



December 6, 2020

“Therefore the Lord himself will give you a sign: The virgin will conceive and give birth to a son, and will call him Immanuel.” Isa. 7:14

I. The Double Radical – (Isa. 9:6, 7:14)

- A. “will call Him” – Immanuel (Isa. 7:14)
Immanuel = “God with us”
- B. “His name shall be called” - #2 Mighty God (Isa. 9:6)
 1. *Gibbowl* = A military leader – a warrior – a victorious conqueror
 2. *El* = simplified form of ‘Elohiym – God – in all his character, power, and purpose
- C. The Ten Commandments demand careful worship of only ONE God (Ex. 20:1 – 3)

II. This Divine Revelation

1. The Old Testament predicted that the Messiah would be God (Isaiah 9:6; Matt. 1:23)
2. Jesus claimed a heavenly preexistence (John 6:62; 8:23; 16:28; 17:5)
3. Jesus assumed divine authority:
 - Over the Sabbath (Matt. 12:8; Mark 2:28; Luke 6:5)
 - Over the forgiveness of sins (Mark 2:5–11)
 - Over people’s eternal destinies (John 8:24; cf. Luke 12:8–9; John 5:22, 27–29)
4. Jesus exercised divine authority
 - Over demons (Mark 1:2–27; 3:11; 5:1–20)
 - Over disease and death (Mark 1:29–31; 40–45; 5:25–43; 8:22–26; etc.)
 - Over the natural world (Luke 5:1–11; 8:22–25; 9:10–17; etc.)
5. Jesus claimed ownership over that which belongs only to God:
 - The kingdom of God (Matt. 13:41; 16:28; cf. Luke 1:33)
 - The elect of God (Matt. 24:30–31)
 - The angels of God (Matt. 13:41; 24:30–31)
6. Jesus claimed the right to receive worship and the ability to answer prayer (John 14:13–14; cf. Acts 7:59; 9:10–17; Rev. 1:17)
7. Jesus called Himself the Son of Man, a title with divine implications from the Old Testament (cf. Dan. 7:13–14)
8. Jesus also called Himself the Son of God, a title His opponents understood as a claim to deity (Matt. 27:43; John 5:18; 10:46; 19:7)
9. Jesus called Himself “I Am,” thereby applying the Old Testament name Yahweh to Himself (John 8:58; cf. cf. 6:51; 10:9, 11; 11:25; 14:6; 15:1).
10. Jesus claimed absolute unity with the Father, “If you’ve seen Me, you’ve seen the Father” (John 14:9–10; cf. 10:30; 12:45).
11. The rest of the New Testament affirms that Jesus is God (John 1:1; Acts 20:28; Romans 9:5; 1 Corinthians 1:24; 2 Corinthians 4:4; Philippians 2:6; Colossians 1:15–16; 2:9; Titus 2:13; Hebrews 1:3, 8; 2 Peter 1:1; 1 John 5:20)

III. The Decision Required

- A. Examples: Thomas (John 20:28), Peter (Matt. 16:16) and Paul (Acts 9:5,6; Rom. 9:5)
- B. The decision to believe in Jesus – that means that He is God, our Lord, and Savior!
- C. The decision to prepare – He came, died, rose, and will come again in glory!
- D. The decision to walk in the peace of *Immanuel* and *Gibbowl El* – claim His name out loud!