Acts, Epistles, & Systematics Name:

Mr. e ~SRCS~BiBLe 10 Date:

 Systematic Vocabulary Study sheet

Christology: part 1

**Apollinarianism :** The fourth-century heresy which held that Christ had a human body but not a human mind or spirit, and that the mind and spirit of Christ were from the divine nature of the Son of God.

**Arianism :** The erroneous doctrine that denies the full deity of Jesus Christ and the Holy Spirit.

**Chalcedonian definition :** The statement produced by the Council of Chalcedon in A.D.
451 that has been regarded by most branches of Christianity as the orthodox definition
of the biblical teaching on the person of Christ.

**docetism :** The heretical teaching that Jesus was not really a man but only seemed to be a
one (from the Greek verb “dokeo” (δοκέω (G1506) , "to seem, to appear to be").

**Eutychianism :** Heretical view of Christ’s natures: viewed them as one, hence a mix of the two. Another term for monophysitism, named after the fifth-century monk Eutyches.

**God :** In the New Testament, a translation of the Greek word theos (θεός (G2536)) , which is
usually, but not always, used to refer to God the Father. Here we are focusing in the passages where it is applied to the Son.

**hypostatic union :** The union of Christ's human and divine natures in one person (from
the Greek ὑπόστασις, G5712, "being" .

**impassibility :** The doctrine, often based on a misunderstanding of Acts 14:15, that God
does not have passions or emotions. Scripture instead teaches that God does have
emotions, but he does not have sinful passions or emotions.

**impeccability :** The doctrine that Christ was not able to sin.

**incarnation :** The act of God the Son whereby he took to himself a human nature.

**kenosis theory :** The theory that Christ gave up some his divine attributes while he was
on earth as a man (from the Greek verb κενόω, G3033, which means "to empty" .

**Logos (λόγος):** The Greek term for "word" by which the apostle John referred to Jesus in John 1:1. As applied to Jesus, the term implies both the Old Testament concept of the powerful, creative word of God and the Greek idea of the organizing and unifying principle of the universe.

**Lord:** In the New Testament, a translation of the Greek word Κύριος (G3261) that is
usually, but not always, used to refer to Christ. In the Greek translation of the Old
Testament, this word is used to translate the Hebrew יהוה , H3378, the personal name
of the omnipotent God.

**mediator :** The role that Jesus plays in coming between God and us, enabling us to come
into the presence of God.

**monophysitism :** The fifth-century heresy which held that Christ had only one nature
which, that being a mixture of divine and human natures (from the Greek μόνος,
G3668, "one," and φύσις, G5882, "nature"

**monothelite view :** The position that Jesus had only one will, a view that was rejected as
heretical in the seventh century.

**Nestorianism :** A fifth-century heresy that taught that there were two separate persons in
Christ, a human person and a divine person.

**Son of God :** A title often used of Jesus to designate him as the heavenly, eternal Son who
is equal in nature to God himself.

**Son of Man :** The term by which Jesus referred to himself most often, which had an Old
Testament background, especially in the heavenly figure who was given eternal rule
over the world in the vision in Daniel 7:13; stresses Christ’s deity.

**virgin birth :** The biblical teaching that Jesus was conceived in the womb of his mother
Mary by a miraculous work of the Holy Spirit and without a human father.

**will :** The attribute of God whereby he approves and determines to bring about every
action necessary for the existence and activity of himself and all creation.