

WORSHIP

Christmas Day

OLD TESTAMENT

Isaiah 52:7-10

⁷ How beautiful on the mountains are the feet of those who bring good news, who proclaim peace, who bring good tidings, who proclaim salvation, who say to Zion, “Your God reigns!” ⁸ Listen! Your watchmen lift up their voices; together they shout for joy. When the LORD returns to Zion, they will see it with their own eyes. ⁹ Burst into songs of joy together, you ruins of Jerusalem, for the LORD has comforted his people, he has redeemed Jerusalem. ¹⁰ The LORD will lay bare his holy arm in the sight of all the nations, and all the ends of the earth will see the salvation of our God.

52:7 *How beautiful.* St Paul quotes from this verse to show the necessity of proclaiming the Gospel if it is to be of any benefit (Rm 10:15). (TLSB)

feet of those who bring good news. A reference to messengers who ran from the scene of a battle to bring news of the outcome to a waiting king and people (see 2Sa 18:26). Here the news refers to the return from exile (vv. 11–12; see 40:9 and note; 41:27), a deliverance that prefigures Christ’s deliverance from sin. See Ro 10:15; Eph 6:15. (CSB)

Isaiah had just prophesied God’s gracious deliverance of his people. In these verses, he describes the deliverance as though it has already occurred. Messengers sped forward with the good news. Their feet were beautiful because their feet carried great good news. Three terms summarize the content of their message: peace, good tidings, and salvation. (PBC)

PROCLAIM PEACE – Hbr *shama* ‘, “to hear” or “to cause to hear.” Israel’s creed was such an announcement (Dt 6:4–9). (TLSB)

Peace does not refer to the end of hostilities with the warring nations that surround God’s people. This peace has a meaning much deeper and more profound. It is the peace that God has established between his people and himself. God no longer burns with anger toward his people. He has removed their sin so that a condition of deep well-being exists between God and his people. This peace rests on the knowledge that the Great Servant would come to achieve it by his work on earth. (PBC)

This is “wholeness” that Yahweh gives to the whole man. God is a God of peace (Lev. 26:6; Judges 6:24). God faithfully keeps His covenant of peace (Is 54:10). The “Prince of Peace... will reign on David’s throne” forever (Is 9:6-7). “The punishment that brought us peace was upon Him” (Is 53:5). Jesus brings God’s unique peace (John

14:27). Through the cosmic Christ, God was pleased “to reconcile to Himself all things by making peace through His blood” (Col 1:20). Christ “our peace” has broken down the barrier between Jew and Gentile (Eph. 2:14-17). The Gospel is the “good news of peace” (Acts 10:36). Faith in Christ produced by the Good News, apprehends peace with God through our Lord Jesus Christ (Rom 5:1). As we commit our anxieties to Him, the “peace of God, which transcends all understanding, will guard your hearts and your minds in Christ Jesus” (Phil 4:7). (Concordia Pulpit Resources – Volume 4, Part 1)

salvation. See 49:8 and note. (CSB)

God alone is Savior (Is. 43:11), and His salvation comes only in the name of Jesus (Acts 4:12). (Concordia Pulpit Resources – Volume 4, Part 1)

Your God reigns! † See Ps 96:10. The return of God’s people to Jerusalem emphasizes his sovereign rule over the world (see 40:9 and note), evident to all at the second coming of Christ (see Rev 19:6). (CSB)

The fall of Israel’s enemies brings words of good news. (TLSB)

52:8 *watchmen.* Those in Jerusalem watching for the arrival of the messengers (cf. 62:6–7; 2Sa 18:24–27). (CSB)

Prophets (Ezk 33:1–9; Hab 2:1–4). (TLSB)

When the watchmen on the city wall see the messenger and hear the good news, they shout for joy. God appointed the prophets as watchmen (ez 3:17; 33:7). Today the role is carried out by pastors. Israel (the church) is to “listen” as the messenger “shout for joy.” The pastor’s joyful shouting sets the mood for the whole congregation. (Concordia Pulpit Resources – Volume 4, Part 1)

eye to eye. As clearly as when a person looks squarely into the eyes of another (cf Nu 14:14). (TLSB)

The fulfillment includes Judah’s return from captivity in Babylon, the first come of the Great Servant of the Lord, Jesus Christ, in humility, and the second coming of the glorified Lord in power and majesty. All of these arrivals are blended into one vision, and all of them bring great joy. Even the ruins of Jerusalem are encouraged to “burst into songs of joy together.” (PBC)

52:9 *Burst into songs.* See 44:23 and note. (CSB)

This is an admonition to sing praises for that blessing of the Gospel. (Luther)

comforted. See 49:13 and note. (CSB)

redeemed. See v. 3 and note. (CSB)

52:10 *holy arm*. See 51:9 and note. God's arm is often associated with redemption and salvation (see Ex 6:6). (CSB)

The power of the Lord is terrifying for impenitent sinners but joy for those declared holy in His sight (cf 6:5; 33:17, 22; Ex 24:9–11; 1Co 13:12; 1Jn 3:2; Rv 22:4). (TLSB)

The Lord “rolled up His sleeves” many times and redeemed His people “with an outstretched arm” (Ex 6:6 cf. Deut 4:34; 5:15; 7:19). His mercy combined with His right hand, won for Israel victory (Ps. 44:3) and rescued them as His inheritance (Deut 9:29). Because He saved His people with His outstretched are, He is worthy of worship (2 Kings 17:36) and praise (Ps 98:1) (Concordia Pulpit Resources – Volume 4, Part 1)

In the incarnation Yahweh hides His strong arm in the gentle hand of a child. He works a mighty deliverance through weakness. That reaches its climax as Christ's arms are nailed to the cross. But make no mistake, He is God's powerful “horn of salvation” (Luke 1:69), revealed not just to Israel, but to the Gentiles as well (Is. 9:1-3; 42:1-6; Mt 4:15-16; 12:18-21; Luke 2:32). (Concordia Pulpit Resources – Volume 4, Part 1)

all the ends of the earth. Equivalent to “all mankind” in 40:5 (see note there). Cf. 45:22. (CSB)

Also called “all flesh” (40:5; 49:26; 66:16, 24). (TLSB)

EPISTLE Hebrews 1:1-12

In the past God spoke to our forefathers through the prophets at many times and in various ways,² but in these last days he has spoken to us by his Son, whom he appointed heir of all things, and through whom he made the universe.³ The Son is the radiance of God's glory and the exact representation of his being, sustaining all things by his powerful word. After he had provided purification for sins, he sat down at the right hand of the Majesty in heaven.⁴ So he became as much superior to the angels as the name he has inherited is superior to theirs.⁵ For to which of the angels did God ever say, “You are my Son; today I have become your Father? Or again, “I will be his Father, and he will be my Son”?⁶ And again, when God brings his firstborn into the world, he says, “Let all God's angels worship him.”⁷ In speaking of the angels he says, “He makes his angels winds, his servants flames of fire.”⁸ But about the Son he says, “Your throne, O God, will last for ever and ever, and righteousness will be the scepter of your kingdom.⁹ You have loved righteousness and hated wickedness; therefore God, your God, has set you above your companions by anointing you with the oil of joy.”¹⁰ He also says, “In the beginning, O Lord, you laid the foundations of the earth, and the heavens are the work of your hands.¹¹ They will perish, but you remain; they will all wear out like a garment.¹² You will roll them up like a robe; like a garment they will be changed. But you remain the same, and your years will never end.”

1:1-4 Listen to the Son – He Reveals God.

