

Questions

1. "Representation" runs through the Bible. We saw it with Adam, the figure in Daniel 7, and with Jesus. Read 1 Samuel 17:8-11, 23-24, 32-52. How do you see it between David and Israel? How does this point forward to Jesus? (Bonus: Read Romans 5:14-17 to see more.)
2. The God-man figure in Daniel 7 is a representative for his people, defeating their enemies and giving them his victory, and given "dominion (authority), glory, and a kingdom." In the following passages Jesus claims the "Son of Man" title. How do his claims connect to the Daniel 7 figure?
 - Luke 6:1-5
 - Matt. 13:37-43
 - Matt. 19:27-29
 - John 5:25-30
3. Jesus mixes metaphors at times when he claims the "Son of Man" title. How do the following passages do so?
 - John 1:50-51
 - John 3:12-14
 - John 12:22-24
 - Mark 9:31
4. Read Psalm 2. How does this Psalm pick up on the themes that Daniel saw in his vision in chapter 7?
5. Jesus was and will be the fulfillment of the Daniel 7 figure. What difference ought that make as we experience troubles day-to-day? What about when we worry about our futures?
6. Because of the remaining sin in our hearts, we're tempted to worship, trust, love, serve lesser things. Maybe it's comfort or peace, control, respect, the approval of others, prestige, money or things, sex, your looks...the list goes on. What about you?

Need prayer? Someone will be up front by the piano to pray with you after the 1st & 2nd services.

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Jesus, Son of Man

Various Scriptures

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The "Son of Man" title of comes from Daniel chapter 7. This title identifies Jesus as both human *and* divine. Jesus is the God-Man, both perfect in deity and perfect in humanity. He is truly God and truly human.

Jesus used the title the "Son of Man" more than any other to describe himself. This title comes from Daniel 7.

To appreciate how Jesus applies this title to himself, we must see how it fits in God's plan to save His people.

In Genesis, Adam was humanity's _____, and as such, when he failed to trust and obey God, all humanity failed and so inherited his sin nature and the consequences of his failure.

In Gensis ____:____, we hear the promise that God will send an offspring of the woman—a son of Adam, a human, a son of man—who will crush the head of the serpent. From that point, the rest of the Bible is an unfolding of that promise.

Note: In Luke's genealogy, the promised offspring will be who has paternal connection to Jesus Christ.

Tracing the Promised Offspring of the Woman from Genesis 3:15 through some of the major figures.

- _____ (Gen. 4:25)
- _____ (Gen. 5:29)
- _____ (Gen. 11:26)
- _____ (Gen. 17:19-21; 18:13-14; 21:1-7; 26:1-4)
- _____ (Gen. 35:11-12)
- _____ (Gen. 49:8-12)
- _____ (Ruth 4:18-22)

Another figure in determining the promised offspring of the woman from Gen. 3:15 is Isaiah's Suffering Servant. (Isa. 52:13-53) Remember the offspring of the woman in Genesis 3:15 will be painfully struck. So, Isaiah's Suffering Servant describes more of the role and activity of the promised offspring.

Daniel 7:13-14 – “one like a son of man”

The Daniel 7 figure further describes the role and activity of the promised offspring.

The offspring of the woman, the true son of Adam, will be the inheritor of the promises to Abraham, be of the royal line of Judah, sit on the forever-throne of David, be Isaiah's suffering servant, and he will be the royal, divine, “one like a son of man” figure in Daniel 7.

Luke 1:32-33 | The Announcement of Jesus's Birth

Luke 3:23-38 | The Genealogy of Jesus

“...son of David,...son of Judah,...son of Abraham,...son of Adam, son of God.”

Mark 2:1-11 | Jesus, the Son of Man Has Divine Authority

Mark 10:45 | Jesus, the Son of Man Came to Serve

Mark 13:24-27 | Jesus, the Son of Man Coming in Clouds

Acts 7:55-56 | Stephen Sees Jesus as the Son of Man

Revelation 14:14 (also, 1:1) | John Sees Jesus as the Son of Man