

Lesson Seven Questions Answer.

What is the heresy of modalism?

The heresy of modalism is the false teaching that God is not three distinct persons Father, Son, and Holy Spirit but rather one person who appears in different "modes" or forms at different times. Modalism denies the doctrine of the Trinity by suggesting that the Father, Son, and Holy Spirit are simply different manifestations of the same divine person, rather than three coequal, coeternal people.

Over how many witnesses saw Christ risen from the dead?

Over five hundred witnesses saw Christ risen from the dead. According to 1 Corinthians 15:6, the apostle Paul states that Jesus appeared to more than five hundred brethren at one time, in addition to the apostles and other followers.

According to Dr. Colver, what undergirds most of Christ's purpose statements?

According to Dr. Colver, most of Christ's purpose statements are undergirded by His mission to reveal God to humanity and to accomplish the work of salvation. These statements reflect Jesus's intention to make known the character and will of God, while also fulfilling God's redemptive plan through His life, death, and resurrection. In essence, Christ's declarations about His purpose consistently point to His role as the mediator between God and people, emphasizing both revelation and redemption.

When Christ washed the disciple's feet, what was it in response to?

When Christ washed the disciples' feet, it was in response to their ongoing discussion and dispute about who among them was the greatest. The act served as a powerful lesson in humility and servant leadership. By performing the lowly task of washing their feet, Jesus demonstrated that true greatness in God's kingdom is found in serving others, not in seeking status or authority. This event is recorded in John 13, where Jesus uses the act to teach His disciples about love, humility, and what it means to follow His example.

What words does the Bible use for miracles?

The Bible uses several words to describe miracles, including "signs," "wonders," and "works." The term "signs" (Greek: semeion) points to miracles as indications of divine authority or purpose, while "wonders" (Greek: teras) emphasizes the

astonishing or awe-inspiring nature of these acts. "Works" (Greek: ergon) refers to the deeds or actions performed, highlighting the power involved. Together, these words convey the supernatural character of miracles and their role in revealing God's presence and power.

The Jamieson, Fausset, and Brown Commentary emphasizes the remarkable extent of Jesus' miracles by highlighting their number, variety, and undeniable public nature. According to this commentary, Jesus performed miracles in all sorts of circumstances healing the sick, raising the dead, casting out demons, and exercising authority over nature itself. These miracles were not done secretly or limited to a small group, but were witnessed by multitudes, often in public settings, making them impossible to deny or refute by His contemporaries. The commentary often notes that the sheer range and frequency of these miracles, as well as their impact on both individuals and crowds, serve as powerful evidence of Jesus' divine authority and messianic identity.

What is a miracle? How did God bear witness to Jesus? What are the three words for "miracle"?