The very first sentence of Hebrews (1:1-2) tells us that these days, since Jesus has appeared, are the last days. With Jesus' coming, the writer asserts, God's way of speaking has changed. In former times God spoke through prophets. But now, in these last days, He has spoken to us by His Son, Jesus. The writer refers to Jesus' person and work with a series of seven concise statements (vv. 2-4). {a number of spiritual completeness} He declares, concerning Jesus (1) He is appointed heir of all things (at the end); (2) He was God's agent of creation (at the beginning); (3) He is the radiance of God's glory and the imprint-copy of God's being; (4) He upholds the universe by His powerful command; (5) He provided purification for our sins; (6) He sat down at the right hand of God in heaven; (7) He has received a name and inheritance better than the angels. (LL)

With these declarations the writer begins a major point: Jesus, and the new covenant He brought into being, is superior. What we have in Christ is better – far better! Even the disgrace and possible persecution we may be called on to bear for the sake of Christ does not diminish the superiority of Christ and of the covenant that came about through Him. The writer will speak of this superiority throughout this letter. (LL)

1:1 *In the past.* Prior to Christ's coming, in contrast to "in these last days" (v. 2), the Messianic era inaugurated by the incarnation (see notes on Ac 2:17; 1Ti 4:1; 1Jn 2:18). (CSB)

Writing to people half inclined to turn back to Judaism because of difficulty and danger, the author began with a point with which they could hardly disagree. God had indeed spoken in the past to their forefathers. At many times and in various forms of law, history, poetry and prophecy God had spoken to them through His prophets from Moses down to Malachi. But the ministry of the prophets had been partial and their message incomplete. More was to come, not to cancel what had been divinely recorded, but to complete it. (PBC)

IN MANY WAYS – God's prophetic Word was delivered to His people through the prophet's oral proclamation, written words, and prophetic actions. (TLSB)

God spoke. Cf. "he has spoken" (v. 2). God is the ultimate author of both the OT and the NT. (CSB)

God spoke His Word to His people by means of the prophets; the words and deeds of the prophets were full of God's power and brought about God's will. (TLSB)

The Bible records many different ways in which God communicated with people. The passages cited refer to three of them: through dreams (Gen. 28:10-13); miraculous signs (Ex. 3:1-4); and prophets (2 Chron. 24:19). God also communicated to people with an audible voice (for example, on Mount Sinai and at Jesus' Baptism), through visions, and in other ways. (LL)

to our forefathers. In contrast to "to us" (v. 2). (CSB)

Those who lived by faith in the Savior God had promised. (TLSB)

through the prophets. All OT writers are here viewed as prophets in that their testimony was preparation for the coming of Christ; cf. “by his Son” (v. 2), a new and unique category of revelation in contrast to that of the prophets. (CSB)

at many times and in various ways. The OT revelation was fragmentary and occasional, lacking fullness and finality. (CSB)

These introductory words set forth the fundamental thought of the entire letter, the supreme article of faith and of the divinity of Christ, as Luther writes, not only on the basis of one fact, but from a large number of facts concerning both the person and the work of Jesus. In stately grandeur the letter opens: In many parts and in many ways God long ago, having spoken to our fathers in the prophets, at the end of these days spoke also to us in His Son. In many ways God spoke of old: He did not give the revelation of the salvation to come at one time and in its entirety, but piecemeal, bit by bit, now showing one fact concerning the coming Messiah and now another, revealing first the fact that He would be born of a woman, then that He would be of the seed of Abraham, then that Judah was to be His progenitor, then that He was to be a son of David: at other times picturing His office in His deepest humiliation, then again in the highest triumph of His exaltation. In many ways God spoke of old: sometimes by the institution of a rite or sacrifice, sometimes by parable, sometimes in a psalm, sometimes in a dream or vision. Thus God spoke to the Jews of old, in the times of long ago. But that was not His final speech and revelation. The perfect revelation, the clear statement of His good and gracious will toward mankind, so far as it is possible for men to know and understand it by the Spirit of God, came at last, at the end of the days or age of prophecy, in the fullness of time. The revelation made in and by Jesus Christ represents the last time and the final manner in which God chooses to speak to us before the Day of Judgment. To us He has spoken who belong to these days, to the Christian dispensation, the subject of the great final revelation being His only-begotten Son, Jesus Christ, who Himself has made known to us the Father and the Father’s counsel of love. (Kretzmann)

1:2–3 The superiority of the Son’s revelation is demonstrated by seven great descriptive statements about him: (CSB)

1. *appointed heir of all things.* The incarnate Son, having performed the work of redemption, was gloriously exalted to the position of the firstborn heir of God, i.e., he received the inheritance of God’s estate (“all things”). See Ro 8:17. (CSB)

2. *through whom he made the universe.* See Jn 1:3; Col 1:16. (CSB)

Of this Son, Jesus Christ, the inspired writer gives a marvelous description: Whom He has appointed Heir of all things, through whom He also made the worlds. It should be noted here, as Luther remarks, that everything that is said of Christ’s humiliation and exaltation must be ascribed to the man, for the divine nature can be neither humiliated nor exalted. The man Jesus Christ, the Son of God according to His human nature, has been appointed by God the Heir of all things. It was God’s will that Christ, also according to His humanity, should be Lord over all, and that all created things, the entire universe, should be subject to Him and be laid at His feet, Ps. 2, 8; 8, 6; 1 Cor. 15, 27; Phil. 2, 9-11. For as the Son of God, also after His incarnation, He is the rightful Heir of the eternal God. That is one proof for the deity of Christ. But this is

supplemented by the statement that God made the worlds through Him, created all the parts of the universe as we know it through His almighty power, John 1, 3; Col. 1, 16. Jesus Christ, the second person of the Godhead, distinct from the Father as to person, is nevertheless one with Him in essence, Himself the Creator of the world. (Kretzmann)

3. *radiance of God's glory.* As the brilliance of the sun is inseparable from the sun itself, so the Son's radiance is inseparable from deity, for he himself is God, the second person of the Trinity (Jn 1:14, 18). (CSB)

This meant the whole array of His divine attributes, radiates forth in Jesus. Radiance is an inner brightness which shines out like the sun in the sky with its streaming light. To see that light is to see the sun; to see Jesus is to see the God of glory. (PBC)

Tired under affliction and almost ready to call it quits because of persecution, those Jewish Christians needed such a view of the perfect and victorious Christ. So do we! Struggling to keep the faith in an increasingly hostile world, so often engaged in what seems no more than a holding action, we need eyes lifted to the Lord Jesus, who is God's perfect revelation. May what the author has shown us of his glory prompt us to say, "My Lord and My God!" (John 20:28). (PBC)

4. *exact representation of his being.* Jesus is not merely an image or reflection of God. Because the Son himself is God, he is the absolutely authentic representation of God's being (cf. Jn 14:9; Col 1:15). (CSB)

An exact representation is some exact impression made by a tool, like a coin stamped by a die. So Jesus exactly represents the Father. To know Jesus is to know God's nature or glory. "God in focus" we might call Jesus. He expressed it even better when He said in John 14:9, "Anyone who has seen me has seen the Father." (PBC)

5. *sustaining all things.* Christ is not like Atlas, the mythical Greek god who held the world on his shoulders. The Son dynamically holds together all that has been created through him (Col 1:17). (CSB)

Let the scientists theorize and test; we know who holds all things together and leads them toward their final goal. It is He whose powerful word brought all into being in the beginning. "He is before all things, and in Him all things hold together," says Colossians 1:17. In the strong hands of such a Christ believers are externally secure. (PBC)

6. *provided purification for sins.* Through his redeeming death on the cross. (CSB)

This is the heart of the whole matter. The whole letter was written to show that Christ was superior because he had come to "to provide purification for sin." Sin stains; it defiles and damns. Only one could purify and only once would He need to do it. At Calvary's cross the Creator and Sustainer became the Sin-bearer. Here is His most amazing glory! [John 12:23, "*Jesus replied, "The hour has come for the Son of Man to be glorified."*] What a staggering thought – the sovereign Lord became the sacrificial Lamb! (PBC)

7. *sat down at the right hand of the Majesty in heaven.* Being seated at God's right hand indicates that the work of redemption is complete and that Christ is actively ruling with God as Lord over all (see v. 13; 8:1; 10:12; 12:2; Eph 1:20; Col 3:1; 1Pe 3:22; see also note on Mk 16:19). (CSB)

“Right hand” refers to a position of power and honor; “Majesty in heaven” refers to God and all His awesome greatness. The ascended Lord Jesus holds the scepter in His nail-scarred hands, ruling over all in heaven, earth and hell. What a picture of greatness! [Revelation 1:12-16] (PBC)

