

Hypostatic Union: Errors Concerning Christ's 2 Natures

In order to keep more clearly in mind the true doctrine concerning the person of Christ it may be helpful to make a brief survey of the erroneous views that have emerged during the course of Church history. The eternal Son of God became fully man when He was born of the virgin Mary yet never ceased to be fully God; He became man to fulfill prophecy, reveal God, and redeem the human race. Jesus was born in, remained in, and arrived at the Cross in a state of impeccability having never sinned (Jn. 1:18,29). His spiritual death on the Cross was substitutionary and accomplished redemption for man. The question that must be settled by all humanity is, "What think ye of the Christ?" (Matt. 22:42).

ERROR NAME		BELIEFS	DENIAL	BIBLICAL REFUTATION
		B= Belief refuted ; D= Denial refuted		
DEITY PROBLEMS	Arianism	1. God begat or created Christ	1. The Divine nature 2. Christ's pre-existence (i.e., before the incarnation)	D1 Cl.1:29 0147In him dwells all the fulness of the Godhead bodily" D1 Ph.2:6 "Being in the form of God [Jesus Christ], thought it not robbery to be equal with God" D2 Jn.8:58 "Before Abraham was I am."
	Unitarianism		1. The trinity, thus 2. The deity of Christ	D1 (See Mt.28:19; Jn.15:26; Ac.2:33, 20, 28; 1Co.12:4-6; 2Co.13:14; 1Pe.1:2;3:18, etc.) D2 (See Cl.2:9; Ph.2:6; Jn.1:1, 14; 18:4-6)
	Corinthians		1. Christ's deity until His baptism	D1 Jn.8:58 "Before Abraham was, I am." • Mi.5:2 "Whose goings forth have been from old, from everlasting." • Is.9:6 "...a son is given...the mighty God, the everlasting Father" (See Jn.17:5, 24).
	Ebionitism	1. Christ had a relationship with God after His baptism	1. Christ's deity	B1, D1 Lk.1:47 "My spirit has rejoiced in God my Savior" (Mary recognized Christ as God before His baptism).
	Nestorianism	1. The 2 natures of Christ are 2 persons (i.e., God dwelt in the man Jesus Christ)	1. Christ as God (because God merely dwelt in Christ)	B1, D1 The Father truly was in Christ (Jn.10:37-38; 12:45; 148:10) but Christ was a distinct and separate Person from the Father, Christ, as a person always was fully God (Cl.1:29; Ph.2:6; Jn.8:58; Is.9:6; Mi.5:2, etc.).
HUMANITY PROBLEMS	Christian Science		1. The humanity of Christ	D1 1Jn.4:1-3, v.3 "Every spirit that confesses not that Jesus Christ is come in the flesh is not of God: and this is that spirit of antichrist."
	Docetism (2nd Cen.)		1. Christ possessing a human body (i.e., Christ's humanity)	D1 1Jn.4:1-3, v.3 "Every spirit that confesses not that Jesus Christ is come in the flesh is not of God: and this is that spirit of antichrist."
	Apollinarianism	1. Christ possesses an incomplete human body (i.e., sin is sown in the soul of mankind --God has no sin --Christ had no soul --thus had an incomplete human body		B1 Christ was 100% man (He.2:14, 16-17, etc.) Christ had a: • Body (Lk.24:39; Jn.4:6) • Soul (Mt.26:38; Mk.14:14; Jn.12:27; Ac.2:31) • Spirit (Lk.23:46; Jn.13:21)
OTHER PROBLEMS	Eutychianism	1. The 2 natures made 1 new nature		B1 Christ is unique having both a divine and a human nature, but He was 100% God (Cl.2:9; Ph.2:6; Jn.1:1, 14; 10:30; 18:4-6) and 100% man (He.2:14, 16-17; etc.)
	Monothelitism	1. Christ had 2 natures but 1 will.		
	Millennial Dawnism		1. The personal existence of Jesus Christ	D1 This position would deny the Scriptures altogether. The purpose of this work is to demonstrate what the Scriptures teach, not whether the Scriptures are God's Word or not. The whole theme, and necessity of Scripture, is that Jesus existed, died, and rose from the grave for the sins of the world.