saying that no one is good except God alone, emphasizing the divine goodness. This statement underscores Jesus' recognition of the absolute goodness inherent in God.

**Gentleness** (Matthew 11:29): Jesus describes himself as gentle and humble in heart, inviting those who are weary to find rest in him. This self-description underscores Jesus' gentle and compassionate nature, especially toward those burdened by life.

**Gatherer** (Matthew 18:20): Jesus promises to be present where two or three are gathered in his name, illustrating his role as the gatherer of believers. This promise underscores Jesus' desire for communal worship and fellowship.

**Glorification (Jesus - The Glory of God)** (John 17:5): Jesus prays to the Father, asking to be restored to the glory he had before the world began, emphasizing his preexistent glory. This prayer underscores Jesus' divine nature and eternal glory.

**Goodwill** (Luke 2:14): The angels proclaim "peace on earth, goodwill to men" at the birth of Jesus, highlighting the message of goodwill and peace brought by Jesus. This declaration underscores Jesus' role in bringing divine peace and goodwill to humanity.

**Grace / Gracious** (John 1:14): Jesus is described as full of grace and truth, emphasizing his gracious nature. This characterization underscores Jesus' abundant and unmerited favor toward humanity.

**Guardian** (John 17:12): Jesus refers to himself as the one who guarded his disciples, emphasizing his protective role. This statement underscores Jesus' commitment to safeguarding and caring for those entrusted to him.

**Grateful** (Matthew 15:36): Jesus gives thanks before miraculously feeding the multitude, illustrating his gratitude and acknowledgment of God's provision. This action underscores Jesus' posture of gratitude in ministry.

**Guiltless** (Hebrews 4:15): Jesus, being tempted in every way, is without guilt or sin, emphasizing his blameless nature. This attribute underscores Jesus' moral perfection.

**Giver to Have the Right to Eat of the Tree of Life** (Revelation 2:7): The promise is given to those who overcome that they will eat from the tree of life in the paradise of God, illustrating Jesus' role as the giver of eternal life. This promise underscores Jesus' authority over life and death.

**Grief** (Isaiah 53:3): The prophetic description of the suffering Servant includes the statement that he is a man of sorrows and familiar with grief, underscoring Jesus' capacity for deep emotional pain.

**Gallant Humility** (John 13:1-5): Jesus, in an act of humility and service, washes the disciples' feet, illustrating his gallant and selfless nature. This action underscores Jesus' commitment to serving others with honor and dignity.

**Glorious Ascension:** Jesus ascended into heaven in glory, affirming his victory over sin and death and signaling his return to the Father (Luke 24:50-53). This event emphasizes Jesus' exaltation and the fulfillment of his earthly mission.

**Gentle Corrector:** Jesus corrected with gentleness and love, exemplified in his interactions with the woman caught in adultery (John 8:1-11). His response demonstrated a balance of grace and truth, offering forgiveness while encouraging a transformed life.

**Hebrews 12:2 AKJV** Looking to Jesus the author and finisher of our faith; who for the joy that was set before him endured the cross, despising the shame, and is set down at the right hand of the throne of God.

**Humility\*\*** (Philippians 2:5-8): Paul exhorts believers to have the same attitude as Christ, who humbled himself, illustrating Jesus' humility. This exhortation underscores Jesus' model of humility in serving others.

**Heavenly** (John 3:13): Jesus declares that he descended from heaven, emphasizing his heavenly origin and divine nature. This statement underscores Jesus' transcendent and celestial identity.

**High Priest** (Hebrews 4:14-15): Jesus is described as the great high priest who sympathizes with our weaknesses, emphasizing his role as the mediator between God and humanity. This designation underscores Jesus' intercessory and compassionate ministry.

**Healer** (Matthew 4:23): Jesus goes throughout Galilee healing every disease and sickness among the people, illustrating his role as a physical and spiritual healer. This action underscores Jesus' compassionate response to human suffering.

**Homeless at Times** (Matthew 8:20): Jesus acknowledges that he has no place to lay his head, underscoring his transient and humble lifestyle during his earthly ministry.

**Hope Giver** (Romans 15:13): Paul describes God as the source of hope, emphasizing Jesus' role as the ultimate hope giver. This attribution underscores Jesus' capacity to instill hope and assurance in the lives of believers.

**Highest Morals** (Hebrews 4:15): Jesus, being tempted in every way, is without sin, highlighting his highest moral standard. This attribute underscores Jesus' perfect righteousness.

**Honorable** (Hebrews 2:9): Jesus, for a little while, was made lower than the angels, crowned with glory and honor, emphasizing his honorable status. This description underscores Jesus' exalted and dignified position.

**Healer by His Stripes** (Isaiah 53:5): The prophetic description of the suffering Servant includes the statement that by his stripes we are healed, underscoring Jesus' role as the spiritual and physical healer.

**Holistic** (Colossians 2:10): In Christ, believers are made complete, emphasizing Jesus' holistic work in transforming individuals. This statement underscores Jesus' comprehensive impact on every aspect of human life.

**Honorable** (Hebrews 2:9): Jesus, for a little while, was made lower than the angels, crowned with glory and honor, emphasizing his honorable status. This description underscores Jesus' exalted and dignified position.

**Honest** (John 8:45): Jesus challenges his opponents, asking who can prove him guilty of any sin, illustrating his honesty and integrity. This challenge underscores Jesus' moral purity.

**Holistic** (Colossians 2:10): In Christ, believers are made complete, emphasizing Jesus' holistic work in transforming individuals. This statement underscores Jesus' comprehensive impact on every aspect of human life.

**Holy / Holiness** (Acts 3:14): Peter refers to Jesus as the Holy and Righteous One, underscoring Jesus' absolute holiness and purity.

**Hope** (1 Timothy 1:1): Jesus is described as our hope, emphasizing his central role in providing hope for believers. This characterization underscores Jesus' significance as the source of ultimate hope.

**Humble** (Philippians 2:5-8): Paul exhorts believers to have the same attitude as Christ, who humbled himself, illustrating Jesus' humility. This exhortation underscores Jesus' model of humility in serving others.

**His Yoke is Easy and His Burden is Light** (Matthew 11:30): Jesus invites those who are burdened to take his yoke, promising that it is easy and his burden is light. This invitation underscores Jesus' compassionate approach, offering relief to those who come to him.

**Humility** (Philippians 2:5-8): Paul exhorts believers to have the same attitude as Christ, who humbled himself, illustrating Jesus' humility. This exhortation underscores Jesus' model of humility in serving others.

**Healer by His Stripes** (Isaiah 53:5): The prophetic description of the suffering Servant includes the statement that by his stripes we are healed, underscoring Jesus'

role as the spiritual and physical healer.

**Harmonious** (Colossians 1:17): In Christ, all things hold together, emphasizing Jesus' role in harmonizing and sustaining the universe. This declaration underscores Jesus' cosmic significance.

**Head of the Church** (Ephesians 5:23): Jesus is described as the head of the church, emphasizing his leadership and authority over the body of believers. This designation underscores Jesus' central role in guiding and directing the Church.

**Holistic** (Colossians 2:10): In Christ, believers are made complete, emphasizing Jesus' holistic work in transforming individuals. This statement underscores Jesus' comprehensive impact on every aspect of human life.

**Hair, White as Snow** (Revelation 1:14): In a vision, John describes Jesus' hair as white as snow, symbolizing purity and wisdom. This imagery underscores Jesus' divine wisdom and spotless character.

**Hater of the Practices of the Nicolaitans** (Revelation 2:6): Jesus commends the Ephesian church for hating the practices of the Nicolaitans, underscoring his opposition to false teachings and compromising practices.

**Harvester of Souls:** Jesus described himself as the sower who harvests souls for the kingdom of God, emphasizing his role in bringing people into a relationship with God (Matthew 13:37-43). This metaphor highlights Jesus' mission to gather believers and cultivate spiritual growth.

**Healer of Broken Hearts:** Jesus declared his mission to heal the brokenhearted, offering comfort and restoration to those in emotional and spiritual distress (Luke 4:18). This proclamation underscores Jesus as the compassionate healer of wounded souls.

**Humble in Spirit:** Jesus declared himself as gentle and humble in heart, inviting others to find rest in him (Matthew 11:29). This self-description emphasizes Jesus' approachability and the comforting nature of his character.

Acts 4:12 AKJV Neither is there salvation in any other: for there is none other name under heaven given among men, whereby we must be saved.

**Incarnation** (John 1:14): John proclaims that the Word became flesh and dwelt among us, emphasizing the incarnation of Jesus. This declaration underscores Jesus' willingness to enter into human experience.

**In Him Dwells All the Fullness of the Godhead Bodily** (Colossians 2:9): Paul declares that in Christ dwells all the fullness of the Godhead bodily, emphasizing Jesus' complete and divine nature. This statement underscores the profound reality of Jesus as the embodiment of God.

**Inclusive** (Galatians 3:28): Paul asserts that in Christ, there is neither Jew nor Greek, slave nor free, male nor female, emphasizing inclusivity in Christ. This principle underscores Jesus' role in breaking down cultural and social barriers.

**Inspirational** (John 7:46): The officers sent to arrest Jesus return empty-handed, stating, "No one ever spoke like this man!" This observation underscores the inspirational and extraordinary nature of Jesus' teachings.

**Inspirational Leader** (Matthew 4:19): Jesus calls fishermen to follow him and become fishers of men, illustrating his role as an inspirational leader. This imagery underscores Jesus' ability to inspire and lead others into a transformative journey.

**Immutability** (Hebrews 13:8): The writer of Hebrews declares that Jesus is the same yesterday, today, and forever, emphasizing his unchanging and immutable nature. This characteristic underscores Jesus' consistency and reliability.

**Incarnate** (John 1:14): John proclaims that the Word became flesh and dwelt among us, emphasizing the incarnation of Jesus. This declaration underscores Jesus' willingness to enter into human experience.

**Inseparable** (Romans 8:38-39): Paul asserts that nothing can separate believers from the love of Christ, emphasizing the inseparable bond between Christ and his followers. This assurance underscores Jesus' unwavering love and commitment.

**Inviting** (Matthew 11:28): Jesus invites those who are weary to come to him for rest, illustrating his inviting and compassionate nature. This invitation underscores Jesus' accessibility to those in need.

**Involved** (Matthew 9:35): Jesus goes through all the towns and villages, teaching, preaching, and healing, illustrating his deeply involved ministry. This action underscores Jesus' active and engaged approach to the needs of people.

**Intimacy** (Matthew 26:38-39): In the Garden of Gethsemane, Jesus expresses a deep sense of sorrow and seeks intimacy with God, emphasizing his profound connection with the Father. This expression underscores Jesus' intimate relationship with God.

**Indispensable** (Colossians 1:17): Paul asserts that in Christ, all things hold together, emphasizing Jesus' indispensable role in the coherence of the universe. This statement underscores Jesus' central and essential significance.

**Inherent** (Colossians 2:9): In Christ, the fullness of deity dwells bodily, emphasizing Jesus' inherent divinity. This declaration underscores the intrinsic nature of Jesus as the God-man.

**Interprets the Meaning of His Word** (Luke 24:27): After his resurrection, Jesus interprets the meaning of the Scriptures to his disciples on the road to Emmaus, emphasizing his role as the ultimate interpreter of God's Word. This action underscores Jesus' ability to reveal the deeper meanings of Scripture.

**Influencer** (Matthew 5:13-16): Jesus calls believers the salt of the earth and the light of the world, emphasizing their influential role. This designation underscores Jesus' expectation for his followers to positively influence the world.

**Incarnate Christ** (John 1:14): John proclaims that the Word became flesh and dwelt among us, emphasizing the incarnation of Jesus Christ. This declaration underscores Jesus' willingness to enter into human experience.

**Imperishable** (1 Corinthians 15:53): Paul declares that the perishable must clothe itself with the imperishable, highlighting the transformation that believers will undergo. This concept underscores Jesus' role in providing eternal life and imperishable bodies.

**Instructing** (Matthew 7:28-29): The crowds are amazed at Jesus' teaching because he instructs with authority, emphasizing his instructive role. This observation underscores Jesus' authoritative and insightful teaching.

**Integrity** (1 Peter 2:22): Jesus committed no sin, and no deceit was found in his mouth, emphasizing his integrity and moral perfection. This attribute underscores Jesus' flawless character.

**Intimate Relationships** (John 13:23): The disciple whom Jesus loved reclines next to him at the Last Supper, illustrating the intimacy in Jesus' relationships. This scene underscores Jesus' capacity for close and personal connections.

**Intrinsic** (Colossians 2:9): In Christ, the fullness of deity dwells bodily, emphasizing Jesus' intrinsic divinity. This declaration underscores the inherent nature of Jesus as the God-man.

**Intuitive** (John 4:18-19): Jesus intuitively reveals the Samaritan woman's past, emphasizing his intuitive knowledge. This incident underscores Jesus' profound understanding of individuals.

**Innocent** (Hebrews 4:15): Jesus, being tempted in every way, is without guilt or sin, highlighting his innocence. This attribute underscores Jesus' moral purity.

**Intercessor** (Hebrews 7:25): Jesus lives to intercede for believers, emphasizing his role as the intercessor before God. This declaration underscores Jesus' ongoing advocacy on behalf of his followers.

**Inclusive, Breaking Cultural Barriers** (Galatians 3:28): Paul asserts that in Christ, there is neither Jew nor Greek, slave nor free, male nor female, emphasizing inclusivity in Christ. This principle underscores Jesus' role in breaking down cultural and social barriers.

**Inclusive Love** (John 3:16): The famous verse declares that God so loved the world, emphasizing the inclusive nature of God's love through Jesus. This statement underscores Jesus' role as the embodiment of God's inclusive love.

**Inspirational** (John 7:46): The officers sent to arrest Jesus return empty-handed, stating, "No one ever spoke like this man!" This observation underscores the inspirational and extraordinary nature of Jesus' teachings.

**Inspiring** (Matthew 4:19): Jesus calls fishermen to follow him and become fishers of men, illustrating his role as an inspirational leader. This imagery underscores Jesus' ability to inspire and lead others into a transformative journey.

**In Christ We Are Made Alive** (1 Corinthians 15:22): Paul declares that in Christ, all will be made alive, emphasizing Jesus' role in bringing spiritual life. This statement underscores Jesus' transformative power.