But the miracles are not yet exhausted: He, being the splendor of His glory and the express image of His nature, bearing everything by the word of His power, having accomplished the purification of our sins, sat down at the right hand of the Majesty on high. Christ is the splendor, the effulgence of God's glory, just as when light-rays come out from a luminous body and form a similar light-body themselves, without, however, diminishing the brightness and power of the original light. It is God's glory, the resplendent beauty of His majesty, the wonderful essence of God Himself, which the Son reveals. But he that is familiar with the essence of God to such an extent must Himself have penetrated into the innermost mysteries of the divine essence and be true God Himself. He is also an exact impression, the express image of the divine essence and nature, His every quality and attribute identifying Him as true God with the Father. There is in the Father nothing which is not reproduced in the Son; the two persons are identical in essence. Therefore it is also said of Jesus that He bears, upholds, all things by the word of His power. Not only the creation, but also the preservation and government of the world, providence, is ascribed to Him, Col. 1, 17. This function was discharged by Him even during His life on earth; He never ceased to exercise the rights and privileges of King in the Kingdom of Power. More important, however, in the eyes of the believers is the fact that He has also accomplished the purification of our sins by offering Himself as the adequate sacrifice of atonement for the sins of the whole world, Col. 1, 14; 2, 14; 2 Cor. 5, 19, and that His work of reconciliation has been received by the Father, in token of which the Son has been admitted, also according to His human nature, into the full and equal possession of the divine essence and the discharge of its functions, since He sat down at the right hand of the majesty of God the Father, assuming for Himself the sovereign majesty inherent in God, Ps. 110, 1; Eph. 1, 20-22. Christ now exercises the fullness of the divine power and honor, universal dominion over all created beings, also according to His human nature. We have here, then, another proof for the deity of Jesus Christ. (Kretzmann)

1:2 IN THESE LAST DAYS – The time of the definite revelation of God's will in Christ (cf. Acts 2:14-21). The distinction between the words of the prophets and of Jesus anticipates the establishment of the Bible as OT and NT. (TLSB)

“We know a little bit about a lot of things.” But if God had not set out to instruct us, there are some things no amount of thought or study or discovery would have revealed. Three of these referred to in the passages listed are (a) salvation is by grace; (b) Jesus is God; (c) God created the universe through Jesus. (LL)

The writer of the epistle makes the point in 1:1-2 that there was a message from God in the OT. Now there is another. Stage 1 is the message delivered by the prophets. Stage 2 is the message delivered by Christ. (LL)

In this phrase indicates that the last and final revelation has already come in Christ. Thus we have absolutely all we need or shall receive to achieve the gift of life. In the light of that promise we must be wary of the false claims of latter-day prophets and non-Christian religions that claim revelations after the NT; e.g., the Mormons, Muslim, TV evangelists, and others who claim they've received new and direct revelations. Instead of being caught up in every new wind of doctrine, or purported additional revelation, we need to go ever deeper in our grasp of Holy Scripture. All we need and everything we ought cherish is ours and fully revealed in God's Word. (LL)

So it happened, just as the fathers had been told. Moses had told them in Deuteronomy 18:15, "The Lord your God will raise up for you a prophet like me from among your own brothers. You must listen to him." And it happened! "In these last days," that the NT period of time is which we live and after which comes only eternity, God has spoken in the person of His Son. (PBC)

Note the stress on inspiration. Through the prophets and now through His Son, God was speaking. They spoke His words. The prophets spoke for God; the Son spoke as God. Now having spoken through His Son, God has nothing more to say to man. His Son, the Redeemer, to whom the OT pointed, is the ultimate Word and the perfect Revelation of God. How foolish for anyone to turn his back on such a revelation for any reason. (PBC)

APPOINTED AN HEIR – An heir inherits all that belongs to the parents. Jesus as God's only begotten Son, shares with His brothers and sisters the Father's mercy, forgiveness, and new life. (TLSB)

THROUGH WHOM HE MADE THE UNIVERSE – The Son was not created by the Father, but always existed with Him and the Holy Spirit (John 1:1). God the Father, with the Holy Spirit created all that exists, seen and unseen, by His Son, the Word of the Father. (TLSB)

1:3 RADIANCE OF GOD'S GLORY – God the Father, invisible and dwelling in "unapproachable light" (1 Tim. 6:16), [Exodus 33:12-23; 34:29-35] has revealed the light of His glory in Christ Jesus.

EXACT REPRESENTATION OF HIS BEING – As wax mold reveals every detail of a metal seal, Jesus is the exact expression of the Father's nature, being eternally begotten of the Father. He possesses and reveals all that is divine. To see Jesus is to see the Father (John 19:9). Luther: "These two words [imprint nature] lead us to understand that the Father and the Son are of two kinds and distinct according to the Person, but one and undivided according to the substance. The word 'image' indicates that the Son is not the Father, but the image of the Father and a different Person. The phrase 'of his substance' indicates that he is not separate from the Father according to nature, but is together with him in one Godhead and of equal substance, and is thus an image of the Father's substance, not made or having a beginning at a previous time,

but having become and been from eternity, just as the divine substance was neither made nor has a beginning but has been from eternity...For the divine substance is eternal, whereas whatever has a beginning is temporal” (AE 34:222) (TLSB)

BY HIS POWERFUL WORD – Jesus, the Word who called creation into being (Gen. 1), continues to uphold all creation. (TLSB)

PURIFICATION FOR SINS – The blood sacrificed animals cleansed both the OT temple’s altar and God’s people from the defilement caused by sin (Lev. 16:19, 30). Jesus alone makes the final complete purification of our conscience (Heb. 9:14). Luther: “We should despair of our repentance, of our purification from sins fore before we repent, our sins have already been forgiven. Indeed, first His very purification, on the contrary, also produces penitence in us, just His righteousness produces our righteousness” (AE 29:112). (TLSB)

Meditate on the richness of meaning in the phrase that summarizes Christ’s ministry on earth: He provided purification (cleansing) for sin.” How do the following texts expand on that meaning? Leviticus 16:30; Ephesians 5:25-26; Titus 3:5-7; 1 Peter 3:21. (LL)

The Son accomplishes in His incarnation, suffering, and death what the high priest pictured and signified in his yearly sacrifice of an animal on the Day of Atonement (Lev. 16:30). Once for all, on Calvary, the Son atones for the sins of the world. He did this out of love (Eph. 5:25), in order to make the church, His bride, holy and perfect. All this He did, not because of our goodness, but because of His mercy – even working in us through His Spirit and Baptism the faith by which we accept His forgiving love (Titus 3:5-7; 1 Peter 3:21). (LL)

AT THE RIGHT HAND – The right hand of God represents the fullness of God’s authority and glory (cf. Ps. 110:1). (TLSB)

Psalm 110:1 pictures the coming Messiah as a king with defeated enemies at his feet. (As in Joshua 10:24, victorious kings placed their feet on the necks of their prostrate, defeated enemies.) Ephesians 1:20-22 teaches that Christ, as true man, is not only present everywhere, but now fully exercises this divine power over the whole universe for the benefit of His kingdom and the up-building of His church. (Note: This belief, often repeated as we confess our faith in the words of the Apostles’ Creed, should not lead us to picture Christ as far away and inactive but, on the contrary, as our active-for-us Prophet, Priest, and King.) (LL)

1:4 superior to the angels. To most Jews angels were exalted beings, especially revered because they were involved in giving the law at Sinai (see note on 2:2)—to the Jews God’s supreme revelation. The Dead Sea Scrolls reflect the expectation that the archangel Michael would be the supreme figure in the Messianic kingdom. Whether the recipients of Hebrews were tempted to assign angels a place above Christ (Messiah) is not known. (CSB)

In the OT the Law was given through angels. In those days angels frequently appeared to God’s people. So Jewish Christians would know and respect the high position of such heavenly beings. Yet Jesus ranked head and shoulders above them. He is eminently “superior” to the angels, the author tells us, using a word that is to appear again and again in Hebrews, thirteen times in all.

