

# The Unipersonality of Christ

*John 20:30-31*

## I. The Deity of Christ

- a. *Christ is identified as deity*
  - i. John 1:1
  - ii. Hebrews 1:8
  - iii. Titus 2:13
- b. *Christ has the attributes of deity*
  - i. Eternal:
    - 1. John 1:1
    - 2. John 8:58
  - ii. Self-existence: John 5:26
  - iii. Omnipresence: John 3:13
- c. *Christ does the work of deity*
  - i. Creation: Colossians 1:16
  - ii. Providence: Colossians 1:17
  - iii. Miracles: John 20:30; 2:11
- d. *Christ has a relationship with deity*
  - i. He is one with God: John 10:30
  - ii. He is intimate with God: John 1:1
  - iii. He reveals God: John 1:18; 14:1-11

## II. The Humanity of Christ

- a. *The Fact of Christ's humanity*
  - i. The witness of the Apostles confirms this: 1 John 1:1
  - ii. The witness of the Gospels confirms this: Christ hungered, so He ate and drank; Christ tired, so he slept; Christ suffered and He died.
- b. *The Nature of Christ's humanity*
  - i. A real humanity
  - ii. A complete humanity
  - iii. A distinct humanity
- c. *The Assumption of Christ's humanity*: Philippians 2:5-8

## III. The Unipersonality of Christ

- a. *The Fact of Christ's Unipersonality*
  - i. John 1:14: *His* glory, not *their* glory
- b. *The Mechanics of Christ's Unipersonality*
  - i. Westminster Shorter Catechism 21: Who is the Redeemer of God's elect? The only Redeemer of God's elect is the Lord Jesus Christ, who, being the eternal Son of God, became man, and so was, and continueth to be, God and man in two distinct natures, and one person, for ever.
- c. *The Importance of Christ's Unipersonality*
  - i. Only God can offer to God a sacrifice of eternal significance.
  - ii. Only man can represent man under the law.
  - iii. Only one person can join together these two natures and accomplish the divine work of salvation for sinners.