**Immaculate** (Hebrews 4:15): Jesus, being tempted in every way, is without guilt or sin, highlighting his immaculate and sinless nature. This attribute underscores Jesus' moral perfection.

**Insight, Piercing** (Hebrews 4:12): The Word of God is described as living and active, able to judge the thoughts and attitudes of the heart, emphasizing its piercing insight. This description underscores Jesus' role as the revealer of inner motives.

**Initiates, The Wrath of God** (Romans 5:9): Paul asserts that believers are justified by the blood of Christ and saved from God's wrath, emphasizing Jesus' role in

initiating salvation. This concept underscores Jesus' redemptive work. Jesus also initiates the wrath of God on all who reject Him and have not repented.

**Image of God** (Colossians 1:15): Paul declares that Jesus is the image of the invisible God, emphasizing his representation of the divine nature. This statement underscores Jesus' unique status as the perfect revelation of God.

**Intervening** (Romans 5:8): Paul asserts that God demonstrates his own love for us in this: While we were still sinners, Christ died for us, emphasizing Jesus' intervening and redemptive action. This concept underscores Jesus' sacrificial love.

**Invincible Overcomer of Death:** Jesus triumphed over death through his resurrection, demonstrating his victory over the grave and offering eternal life to believers (1 Corinthians 15:55-57). This victory emphasizes Jesus as the conqueror of the greatest enemy.

**Intercessor of Unity:** Jesus prayed for the unity of believers, emphasizing his desire for harmony and oneness among his followers (John 17:21). This characteristic underscores Jesus' role as the ultimate unifier within the body of believers.

**Isaiah 9:6 AKJV** For to us a child is born, to us a son is given: and the government shall be on his shoulder: and his name shall be called Wonderful, Counselor, The mighty God, The everlasting Father, The Prince of Peace.

**Judges Rightly** (John 7:24): Jesus encourages righteous judgment, urging people to judge not by appearance but with right judgment. This exhortation underscores Jesus' commitment to fair and just evaluation.

**Jesus - The Glory of God** (John 1:14): John declares that the Word became flesh and dwelt among us, and we have seen his glory, emphasizing Jesus as the manifestation of God's glory. This declaration underscores Jesus' divine and glorious nature.

**Joyful** (Hebrews 12:2): Jesus endured the cross for the joy set before him, emphasizing his capacity for joy even in the face of suffering. This insight underscores Jesus' resilient and joyful spirit.

**Jesus' Yes is Yes and His No is No** (2 Corinthians 1:19-20): Paul asserts that in Christ, every promise of God is "Yes" and "Amen," emphasizing the trustworthiness of Jesus' words. This statement underscores Jesus' unwavering faithfulness.

**Just and True Are Your Ways** (Revelation 15:3): The heavenly multitude declares the just and true ways of God, emphasizing the righteousness of Jesus. This declaration underscores Jesus' perfect justice.

**Justice, Seeks** (Luke 19:10): Jesus declares that he came to seek and save the lost, emphasizing his pursuit of justice through salvation. This statement underscores Jesus' compassionate commitment to seeking the lost.

**Justice, Upholds** (Isaiah 42:3): The prophecy states that Jesus will uphold justice, emphasizing his role as a just and righteous leader. This concept underscores Jesus' commitment to upholding justice.

**Justice, Establishes** (Isaiah 42:4): The prophecy states that Jesus will establish justice on the earth, emphasizing his role as the bringer of divine justice. This concept underscores Jesus' transformative impact on the world.

**Judgments, True and Just** (Revelation 19:2): The heavenly multitude praises God for his true and just judgments, emphasizing Jesus' role in executing righteous judgment. This praise underscores Jesus' alignment with God's justice.

**Journeyed** (Luke 19:1-10): Jesus journeyed to Zacchaeus' house, emphasizing his willingness to enter into the lives of individuals. This action underscores Jesus' approachability and engagement in personal journeys.

**Ephesians 2:4-5 AKJV** But God, who is rich in mercy, for his great love with which he loved us, 5 Even when we were dead in sins, has quickened us together with Christ, (by grace you are saved;)

**Kind / Kindness** (Ephesians 4:32): Paul exhorts believers to be kind to one another, emphasizing the virtue of kindness. This exhortation underscores Jesus' example of kindness and compassion.

**King of Kings, Lord of Lords** (Revelation 19:16): John describes Jesus as the King of kings and Lord of lords, emphasizing his supreme authority. This title underscores Jesus' sovereign rule over all.

**Keeper** (John 17:12): Jesus refers to himself as the keeper of those entrusted to him, emphasizing his protective role. This statement underscores Jesus' commitment to safeguarding and caring for his followers.

**Kingly with Love & Humility** (Philippians 2:8-11): Paul describes Jesus' kingly role, taking on the form of a servant with love and humility. This description

underscores Jesus' unique and humble approach to leadership.

**King of the Nations** (Revelation 15:3): The heavenly multitude declares Jesus as the King of the nations, emphasizing his universal reign. This declaration underscores Jesus' global and cosmic authority.

**Love** (John 3:16): Jesus embodies love as God's Son sent for the salvation of the world, emphasizing the essence of God's love. This concept underscores Jesus' sacrificial and redemptive love.

**Love, Unfailing** (Psalm 36:7): The psalmist describes God's love as unfailing, emphasizing the enduring nature of Jesus' love. This description underscores Jesus' steadfast and unconditional love.

**Leading** (Isaiah 40:11): The prophecy describes Jesus as the shepherd who leads his flock, emphasizing his role as a compassionate and guiding leader. This image underscores Jesus' tender care for his followers.

**Light Giver** (John 8:12): Jesus declares himself as the light of the world, emphasizing his role as the giver of spiritual illumination. This declaration underscores Jesus' capacity to bring clarity and understanding.

**Lover of Strangers** (Matthew 25:35): Jesus commends those who welcomed strangers, emphasizing his identification with those in need. This commendation underscores Jesus' love for the marginalized and vulnerable.

**Life Giver** (John 11:25): Jesus declares himself as the resurrection and the life, emphasizing his role as the giver of eternal life. This declaration underscores Jesus' authority over life and death.

**Loves Enemies** (Matthew 5:44): Jesus instructs his followers to love their enemies, emphasizing the transformative power of love. This teaching underscores Jesus' radical and inclusive approach to love.

**Longsuffering** (2 Peter 3:9): Peter describes God as longsuffering, not willing that any should perish, emphasizing Jesus' patient and merciful nature. This description underscores Jesus' enduring compassion.

**Loyal** (Hebrews 13:5): Jesus promises to never leave nor forsake believers, emphasizing his unwavering loyalty. This promise underscores Jesus' steadfast commitment to his followers.

**Lifegiver** (John 5:21): Jesus declares that he gives life to whom he is pleased to give it, emphasizing his role as the source of life. This declaration underscores Jesus' authority over life.

**Living Water** (John 4:10): Jesus offers living water, emphasizing his role as the provider of spiritual refreshment and sustenance. This imagery underscores Jesus' capacity to satisfy the deepest spiritual thirst.

**Love, Endless** (Romans 8:38-39): Paul asserts that nothing can separate believers from the love of God in Christ Jesus, emphasizing the endless nature of Jesus' love. This assertion underscores Jesus' boundless and enduring love.

**Liberator** (Luke 4:18): Jesus declares his mission to set captives free, emphasizing his role as a liberator. This mission underscores Jesus' commitment to breaking the bonds of sin and oppression.

**Law-abiding** (Matthew 5:17): Jesus states that he came not to abolish the Law but to fulfill it, emphasizing his commitment to the divine law. This statement underscores Jesus' obedience to God's righteous standards.

**Law-fulfilling** (Matthew 5:17): Jesus states that he came not to abolish the Law but to fulfill it, emphasizing his role as the fulfiller of divine law. This statement underscores Jesus' obedience to God's righteous standards.

**Living One, The** (Revelation 1:18): Jesus declares himself as the living one who was dead and is alive forever, emphasizing his victory over death. This declaration underscores Jesus' triumph over the grave.

**Lamb, Looking as if It Had Been Slain, Standing** (Revelation 5:6): John sees a Lamb standing, looking as if it had been slain, emphasizing Jesus' sacrificial role. This imagery underscores Jesus' redemptive and atoning work.

**Liberator from Spiritual Bondage:** Jesus proclaimed freedom to those enslaved by sin, illustrating his role as the liberator who breaks the chains of spiritual bondage (John 8:31-36). This declaration emphasizes Jesus' mission to set people free from the captivity of sin.

**Living Water Provider:** Jesus offered living water to the Samaritan woman at the well, symbolizing his ability to satisfy the deepest spiritual thirst (John 4:10-14). This metaphor underscores Jesus as the source of eternal refreshment and fulfillment.

**John 6:35** AKJV And Jesus said to them, I am the bread of life: he that comes to me shall never hunger; and he that believes on me shall never thirst.

**Meaningful** (Colossians 1:15-20): Paul describes Jesus as the image of the invisible God and the one through whom all things were created, emphasizing the profound meaning and significance of Jesus. This characterization underscores Jesus' central role in the cosmic order.

**Mediator** (1 Timothy 2:5): Paul declares that Jesus is the mediator between God and humanity, emphasizing his role in reconciling God and humanity. This declaration underscores Jesus' unique position as the mediator of salvation.

**Men, Fisher of** (Matthew 4:19): Jesus calls fishermen to become fishers of men, emphasizing his role in drawing people to follow him. This imagery underscores Jesus' mission to gather and transform lives.

**Magnanimity** (Philippians 2:5-8): Paul describes Jesus' humility and self-emptying, emphasizing his magnanimous character. This description underscores Jesus' willingness to humble himself for the sake of others.

**Messiah** (Matthew 16:16): Peter confesses Jesus as the Messiah, emphasizing his identity as the promised Savior. This confession underscores Jesus' role as the fulfillment of Messianic prophecies.

**Messianic** (Luke 24:27): Jesus explains to his disciples how the Scriptures testify about him, emphasizing his Messianic identity. This explanation underscores Jesus' fulfillment of Old Testament prophecies.

**Mindful** (Hebrews 2:6): The writer of Hebrews reflects on humanity being mindful to God, emphasizing Jesus' awareness of human condition. This reflection underscores Jesus' deep understanding of humanity.

**Mender** (Luke 4:18): Jesus declares his mission to heal the brokenhearted, emphasizing his role as a mender of brokenness. This mission underscores Jesus' compassionate work of restoration.

**Majestic** (Psalm 8:1): The psalmist declares the majesty of God, emphasizing Jesus' majestic nature as the Son of God. This declaration underscores Jesus' divine splendor.

**Merciful** (Hebrews 2:17): The writer of Hebrews describes Jesus as a merciful and faithful high priest, emphasizing his compassion. This description underscores Jesus'

mercy in interceding for humanity.

**Mysteries, of Christ** (Colossians 1:26): Paul speaks of the mystery hidden for ages but now revealed in Christ, emphasizing the unveiling of divine truths. This statement underscores Jesus' role in revealing God's mysteries.

**Mystery of God** (Colossians 2:2): Paul speaks of the mystery of God, which is Christ, emphasizing the divine revelation in Jesus. This statement underscores Jesus' central role in unfolding God's mysteries.

**Magnificent** (Hebrews 1:3): The writer of Hebrews describes Jesus as the radiance of God's glory and the exact representation of his being, emphasizing Jesus' magnificent nature. This description underscores Jesus' divine brilliance.

**Majestic in All of His Ways** (Psalm 145:17): The psalmist declares that the Lord is righteous and majestic in all his ways, emphasizing Jesus' majestic character. This declaration underscores Jesus' righteousness and majesty.

**Man of Many Sorrows** (Isaiah 53:3): The prophecy describes the suffering Servant, emphasizing Jesus as a man of sorrows acquainted with grief. This description underscores Jesus' identification with human suffering.

**Meekness** (Matthew 11:29): Jesus describes himself as meek and lowly in heart, emphasizing his humility. This self-description underscores Jesus' gentle and approachable nature.

**Mighty** (Isaiah 9:6): The prophecy describes the coming Messiah as Mighty God, emphasizing Jesus' divine power. This description underscores Jesus' authority and strength.

**Mighty Deeds of Jesus** (Luke 24:19): The disciples speak of Jesus' mighty deeds, emphasizing his miraculous works. This acknowledgment underscores Jesus' powerful and transformative actions.

**Mindful** (Hebrews 2:6): The writer of Hebrews reflects on humanity being mindful to God, emphasizing Jesus' awareness of human condition. This reflection underscores Jesus' deep understanding of humanity.

**Miracle Giver** (John 2:11): The turning of water into wine at the wedding in Cana emphasizes Jesus as a miracle giver. This miracle underscores Jesus' supernatural power.

**Miracle Maker** (John 2:11): The turning of water into wine at the wedding in Cana emphasizes Jesus as a miracle maker. This miracle underscores Jesus' supernatural power.

**Mastery** (Matthew 8:27): The disciples marvel at Jesus' mastery over the wind and waves, emphasizing his authority over nature. This marvel underscores Jesus' sovereign control.

**Mentoring** (Mark 3:14): Jesus appoints the twelve to be with him, emphasizing his role as a mentor to his disciples. This appointment underscores Jesus' intentional investment in others.

**Morals, Highest** (Hebrews 4:15): The writer of Hebrews describes Jesus as one who was tempted in every way yet without sin, emphasizing his highest moral standards. This description underscores Jesus' moral perfection.

**Moderate** (Philippians 4:5): Paul encourages believers to let their moderation be known, emphasizing a spirit of moderation. This exhortation underscores Jesus' balanced and temperate nature.

**Mercy, Rich in** (Ephesians 2:4): Paul speaks of God's mercy being rich in Christ, emphasizing Jesus as the source of abundant mercy. This statement underscores Jesus' compassionate and forgiving nature.

**Moralistic** (Hebrews 4:15): The writer of Hebrews describes Jesus as one who was tempted in every way yet without sin, emphasizing his moral perfection. This characterization underscores Jesus' adherence to the highest moral standards.

**Mouth Was a Sharp, Double-Edged Sword** (Revelation 1:16): John sees a vision of Jesus with a sharp, double-edged sword coming out of his mouth, symbolizing the power of his words. This imagery underscores Jesus' authoritative and impactful speech.

