***Test Your Doctrine of Jesus Christ
(Circle True or False)***

*1. Jesus was God, but only appeared to be human.* T F

*2. Jesus is divine, but not equal in divinity with the Father.* T F

*3. Jesus is two persons: a divine person and a human person in one.* T F

*4. Jesus has two natures which are mixed together to form one nature.* T F

*5. Jesus had a human body but a divine mind.* T F

6. Jesus Christ is fully God*.* T F

7. Jesus Christ is fully man*.* T F

 ***(Multiple Choice)***

*8. Which is an accurate statement of the Christian doctrine of the Trinity?*

1. There are three true Gods: the Father, the Son, and the Holy Spirit.
2. The Father, the Son, and the Holy Spirit are different aspects or persons of the one true God.
3. The Son and the Holy Spirit are the servants of God the Father.
4. The Son is the servant of God the Father, and the Holy Spirit is the servant of the Son.

**Answers to the Test Your Doctrine of Jesus Christ Quiz:**

**1. FALSE.** This is a heresy known as Docetism derived from the Greek word, *dokesis*, which means to “seem” or “appear.” This heresy views Christ’s flesh as “spiritual.” In other words, this early heresy suggests that Christ only seemed to have human flesh and therefore only seemed to suffer and be tempted. In this view, Christ was only a spirit who emitted a fleshly appearance on earth. Jesus did not simply appear to have flesh, he became flesh (Jn 1:14; 1 Jn 4:2-3; 2 Jn 7; Lk 24:39-43).

**2. FALSE.** This is a heresy known as Arianism (also, modern-day Jehovah’s Witnesses hold this view). This fourth-century heresy denied the divinity of Christ. Arius of Alexandria taught that the Logos was the Son and Servant of God, but not co-equal with God the Father. Arius viewed the Son as a power of God and thus a creature.

**3. FALSE.** Nestorianism is the view that there are two separate persons in Christ—a human person and a divine person. This is wrong because the Son assumed a true human nature (body and soul) but not a distinct human person separate from his divine person.

**4. FALSE.** Eutychianism refers to the views of Eutyches of Constantinople who was vague about understanding the relation between Christ's two natures. In short, his error stemmed from “mixing” Christ’s humanity and divinity, which means that his view of Christ will not allow for Christ having a humanity “like ours in every way” (Heb. 2:17). Note also the words of the Chalcedonian Definition, “to be acknowledged in two natures, inconfusedly, unchangeably,” which counter the Eutychian view.

**5. FALSE.** Apollinarianism makes a fatal error, namely, that in the incarnation the Son did not assume a human mind. Instead, a divine “mind” (soul) assumed a human body. This error is very common in today’s church. In reality, the Son united himself to a true human nature, which, according to Chalcedon, included a “reasonable soul and body.”

**6. TRUE.** The Chalcedonian Definition (451 A.D) refers to Christ as “truly God.” Texts such as John 1:1, John 20:28, Romans 9:5, Titus 2:13, Hebrews 1:8, and 2 Peter 1:1 all plainly testify to the divinity of Jesus.

**7. TRUE.** The Chalcedonian Definition states: “truly man; the same of a reasonable soul and body … the same consubstantial with us in manhood; like us in all things except sin.” “The man Christ Jesus” (1 Tim. 2:5) shared in “flesh and blood” in order to defeat the devil through death (Heb. 2:14). He is like us “in every respect” (Heb. 2:17).

**8. The answer is B.**
In Christian belief, **God the Father** is the creator and sustainer of the universe. He is creator (Genesis 1:1), purely spiritual (John 4:24), all-powerful (Genesis 18:13-14). God is love (1 John 4:8-16).

**Jesus Christ**, Son of God the Father, came to us in human form for our salvation (1 John 4:8-12, John 8:19, 10:30).

The **Holy Spirit** is the counselor, helper and comforter (Romans 5:5, John 15:26, 16:13-15). The Holy Spirit is, in a way, the emissary the Father and Son have sent to us. The Father and Son speak to us, guide us, and send us Their love via the Holy Spirit.