In fact, Jesus was superior to anything and everything, and He was their Savior. How could they even think of leaving Him? (PBC)

Those Jewish Christians would also be well versed in the OT Scriptures and would readily accept their authority. So the author lets the OT speak. In every chapter of his letter there is at least one quotation from the OT: in this chapter there are seven! Reading the quotations makes us marvel at the depth of the OT. (PBC)

The Messiah was at the heart and center of the whole OT Scripture. He was in passages where we might not have even imagined Him to be. In John 5:39 the Messiah Himself told the Jews about the OT, “You diligently study the Scriptures.... These are the Scriptures that testify about me.” In Acts 10:43 Peter repeated that tremendous thought to Cornelius, “All the prophets testify about Him that everyone who believes in Him receives forgiveness of sin through His name. (PBC)

Angels, although holy and great, were created by God. Jesus, through His suffering and humility, resurrection and exaltation, showed all creation that He was truly the eternal Son of the Father, and that He was and still is far above any creature (cf. Phil. 2:1-11). Hus: “Christ alone is the head of the universal church” (The Church, p. 27). (TLSB)

name. To Jews a name stood for the full character of a person in all he was and did (see note on Ge 17:5). The section that follows indicates that this name was “Son”—a name to which no angel could lay claim. (CSB)

The title “Son” expresses the wonder that Jesus, the Son of Mary, is also the Son of God from eternity. (TLSB)

Having begun with the object of establishing the superiority of Christ over all created beings in the entire universe, the sacred writer takes occasion to show, first of all, the immeasurable excellence of our Lord when compared with the finest of all creatures, with the good angels: Having become so much superior to the angels as He has obtained (by inheritance a more excellent name than they. The divine excellence of Christ's exalted position corresponds to the superiority of the names which are applied to Him in Scriptures, the latter indicating at once that a real comparison between the divine Christ and the created angels is not to be thought of, since Jesus belongs in a class all by Himself. (Kretzmann)

1:5–14 Christ's superiority to angels is documented by seven OT quotations (see NIV text notes), showing that he is God's Son, that he is worshiped by angels and that, though he is God, he is distinguished from the Father. (CSB)

Seven passages from the OT (five from Psalms) are used to proclaim Jesus as the Son of God from eternity. (TLSB)

The seventh assertion – that Christ is superior to angels – leads to the next section, where the writer marshals OT passages to tell of the superiority of this exalted and enthroned Son over the angels. This demonstration is important for two reasons. First, some Jews held that various

angels were closer to God and more powerful than the Messiah, whom they held to be only a human king (Son of David). Hebrews proves that Christ, the Son of David, who became a human being and made purification for sins, is also truly the Son of God. While Christ humbled Himself and “was made a little lower than the angels” (2:9) for a time, He has been exalted far above all angels. Second, God made use of angels in connection with His revelation of the Law in the OT. Heb. 2:2; Gal. 3:19; and Acts 7:53 all indicate that angels were involved in the giving of the Law at Mount Sinai. Therefore, the Word of God spoken of old was through prophets and associated with angels. But a message brought through angels can never be set above the Gospel revealed in Jesus. Nor is any angel the ruler of the world to come. No angels are ministering spirits, God’s servants appointed for the sake of people who are to be served (1:14). (LL)

The author makes this point that Christ is superior to angels with a string of OT passages, with a concluding summary of his own (1:14). He quotes verses (mostly from the psalms) that speak of the Messiah, the Son of David and the Son of God. These passages show that the Son (1) is begotten by God (v. 5); (2) is worshiped by the angels (v. 6); (3) is eternal and upright king (vv. 7-8); (4) is anointed by God to be above His brothers (v. 9); (5) is eternal and unchanging (vv. 10-12); (6) has been commanded to sit at God’s right hand (v. 13). Two prominent psalm verses, Psalm 2:7 and 110:4, open and close the chain, testifying to the enthronement of the Messiah. Throughout this collection of Bible passages the angels are shown to be subservient to the Son: they worship Him (v. 6) and are winds and spirits, flickering flames of fire (v. 7). Hebrews concludes (v. 14) that God has created angels to be ministering spirits to help people who are to be saved, not dominating powers to be feared and served by humans. (LL)

That angels serve as agents of God’s care of us, His people, is of great comfort and reassurance to us. God’s holy angels watch over and guard us, both in spiritual and in physical matters. These invisible servants of God, who surround us every moment, are another evidence that our God loves us and preserves us in all our ways. How grateful we can be to God for the service of the angels, creatures of our God as we are, who obediently serve God by watching over and caring for us. Though holy and more powerful than we, the angels serve us as they carry out God’s will in regard to us. (LL)

1:5 *You are my Son; today I have become your Father.* This passage (Ps 2:7) is quoted in Ac 13:33 as fulfilled in Christ’s resurrection (cf. Ro 1:4). (CSB)

I will be his Father, and he will be my Son. Jews acknowledged 2Sa 7:14 (of which this passage is a quotation) and Ps 2 to be Messianic in their ultimate application (see Lk 1:32–33). This royal personage is neither an angel nor an archangel; he is God’s Son. (CSB)

The name “Son” is His also in a special sense. The angel Gabriel referred to it in Luke 1:32 when he told Mary of that child to be born of her, “he will be great and will be called the Son of the Most High.” In His incarnation Jesus inherited the name “Son” also according to His human nature. The God-man Jesus is God’s Son. At the Jordan where Jesus was baptized and on the Mount of Transfiguration where His glory shone, the Father said it for all to hear, “You are my Son, whom I love” (Luke 3:22, 9:35). (PBC)

With the resurrection the Father placed the exclamation point behind that statement. Read Acts 13:33 to see how Paul used this very verse from Psalm 2 and connected it with Christ's resurrection to show that Jesus was the Son of God. The word "today" refers to the whole matter of the Son becoming man to take away the world's sin, the mission on which the Father had sent Him and which marked Him far superior to the angels. (PBC)

Next follows 2 Samuel 7:14: "I will be his father and he will be my son." Spoken originally about Solomon, these words had deeper meaning. They pointed ahead to David's greater Son, the eternal one whose kingdom would never end. Note how the author doubles the words. It is not enough to call Jesus "Son"; he also calls God "Father." Never was such divine sonship claimed for the angels.

The statement as to the divine names given to Christ the author now corroborates by a reference to Scriptures: For to which of the angels did God ever say, My Son art Thou; this day have I begotten Thee? And again, I shall be to Him for a Father, and He shall be to Me for a Son? The words of Ps. 2, 7 are a part of a Messianic prophecy, and are therefore addressed, not to any angel, but to the eternal Son of God, whose incarnation in no manner changed His divine essence. The Messiah Himself, prophesying of the days of the coming dispensation, asserts that the Father applied these words to Him. The words of the second passage quoted are not to be referred, as Luther shows, to 1 Chron. 22, 10, but to 2 Sam. 7, 14, where God Himself, in speaking to David, gives him the promise that his great Descendant, whose kingdom would be established forever, would be the Messiah Himself. The Son of God, however, begotten out of the essence of the Father from eternity, is Himself true and eternal God. Cp. Matt. 4, 17; 17, 5; John 5, 17-39. (Kretzmann)

1:6 *firstborn*. See note on Col 1:15. (CSB)

A king's firstborn son would usually succeed to the throne. Because Jesus is the "firstborn" of the Father, the glory, honor, and power of the Father also belong to Jesus. (TLSB)

Let all God's angels worship him. Possibly quoted from Ps 97:7, but see NIV text note. This statement, which in the OT refers to the Lord God (Yahweh), is here applied to Christ, giving clear indication of his full deity. The very beings with whom Christ is being compared are commanded to proclaim his superiority by worshiping him. (CSB)

Do we need more proof that Jesus is superior to the angels? Then look ahead to that great day of judgment when God will again "bring his first-born into the world." On that day Christ will surely stand out as "first-born," first in rank and position, as all angels – not just some here and some there – but all angels bow down before him in worship. In Revelation 5:11, 12, John gives us a preview of the scene: "Then I looked and heard the voice of many angels, numbering thousands upon thousands, and ten thousand times ten thousand... In a loud voice they sang: "Worthy is the Lamb, who was slain, to receive power and wealth and wisdom and strength and honor and glory and praise!" (PBC)

But not only the divine names ascribed to Christ in Scripture establish the fact of His deity and therefore His immeasurable superiority over the angels, but also the fact that the latter are

directly commanded to give honor and homage to Him as that due to God Himself: And again, when He introduces the Firstborn into the world, He says, And let all the angels of God worship Him. The Greek text may also be rendered: But when He brings again the First-born into the world. The title “Son” is reserved for Jesus the Messiah, as the writer has shown, and this Son, the First-born of the Father, the angels of God are to worship. The time to which he refers, when Christ was introduced to the habitable world, or will be introduced to the inhabitants of the world for the second time, is either that of the resurrection of Christ, or, more probably, that of Christ’s second advent, His coming to Judgment. With regard to this event the sacred writer quotes an Old Testament prophecy, not that of Deut. 32, 43, but of Ps. 97, 7, where the majesty of the exalted Christ is pictured. All the angels of God, who are in this instance called gods in the Hebrew text, as being creatures of great power and authority, should nevertheless bow down in worship before Him; surely an overwhelming proof of His deity. (Kretzmann)