**Mender of Relationships** (2 Corinthians 5:18): Paul speaks of believers being reconciled to God through Christ, emphasizing Jesus as the mender of broken relationships. This statement underscores Jesus' role in restoring humanity's connection with God.

**Messenger of the Covenant** (Malachi 3:1): The prophecy speaks of the coming of the messenger of the covenant, emphasizing Jesus' role in establishing a new covenant. This prophecy underscores Jesus' pivotal role in the salvation narrative.

**Metaphor Speaking** (John 10:9): Jesus speaks metaphorically, declaring himself as the door, emphasizing his role as the access point to salvation. This metaphor underscores Jesus' capacity to convey spiritual truths through symbolic language.

**Master of Parable Illustrating:** Jesus skillfully crafted parables to convey profound spiritual truths, engaging listeners and prompting reflection (Matthew 13:3-23). This characteristic emphasizes Jesus' mastery in using relatable stories to illuminate deeper spiritual realities.

**Master of Calming Storms:** Jesus stilled a raging storm on the Sea of Galilee, showcasing his authority over nature and his ability to bring peace to chaotic situations (Mark 4:35-41). This characteristic emphasizes Jesus as the calming force in life's storms.

**Model of Forgiveness:** Jesus forgave sins and demonstrated forgiveness even on the cross, exemplifying the divine capacity for mercy and reconciliation (Luke 23:34). This characteristic underscores Jesus as the ultimate model of forgiveness.

**Model of Humble Submission:** Jesus demonstrated humble submission to God's will in the Garden of Gethsemane, surrendering his own desires for the Father's plan (Matthew 26:39). This characteristic highlights Jesus' perfect obedience and willingness to endure suffering.

**Model of Compassionate Healing:** Jesus healed the sick and demonstrated compassion for those in physical and spiritual need, highlighting his role as the ultimate healer (Matthew 14:14). This characteristic emphasizes Jesus' tender care for the broken and hurting.

**Master of Encouragement:** Jesus consistently encouraged his disciples, lifting their spirits and instilling confidence in their faith journey (John 16:33). This characteristic underscores Jesus as the ultimate source of encouragement for believers facing challenges.

**Master of Personal Connection:** Jesus exhibited a deep personal connection with individuals, addressing them with understanding and relevance to their unique situations (e.g., Nicodemus in John 3). This characteristic underscores Jesus' ability to relate intimately to each person.

**Master of God's Divine Timing:** Jesus displayed a keen sense of divine timing, waiting for the right moments to reveal truths or perform miracles (John 7:6-8).

according to God's Will. This characteristic emphasizes Jesus' perfect timing in fulfilling God's purposes.

**Master of Transformative Teaching:** Jesus' teaching style went beyond conventional methods, employing parables and profound insights to transform hearts and minds (Matthew 13:34-35). This characteristic underscores Jesus as the master communicator and transformative teacher.

**Majestic Transfiguration Participant:** Jesus experienced a majestic transfiguration on the mountain, revealing his divine glory and confirming his identity as the Son of God (Matthew 17:1-8). This event underscores Jesus' divine nature and his unique connection to God.

**Master Teacher:** Jesus used parables and profound teachings to convey spiritual truths, demonstrating his role as a masterful and impactful teacher (Matthew 13:34-35). His teaching style captivated audiences and left a lasting impact on those who listened, emphasizing the depth and wisdom of his messages.

**John 14:1-3 AKJV** Let not your heart be troubled: you believe in God, believe also in me. 2 In my Father's house are many mansions: if it were not so, I would have told you. I go to prepare a place for you. 3 And if I go and prepare a place for you, I will come again, and receive you to myself; that where I am, there you may be also.

**Name Above All Names** (Philippians 2:9-11): Paul declares that God exalted Jesus to the highest place and gave him the name above all names, emphasizing his supreme authority. This declaration underscores Jesus' unparalleled status.

**No Other Way** (John 14:6): Jesus declares, "I am the way, the truth, and the life. No one comes to the Father except through me," emphasizing the exclusivity of salvation through him. This declaration underscores Jesus as the sole path to God.

**Narrow Path, The** (Matthew 7:14): Jesus speaks of the narrow gate and the difficult path that leads to life, emphasizing the challenging but redemptive journey. This teaching underscores Jesus' call to a distinctive and transformative way of life.

**Noble** (Philippians 4:8): Paul encourages believers to think about things that are noble, emphasizing the virtue of nobility. This exhortation underscores Jesus' noble character and teachings.

**Non-Conformist** (Romans 12:2): Paul urges believers not to conform to the pattern of this world but to be transformed, emphasizing a non-conformist mindset.

This exhortation underscores Jesus' call to a counter-cultural and transformative way of living.

**Non-Judgmental** (John 8:11): Jesus, after not condemning the woman caught in adultery, tells her to go and sin no more, emphasizing a non-judgmental yet transformative approach. This interaction underscores Jesus' balance of grace and truth.

**Non-Reactive** (Matthew 26:62-63): During his trial, Jesus remains non-reactive to false accusations, emphasizing his composed and unwavering demeanor. This response underscores Jesus' steadfast commitment to his mission.

**Non-Retaliatory** (Luke 23:34): While on the cross, Jesus prays for those who crucify him, emphasizing a non-retaliatory and forgiving spirit. This prayer underscores Jesus' radical love and mercy.

**Non-Selfish** (Philippians 2:4): Paul exhorts believers to look not only to their interests but also to the interests of others, emphasizing a non-selfish attitude. This exhortation underscores Jesus' selfless and sacrificial love.

**Necessary** (John 3:30): John the Baptist acknowledges that Jesus must become greater, emphasizing his necessary role in God's plan. This acknowledgment underscores Jesus' indispensability in the divine narrative.

**Nourishing** (John 6:35): Jesus declares himself as the bread of life, emphasizing his role in spiritually nourishing believers. This declaration underscores Jesus' capacity to satisfy the spiritual hunger of humanity.

**Non-Superficial** (1 Samuel 16:7): God looks at the heart, not the outward appearance, emphasizing a non-superficial evaluation. This principle underscores Jesus' focus on the inner qualities of individuals.

**Never Forsakes** (Hebrews 13:5): The writer of Hebrews affirms that God will never leave nor forsake believers, emphasizing Jesus' unwavering presence. This affirmation underscores Jesus' steadfast commitment to his followers.

**Non-Hypocritical** (Matthew 23:3): Jesus teaches that the Pharisees say but do not do, emphasizing a call to non-hypocritical living. This teaching underscores Jesus' emphasis on genuine and authentic faith.

**Non-Arrogant** (Philippians 2:6): Paul describes Jesus as not considering equality with God something to be used to his advantage, emphasizing a non-arrogant

attitude. This description underscores Jesus' humble and servant-hearted nature.

**Not Idle** (John 5:17): Jesus declares that his Father is always at work, emphasizing a non-idle and purposeful existence. This declaration underscores Jesus' active participation in God's redemptive plan.

**Nonjudgmental** (John 8:11): Jesus, after not condemning the woman caught in adultery, tells her to go and sin no more, emphasizing a nonjudgmental yet transformative approach. This interaction underscores Jesus' balance of grace and truth.

**Non-Materialistic** (Matthew 6:19-20): Jesus encourages laying up treasures in heaven, emphasizing a non-materialistic perspective. This teaching underscores Jesus' call to prioritize eternal values over earthly possessions.

**Non-Reactionary** (Matthew 26:62-63): During his trial, Jesus remains non-reactive to false accusations, emphasizing his composed and unwavering demeanor. This response underscores Jesus' steadfast commitment to his mission.

**Non-Forceful** (Matthew 12:19-20): The prophecy about Jesus emphasizes his non-forceful approach, stating that he will not quarrel or cry out loudly. This prophecy underscores Jesus' gentle and non-coercive manner.

**Non-Retaliatory** (Luke 23:34): While on the cross, Jesus prays for those who crucify him, emphasizing a non-retaliatory and forgiving spirit. This prayer underscores Jesus' radical love and mercy.

**Notices Genuine Giving No Matter How Small** (Mark 12:41-44): Jesus notices the widow's small but genuine offering, emphasizing his attention to sincere and sacrificial giving. This observation underscores Jesus' appreciation for authentic acts of generosity.

**Nothing Hidden from Him** (Hebrews 4:13): The writer of Hebrews declares that everything is uncovered and laid bare before the eyes of him to whom we must give account, emphasizing Jesus' omniscience. This declaration underscores Jesus' comprehensive knowledge.

**No God Like You in Heaven or on Earth** (Jeremiah 32:17): Jeremiah praises God, emphasizing the uniqueness of God's power. This praise underscores Jesus' divine and unparalleled nature.

**John 17:3 AKJV** And this is life eternal, that they might know you the only true God, and Jesus Christ, whom you have sent.

**Omnipotence** (Matthew 28:18): Jesus declares that all authority in heaven and on earth has been given to him, emphasizing his omnipotence. This declaration underscores Jesus' supreme and all-encompassing power.

**Omnipresence** (Matthew 18:20): Jesus assures that where two or three gather in his name, he is there with them, emphasizing his omnipresence. This assurance underscores Jesus' constant and universal presence.

**Omniscience** (Matthew 9:4): Jesus, knowing the thoughts of the scribes, emphasizes his omniscient awareness. This knowledge underscores Jesus' profound understanding of the human heart.

**Overcoming** (John 16:33): Jesus declares that he has overcome the world, emphasizing his victory over sin and death. This declaration underscores Jesus' triumphant and conquering nature.

**Open-Minded** (Matthew 15:21-28): Jesus engages with the Canaanite woman, emphasizing his open-minded and inclusive approach. This interaction underscores Jesus' willingness to extend grace beyond cultural boundaries.

**Optimistic** (John 16:33): Jesus encourages his disciples to take heart, for he has overcome the world, emphasizing an optimistic perspective. This encouragement underscores Jesus' message of hope and assurance.

**Observer** (Mark 12:41-44): Jesus observes the offerings in the temple, emphasizing his attentive and perceptive nature. This observation underscores Jesus' awareness of individual actions.

**Optimistic** (John 16:33): Jesus encourages his disciples to take heart, for he has overcome the world, emphasizing an optimistic perspective. This encouragement underscores Jesus' message of hope and assurance.

**Oneness with God the Father** (John 10:30): Jesus declares, "I and the Father are one," emphasizing his oneness with God. This declaration underscores Jesus' divine identity.

**Observant** (Mark 12:41-44): Jesus observes the offerings in the temple, emphasizing his attentive and perceptive nature. This observation underscores Jesus' awareness of individual actions.

**Matthew 7:28-29** AKJV And it came to pass, when Jesus had ended these sayings, the people were astonished at his doctrine: 29 For he taught them as one having authority, and not as the scribes.

**Prince of Peace** (Isaiah 9:6): Isaiah prophesies about the coming Messiah as the Prince of Peace, emphasizing Jesus' role in bringing divine peace. This prophecy underscores Jesus' mission to reconcile humanity with God and establish harmony.

**Promoter of Justice** (Isaiah 42:1-4): Isaiah describes the servant of the Lord as one who will bring forth justice, emphasizing Jesus' commitment to promoting justice. This description underscores Jesus' role in advocating for righteousness.

**Purposeful** (Luke 4:43): Jesus declares that he must proclaim the good news of the kingdom of God, emphasizing his purposeful mission. This declaration underscores Jesus' focused and intentional ministry.

**Protector, Protecting** (Psalm 91:4): The psalmist describes God as a protector with feathers and wings, emphasizing divine protection. This imagery underscores Jesus' role as a protector, offering refuge and safety.

**Passional** (John 2:17): The disciples recall the zeal of Jesus, emphasizing his passionate commitment to God's house. This recollection underscores Jesus' fervor for righteous living.

**Proclaims** (Luke 4:18): Jesus declares his mission to proclaim good news to the poor, emphasizing his role as a proclaimer of hope. This mission underscores Jesus' commitment to uplifting the marginalized.

**Patient** (2 Peter 3:9): Peter speaks of God's patience, emphasizing Jesus' patient nature in the context of salvation. This statement underscores Jesus' enduring patience toward humanity.

**Peaceful** (John 14:27): Jesus speaks about giving peace, emphasizing his role as a source of true and lasting peace. This statement underscores Jesus' capacity to bring inner and relational peace.

**Perceptive** (Mark 2:8): Jesus perceives the thoughts of the scribes, emphasizing his perceptive understanding. This perception underscores Jesus' profound insight into human hearts.

**Pioneer** (Hebrews 12:2): The writer of Hebrews describes Jesus as the pioneer and perfecter of faith, emphasizing his leadership in the realm of faith. This description

underscores Jesus' trailblazing role.

**Practical** (Matthew 7:24-27): Jesus teaches about building on a solid foundation, emphasizing the practicality of his teachings. This lesson underscores Jesus' wisdom in providing practical guidance for life.

**Provider** (Matthew 6:26): Jesus speaks about God as the provider for the birds, emphasizing divine provision. This illustration underscores Jesus' trust in God as the ultimate provider.

**Prudent** (Matthew 10:16): Jesus advises his disciples to be as wise as serpents, emphasizing the importance of prudence. This advice underscores Jesus' call to a balanced and discerning approach.

**Purifier** (Malachi 3:3): Malachi speaks of the messenger purifying the sons of Levi, emphasizing a purifying role. This prophecy underscores Jesus' transformative work in purifying hearts.

**Parable Speaking** (Matthew 13:34): Matthew highlights Jesus' use of parables, emphasizing his teaching method. This emphasis underscores Jesus' ability to convey deep truths through relatable stories.

**Prayed Earnestly with Sweat** (Luke 22:44): Luke describes Jesus' intense prayer in Gethsemane, emphasizing his earnestness. This account underscores Jesus' deep commitment and reliance on God in times of trial.

**Perfect** (Hebrews 7:28): The writer of Hebrews describes Jesus as the perfect high priest, emphasizing his flawless nature. This description underscores Jesus' absolute perfection.

**Perfect Speech** (Colossians 4:6): Paul encourages believers to let their speech be gracious and seasoned with salt, emphasizing the importance of perfect speech. This exhortation underscores Jesus' emphasis on words that uplift and edify.

