



The Nativity Fast Competition 2013 – 2014
“The Nature of Christ“ by HH Pope Shenouda III
(Part 3)

Name: _____

Phone #: (____) - ____ - _____

Date: _____

True/False

- 1) There was a solution other than the incarnation of God the Logos to offer this through His Divine Power. (T/F)
- 2) The first part of the orthodox creed was written at the council of Nicea? (T/F)
- 3) Is it sufficient to say that the human nature alone suffered, since it was the human nature alone that endured the pain? (T/F)
- 4) He died on the cross with His human body, this is clear proof of the One Nature of God the Logos (T/F)
- 5) It is suffice to say that the divine nature was the one who forgave sins, not the human nature since God alone can forgive sins? (T/F)
- 6) Just as the right thief was saved without belief in the One Nature of the Incarnate Logos, we can also be saved without this belief since it is neither necessary nor fundamental for redemption. (T/F)
- 7) Revelations (1:17-18) is an example of Christ proclaiming that he is of one nature, inseparable, indivisible, perfectly divine and human. (T/F)
- 8) The Tome of Leo proclaimed that the trinity is two: God and man, the One astonished us with miracles and the other received disgrace and suffering! (T/F)
- 9) Since the Divine nature is not susceptible to suffering, we do not believe that Christ suffered on the cross. It was merely his human nature that suffered, but his Divinity never suffered. (T/F)
- 10) “But when the vinedressers saw the son... So they took Him and cast Him out of the vineyard and killed him in the flesh.” (Matt. 21:27-29) is another example that only the human nature suffered on the cross. (T/F)
- 11) Matthew (9:6) is another very evident statement about the Son of Man as being the incarnate Logos. It does not make a distinction between the two natures of Christ since it attributes the forgiveness of sins to both the Divine and Human natures. (T/F)

- 12) In Matthew (25:31-34), the speaker identifies himself as the Son of Man and the Son of God at the same time, thus making no distinction between the two natures. (T/F)
- 13) The Holy Bible proves to us the One Nature of Christ by attributing to the Incarnate Word all the acts and qualities that others may attribute to one of the two natures of Christ. (T/F)
- 14) The Holy bible makes a clear distinction, and states that only the human nature and not the divine nature died on the cross. (T/F)

Multiple Choice

1. What is required and necessary for our redemption from the unlimited sin?

a. Ultimate sacrifice	c. Unlimited propitiation
b. Ultimate redemption	d. Unlimited forgiveness

2. The One sacrificed by God is the Son, the Only-Begotten Son, that is, the Second _____ (Person) of the Holy Trinity; the Logos.

a. Man	c. God
b. Hypostasis	d. Lord

3. The separation between the two natures claimed by _____ failed to provide a solution to the question of propitiation and redemption

a. Arius	c. Nestorus
b. Apollinarius	d. Eutyches

4. To whom was this statement spoken to, "*No one has ascended to heaven but He who came down from heaven, that is, the Son of Man who is in heaven.*"

a. The rich man	c. Philip
b. Nicodemus	d. John

Complete the Passage

1. He was _____ in the body, but the body was united with the _____ in One Nature, this is the essential basis for _____.

2. He, the _____, united with the _____, physically died and His death provided unlimited _____.

3. When the Bible speaks about the forgiveness of sins through the Blood of Christ, it _____ this to the Son Who is the _____ of the Invisible God, and to Whom is the _____.

Conceptual Questions

1) State why Saint Paul specifically mentioned the term “Lord of Glory” in (1 Cor. 2:8)?

2) What did the Tome of Leo says regarding the two united natures?

3) Explain how the analogy of the red-hot iron relates to the unity of the Divine and Human natures as our holy fathers had explained it.

4) Did the Divinity of Christ suffer on the cross?

5) Explain what is meant by the term “The Son of Man”.