1:7 *He makes his angels winds, his servants flames of fire.* Ps 104:4 speaks of the storm wind and the lightning as agents of God’s purposes. The Septuagint (the Greek translation of the OT), which the author of Hebrews quotes as the version familiar to his readers, reflects the developing doctrine of angels during the period between the OT and the NT. (CSB)

The quote of Psalm 104:4 emphasizes that the angels, although sharing in God’s glory and majesty, are God’s creatures. This contrasts with Jesus’ status as firstborn Son, sharing in the nature of His Father. (TLSB)

Superior in name, the Son is also superior in nature. Quoting Psalm 104:4 the author speaks of “angels,” which means messengers,” and of “servants” a word which referred to people functioning in an office. True, the angels are exalted messengers and function in a high capacity. Fleet as the wind, they carried God’s messages to some; ferocious as fire, they executed his judgment on others. Through the angel Mary heard God’s message in Luke 1:26-38, and through an angel King Herod felt God’s wrath in Acts 12:23. But that’s all the angels can be – messengers and servants under God’s complete control. (PBC)

The same fact is brought out by the inspired author by means of a second comparison: With regard to the angels indeed He says, Who makes His angels spirits and His ministers flames of fire; but with regard to the Son, Thy throne, O God, is forever and ever, and a scepter of uprightness is the scepter of Thy kingdom. Thou hast loved righteousness and hated lawlessness; for that reason God, Thy God, has anointed Thee with the oil of gladness beyond Thy comrades. The angels indeed are messengers and servants of God; He uses them to produce unusual disturbances in nature; they are present in storms and lightnings, whether these are sent as righteous judgments and punishments of God or merely as indications of His almighty power, John 5, 4; 2 Sam. 24, 16. 17; Ps. 78, 48. The characteristic functions of the angels, according to the passage referred to, Ps. 104, 4, consist in serving the Lord, and their form and appearance at such a time depend upon the will of their Master. In the great majority of cases, undoubtedly, the angels carry out their work in their proper, invisible nature: but the Lord often has a reason for making them visible, as men, as lightnings, and in other forms spoken of in Scripture. Powerful and mighty the angels were, as many examples illustrate, and yet they were only servants of God, whose rights and powers were strictly circumscribed, since they are dependent entirely upon their Master above. (Kretzmann)

1:8-9 Psalm 45 is a royal psalm in which the king receives the promises made by God (cf. 2 Sam. 7:13). Jesus fulfills God's promise to David. He establishes an eternal throne that brings God's own righteousness and joy. (TLSB)

1:8 *But about the Son he says, "Your throne, O God, will last for ever."* The author selects a passage that intimates the deity of the Messianic (and Davidic) King, further demonstrating the Son's superiority over angels. (CSB)

Now look at Psalm 45:6-7 and see the supremacy of the Son. "O God," both the Psalmist and the author of Hebrews call him, God whose "throne will last for ever and ever." He is no mere messenger, but the eternal ruler of all. And a perfect ruler! His scepter is "righteousness." There is no partiality or prejudice with Him, as with earthly kings; but a ruling that is straightforward and right. In His heart is love for righteousness and hatred for wickedness as evidence during His life on earth. During those 333 years there was no flaw or failure, but perfect doing of His Father's will. (PBC)

In contrast to these qualities those ascribed to the Son stand out all the more prominently age to which the sacred writer has reference is Ps. 45, 6. 7. There the Messiah, Jesus Christ, is addressed in words which fully describe His majesty and power as true God with the Father. As true God, His throne is one that is established to the age of the age, to all eternity. The conception of eternity is here brought out in the strongest possible way, the author ascribing to Jesus Christ the divine quality of eternity Having a throne, being entrusted with a rule, the Messiah wields a scepter of uprightness; all His judgments are right and just. (Kretzmann)

1:9 **LOVED RIGHTEOUSNESS AND HATED WICKEDNESS** – It is characteristic of Him, therefore, that He has loved righteousness and hated lawlessness, both qualities fitting Him to be the Ruler of the universe. Whether the scene described is that of a wedding-feast or of the coronation of a king, it is clear, at least, that the Messiah, Jesus Christ, is said to have been anointed with the oil of rejoicing beyond His companions or fellows. The prophets, priests, and kings of the Old Testament were indeed also anointed, but only with perishable oil and for a short term of service. (Kretzmann)

OIL OF JOY – But the Messiah was anointed by the almighty God Himself with the oil of gladness and rejoicing, with the gifts and powers of the Holy Spirit, which are ever intended to bring true and lasting happiness to the hearts of all believers, here in time and hereafter in eternity. Jesus is the true Prophet, High Priest, and King, to whom all the types and examples of the Old Testament point forward. (Kretzmann)

Now "anointed with the oil of joy," a reference to the perfect joy and bliss at God's right hand, the ascended God-man rules in heaven. The Father, overjoyed at the completion and completeness of His Son's work, has set Him far above His "companions," those believers who will share His gladness. (PBC)

1:10-12 Psalm 102 is the prayer of one suffering from physical distress and derision from enemies. The psalmist contrasts his own vulnerable, transitory life with God's everlasting

kingdom. This quote concerning God's unchanging and authoritative power over creation is applied to Jesus, through whom all things were made (v. 2). (TLSB)

1:10 *In the beginning, O Lord, you laid the foundations of the earth.* As in v. 6, a passage addressed to Yahweh ("O Lord") is applied to the Son. (CSB)

Look at the splendid sunsets, the splashing ocean, the star-studded sky. The Son was there before they existed! He even helped lay their foundations. (PBC)

And still another passage is quoted in support of the deity of Christ: Thou, O Lord, from the beginning didst found the earth, and works of Thy hands are the heavens; they will perish, but Thou wilt endure, and all as a garment will grow old, and like a mantle Thou wilt roll them up, and they will be changed. Thou, however, art the same, and Thy years have no end. Even in Old Testament times the psalm from which this passage was taken, Ps. 102, 12. 25-27, was considered a prophecy concerning the Messiah, and here the sacred writer substantiates this view by applying the words to Christ. It is Christ who, with the Father, created the world, laying the foundations of the earth: He made also the heavens and put them in their place. (Kretzmann)

1:11 **THEY WILL PERISH** – And He, the almighty and eternal Creator, will remain, even when the heavens and all creatures become old and perish, when the heavens will be dissolved in fire, and the elements melt with fervent heat, 2 Pet. 3, 12. 13. They will be rolled together and exchanged like a dress, a veil, or a mantle, and the old heavens and the old earth will be known no more. (Kretzmann)

1:12 **ROLL THEM UP LIKE ROBE** – Those foundations, seemingly so solid, will wear out like clothing and will be rolled up to be discarded and replaced. (PBC)

YEARS WILL NEVER END – "But you," the author quotes Psalm 102:25-27 as referring to Jesus, "you remain the same, your years will never end." Age cannot touch Him: death cannot breathe upon Him; His years never come to an end. This eternal, unchangeable King is truly "Jesus Christ," the same yesterday, and today, and forever." What a ruler He is! His throne starts in a stable; His scepter is held in sinless hands; His kingdom last forever; His brothers share His glad joy. (PBC)

Only He, true God from eternity and to eternity, remains unchanged, and His years will never come to an end. Jesus Christ is not, like the angels, a mere servant of God; neither are His kingdom, office, power, and glory circumscribed, evanescent, temporary, as the works of the angels are: everlasting, all-powerful, unchangeable He stands, elevated above all the petty things of this world, true God forever. (Kretzmann)

GOSPEL John 1:1-18

In the beginning was the Word, and the Word was with God, and the Word was God. ² He was with God in the beginning. ³ Through him all things were made; without him nothing was made that has been made. ⁴ In him was life, and that life

was the light of men. ⁵ The light shines in the darkness, but the darkness has not understood it. ⁶ There came a man who was sent from God; his name was John. ⁷ He came as a witness to testify concerning that light, so that through him all men might believe. ⁸ He himself was not the light; he came only as a witness to the light. ⁹ The true light that gives light to every man was coming into the world. ¹⁰ He was in the world, and though the world was made through him, the world did not recognize him. ¹¹ He came to that which was his own, but his own did not receive him. ¹² Yet to all who received him, to those who believed in his name, he gave the right to become children of God— ¹³ children born not of natural descent, nor of human decision or a husband's will, but born of God. ¹⁴ The Word became flesh and made his dwelling among us. We have seen his glory, the glory of the One and Only, who came from the Father, full of grace and truth. ¹⁵ John testifies concerning him. He cries out, saying, "This was he of whom I said, 'He who comes after me has surpassed me because he was before me.'" ¹⁶ From the fullness of his grace we have all received one blessing after another. ¹⁷ For the law was given through Moses; grace and truth came through Jesus Christ. ¹⁸ No one has ever seen God, but God the One and Only, who is at the Father's side, has made him known.