**Perfection** (Matthew 5:48): Jesus teaches about being perfect as the heavenly Father is perfect, emphasizing the pursuit of moral excellence. This teaching underscores Jesus' call to a standard of perfection.

**Perseverance** (Hebrews 12:1-2): The writer of Hebrews encourages believers to run with perseverance, emphasizing the endurance required in the Christian journey. This encouragement underscores Jesus' example of enduring the cross for the joy set before him.

**Persistent** (Luke 11:5-8): Jesus teaches about persistence in prayer, emphasizing the value of persistence. This teaching underscores Jesus' encouragement to persistently seek God.

**Precise** (Matthew 10:29-31): Jesus speaks about God's precise knowledge of sparrows, emphasizing divine precision. This statement underscores Jesus' assurance of God's meticulous care.

**Preparer** (John 14:2-3): Jesus speaks about preparing a place, emphasizing his role as a preparer of a heavenly dwelling. This statement underscores Jesus' promise of future glory.

**Praise Worthy** (Revelation 5:12): The heavenly beings praise the Lamb, emphasizing Jesus' worthiness of praise. This declaration underscores Jesus' exalted status.

**Preacher** (Mark 1:38): Jesus declares that he came to preach, emphasizing his role as a preacher of the gospel. This declaration underscores Jesus' commitment to proclaiming the good news.

**Pleasant** (Psalm 135:3): The psalmist describes praising the Lord as pleasant, emphasizing the pleasant nature of worship. This description underscores Jesus' delight in the praise of believers.

**Purity** (1 John 3:3): John speaks about the hope of being like Jesus in purity, emphasizing the pursuit of purity. This statement underscores Jesus' role as the epitome of moral purity.

**Pure Speech** (Matthew 12:34): Jesus speaks about the connection between the heart and speech, emphasizing the importance of pure speech. This teaching underscores Jesus' emphasis on the transformation of the heart.

**Patient** (2 Peter 3:9): Peter speaks of God's patience, emphasizing Jesus' patient nature in the context of salvation. This statement underscores Jesus' enduring patience toward humanity.

**Peaceful** (John 14:27): Jesus speaks about giving peace, emphasizing his role as a source of true and lasting peace. This statement underscores Jesus' capacity to bring inner and relational peace.

**Perseverance** (Hebrews 12:1-2): The writer of Hebrews encourages believers to run with perseverance, emphasizing the endurance required in the Christian journey.

This encouragement underscores Jesus' example of enduring the cross for the joy set before him.

**Prayerful** (Mark 1:35): Mark describes Jesus' habit of prayer, emphasizing his prayerful life. This description underscores Jesus' reliance on communion with the Father.

**Producer** (John 15:5): Jesus speaks about bearing fruit, emphasizing the role of believers as producers of spiritual fruit. This teaching underscores Jesus' expectation of a fruitful life.

**Propitiation** (1 John 2:2): John speaks about Jesus being the propitiation for sins, emphasizing his atoning role. This statement underscores Jesus' work in reconciling humanity to God.

**Praise Worthy** (Revelation 5:12): The heavenly beings praise the Lamb, emphasizing Jesus' worthiness of praise. This declaration underscores Jesus' exalted status.

**Precise** (Matthew 10:29-31): Jesus speaks about God's precise knowledge of sparrows, emphasizing divine precision. This statement underscores Jesus' assurance of God's meticulous care.

**Prideful, Without** (Philippians 2:6): Paul describes Jesus as not considering equality with God something to be used to his advantage, emphasizing a lack of pride. This description underscores Jesus' humble and servant-hearted nature.

**Pure Speech** (Matthew 12:34): Jesus teaches that out of the abundance of the heart, the mouth speaks, emphasizing the importance of pure speech. This teaching underscores Jesus' emphasis on the transformation of the heart, leading to speech that reflects righteousness.

**Putting Others First** (Mark 10:45): Jesus declares that he came not to be served but to serve, emphasizing his selfless and others-centered mission. This declaration underscores Jesus' model of putting others' needs above his own.

**Principles, Highest** (Matthew 22:37-40): Jesus identifies love for God and neighbor as the highest principles, emphasizing the centrality of love in ethical standards. This teaching underscores Jesus' elevation of love as the guiding principle.

**Power in and Through Jesus** (Philippians 4:13): Paul declares that he can do all things through Christ who strengthens him, emphasizing the source of true power.

This declaration underscores Jesus' role as the empowering force in believers' lives.

**Passover, Our** (1 Corinthians 5:7): Paul refers to Jesus as our Passover, emphasizing his role in redemption and deliverance. This reference underscores Jesus' significance in the ultimate liberation from sin.

**Planner, Plans** (Jeremiah 29:11): Jeremiah speaks of God's plans for welfare and a future, emphasizing the divine planner. This statement underscores Jesus' alignment with God's redemptive plan.

**Provider of Abundance:** Jesus miraculously multiplied loaves and fishes to feed the multitude, showcasing his role as the provider of abundant life (Matthew 14:13-21). This miracle highlights Jesus' capacity to meet the physical and spiritual needs of those who seek him.

**Patient Gardner of Souls:** Jesus shared the parable of the patient gardener who nurtures and cares for a barren fig tree, symbolizing God's patience and desire for repentance (Luke 13:6-9). This parable emphasizes Jesus' role in cultivating spiritual growth and providing opportunities for repentance.

**Pattern of Obedience:** Jesus modeled perfect obedience to God the Father, even unto death on the cross (Philippians 2:8). His obedience exemplifies submission to God's will and serves as an example for believers to follow.

**Patient Teacher of Discipleship:** Jesus patiently taught his disciples, imparting spiritual wisdom and guiding them in their journey of discipleship (Mark 4:34). This characteristic highlights Jesus' commitment to nurturing and developing the understanding of those who follow him.

**Provider of Living Hope:** Jesus is the source of living hope, offering a confident expectation of eternal life and redemption (1 Peter 1:3). This characteristic emphasizes Jesus as the anchor for believers in times of uncertainty.

**Prince of Reconciliation:** Jesus is the ultimate reconciler, bringing humanity back into right relationship with God through his atoning sacrifice (2 Corinthians 5:18-19). This characteristic underscores Jesus as the peacemaker and mediator between God and humanity.

**Perfecter of Faith:** Jesus is described as the author and perfecter of faith, guiding believers in their journey of faith and bringing it to completion (Hebrews 12:2). This characteristic emphasizes Jesus' role in refining and maturing the faith of his followers.

**Matthew 13:34-35** AKJV All these things spoke Jesus to the multitude in parables; and without a parable spoke he not to them: 35 That it might be fulfilled which was spoken by the prophet, saying, I will open my mouth in parables; I will utter things which have been kept secret from the foundation of the world.

**Quenches the Spiritual Thirst** (John 4:14): Jesus speaks of himself as the one who provides living water, quenching spiritual thirst. This metaphor underscores Jesus' role in satisfying the deep spiritual needs of humanity.

**Quiet Time Seeker:** Jesus sought solitude and communion with the Father in prayer, demonstrating the importance of quiet time for spiritual nourishment (Mark 1:35). This practice emphasizes Jesus' reliance on the Father and his commitment to maintaining a close relationship through prayer.

**John 11:25-26** AKJV Jesus said to her, I am the resurrection, and the life: he that believes in me, though he were dead, yet shall he live: 26 And whoever lives and believes in me shall never die. Believe you this?

**Redeemer** (Job 19:25): Job expresses confidence in a redeemer who lives, emphasizing hope in ultimate redemption. This expression underscores Jesus' role as the ultimate redeemer who brings salvation.

**Regenerating** (Titus 3:5): Paul speaks of the regenerating work of the Holy Spirit, emphasizing spiritual renewal. This statement underscores Jesus' role in the transformative process of regeneration.

**Relentless** (Luke 15:4): Jesus tells the parable of the lost sheep, emphasizing his relentless pursuit of those who are lost. This parable underscores Jesus' unwavering commitment to seeking and saving the lost.

**Remover of Lampstands** (Revelation 2:5): Jesus warns about removing lampstands, emphasizing accountability and the consequences of unfaithfulness. This warning underscores Jesus' role in assessing the faithfulness of communities.

**Reassuring / Conversing** (John 14:27): Jesus reassures his disciples and speaks about peace, emphasizing his comforting and conversational nature. This reassurance underscores Jesus' desire for a deep, comforting relationship with his followers.

**Rebuking** (Mark 4:39): Jesus rebukes the wind and waves, emphasizing his authority over the elements. This demonstration underscores Jesus' power and ability to rebuke challenges.

**Responsible** (John 10:18): Jesus declares that he has the authority to lay down his life and take it up again, emphasizing his responsibility in the redemptive plan. This declaration underscores Jesus' active role in his sacrificial mission.

**Restorer** (Joel 2:25): Joel speaks of God's promise to restore what the locusts have eaten, emphasizing divine restoration. This promise underscores Jesus' role in restoring and renewing broken lives.

**Righteous / Righteousness** (1 John 2:1): John describes Jesus as the righteous one and the advocate for believers, emphasizing his role in righteousness and intercession. This description underscores Jesus' commitment to upholding righteousness.

**Risen** (Matthew 28:6): The angel declares that Jesus is risen, emphasizing the victorious resurrection. This declaration underscores Jesus' triumph over death and the grave.

**Rescuer** (2 Samuel 22:17): David speaks of God as his rescuer, emphasizing divine deliverance. This description underscores Jesus' role as the ultimate rescuer and savior.

**Rescuing** (Colossians 1:13): Paul speaks of being rescued from the domain of darkness, emphasizing the transformative act of salvation. This statement underscores Jesus' role in rescuing believers from spiritual bondage.

**Refuge** (Psalm 46:1): The psalmist describes God as a refuge and strength, emphasizing divine protection. This description underscores Jesus' role as a refuge, offering safety and security.

**Responsible** (John 10:18): Jesus declares that he has the authority to lay down his life and take it up again, emphasizing his responsibility in the redemptive plan. This declaration underscores Jesus' active role in his sacrificial mission.

**Rewarder** (Hebrews 11:6): The writer of Hebrews speaks of God as a rewarder of those who seek him, emphasizing divine recompense. This statement underscores Jesus' role in rewarding faithfulness.

**Resisting** (Matthew 4:1-11): Jesus resists the temptations of the devil, emphasizing his ability to resist sin. This demonstration underscores Jesus' victory over temptation.

**Righteous / Righteousness** (1 John 2:1): John describes Jesus as the righteous one and the advocate for believers, emphasizing his role in righteousness and intercession. This description underscores Jesus' commitment to upholding righteousness.

**Raising the Dead** (John 11:43-44): Jesus raises Lazarus from the dead, emphasizing his power over death. This miraculous act underscores Jesus' authority in conquering death.

**Rejoices Over Those Who Repent** (Luke 15:7): Jesus speaks about rejoicing in heaven over one sinner who repents, emphasizing divine joy in repentance. This statement underscores Jesus' celebration of transformed lives.

**Releaser of Burdens** (Matthew 11:28): Jesus invites those who are weary to come to him for rest, emphasizing his role as a burden-bearer. This invitation underscores Jesus' compassion in relieving the burdens of the weary.

**Resurrection and the Life** (John 11:25): Jesus declares himself as the resurrection and the life, emphasizing his authority over life and death. This declaration underscores Jesus' central role in the resurrection.

**Reining** (Revelation 19:16): John describes Jesus as the one with a name written on his robe and thigh, "King of kings and Lord of lords," emphasizing his reign. This description underscores Jesus' ultimate authority and sovereignty.

**Relationship Builder** (John 15:15): Jesus speaks of his disciples as friends, emphasizing his role in building deep relationships. This statement underscores Jesus' desire for intimate connections with his followers.

**Repairer** (Isaiah 58:12): Isaiah speaks of being called the repairer of the breach, emphasizing the restoration of what is broken. This designation underscores Jesus' role in mending and restoring.

**Respondent** (Matthew 15:21-28): Jesus responds to the Canaanite woman's plea, emphasizing his responsiveness to genuine faith. This interaction underscores Jesus' acknowledgment of authentic belief.

**Releaser of Burdens** (Matthew 11:28): Jesus invites those who are weary to come to him for rest, emphasizing his role as a burden-bearer. This invitation underscores Jesus' compassion in relieving the burdens of the weary.

**Rejoices Over Those Who Repent** (Luke 15:7): Jesus speaks about rejoicing in heaven over one sinner who repents, emphasizing divine joy in repentance. This statement underscores Jesus' celebration of transformed lives.

**Repairer** (Isaiah 58:12): Isaiah speaks of being called the repairer of the breach, emphasizing the restoration of what is broken. This designation underscores Jesus' role in mending and restoring.

**Resurrected** (1 Corinthians 15:20): Paul speaks of Christ being raised from the dead, emphasizing the reality of the resurrection. This statement underscores Jesus' victory over death.

**Restorer** (Joel 2:25): Joel speaks of God's promise to restore what the locusts have eaten, emphasizing divine restoration. This promise underscores Jesus' role in restoring and renewing broken lives.

**Ruling** (Matthew 28:18): Jesus declares that all authority in heaven and on earth has been given to him, emphasizing his sovereign rule. This declaration underscores Jesus' ultimate authority.

**Reliable** (2 Thessalonians 3:3): Paul speaks of the Lord being faithful and strengthening, emphasizing reliability in times of trial. This statement underscores Jesus' faithfulness and reliability.

**Remembers** (Psalm 103:13-14): The psalmist speaks of God's compassion and how he remembers that we are dust, emphasizing divine remembrance. This description underscores Jesus' compassionate understanding of human frailty.

**Resilience** (Luke 22:42-44): Jesus displays resilience in the Garden of Gethsemane, emphasizing his submission to the Father's will. This demonstration underscores Jesus' strength in the face of intense challenges.

**Revelation** (John 14:9): Jesus declares that whoever has seen him has seen the Father, emphasizing his role as a revelation of God. This declaration underscores Jesus' unique status as the embodiment of divine truth.

**Risen Alive** (Revelation 1:18): Jesus declares that he is the living one who was dead and is alive forever, emphasizing his eternal and risen state. This declaration underscores Jesus' victory over death.

**Reflective** (Hebrews 4:15): The writer of Hebrews speaks of Jesus as one who can sympathize with our weaknesses, emphasizing his reflective and empathetic nature.

This statement underscores Jesus' understanding of human experiences.

