

4. How would you prove that He did not cease to be God when He was conceived and born?

5. Why was it necessary for Jesus to be God and man in order to reveal God?

6. How is the incarnation important to our redemption?

7. How did the eternal Son of God take on flesh (*Matthew 1:18-25; Luke 1:26-38; see Isaiah 7:14*)?

8. How would you answer those who contend that Mary was a perpetual virgin?

Bible Center's Current Articles of Faith can be accessed in full at www.biblecenter.org/mod/entity-information/view-key.php?keytype=Statement. Below is the statement of the Council of Chalcedon:

Our Lord is truly God and truly man, of a reasonable soul and body, consubstantial with the Father according to the Godhead, and consubstantial with us according to the manhood; in all things like unto us without sin; begotten before all ages of the Father according to the Godhead, and in these latter days for us and for our salvation born of the Virgin Mary, the mother of God according to the manhood; one and the same Christ, Son, Lord, only begotten, to be acknowledged in two natures, inconfusedly, unchangeably, indivisibly, inseparably, the distinction of natures being by no means taken away by the union, but rather the property of each nature being preserved and concurring in one person and one subsistence; not parted or divided into two persons but one and the same Son, and only begotten, God, the Word, the Lord Jesus Christ.¹

¹David Martyn Lloyd-Jones, *God the Father, God the Son* (Wheaton, IL: Crossway Books, 1996), 281–282.