1:1-18 The *Gospel* also recounts John's placing himself unequivocally below Christ on the "honor roll." The prophet claims for himself only the role of a voice "calling in the desert" (1:23), inviting all people to repent and to turn in faith toward the coming Messiah King. (Concordia Pulpit Resources - Volume 7, Part 1)

John is simply a herald; his mission is to point out the "Word made flesh," the Son of God, who has appeared on earth to "take away the sins of the world" (1:29). The prologue makes the relationship absolutely clear: Jesus is the light, not John; Jesus ranks far above John, because Jesus is before John (both in time and prominence); Jesus alone brings the fullness of God's grace—John only testifies to the eternal life revealed in the Son of God. (Concordia Pulpit Resources - Volume 7, Part 1)

John's brief but profound "Christmas account" (Jn 1:14, "The Word became flesh") declares the high and holy mystery of the Christian faith—incarnation—from a cosmic yet immanent perspective. It declares the incarnate Word's essential connection to his creation as its Creator (vv 1–3), as the source of life and light amidst the darkness of separation from God (vv 4–9), and as One who is ever with the Father, sees him, and makes him known (vv 2–3, 14, 18). Like John the Baptist, we as preachers of this text will "cr[y] out" with a loud voice (v 15) to be heard above the din of the world, which, by this time, considers itself long past these holy days. (Concordia Pulpit Resources - Volume 14, Part 1)

1:1-5 John's Gospel takes us back to Genesis, to the beginning, prior to the creation when there was only God. Yet he describes God as two distinct persons—God (the Father) and his Word (the Son)—both present from eternity and both active in the creation. The Son's role in creation is also described by Wisdom's speech in Prov 8:22–31. Thus, like God, the Word is uncreated, infinite, and eternal (see the Athanasian Creed, 7–12, in *LSB*, p 319). As the agent of creation, he is the source of light and life

(eternal life, 1 Jn 1:1–2). But the world as man knows it is now “darkness.” For John, “darkness” sums up the fall into sin, the reality of death, and man’s separation from God. It describes the spiritual ignorance and blindness of the fallen world: living in darkness, the creation does not recognize or know its Creator. The light remains, however, and even from the beginning it shines in and disperses the darkness. (Concordia Pulpit Resources - Volume 22, Part 1)

1:1-2 John’s gospel begins at the beginning, before the creation of which we are apart. We can go no farther back than to Gen 1:1, the very first revelation; anything else is pure speculation. From the start, the OT is the story of the pre-existent Word of the Father. This counters the heresy of Marcion that the God revealed in the OT is a different, vengeful god; John says he is the same gracious, triune God who became flesh. The Word is eternal, uncreated. He “was,” not “was made first,” contrary to the Arian heresy and its modern versions, such as the Jehovah’s Witnesses. (Concordia Pulpit Resources - Volume 4, Part 1)

The next two phrases are carefully balanced trinitarian theology. The Word was a distinct person of the Godhead, “with God,” not the same person as God the Father, contrary to Sabellianism and modalism. “*pros* with the accusative presents a plane of equality and intimacy, face to face with each other” (A. T. Robertson, *Word Pictures in the NT* [Nashville: Broadman] 5:4). While distinct, he is also fully God. The Greek word order emphasizes Christ’s divinity: “God was the Word,” but the definite article in *ho logos*, “the Word,” means that the Word is the grammatical subject, not the object of the sentence, and so the correct translation is “the Word was God.” Like the Spirit, who hovered over the waters (Gen 1:2), the Word was there in the beginning, a distinct person beside the Father, yet every bit as much God. (Concordia Pulpit Resources - Volume 4, Part 1)

The Word is the full, authentic revelation of the eternal, divine being. As a title for Jesus, *logos* refers to the content of God’s revelation and echoes the divine activity of “speaking” in Genesis 1 and in the prophets (Louw & Nida, *A Greek-English Lexicon of the New Testament* [New York: UBS, 1988] § 33.100). The Word exists eternally as a separate person from the Father; yet he exists with the Father and shares in all the divine attributes and glory of God. (Concordia Pulpit Resources - Volume 7, Part 1)

Many languages have two quite different types of equational sentences. One type indicates complete identity in such a sentence as “My husband is John Smith” or “John Smith is my husband”—that is, the two parts of the sentence are completely equivalent. In the second type, however, one may say “John Smith is a teacher” but cannot say “A teacher is John Smith.” “A teacher” merely qualifies “John Smith” and indicates the class of persons to which he belongs. The latter is precisely the type of equation sentence which occurs in (Jn 1:1). “God” completely characterizes “the Word,” and all that is true of God is true of the Word. This does not mean, however, that the two elements can be inverted, and that one can translate “God was the Word” any more than one can make “Love is God” an inversion of the biblical statement “God is love.”

(Barclay M. Newman and Eugene A. Nida, *A Translator's Handbook on the Gospel of John* [New York: UBS, 1980] 9.) (Concordia Pulpit Resources - Volume 7, Part 1)

1:1 *In the beginning.* See Ge 1:1. (CSB)

ΔEn ajrch/, “In the beginning”: John purposefully takes our ears back to Moses’ words in Gen 1:1. His account takes us as far back as you can go: to eternity, before creation. The Word that becomes incarnate is there, preexistent. The Word is with God, is God, and in time creates all things with God (vv 1–3). All creation is called into being by him and so bears his stamp. Jesus has a claim on all creation since “the beginning.” Now to a fallen creation he comes to deliver . . . by his flesh. Redemption is intimately tied to creation by the incarnation of God. (Concordia Pulpit Resources - Volume 14, Part 1)

In the beginning, when time began, before anything was formed, when God made ready to create heaven and earth, Gen. 1, 1, when God first called things into existence. It is necessary that the evangelist use some expression which will, at least in a way, come within the ideas of men, for eternity itself is beyond the understanding of man. In the beginning *was* the Word, not: *came* the Word, or: *was* brought into existence, but: *existed*, had been in existence since the timeless reaches of eternity. The Word was in the beginning, 1 John 1, 1; Rev. 1, 2. (Kretzmann)

Word. Greeks used this term not only of the spoken word but also of the unspoken word, the word still in the mind—the reason. When they applied it to the universe, they meant the rational principle that governs all things. Jews, on the other hand, used it as a way of referring to God. Thus John used a term that was meaningful to both Jews and Gentiles. (CSB)

Gk *logos*; cf Eng “logic” and “-ology,” referring to reason, meaning, and study. Describes not only divine self-expression, but the pre-existent Christ, as the following shows. (TLSB)

The term. Word, or Logos, is strictly a Biblical expression or designation for the second person of the God-head, for Jesus Christ. He is no creature, no part of the creation, for He existed when no part of that existed. He is the Word which God spoke from eternity, begotten of God from eternity. And He existed, not as a dead substance or thing, but He was alive and active. He is the Word which God spoke from eternity, begotten of God from eternity. And He existed, not as a dead substance or thing, but He was alive and active. (Kretzmann)

with God. The Word was distinct from the Father. (CSB)

The relation between God and the Logos is next stated. The Word was with God, in inseparable nearness and closest intercommunion with God the Father. The Logos Himself is God, was God from the beginning and from eternity, was always connected most closely with the Father. He is distinct from God, in person, not in the essence. The text implies intercourse, and therefore separate personality. But though the Word is distinguishable from God in this manner yet the Word was God, in the absolute sense, not with a secondary or derived meaning. (Kretzmann)

was God. Jesus was God in the fullest sense (see note on Ro 9:5). The prologue (vv. 1–18) begins and ends with a ringing affirmation of his deity (see note on v. 18). (CSB)