**Relentless** (Luke 15:4): Jesus tells the parable of the lost sheep, emphasizing his relentless pursuit of those who are lost. This parable underscores Jesus' unwavering commitment to seeking and saving the lost.

**Reliever** (Matthew 11:28): Jesus invites those who are weary to come to him for rest, emphasizing his role as a reliever of burdens. This invitation underscores Jesus' compassion in providing relief.

**Responsible** (John 10:18): Jesus declares that he has the authority to lay down his life and take it up again, emphasizing his responsibility in the redemptive plan. This declaration underscores Jesus' active role in his sacrificial mission.

**Resolute** (Luke 9:51): Luke describes Jesus as resolutely setting out for Jerusalem, emphasizing his determined purpose. This description underscores Jesus' unwavering commitment to fulfilling God's plan.

**Resourceful** (Matthew 14:16): Jesus responds resourcefully to the disciples' concern about feeding the crowds, emphasizing his ability to provide abundantly. This response underscores Jesus' resourcefulness in meeting needs.

**Rock** (1 Corinthians 10:4): Paul describes Christ as the spiritual rock that accompanied the Israelites, emphasizing stability and foundation. This description underscores Jesus' role as the unchanging and dependable foundation.

**Respected** (Luke 4:22): The people in the synagogue respect Jesus' gracious words, emphasizing his esteemed reputation. This observation underscores Jesus' impact and respect among those who encountered him.

**Radical** (Luke 14:26): Jesus speaks of the radical commitment required to follow him, emphasizing the transformative nature of discipleship. This teaching underscores Jesus' call to a radical devotion.

**Restorer of Sight:** Jesus performed miracles of restoring sight to the blind, symbolizing his ability to bring spiritual enlightenment and understanding (Mark 8:22-26). These physical healings served as powerful metaphors for the transformative power of faith and insight that Jesus brings.

**Rescuer in the Storm:** When a storm arose on the Sea of Galilee, Jesus calmed the waves, revealing his power over natural elements and his ability to bring peace in

times of turmoil (Matthew 8:23-27). This miraculous intervention illustrates Jesus' authority over both the physical and spiritual realms.

**Relatable** (Hebrews 4:15): The writer of Hebrews speaks of Jesus as one who can sympathize with our weaknesses, emphasizing his relatable nature. This statement underscores Jesus' understanding of human experiences.

**John 8:58** AKJV Jesus said to them, Truly, truly, I say to you, Before Abraham was, I am.

**Seated in the Heavenly** (Hebrews 8:1): The writer of Hebrews speaks of Jesus as the high priest seated at the right hand of the throne in the heavenly sanctuary, emphasizing his exalted position. This statement underscores Jesus' heavenly authority and intercessory role.

**Shares** (Hebrews 2:14): The writer of Hebrews speaks of Jesus sharing in humanity's flesh and blood, emphasizing his identification with human experience. This description underscores Jesus' willingness to partake in the human condition.

**Suffering for Our Transgressions** (Isaiah 53:5): Isaiah prophesies about the suffering servant who was wounded for our transgressions, emphasizing Jesus' redemptive suffering. This prophecy underscores Jesus' sacrificial role in bearing the consequences of sin.

**Speaks with Authority** (Matthew 7:29): The crowds marvel at Jesus' teaching because he speaks with authority, emphasizing the compelling nature of his words. This observation underscores Jesus' unique authority in conveying divine truth.

**Speaking** (John 6:63): Jesus declares that his words are spirit and life, emphasizing the transformative power of his teachings. This declaration underscores Jesus' spoken words as life-giving and spiritually impactful.

**Spiritual Nurturer** (John 15:1-5): Jesus describes himself as the true vine, emphasizing his role as the spiritual nurturer providing sustenance to believers. This metaphor underscores Jesus' vital connection to the spiritual life of his followers.

**Subjective** (Philippians 2:3): Paul encourages believers to consider others more significant than themselves, emphasizing a subjective and humble attitude. This exhortation underscores Jesus' model of humility and selflessness.

**Successful** (Isaiah 53:10): Isaiah speaks of the suffering servant's success in accomplishing God's purposes, emphasizing Jesus' triumphant mission. This

prophecy underscores Jesus' ultimate success in fulfilling the divine plan.

**Security** (John 10:28): Jesus declares that his sheep will never perish and that no one can snatch them out of his hand, emphasizing the security of believers in his care. This declaration underscores Jesus as the ultimate source of security.

**Shelter** (Psalm 91:1): The psalmist describes God as a shelter, emphasizing divine protection. This description underscores Jesus' role as a shelter and refuge.

**Sovereignty** (Matthew 28:18): Jesus declares that all authority in heaven and on earth has been given to him, emphasizing his sovereign rule. This declaration underscores Jesus' ultimate authority and lordship.

**Speech, Perfect** (Colossians 4:6): Paul encourages believers to let their speech be seasoned with grace, emphasizing the perfection and gracefulness of speech. This exhortation underscores Jesus' example of gracious and perfect communication.

**Speech, Pure** (Proverbs 8:8): Wisdom declares that her words are pure and right, emphasizing the purity of divine speech. This declaration underscores Jesus as the embodiment of divine wisdom with pure and righteous speech.

**Strong Tower** (Proverbs 18:10): The proverb describes the name of the Lord as a strong tower, emphasizing divine protection. This description underscores Jesus as the strong tower and refuge.

**Sure Foundation** (Isaiah 28:16): Isaiah speaks of the Lord laying a sure foundation, emphasizing stability and reliability. This prophecy underscores Jesus as the sure foundation of faith.

**Sincere** (2 Corinthians 1:12): Paul speaks of conducting himself with simplicity and godly sincerity, emphasizing the authenticity and sincerity of his ministry. This statement underscores Jesus' call to sincere and genuine discipleship.

**Scrupulous** (1 Peter 2:22): Peter speaks of Jesus as one who committed no sin and no deceit was found in his mouth, emphasizing Jesus' scrupulous integrity. This description underscores Jesus' blameless character.

**Solution, The** (John 14:6): Jesus declares himself as the way, the truth, and the life, emphasizing his role as the ultimate solution to humanity's spiritual need. This declaration underscores Jesus as the exclusive path to God.

**Sustains** (Colossians 1:17): Paul speaks of Jesus as the one in whom all things hold together, emphasizing his sustaining power. This statement underscores Jesus' role

in maintaining the order and cohesion of the universe.

**Supreme** (Colossians 1:18): Paul speaks of Christ being the head of the body, the church, emphasizing Jesus' supreme and preeminent role. This statement underscores Jesus' unparalleled authority and leadership.

**Settles Matters** (Colossians 2:15): Paul speaks of Jesus disarming the rulers and authorities and triumphing over them, emphasizing his victorious resolution of spiritual conflicts. This statement underscores Jesus' decisive role in settling matters of cosmic significance.

**Source of Living Bread:** Jesus identified himself as the living bread that came down from heaven, offering spiritual sustenance and eternal life to those who partake in him (John 6:35-51). This characteristic underscores Jesus as the essential nourishment for the soul.

**Servant-Leader:** Jesus exemplified servant leadership by washing the disciples' feet, teaching humility, and emphasizing the importance of serving others (John 13:1-17). His actions challenged traditional notions of leadership, highlighting the transformative power of humble service.

**Silent Before Accusers:** In the face of false accusations, Jesus remained silent, demonstrating humility and fulfilling the prophecy of being led like a lamb to the slaughter (Isaiah 53:7). His silence conveyed a powerful message of submission to God's plan and a willingness to endure unjust suffering.

**Romans 10:9 AKJV** That if you shall confess with your mouth the Lord Jesus, and shall believe in your heart that God has raised him from the dead, you shall be saved.

**Truth and Falsehood, Definer of** (John 14:6): Jesus declares himself as the way, the truth, and the life, emphasizing his role as the ultimate definer of truth. This declaration underscores Jesus as the source of absolute truth and the pathway to life.

**Tasteful** (Psalm 34:8): The psalmist invites people to taste and see that the Lord is good, emphasizing the goodness and desirability of God. This invitation underscores Jesus' tasteful and satisfying nature.

**The Fragrance of the Knowledge of Him** (2 Corinthians 2:14-15): Paul speaks of believers spreading the fragrance of the knowledge of Christ everywhere, emphasizing the transformative impact of knowing Jesus. This metaphor underscores Jesus as the source of a fragrant and life-changing knowledge.

**Trustworthy** (2 Samuel 7:28): David acknowledges God's trustworthiness, emphasizing divine faithfulness. This acknowledgment underscores Jesus' trustworthiness as the embodiment of God's faithfulness.

**Tending** (Isaiah 40:11): Isaiah describes God as a shepherd tending to his flock, emphasizing nurturing care. This description underscores Jesus as the compassionate shepherd who tends to the needs of his followers.

**Transfigured** (Matthew 17:2): Jesus is transfigured on the mountain, emphasizing his divine glory. This event underscores Jesus' transcendent and majestic nature.

**Travailing with Tears** (Hebrews 5:7): The writer of Hebrews speaks of Jesus offering prayers with loud cries and tears, emphasizing his deep compassion and empathy. This description underscores Jesus' emotional engagement with human suffering.

**True Witness** (Revelation 3:14): Jesus is referred to as the faithful and true witness, emphasizing his reliability and truthfulness. This title underscores Jesus as the trustworthy and truthful revealer.

**Truthfulness** (John 1:14): John describes Jesus as full of grace and truth, emphasizing his truthful nature. This description underscores Jesus' commitment to truth and grace.

**Talked to Strangers** (John 4:7-26): Jesus engages in a conversation with the Samaritan woman at the well, emphasizing his willingness to connect with strangers. This interaction underscores Jesus' inclusive and approachable nature.

**Testifier** (John 18:37): Jesus testifies to the truth before Pilate, emphasizing his role as a witness to divine truth. This testimony underscores Jesus' commitment to bearing witness to the truth.

**Teacher** (Matthew 23:8): Jesus is recognized as the ultimate teacher, emphasizing his role in imparting spiritual wisdom. This recognition underscores Jesus as the authoritative and transformative teacher.

**To Direct Our Hearts Into His Love** (2 Thessalonians 3:5): Paul prays for God to direct the hearts of believers into the love of Christ, emphasizing the centrality of Christ's love. This prayer underscores Jesus' role in guiding hearts toward love.

**Temperance** (Galatians 5:22-23): Paul speaks of temperance as a fruit of the Spirit, emphasizing the self-control empowered by the Holy Spirit. This statement

underscores Jesus as the source of temperance through the Spirit.

**Temperate** (1 Corinthians 9:25): Paul speaks of athletes exercising self-control in all things, emphasizing temperance as a virtue. This illustration underscores Jesus' temperate and disciplined life.

**Transparent** (John 14:9): Jesus declares that whoever has seen him has seen the Father, emphasizing his transparent reflection of the divine nature. This declaration underscores Jesus as the perfect representation of God.

**The Beginning and the End** (Revelation 22:13): Jesus declares himself as the Alpha and the Omega, the beginning and the end, emphasizing his eternal and all-encompassing nature. This declaration underscores Jesus as the timeless and ultimate reality.

**The Door** (John 10:9): Jesus identifies himself as the door, emphasizing his role as the entryway to salvation and spiritual abundance. This metaphor underscores Jesus as the exclusive access point to God.

**The Gate Keeper** (John 10:3): Jesus is described as the gatekeeper who opens the gate for the sheep, emphasizing his protective and guiding role. This description underscores Jesus as the watchful and caring guardian.

**The Life** (John 14:6): Jesus declares himself as the way, the truth, and the life, emphasizing his role as the source and sustainer of life. This declaration underscores Jesus as the giver of eternal and abundant life.

**The Truth** (John 14:6): Jesus declares himself as the way, the truth, and the life, emphasizing his role as the ultimate source of truth. This declaration underscores Jesus as the embodiment of absolute truth.

**The Way** (John 14:6): Jesus declares himself as the way, the truth, and the life, emphasizing his role as the exclusive path to God. This declaration underscores Jesus as the definitive way to salvation.

**The Fear of the Lord** (Isaiah 11:2-3): Isaiah prophesies about the Messiah having the fear of the Lord, emphasizing Jesus' reverence and obedience to God. This prophecy underscores Jesus as the perfectly obedient and God-fearing servant.

**Timely** (Galatians 4:4): Paul speaks of Jesus coming at the right time, emphasizing the timely nature of God's plan. This statement underscores Jesus as the perfectly timed fulfillment of God's redemptive purpose.

**Thoroughness** (Matthew 5:18): Jesus declares that not a jot or tittle will pass from the law until all is fulfilled, emphasizing the thoroughness and precision of God's Word. This declaration underscores Jesus as the meticulous fulfiller of divine promises.

**Transformed** (2 Corinthians 3:18): Paul speaks of believers being transformed into the image of Christ, emphasizing the process of spiritual transformation. This statement underscores Jesus as the model and catalyst for transformative change.

**Transforming** (Romans 12:2): Paul encourages believers to be transformed by the renewing of their minds, emphasizing ongoing transformation. This exhortation underscores Jesus as the agent of continual renewal and change.

**Transcended** (John 8:23): Jesus speaks of himself as not being of this world, emphasizing his transcendent nature. This statement underscores Jesus as the divine being who transcends earthly limitations.

**Truthful** (John 14:6): Jesus declares himself as the way, the truth, and the life, emphasizing his commitment to truthfulness. This declaration underscores Jesus as the unwavering and truthful guide.

**Temperate** (Galatians 5:22-23): Paul speaks of temperance as a fruit of the Spirit, emphasizing the self-control empowered by the Holy Spirit. This statement underscores Jesus as the source of temperance through the Spirit.

**Tolerant** (Matthew 11:28-30): Jesus invites those who are weary and burdened to come to him, emphasizing his tolerant and accepting nature. This invitation underscores Jesus as the compassionate and understanding Savior.

**Truthful** (John 14:6): Jesus declares himself as the way, the truth, and the life, emphasizing his commitment to truthfulness. This declaration underscores Jesus as the unwavering and truthful guide.

**Transparent** (John 14:9): Jesus declares that whoever has seen him has seen the Father, emphasizing his transparent reflection of the divine nature. This declaration underscores Jesus as the perfect representation of God.

