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## The Incarnation of Jesus Christ

Jesus of Nazareth is the Son of God and the Son of Man. In being incarnated into human flesh (Jn. 1:1-3, Php. 2:6-11), Jesus of Nazareth became the author of salvation to all those who believe (Heb. 12:2). Herein, we see the ingenuity of God to author a plan of redemption for an otherwise lost and hopeless lineage of Fallen Mankind (Rom. 5:12-14). For, as demonstrated in the case of Fallen Angels, God is not obligated to author a plan of redemption (2 Pet. 2:4, Jude 1:6). Indirectly acknowledging the shocking nature of this fact, the writer of Hebrews stated, "For verily He took not on Him the nature of angels; but He took on Him the seed of Abraham" (Heb. 2:16). Why? Because the humanity of Jesus is essential to the redemption of humankind (Rom. 8:3-4). This meek and lowly Redeemer humbled himself to render service to unworthy man (Matt. 11:28-30, Jn. 13:1-38), that men would have the honor and privilege of knowing the pleasure of serving God in spirit and in truth. God seeks such to worship him.

In being a Man, Jesus answered the divine call that all other men proved unable to answer (Rev. 5:1-14). With moral and ceremonial perfection both on Earth and in Heaven, Jesus proved Himself worthy as the foretold Lion of the Tribe of Judah (Gen. 49:8-12), the Branch (Isa. 11:1), and the Prince (Isa. 9:6-7). For, otherwise, without a Human in Heaven, the rest of mankind would have no hope of entering Heaven (Heb. 6:19); because without a Forerunner, "the Way into the Holiest of all was not yet made manifest" (Heb. 9:8, Jn. 14:1-6).