Fully God, but distinguished from the Father. John Chrysostom: “The Father was never without the Word, but He was always God with God, yet Each in His proper Person” (NPNF 1 14:17). Augustine: “We are speaking of God; what marvel if you do not comprehend? For if you comprehend, He is not God.... To reach to God in any measure by the mind, is a great blessedness; but to comprehend Him, is altogether impossible” (NPNF 1 6:459). (TLSB)

The Word is God in kind and essence: Jesus Christ is, according to His nature and essence, true God, 1 John 5, 21. A god that would have someone over him as a superior could not be considered God. But the Word is coessential with God, is in full possession of the Godhead with eternity and all the other attributes of the Godhead. (Kretzmann)

1:2 WITH GOD IN THE BEGINNING – This same Word was in the beginning with God: an emphatic reassertion of the distinction between the persons of the Godhead, and yet not a mere repetition of the first verse. The first statement had characterized the Word alone; the second had declared the personal distinction of the Word from God the Father; the third had expressed the essential unity and identity of the divine essence. Here John states that the eternal existence of the Word and His distinct personality had their being contemporaneously. It was the same Logos that he had spoken of in the first statements, whose deity he was here so plainly establishing. Incidentally, there is some emphasis on "in the beginning." "In the beginning He was with God; afterwards, in time, He came to be with man. His pristine condition must first be grasped, if the grace of what succeeds is to be understood." (Kretzmann)

1:3-5 The Word created every bit of universal matter. He is the source and embodiment of life. As the source of all created light, he provided the sphere/context in which life can grow and flourish. Unafraid, the Word of life faced down the darkness of sin—and won! The victory goes to the living Word, who is our Life! (Concordia Pulpit Resources - Volume 7, Part 1)

1:3 THROUGH HIM – This indicates that Jesus is the Father’s agent in creation. (TLSB)

ALL THINGS WERE MADE – Creation is presented as a becoming (*ginomai*), in contrast with the Word’s eternal being (*eimi*). The Word was; all creation came into being through him. He was not a lifeless tool, but the living agent. God spoke, and it was so. Prov 8:22–31 gives a lively picture of the Word’s presence and joy in creation. Cf. also 1 Cor 8:6; Col 1:16; Heb 1:2. (Concordia Pulpit Resources - Volume 4, Part 1)

Gk *panta*; emphasizes Jesus’ priority and supremacy over creation. (TLSB)

1:4 life. One of the great concepts of this Gospel. The term is found 36 times in John, while no other NT book uses it more than 17 times. Life is Christ's gift (10:28), and he, in fact, is "the life" (14:6). (CSB)

John uses "life" 36 times. The Word is God's life (Jn 11:25, 14:6). In him is the life of the "living God" (Jer 10:10), the great "I am," who alone is immortal and eternal (1 Tim 6:16), upon whom all life and existence depend (Jn 10:10). A few Greek manuscripts have "In him is life" to convey that he is the ever present source of life eternal. (Concordia Pulpit Resources - Volume 4, Part 1)

zwhv, "life": both natural, physical life and spiritual life are from God, created by him. This is life "out of God" that comes to, and so enlivens, the creature and all living things. It is life enacted by God's creative, eternal Word: "Let there be . . ." and his redemptive "I forgive you all your sins" (now!). Both are sentences from his mouth, his Word creating life. In Christ you possess this life as enlightenment from God that brings "real life" with God in the here and now, even in suffering and physical death. This life from God is victory over physical death and so extends even into the future as eternal worship of God, finally with a resurrected body. All this on account of the incarnate Word's victory over life's opposite and enemy: death and Satan. (Concordia Pulpit Resources - Volume 14, Part 1)

The OT clearly taught that God gave life to people through His Word.

The relation of the Logos to mankind is brought out most beautifully. In Him is life, the true, divine, immortal life, chap. 3, 15. 16 ; Rom. 2, 7; 5, 10. 17. 18. 21. He is the absolute Possessor of all that may be called life; He is the Fountainhead of life; all true life has its origin in Him. It is not physical life to which John has reference, -for that has a different name in the Greek language, but spiritual and eternal life. Of all these He is the Author, the absolute Possessor. Outside of Him, as outside of the Father, there is no life; And the life in Him, which was the fountain of existence for all true, lasting life in the world, was, at the same time, the light of men, of all men. (Kretzmann)

light of men. This Gospel also links light with Christ, from whom comes all spiritual illumination. He is the "light of the world," who holds out wonderful hope for man (8:12). For an OT link between life and light see Ps 36:9. (CSB)

The Word's life is light. "The Lord is my light and my salvation" (Ps 27:1). The life that Christ gives enlightens and illuminates the dark heart and mind of man. The full revelation of God's life and light is precisely in the incarnation (Is 60:1, Epiphany; Jn 8:12; 12:36). (Concordia Pulpit Resources - Volume 4, Part 1)

Phōs, "light," connotes the power and promise of God. The very first of God's acts in creation was to create light to shine into the darkness (Gen 1:1-2). The idea of light also captures the essence of God's re-creation, redeeming the world that fell into the darkness of sin. "I am the light of the world," Jesus declares to his disciples. "Whoever follows me will never walk in darkness, but will have the light of life" (8:12). He reveals the same truth to Nicodemus: "Whoever lives by the truth comes into the light, so that it

may be seen plainly that what he has done has been done through God” (3:21). Light is the sphere of viability, growth, and joy. Only in Christ does God’s light bring forth salvation and the good fruit of redemption. Otherwise, the light induces fear and hatred: “Everyone who does evil hates the light, and will not come into the light for fear that his deeds will be exposed” (3:20). (Concordia Pulpit Resources - Volume 7, Part 1)

Living in the light calls forth a response of praise to God, our lively light source. God’s children bask in and follow the light’s lead, as Christ empowers us to walk without stumbling (8:12). (Concordia Pulpit Resources - Volume 7, Part 1)

Enlightened by the Word, believers encourage and remind each other of the great value of God’s light: “So let us put aside the deeds of darkness and put on the armor of light. Let us behave decently, as in the daytime” (Rom 13:12–13). “You are all sons of the light and sons of the day” (1 Thess 5:5). (Concordia Pulpit Resources - Volume 7, Part 1)

Jesus the Word was born the true Son of God. Many ancient and modern skeptics believe that Jesus *became* God’s Son as a result of his life or work. In truth, though, Christ’s preexistence and our predestination (election) are inextricably linked. St. Paul’s words are forceful: “[God] chose us in [Christ] before the creation of the world” (Eph 1:4; see also 1:11). God reveals the truth of our election in order to strengthen and confirm our faith. Jesus’ birth, life, death, resurrection, ascension, and promise to return—all these mighty acts disclose the Father’s purpose from all eternity: to save his people in Christ. (Concordia Pulpit Resources - Volume 7, Part 1)

fw”, “light”: In keeping with the parallel to Genesis and creation (see v 1), John here calls to mind Gen 1:3, where God calls light into being as his first creation. Vv 6–9 take pains to declare that John the Baptist is *not* the light. John is distinguished as a creature sent (Rom 10:15) to bear witness to *the* light, the incarnate Word, Jesus (Jn 3:19; 8:12; 9:5). Light is connected to God (v 4), life (v 4), and truly “knowing” God (v 18). (Concordia Pulpit Resources - Volume 14, Part 1)

OT clearly taught that God gave life to people through His Word. Wisdom and the Law (Torah) are light (Ps 119:105, 130; Pr 6:23). Now the incarnate Word—the light of the world—has come to give life eternal. Contrasts between light and darkness are common in the Jewish Dead Sea Scrolls (first century BC) and should not be attributed to ancient Gnosticism, as some interpreters have wrongly concluded. (TLSB)

Psalms 119:105, “Your word is a lamp to my feet and a light for my path.”

Psalms 119:130, “The unfolding of your words gives light; it gives understanding to the simple.”

Proverbs 6:23, “For these commands are a lamp, this teaching is a light, and the corrections of discipline are the way to life.”