**The Revelation** (Revelation 1:1): The book of Revelation begins by describing itself as the revelation of Jesus Christ, emphasizing Jesus as the ultimate revelation of God's plan. This statement underscores Jesus as the focal point of divine disclosure.

**Tests the Inhabitants of the Earth** (Revelation 3:10): Jesus speaks of testing those who dwell on the earth, emphasizing his evaluative role in discerning hearts. This statement underscores Jesus as the righteous judge who tests and refines.

**The Appearance of Jasper and Ruby** (Revelation 4:3): The appearance of God's throne is described as having the appearance of jasper and ruby, emphasizing the majestic and glorious nature of God. This description underscores Jesus as the glorious and divine presence.

**The Lamb Had Seven Horns and Seven Eyes, Which Are the Seven Spirits** (Revelation 5:6): The Lamb in the heavenly vision is described as having seven horns and seven eyes, symbolizing the seven spirits of God. This description underscores Jesus as the embodiment of the fullness of the Holy Spirit.

**To the Thirsty I Will Give Water Without Cost From the Spring of the Water of Life** (Revelation 21:6): Jesus speaks of providing water without cost from the spring of the water of life, emphasizing his role as the giver of eternal sustenance. This declaration underscores Jesus as the source of spiritual refreshment.

**The Lord Bestows Favor and Honor** (Psalm 84:11): The psalmist acknowledges that the Lord bestows favor and honor, emphasizing God's graciousness. This acknowledgment underscores Jesus as the channel through which divine favor and honor are bestowed.

**Transcendence** (Isaiah 55:8-9): Isaiah speaks of God's thoughts and ways being higher than human thoughts, emphasizing divine transcendence. This statement underscores Jesus as the incarnate expression of God's transcendent wisdom and ways.

**Transcends Time** (Revelation 22:13): Jesus declares himself as the Alpha and the Omega, the beginning and the end, emphasizing his timeless and eternal nature. This declaration underscores Jesus as the one who transcends the constraints of time.

**John 5:24 AKJV** Truly, truly, I say to you, He that hears my word, and believes on him that sent me, has everlasting life, and shall not come into condemnation; but is passed from death to life.

**Understanding** (Isaiah 11:2-3): Isaiah prophesies about the Spirit of the Lord resting on the Messiah, including the spirit of understanding. This prophecy underscores Jesus as the embodiment of divine understanding.

**Upholder of Justice** (Isaiah 42:1): Isaiah speaks of the chosen servant who will bring forth justice, emphasizing Jesus' role as the upholder of justice. This prophecy underscores Jesus as the just and righteous advocate.

**Unshakeable** (Hebrews 12:28): The writer of Hebrews encourages believers to be thankful and serve God with reverence and awe, emphasizing an unshakeable kingdom. This exhortation underscores Jesus as the foundation of an unshakeable and eternal kingdom.

**Undeceives** (John 14:6): Jesus declares himself as the way, the truth, and the life, emphasizing his role in undeceiving humanity. This declaration underscores Jesus as the revealer of ultimate truth.

**Unveiling** (Revelation 1:1): The book of Revelation begins as the unveiling of Jesus Christ, emphasizing the disclosure of divine mysteries. This statement underscores Jesus as the revealer of hidden truths.

**Undefeated** (Colossians 2:15): Paul speaks of Jesus triumphing over the rulers and authorities, emphasizing his undefeated and victorious status. This statement underscores Jesus as the triumphant conqueror.

**Unburdens** (Matthew 11:28): Jesus invites those who are weary and burdened to come to him, emphasizing his role in unburdening the oppressed. This invitation underscores Jesus as the compassionate reliever of burdens.

**Uninhibited** (John 1:14): John describes Jesus as the Word becoming flesh and dwelling among us, emphasizing his uninhibited incarnation. This description underscores Jesus as the freely expressed and unrestrained revelation of God.

**Unconquerable** (John 16:33): Jesus assures his disciples that he has overcome the world, emphasizing his unconquerable nature. This declaration underscores Jesus as the victorious and invincible overcomer.

**Unimpeded** (John 10:28): Jesus declares that no one can snatch his sheep from his hand, emphasizing the unimpeded security of believers. This declaration underscores Jesus as the secure and protective shepherd.

**Unstoppable** (Matthew 16:18): Jesus declares that the gates of Hades will not prevail against his church, emphasizing the unstoppable advance of his kingdom. This declaration underscores Jesus as the unstoppable builder of his church.

**Unlearned Wisdom** (Isaiah 50:4): Isaiah speaks of the servant having the tongue of the learned, emphasizing the wisdom without the need for formal education. This prophecy underscores Jesus as the source of unlearned yet profound wisdom.

**Unique** (Hebrews 4:15): The writer of Hebrews speaks of Jesus as a high priest who can sympathize with our weaknesses, emphasizing his unique and empathetic nature. This description underscores Jesus as the uniquely compassionate high priest.

**Unpredictable** (John 3:8): Jesus describes the work of the Spirit as unpredictable, emphasizing the mysterious and sovereign nature of the Holy Spirit. This statement underscores Jesus as the revealer of divine unpredictability.

**Upstanding** (Matthew 12:36-37): Jesus speaks of people giving an account for every idle word on the day of judgment, emphasizing the importance of upstanding speech. This teaching underscores Jesus as the righteous judge.

**Unique and Unusual Methods to Address Issues** (Mark 2:1-12): Jesus forgives and heals a paralyzed man, emphasizing his unique and unconventional approach to addressing spiritual and physical issues. This narrative underscores Jesus as the creative and unconventional problem-solver.

**Unshakeable** (Hebrews 12:28): The writer of Hebrews encourages believers to be thankful and serve God with reverence and awe, emphasizing an unshakeable kingdom. This exhortation underscores Jesus as the foundation of an unshakeable and eternal kingdom.

**Unwavering** (Hebrews 13:8): The writer of Hebrews declares that Jesus Christ is the same yesterday, today, and forever, emphasizing his unwavering and consistent nature. This declaration underscores Jesus as the unchanging and timeless reality.

**Undying** (Revelation 1:18): Jesus declares that he is the Living One who was dead and is alive forevermore, emphasizing his undying and eternal existence. This declaration underscores Jesus as the source of eternal life.

**Unselfish** (Philippians 2:5-8): Paul exhorts believers to have the same mindset as Christ, emphasizing Jesus' unselfish and humble nature. This exhortation underscores Jesus as the model of selfless and sacrificial love.

**Unity in Him** (Colossians 3:14): Paul speaks of love as the bond of perfect unity, emphasizing Jesus as the unifying force. This statement underscores Jesus as the source of harmonious unity among believers.

**Upright** (Psalm 25:8): The psalmist acknowledges that the Lord is upright and good, emphasizing divine righteousness. This acknowledgment underscores Jesus as the embodiment of divine uprightness.

**Upstanding** (Matthew 12:36-37): Jesus speaks of people giving an account for every idle word on the day of judgment, emphasizing the importance of upstanding speech. This teaching underscores Jesus as the righteous judge.

**Unbiased** (Romans 2:11): Paul declares that God shows no partiality, emphasizing divine impartiality. This declaration underscores Jesus as the impartial and just judge.

**Unwavering** (Hebrews 13:8): The writer of Hebrews declares that Jesus Christ is the same yesterday, today, and forever, emphasizing his unwavering and consistent nature. This declaration underscores Jesus as the unchanging and timeless reality.

**Unchanging, The Same Yesterday, Today, and Tomorrow** (Hebrews 13:8): The writer of Hebrews declares that Jesus Christ is the same yesterday, today, and forever, emphasizing his unchanging and consistent nature. This declaration underscores Jesus as the timeless and eternal reality.

**1 Timothy 2:5** AKJV For there is one God, and one mediator between God and men, the man Christ Jesus;

**Virtuous** (Matthew 9:20-22): Jesus commends the woman with the issue of blood for her faith, emphasizing her virtuous qualities. This interaction underscores Jesus as the appreciator of virtue and faith.

**Voice was like the Sound of Rushing Waters** (Revelation 1:15): John describes the voice of Jesus as the sound of rushing waters, emphasizing the powerful and authoritative nature of his voice. This description underscores Jesus as the authoritative speaker with a voice that commands attention.

**Visionary** (John 1:49): Nathanael recognizes Jesus as the Son of God and the King of Israel, emphasizing Jesus' visionary identity. This acknowledgment underscores Jesus as the divine visionary and ruler.

**Vision Instiller** (Luke 24:45): Jesus opens the disciples' minds to understand the Scriptures, emphasizing his role in instilling spiritual insight. This action underscores Jesus as the instiller of divine vision and understanding.

**Victorious** (1 Corinthians 15:57): Paul declares that God gives us the victory through our Lord Jesus Christ, emphasizing Jesus as the source of victory. This declaration underscores Jesus as the triumphant and victorious conqueror.

**Vital** (John 14:6): Jesus declares himself as the way, the truth, and the life, emphasizing his role as the source of spiritual vitality. This declaration underscores Jesus as the life-giving and vital force.

**Ventured** (Matthew 14:29): Peter ventures out of the boat to walk on water toward Jesus, emphasizing his boldness and trust. This narrative underscores Jesus as the one who encourages and empowers daring ventures of faith.

**Vigilant** (Mark 13:37): Jesus instructs his disciples to stay vigilant and watchful, emphasizing the importance of spiritual alertness. This instruction underscores Jesus as the advocate for watchfulness and spiritual vigilance.

**Valiant** (Psalm 24:8): The psalmist describes the Lord as strong and valiant in battle, emphasizing divine strength and courage. This description underscores Jesus as the valiant warrior in the spiritual battle.

**Vine and Branches Analogy**: Jesus used the analogy of a vine and branches to illustrate the intimate connection between believers and himself, emphasizing the necessity of abiding in him for spiritual fruitfulness (John 15:1-8). This analogy underscores Jesus as the source of spiritual life and vitality.

John 6:35 AKJV And Jesus said to them, I am the bread of life: he that comes to me shall never hunger; and he that believes on me shall never thirst.

**Wonderful Counselor** (Isaiah 9:6): Isaiah prophesies about the Messiah being a wonderful counselor, emphasizing Jesus' role as the source of divine wisdom and guidance. This prophecy underscores Jesus as the extraordinary and wise counselor.

**Wants People to Believe in Him** (John 6:29): Jesus states that the work of God is to believe in the one he sent, emphasizing the importance of faith. This statement underscores Jesus as the one who desires people to believe in him.

**Wants People to Follow Him** (Matthew 4:19): Jesus calls disciples to follow him and become fishers of men, emphasizing the call to discipleship. This invitation underscores Jesus as the one who desires people to follow him closely.

**Wise Counselor** (Colossians 2:3): Paul speaks of Christ as the hidden treasure of wisdom and knowledge, emphasizing Jesus' role as the wise counselor. This

statement underscores Jesus as the source of profound and insightful counsel.

**World-Concerned** (John 3:16): Jesus expresses God's love for the world by giving his Son, emphasizing his concern for the salvation of humanity. This expression underscores Jesus as the compassionate and world-concerned Savior.

**Without Conceit** (Philippians 2:5-8): Paul exhorts believers to have the same mindset as Christ, emphasizing Jesus' humility and lack of conceit. This exhortation underscores Jesus as the humble and selfless example.

**Without Vanity** (Philippians 2:5-8): Paul exhorts believers to have the same mindset as Christ, emphasizing Jesus' humility and lack of vanity. This exhortation underscores Jesus as the selfless and humble servant.

**Word, Destroyer by His** (Revelation 19:15): John describes Jesus as the one who will strike down the nations with the sword that comes from his mouth, emphasizing his powerful and decisive word. This description underscores Jesus as the authoritative and destructive speaker.

**Worshipful** (Matthew 2:11): The magi worship Jesus, emphasizing his divine nature. This act underscores Jesus as the worthy object of worship.

**Word of God, The** (John 1:1): John identifies Jesus as the Word who was with God and was God, emphasizing his divine nature. This identification underscores Jesus as the incarnate Word of God.

**Will of God the Father, Purposed** (John 6:38): Jesus states that he came down from heaven not to do his own will but the will of the Father, emphasizing his purposeful obedience. This statement underscores Jesus as the obedient fulfiller of the Father's will.

**Will of God the Father, Fulfilling** (Matthew 26:39): Jesus prays in the garden, expressing his desire to fulfill the Father's will, emphasizing his obedient submission. This expression underscores Jesus as the faithful fulfiller of God's purposes.

**Willful** (Matthew 26:39): Jesus expresses his own will in prayer, emphasizing his genuine humanity and will. This expression underscores Jesus as the fully human and intentional agent.

**Warning** (Matthew 24:25): Jesus warns about false messiahs and false prophets, emphasizing the importance of discernment. This warning underscores Jesus as the vigilant and protective guide.

**Watchful** (Mark 13:37): Jesus instructs his disciples to stay vigilant and watchful, emphasizing the importance of spiritual alertness. This instruction underscores Jesus as the advocate for watchfulness and spiritual vigilance.

**Water of Life** (Revelation 21:6): Jesus speaks of providing water without cost from the spring of the water of life, emphasizing his role as the giver of eternal sustenance. This declaration underscores Jesus as the source of spiritual refreshment.

**Wisdom** (1 Corinthians 1:30): Paul speaks of Christ as the source of wisdom from God, emphasizing Jesus as the embodiment of divine wisdom. This statement underscores Jesus as the wise and insightful counselor.

**Wholesome** (Colossians 3:8): Paul encourages believers to speak wholesome words, emphasizing the importance of edifying speech. This exhortation underscores Jesus as the model of wholesome communication.

**Wipes Away** (Revelation 7:17): John describes the Lamb as the one who will wipe away every tear, emphasizing Jesus' compassionate and comforting nature. This description underscores Jesus as the consoling and compassionate healer.

**Without Compromise** (John 14:6): Jesus declares himself as the way, the truth, and the life, emphasizing his uncompromising commitment to truth. This declaration underscores Jesus as the unwavering and truthful guide.

**Wonder** (Matthew 9:33): The crowds marvel at Jesus' ability to heal the mute man, emphasizing the wonder and awe inspired by his miraculous deeds. This reaction underscores Jesus as the miraculous and wondrous healer.

**Words, Sharp Cutting the Division of Soul and Spirit** (Hebrews 4:12): The writer of Hebrews describes the Word of God as sharp and able to discern the thoughts and intentions of the heart, emphasizing the transformative power of God's word. This description underscores Jesus as the discerning and penetrating revealer of the inner self.

**Who is, and Who Was, and Who is to Come** (Revelation 1:8): Jesus is described as the Alpha and the Omega, the one who is, and who was, and who is to come, emphasizing his eternal and timeless existence. This description underscores Jesus as the eternal and omnipotent reality.

**John 15:5 AKJV** I am the vine, you are the branches: He that stays in me, and I in him, the same brings forth much fruit: for without me you can do nothing.

**Zealousness** (John 2:17): The disciples recall the Scripture that says, “Zeal for your house will consume me,” emphasizing Jesus’ passionate commitment to God’s purposes. This recall underscores Jesus as the zealous and fervent advocate for God’s kingdom.

*Philippians 2:5-8 AKJV Let this mind be in you, which was also in Christ Jesus: 6 Who, being in the form of God, thought it not robbery to be equal with God: 7 But made himself of no reputation, and took on him the form of a servant, and was made in the likeness of men: 8 And being found in fashion as a man, he humbled himself, and became obedient to death, even the death of the cross.*

**A:**

Adaptable - 1 Corinthians 9:22

Affectionate - John 13:34-35

Altruistic - Matthew 20:28

Authentic - Matthew 5:37

Attentive - Matthew 7:7

Attuned - John 10:27

Aspiring - Philippians 3:14

Anointed - Isaiah 61:1

Advocate for a selfless and sacrificial life: Matthew 19:16-30

Avoids Legalism and Focusing on Mercy -Matthew 23:23-24

Authenticity- 1 Samuel 16:7

Abiding Peace- John 14:27

Attentiveness to Others- Philippians 2:4

**B:**

Balanced - Ecclesiastes 3:1-8

Benevolent - Luke 10:37

Bold - Matthew 10:28

Brave - Joshua 1:9

Blissful - Matthew 5:3-12

Bright - Matthew 5:14-16

Blessed - Matthew 5:8

Benevolent - 1 Timothy 6:18

Beloved - Ephesians 5:1-2

Builder - Matthew 16:18

Beware of practicing your righteousness before men - Matthew 6:1

Beware of False prophets. - Matthew 7:15

Be shrewd as serpents, gentle as doves -Matthew 10:16

Boldness- Proverbs 28:1

Bold Witness- Acts 4:31

**C:**

Caring - Galatians 6:2

Charitable - Acts 20:35

Cheerful - Proverbs 17:22

Contentment- Philippians 4:11-12

Compassionate - Matthew 9:36

Confident - Philippians 1:6

Considerate - Philippians 2:4

Cooperative - 1 Corinthians 12:12-27

Courageous - Joshua 1:9

Compassionate - 1 Peter 3:8

Commitment to God's Kingdom - Matthew 4:12-17

Conqueror - Romans 8:37

Consistency- James 1:8

Commitment - Proverbs 16:3

Casts out unclean spirits, heals every kind of disease -Matthew 10:1

Confesses Jesus before men -Matthew 10:32

Cooperation- Romans 12:16

Compassion and Miracles -Matthew 14:14-21, 14:34-36

Cultivating an Understanding of the Nature of Spiritual Warfare: Matthew 16:21-23

Constructive Criticism- Proverbs 27:6

Conciliation- Matthew 5:9

Commitment to Personal Growth- Philippians 3:13-14

Cherishing Family- Ephesians 6:4

**D:**

Dependable - 2 Timothy 2:13

Make Disciples - Matthew 28:19-20

Devoted - Acts 2:42

Diligent - Proverbs 10:4

Discerning - Hebrews 5:14

Dynamic - Acts 1:8

Disciplined - 1 Corinthians 9:27

Deliberate - James 1:19

Dreamer - Joel 2:28

Deliverer - Psalm 18:2

Discretion- Proverbs 2:11

Do the will of God the Father who is in heaven- Matthew 7:21

Do not believe in false christs -Matthew 24:23-26

Diligent Study-2 Timothy 2:15

Diligent Work Ethic- Proverbs 14:23

Dependence on God's Guidance- Proverbs 3:5-6

Demonstrating Christ's Love- John 13:34-35

**E:**

Empathetic - Hebrews 4:15

Endurance- Hebrews 10:36

Encouraging - 1 Thessalonians 5:11

Endearing - Mark 10:16

Energetic - Isaiah 40:31

Engaging - Mark 10:21

Enlightened - Ephesians 1:18

Empowering - Matthew 28:18-20

Enduring - James 1:12

Enthusiastic - Colossians 3:23

Exalted - Philippians 2:9-11

Endure to the end, when you are hated by all on account of Jesus-Matthew 10:22

Embracing the Call to Self-Denial: Matthew 16:24-28

Exercising Care and Concern for Others: Matthew 18:5-14

Emphasizing the Importance of True Worship from the Heart-Mark 7:1-13

Exercising Discernment in Recognizing False Prophets-Matthew 24:23-28).

Enthusiasm for God's Word -Psalm 119:16

**F:**

Faith-filled - Hebrews 11:1

Fisher of Men- Matthew 4:19

Fearless - Isaiah 41:10

Faith and Trust in Jesus-Matthew 14:22-33

Fear of the Lord - Proverbs 9:10

Forgiving - Colossians 3:13, Matthew 6:12-14

Frank - Matthew 5:37

First takes the log out of their own eye -Matthew 7:5

Friendly - Proverbs 18:24

Focused - Matthew 6:22-23

Fervent - Romans 12:11

Faithful - Revelation 17:14

Fear of the Lord - Psalm 111:10

Fostering Forgiveness and Reconciliation: Matthew 18:21-35

Forgive others”: Matthew 18:21-35

Faithfulness- 1 Corinthians 4:2

Fidelity- Proverbs 3:3-4

Flexibility- Philippians 4:12-13

Foresight- Proverbs 22:3

Fervent Evangelism- Matthew 28:19-20

## **G:**

Generous - Acts 20:35

Generosity -2 Corinthians 9:11

Gentle - Matthew 11:29

Gentleness- Colossians 3:23

Gracious - Ephesians 4:32

Grateful - Colossians 3:17

Guided by the Spirit - Galatians 5:25

Grateful - 1 Thessalonians 5:18

Genuine - Romans 12:9

Glorious - Psalm 145:5

Gifted - 1 Peter 4:10

Graciousness -Proverbs 11:16

Good Shepherd - John 10:11

Gratitude - 1 Thessalonians 5:18

Give Anonymously - Matthew 6:4

Give even a cup of water -Matthew 10:42

Guards Against Blasphemy- Matthew 12:31-32

Guards against hardened hearts and judgmental attitudes -

Grasping the Significance of Spiritual Discernment: Matthew 16:1-4

Gracious Speech- Colossians 4:6

## **H:**

Harmonious - Romans 12:16

Healing- Matthew 4:23-25

Honest - Ephesians 4:25

Hopeful - Romans 15:13

Hospitable - 1 Peter 4:9

Humble - James 4:10

Humble - Philippians 2:8

Honorable - Proverbs 3:3-4

High-spirited - Proverbs 17:22

Healer - Isaiah 53:5

Helper - Psalm 54:4

Honesty-Proverbs 12:22

Hears the parable of the sower-Matthew 13:18-23

Humbles oneself / Welcomes children”: Matthew 18:3-5

Hears Jesus’ words and acts upon those words - Matthew 7:24

Humility- Philippians 2:3

Hospitality to Strangers - Hebrews 13:2

Humble Teachability- Proverbs 9:9

**I:**

Incorruptible - 1 Peter 1:23

Influential - Matthew 5:13-16

Integrity - Matthew 5:33-37

Insightful - Colossians 1:9

Intuitive - John 2:24-25

Illuminated - Psalm 119:105

Independent - John 8:31-32

Inspired - 2 Timothy 3:16

Intercessor - Romans 8:34

Immutable - Hebrews 13:8

Invincible - Psalm 27:1

Initiative- Colossians 3:23

Integrity in Finances -Proverbs 11:1

Joyful - John 15:11

Judicious - Proverbs 2:9

Just - Micah 6:8

Jovial - Proverbs 17:22

Jocund - Romans 15:13

Judge - Psalm 75:7

Jubilant - Psalm 100:1-5

Joy Giver - Romans 15:13

Justifier - Romans 3:26

Jealous - Exodus 34:14

Joyfulness-Psalm 16:11

Justice- Micah 6:8

## **K:**

Kind - Ephesians 4:32

Kind-hearted - Ephesians 4:32

Knowledgeable - Colossians 2:3

Keen - Proverbs 4:7

Keen-sighted - Matthew 7:3-5

King of Kings - Revelation 19:16

Keeper - Psalm 121:5

Kinsman-Redeemer - Ruth 4:4-10

Knower of Hearts - Acts 1:24

Kindest - Titus 3:4-5

Keep and Teach the Law of the Prophets - Matthew 5:19

Keep the commandments =Matthew 19:17-21

Flee when the abomination of desolation comes-Matthew 24:15-20

## **L:**

Light-hearted - Proverbs 17:22

Loving - John 13:34

Love your enemies - Matthew 5:44

Loyal - Proverbs 17:17

Long-suffering - 2 Peter 3:9

Light of the world - Matthew 5:14

Laudable - Proverbs 31:30

Liberal - Proverbs 11:25

Life-Giver - John 14:6

Lamb of God - John 1:29

Living Water - John 4:10-14

Lawgiver - James 4:12

Lose their selfish life -Matthew 10:39

Listen to God's Word- Matthew 13:3-9

Letting Go of Earthly Attachments: Matthew 19:16-30

Leaves houses, family, if Jesus calls you to -Matthew 19:29

## **M:**

Meek - Matthew 5:5

Merciful - Luke 6:36

Modest - 1 Timothy 2:9

Motivated - 1 Corinthians 15:58

Modest - Philippians 2:3

Mirthful - Proverbs 17:22

Mindful - Psalm 8:4-6

Magnanimous - Proverbs 11:25

Marvelous - Psalm 139:14

Miracle-Worker - John 2:1-11

## **N:**

Noble - Proverbs 12:4

Nurturing - Ephesians 6:4

Noteworthy - Philippians 4:8

Name Above All Names - Philippians 2:9

Navigator - Psalm 32:8

Nourisher - Psalm 23:1-3

Never-failing - Psalm 136:1

Near - Psalm 145:18

New Covenant - Hebrews 8:6

Not Condemner - John 3:17

## **O:**

Obedient - John 14:15

Observant - Matthew 24:42

Open-hearted - Acts 16:14

Optimistic - Jeremiah 29:11

Orderly - 1 Corinthians 14:40

Outstanding - Philippians 2:3-4

Omnipotent - Revelation 19:6

Omnipresent - Psalm 139:7-12

Omniscient - Hebrews 4:13

Opener of Doors - Revelation 3:8

Observes how much God cares - Matthew 6:26

## **P:**

Patient - Romans 12:12

Pure in heart- Matthew- 5:8

Patient - 2 Peter 3:9

Peaceful - Matthew 5:9

Peacemaker - Matthew 5:9

Perfect - Matthew - 5:48

Perceptive - Matthew 16:3

Perseverant - Hebrews 12:1-2

Persevering - Philippians 3:13-14

Positive - Philippians 4:8

Prayerful - Philippians 4:6-7

Pious - Acts 10:2

Prudent - Proverbs 14:8

Philanthropic - Luke 6:38

Prince of Peace - Isaiah 9:6

Prays in secret - Matthew 6:6

Proclaims what Jesus speaks to them -Matthew 10:27

Prioritizing the Heart over Rituals -Matthew 15:1-20

Prays and Fasts- Matthew 17:21

Practicing Humility and Childlike Faith: Matthew 18:1-4

Preach this gospel of the kingdom-Matthew 24:14

Promoting Unity and Accountability within the Church: Matthew 18:15-20

Pray and know that it is bound / loosed in heaven”: Matthew 18:18-20

Preach that people should repent, drive out demons, and anoint the sick people -  
Mark 6:12-13

Perceptive Listening-James 1:19

Prudence- Proverbs 14:15

Pursuing Holiness- 1 Peter 1:15-16

**Q:**

Quick-witted - Proverbs 16:23

Quaint - Colossians 3:12

Quiet - Zephaniah 3:17

Qualified - Colossians 1:12

Quickener - 1 Corinthians 15:45

Quintessential - Colossians 1:15-17

Question-Answerer - James 1:5

Quick to Forgive - Psalm 86:5

**R:**

Rejoicing - Philippians 4:4

Resisting Temptation - Matthew 4:1-11

Reliable - Proverbs 25:19

Resilient - James 1:3-4

Reconcile - Matthew 5:24

Resolute - 1 Corinthians 16:13

Respectful - 1 Peter 2:17

Resourceful - Philippians 4:13

Responsible - Galatians 6:5

Redeeming - Ephesians 5:16

Reflectiveness- Psalm 119:105

Righteous - Proverbs 21:21

Radiant - Matthew 13:43

Rock - Psalm 18:2

Respect for Authority- Romans 13:1

Receives a prophet...receives a righteous man -Matthew 10:41 -

Recognizing Jesus as the Son of God -Matthew 14:33

Responding to the Needs of Others:-Matthew 14:13-14

Rejecting Hypocrisy and Insincerity: Matthew 21:12-17

Remaining Watchful and Ready for Christ's Return-Matthew 24:3-14

Remains Alert and Vigilant-Matthew 24:42-51

Resilient Faith- James 1:6-8

Reverence- Proverbs 9:10

Reverent Worship-John 4:24

Reverence for the Sabbath- Exodus 20:8-11

Resilience in Adversity -Romans 8:28

Recognition of Personal Flaws - Psalm 139:23-24

Reverence for Marriage - Hebrews 13:4

Respecting Elders- 1 Timothy 5:1-2

**S:**

Sacrificial - Ephesians 5:2

Sacrificial - Mark 10:45

Salt of the Earth -Matthew 5:13

Sensitive - Hebrews 4:15

Sincere - 2 Corinthians 1:12

Steadfast - 1 Corinthians 15:58

Submit - Ephesians 5:21

Supportive - Galatians 6:2

Supportive - 1 Thessalonians 5:14

Sincerity-1 Peter 1:22

Sympathetic - 1 Peter 3:8

Sober-minded - 1 Peter 5:8

Submissiveness- Ephesians 5:21

Sensitivity-Ephesians 4:29

Stalwart - Ephesians 6:10-11

Shares the wisdom of God from their heart -Matthew 13:52

Seeks first God's Kingdom and His righteousness - Matthew 6:33

Shelter - Psalm 91:1

Sustainer - Colossians 1:17

Servant - Mark 10:45

Speak good words -Matthew 12:33-37

Share the wisdom of God from your heart- Matthew 13:52

Seeks the one lost": Matthew 18:12-14

Be a servant-Matthew 23:11

See to it that no one misleads you-Matthew 24:4

Steadfastness- 1 Corinthians 15:58

Sustaining Hope- Romans 15:13

Sympathy- Romans 12:15

Seeking God's Will- Proverbs 3:6

**T:**

Teachable - Proverbs 9:9

Thankful - Colossians 3:15

Thoughtful - Philippians 4:8

Tolerant - Colossians 3:13

Trusting - Proverbs 3:5-6

Trustworthy - Proverbs 11:13

Truthful - Ephesians 4:15

Tender-hearted - Ephesians 4:32

Tenacious - Hebrews 10:23

Timeless - Ecclesiastes 3:14

Tolerance -Colossians 3:13

Triumphant - Colossians 2:15

Temperance- Corinthians 9:25

Treat others as you would want them to treat you- Matthew 7:12

Takes up their cross and follow Jesus -Matthew 10:38

Take courage, it is I, (Jesus) do not be afraid -Matthew 14:27

Try to reconcile a brother who sins”: Matthew 18:15-17

Takes courage, Doesn't become afraid-Mark 6:50-52

Transparency- Ephesians 5:13

**U:**

Understanding - Proverbs 3:5-6

Unassuming - Philippians 2:3

Unselfish - Philippians 2:4

Unwavering - Hebrews 10:23

Upright - Proverbs 2:20

Upholder - Psalm 37:24

Unifier - Ephesians 4:3

Unfailing - Psalm 73:26

Unchangeable - Malachi 3:6

Unstoppable - Romans 8:37

Understanding the Authority of the Church: Matthew 16:19

Upholds the Sanctity of Marriage: Matthew 19:1-12

Upholds the Integrity of the Heart-Matthew 23:25-28

Understanding the Importance of Faithfulness and Stewardship-Matthew 24:45-51

Unwavering Trust- Proverbs 3:5-6

Unselfish Cooperation- Philippians 2:3-4

**V:**

Valiant - Joshua 1:9

Vibrant - Psalm 34:5

Virtuous - Proverbs 31:10

Visionary - Proverbs 29:18

Vindicator - Psalm 35:1

Vessel of Honor - 2 Timothy 2:21

Vine - John 15:5

Victor - 1 Corinthians 15:57

Victorious - Revelation 17:14

Voice of Truth - John 14:6

**W:**

Warm-hearted - Colossians 3:12

Wise - James 3:17

Willing - Matthew 26:39

Wholesome - Philippians 4:8

Wondrous - Psalm 139:14

Winsome - Proverbs 11:30

Worthy - Revelation 5:12

Way - John 14:6

Warrior - Exodus 15:3

Watchman - Psalm 127:1

**Y:**

Yes be Yes: Matthew 5:37

**Z:**

Zealous - Titus 2:14

Zephyr of Peace - John 14:27

Zeal for Justice- Isaiah 1:17

Zeal for the Kingdom- Matthew 6:33

These traits, virtues, and attributes, along with their corresponding scriptural references, are exemplified in the character and nature of Jesus Christ and the qualities encouraged in his disciples.

Revelation 1:8 AKJV “I am Alpha and Omega, the beginning and the ending, said the Lord, which is, and which was, and which is to come, the Almighty.”

Those who are using this Biblical scriptural reference are encouraged to use their own Bible Translated Versions; Most all of the references are categorized into two main categories along with brief explanations. Limited actual Bible quotes were given because of content length and Copyright considerations and (AKJV) American King James Version is in Public Domain.

**More examples of the characteristics, traits, virtues, attributes of the Nature of Jesus Christ;**

**Jesus has “Feeling” towards our infirmities**

**Jesus was in all points “Tempted” as we are**

**Hebrews 4:14-16 (AKJV):**

“Seeing then that we have a great high priest, that is passed into the heavens, Jesus the Son of God, let us hold fast our profession. For we have not an high priest which cannot be touched with the feeling of our infirmities; but was in all points tempted like as we are, yet without sin. Let us, therefore, come boldly unto the throne of grace, that we may obtain mercy, and find grace to help in time of need.”

**Jesus is the “ Brightness” of God’s Glory**

**Jesus “Purges” our sins**

**Hebrews 1:3 (AKJV):**

“Who being the brightness of his glory, and the express image of his person, and upholding all things by the word of his power, when he had by himself purged our sins, sat down on the right hand of the Majesty on high.”

**Jesus is the “Word”**

**Jesus became “Flesh”**

**Jesus “ Dwells” among us**

**Jesus has the ”Glory of God full of grace and mercy”**

**John 1:14 (AKJV):**

“And the Word was made flesh, and dwelled among us, (and we beheld his glory, the glory as of the only begotten of the Father,) full of grace and truth.”

**Jesus has the Authority and Power to “take away” our sin**

**John 1:29 (AKJV):**

“The next day John sees Jesus coming to him, and said, Behold the Lamb of God, which takes away the sin of the world.”

**Jesus leaves us “Peace” not as the world gives**

**John 14:27 (AKJV):**

“Peace I leave with you, my peace I give to you: not as the world gives, give I to you. Let not your heart be troubled, neither let it be afraid.”

**Jesus “Strengthens” us**

**Philippians 4:13 (AKJV):**

“I can do all things through Christ which strengthens me.”

**Jesus is our “Savior” and Born of a Virgin**

**Luke 2:11 (AKJV):**

“For to you is born this day in the city of David a Savior, which is Christ the Lord.”

**Jesus has “All Power” in heaven and earth**

**Matthew 28:18-20 (AKJV):**

“And Jesus came and spoke to them, saying, All power is given to me in heaven and in earth. Go you therefore, and teach all nations, baptizing them in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost: Teaching them to observe all things whatever I have commanded you: and, see, I am with you always, even to the end of the world. Amen.”

**Jesus “Bears our sins”**

**Hebrews 9:28 (AKJV):**

“So Christ was once offered to bear the sins of many, and to them that look for him shall he appear the second time without sin to salvation.”

**Jesus is the “Living Bread”**

**John 6:51 (AKJV):**

“I am the living bread which came down from heaven: if any man eat of this bread, he shall live forever: and the bread that I will give is my flesh, which I will give for the life of the world.”

**Jesus is the “Vine” and is He abides in us so that we can bear much good spiritual fruit**

**John 15:5 (AKJV):**

“I am the vine, you are the branches: He that stays in me, and I in him, the same brings forth much fruit: for without me you can do nothing.”

**Jesus “Cares” for us**

**1 Peter 5:7 (AKJV):**

“Casting all your care on him; for he cares for you.”

**Jesus “Name” is what we should do in word and deed**

**Colossians 3:17 (AKJV):**

“And whatever you do in word or deed, do all in the name of the Lord Jesus, giving thanks to God and the Father by him.”

**Jesus gives “Peace” and He “Overcome the world”**

**John 16:33 (AKJV):**

“These things I have spoken to you, that in me you might have peace. In the world you shall have tribulation: but be of good cheer; I have overcome the world.”

**Jesus is the “Cornerstone” of the Church and we must be “saved” through Him**

**Acts 4:11-12 (AKJV):**

“This is the stone which was set at nothing of you builders, which is become the head of the corner. Neither is there salvation in any other: for there is no other name under heaven given among men, whereby we must be saved.”

**“Life is in the Son” Jesus Christ**

**1 John 5:11-12 (AKJV):**

“And this is the record, that God has given to us eternal life, and this life is in his Son. He that has the Son has life, and he that has not the Son of God has not life.”

**Through Jesus we receive “Victory”**

**1 Corinthians 15:57 (AKJV):**

“But thanks be to God, which gives us the victory through our Lord Jesus Christ.”

**Jesus will “Love” and “Manifest Himself” to those who obey His commandments**

**John 14:21 (AKJV):**

“He that has my commandments and keeps them, he it is that loves me: and he that loves me shall be loved of my Father, and I will love him and will manifest myself to him.”

**The bond between Jesus and Christian is “Inseparable”**

**Romans 8:38-39 (AKJV):**

“For I am persuaded that neither death, nor life, nor angels, nor principalities, nor powers, nor things present, nor things to come, Nor height, nor depth, nor any other creature, shall be able to separate us from the love of God, which is in Christ Jesus our Lord.”

**Jesus gives Eternal Life**

**John 10:27-28 (AKJV):**

“My sheep hear my voice, and I know them, and they follow me: And I give to them eternal life, and they shall never perish, neither shall any man pluck them out of my hand.”

**Jesus is the only “One Mediator” between God and men,**

**1 Timothy 2:5-6 (AKJV):**

“For there is one God and one mediator between God and men, the man Christ Jesus; Who gave himself a ransom for all, to be testified in due time.”

**Through Jesus we are “Justified” and have access by faith “Into His Grace”**

**Romans 5:1-2 (AKJV):**

“Therefore being justified by faith, we have peace with God through our Lord Jesus Christ: By whom also we have access by faith into this grace wherein we stand and rejoice in hope of the glory of God.”

**Jesus is the “Christ, the Son of the living God.”**

**Matthew 16:15-16 (AKJV):**

“He said to them, But whom say you that I am? And Simon Peter answered and said, You are the Christ, the Son of the living God.”

**Jesus is the “Rewarder of the Inheritance”**

**Colossians 3:23-24 (AKJV):**

“And whatever you do, do it heartily, as to the Lord and not to men; Knowing that of the Lord you shall receive the reward of the inheritance: for you serve the Lord Christ.”

**Jesus “Seeks and Saves” the Lost**

**Luke 19:10 (AKJV):**

“For the Son of man is come to seek and to save that which was lost.”

**Jesus gives us “wisdom, and righteousness, and sanctification, and redemption.”**

**1 Corinthians 1:30 (AKJV):**

“But of him are you in Christ Jesus, who of God is made to us wisdom, and righteousness, and sanctification, and redemption.”

**Jesus’ mission is not to condemn but to “Save” us**

**John 3:17 (AKJV):**

“For God sent not his Son into the world to condemn the world, but that the world through him might be saved.

**In Jesus we are made free from, “the law of sin and death.”**

**Romans 8:1-2 (AKJV):**

“There is therefore now no condemnation to them which are in Christ Jesus, who walk not after the flesh, but after the Spirit. For the law of the Spirit of life in Christ Jesus has made me free from the law of sin and death.”

**Jesus came to “Seek and Save” the lost**

**Luke 19:10 (AKJV):**

“For the Son of man is come to seek and to save that which was lost.”

**Jesus is the “Door” through whom we shall be “Saved”**

**John 10:9 (AKJV):**

“I am the door: by me, if any man enters in, he shall be saved, and shall go in and out, and find pasture.”

**In Jesus we are a “New Creation”**

**2 Corinthians 5:17 (AKJV):**

“Therefore, if any man be in Christ, he is a new creature: old things are passed away; behold, all things are become new.”

**Jesus is the “Sender” of the Comforter, the Holy Spirit**

**John 16:7 (AKJV):**

“Nevertheless I tell you the truth: It is expedient for you that I go away; for if I go not away, the Comforter will not come to you; but if I depart, I will send him to you.”

**We are “Friends” with Jesus if we do whatever He commands us**

**John 15:14 (AKJV):**

“You are my friends, if you do whatever I command you.”

**Jesus “Loved us first”**

**1 John 4:19 (AKJV):**

“We love him, because he first loved us.”

**Jesus will “Confess us before God our Father”**

**Matthew 10:32-33 (AKJV):**

“Whosoever, therefore, shall confess me before men, him will I confess also before my Father which is in heaven. But whosoever shall deny me before men, him will I also deny before my Father which is in heaven.”

**Jesus is “ a form of God”,**

**“Equal with God”,**

**Of “No reputation”,**

**A “form of a Servant”**

**Jesus” Humbled” Himself**

**Jesus was “ Obedient” to God the Father even to death**

**Philippians 2:5-8 (AKJV):**

“Let this mind be in you, which was also in Christ Jesus: Who, being in the form of God, thought it not robbery to be equal with God, but made himself of no reputation, and took on him the form of a servant, and was made in the likeness of men. And being found in fashion as a man, he humbled himself and became obedient to death, even the death of the cross.”

**Jesus “Loved” us**

**John 13:34-35 (AKJV):**

“A new commandment I give to you, That you love one another; as I have loved you, that you also love one another. By this shall all men know that you are my disciples if you have love one to another.”

**Jesus will not leave us “ Comfortless”**

**John 14:18 (AKJV):**

“I will not leave you comfortless: I will come to you.”

**Jesus Christ “Lives in us”**

**Galatians 2:20 (AKJV):**

“I am crucified with Christ: nevertheless, I live; yet not I, but Christ lives in me: and the life which I now live in the flesh I live by the faith of the Son of God, who loved me, and gave himself for me.”

**Our lives are “hidden with Christ in God.”**

**Colossians 3:3 (AKJV):**

“For you are dead, and your life is hidden with Christ in God.”

**Through Jesus we are “more than conquerors”**

**Jesus Loved us**

**Romans 8:37 (AKJV):**

“Nay, in all these things we are more than conquerors through him that loved us.”

**The “Will of God” is in Christ Jesus**

**1 Thessalonians 5:16-18 (AKJV):**

“Rejoice evermore. Pray without ceasing. In everything give thanks: for this is the will of God in Christ Jesus concerning you.”

**Jesus is “Able to Save”**

**Jesus makes “Intercession for us”**

**Hebrews 7:25 (AKJV):**

“Wherefore he is able also to save them to the uttermost that come to God by him, seeing he ever lives to make intercession for them.”

**Now, Search the Scriptures on your own, Seek and you find many more aspects in the Bible that further define the Nature of Jesus Christ.**

*Revelation 1:8 AKJV “I am Alpha and Omega, the beginning and the ending, said the Lord, which is, and which was, and which is to come, the Almighty.”*