Life and light are synonymous: the two words characterize the work of Christ. The life which Christ gives to men, wants to give to all men, is that which incidentally illumines their dark hearts and minds. That is its glorious purpose, and that purpose is to be realized by the life-giving powers of the light, by the illuminating powers of the life. According to the usage of Scriptures, light is identical with salvation, Ps. 27, 1; Is. 49, 6; 60, 1. 2. Christ, the Messiah, is the Light of the Gentiles, because He is the salvation, the Savior of all men. (Kretzmann)

1:5 *darkness*. The stark contrast between light and darkness is a striking theme in this Gospel (see, e.g., 12:35). (CSB)

skotiva, “darkness”: the complete opposite to God as light and all things associated with God as light and salvation revealer. This relationship between light and darkness is perhaps the most important motif of John’s Gospel (see Craig R. Koester, *Symbolism in the Fourth Gospel* [Minneapolis: Fortress Press, 1995] 123–33). Darkness is the fallen creation; the blind, dead, enemy of God; the realm of this world’s prince, Satan (Jn 13:27, 30; Lk 22:53). God takes on flesh precisely to “overcome” this darkness of sin, which began so soon after “the beginning” (Genesis 3) with his light and life (Gen 3:15; Jn 12:35, 46). The darkness cannot wrap its feeble mind around this incarnation and universal salvation by the death of God. (Concordia Pulpit Resources - Volume 14, Part 1)

This is the world estranged from God, spiritually ignorant and blind. (TLSB)

“The Scriptures flatly call natural man in spiritual and divine things... darkness (that is, in the dark, blind world, which does not know or regard God)” (FC SD II 10). (TLSB)

Augustine: “As in the case of a blind man placed in the sun, the sun is present to him, but he is absent from the sun” (NPNF1 7:13). (TLSB)

The opposite of light is darkness, and the relation of the Logos to darkness is stated. And the Light, that wonderful, heavenly Light, shines in the darkness; it exerts its power, it sheds forth its light; it still shines, even now, through the Gospel. In the midst of the reign of darkness it shines, where misfortune, misery, wretchedness, condemnation are ruling, in this world, as it appears since the fall of man. The world is the kingdom of darkness, in the power of the Prince of Darkness. And the Logos has become the Light and Salvation of the world, just as soon as it had rejected God, just as soon as the darkness set in. In the Old Testament He was indeed preached only in prophecy and type; but none the less clearly for those that believed in the coming Messiah. But the true revelation of the Light took place with the incarnation of the Word. Then He, the Light, the Salvation, entered into the dark world, to give all men the benefit of His glorious illumination. He and His salvation were revealed to the world that all the people in the world might see Him and His redemption. (Kretzmann)

has not understood.† The Greek verb could also mean “has not overcome” (see NIV text note). It is possible that both meanings are implied here, as John seems to do at 3:3—“born again” and “born from above.” See notes on 3:3; 6:35, 66; 16:9. (CSB)

The light keeps shining (present verb), and will keep on shining to eternity. *katalambanō* (NIV: “understood”) can mean “seize in a hostile sense” or “comprehend, understand” (Vulgate: “*comprehenderunt*”; RSV: “overcome”). St. John often employs double meanings, both of which are true. Here we prefer “overcome,” because of Jn 12:35. The Light will not be blown out. It is as strong and enduring as the eternal Logos, who is life. (Concordia Pulpit Resources - Volume 4, Part 1)

katevlaben, either “grasp/comprehend” or “extinguish/overcome”: both meanings fit here—the darkness can neither *understand* nor *put out* the light/incarnate Word. (Concordia Pulpit Resources - Volume 14, Part 1)

But the darkness did not accept Him, would not understand Him; the darkness rejected the light. The darkened minds of the children of darkness, of all men by nature, do not, will not, receive the heavenly light in the Savior. That is their status, that is their character: opposition to Christ and His life- and light-giving Gospel. The great majority of the people in the world rejected the light absolutely, and they continue to do so, even when its glorious beams fall into their hearts. They prefer wretchedness and eternal death to light and life with Christ. Those that do accept His salvation have been filled with willingness by the power of the Light. (Kretzmann)

1:6-8, 19-28 The noun "Gospel" or "Good News" does not occur in the Gospel and Epistles of John, the Evangelist. It occurs only once at Revelation 14:6. Many Lutherans believe that Revelation 14:6 is a prophecy about Martin Luther. That is why it was quoted on the cover of *Der Lutheraner* and is still found on the cover of the *Concordia Journal*. But the noun "witness" is a key word in the Johannine corpus. It is found fourteen times in the Gospel and sixteen times in the Epistles and Revelation. It always speaks of absolute Truth, be that of Jesus, the Father, the Baptist, the Evangelist, etc. The verb "to witness" occurs but once in both Matthew and Luke, but forty-three times in John's Gospel and fourteen times in the Epistles and Revelation. Like "witness" the verb has various applications: of Jesus, the Father, the Baptist, the Evangelist, the miracles of Jesus etc. "Witness," in our text, is found at verses 7 and 19. "To witness" is found at verses 7 and 8. The witness of the Baptist still stands in the Scriptures and is still as powerful as it was two thousand years ago. Witness means "to tell the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth." The Baptist had received "witness" by direct revelation and from the OT Scriptures. (Buls)

1:6-9 John now turns to the circumstances of the incarnation. A man was sent from God, as were the prophets; from this verb comes the noun “apostle.” He came as a witness so that all might believe. Emphatically and literally, “Not was that one the light” (v 8). He merely points to the light (cf. 1:29). (Concordia Pulpit Resources - Volume 4, Part 1)

St. John introduces us to the Baptist’s mission: he is the supporting player, the best man at the wedding. He came to offer a true witness to the Light so that all people could have the opportunity to believe in the Messiah. John prepared people for the arrival of

the Light, whose coming had long been proclaimed by the ancient prophets. (Concordia Pulpit Resources - Volume 7, Part 1)

The opening chapter of the Gospel according to St. John is a solemn prologue to the entire book. It introduces Jesus as the eternal, divine, creative Word through whom all things were made, who is the light and the life of all. What the rabbis said of the Torah, John says of the Word made flesh who dwelt among us (see *TDNT* *lovgo*). Interleaved with Jesus is John, whose life as a witness (*mavrtu*) is completely bound up in the life of Jesus. Jesus is the light; John is the witness to the light. The structure of the first chapter bears this observation out: the eternal Word who is light and life (1:1–5); John, the witness to the light (1:6–8); the true light enters the world (1:9–13); the Word became flesh (1:14–18); the testimony of John regarding himself (1:19–23); the testimony of John concerning Christ (1:24–28); the “next day”—Behold the Lamb—the witness of Jesus’ baptism (1:29–34); the “next day”—Behold the Lamb—the first disciples (1:35–42); the “next day”—Jesus goes to Galilee, Philip and Nathanael (1:43–51). (Concordia Pulpit Resources - Volume 13, Part 1)

John the Baptist is clearly distinguished from “the light.” Through his ministry, he served as the witness (*marturian*) or forerunner to this light. (Concordia Pulpit Resources - Volume 22, Part 1)

1:6 THERE CAME A MAN –“There appeared.” The Baptist “appeared” in history as do all mere humans. (Buls)

Bengel: God deals with men through agents similar to themselves, namely, men in order that they may the more readily take and accept His office of love. (Buls)

John's appearing differed from other men. He had a direct, divine commission. (Buls)

There was, there came, there arose, there came into being, as the result of a special plan and purpose of God, a man, not differing from other men in any respect but in this material point: he was sent out by God. (Kretzmann)

SENT FROM GOD – He had a direct, divine commission.

Gk *apostello*, “to send.” (TLSB)

“sent from God”—no one preaches on his own initiative, see Rom 10:15. (Concordia Pulpit Resources - Volume 13, Part 1)

“A man sent from God.” The divine origin of John’s mission, and ultimately the answer to the question of authority. “Whose name was John.” *John* means “Yahweh is gracious.” How gracious he is will be seen in the One to whom John will witness. (Concordia Pulpit Resources - Volume 19, Part 1)

He was entrusted with a mission; he was sent out for a special, distinct purpose, as the forerunner of the Messiah. (Kretzmann)

Greek apostello, “to send.” Luther: “He did not come on his own, unauthorized...He was to rap at the doors, arouse the Jews, and testify of the Lord” (AE 22:43). (TLSB)

John. In this Gospel the name John always refers to John the Baptist. (CSB)

Son of the priest Zechariah and his wife, Elizabeth (Luke 1:5-25, 57-80). Name means “the Lord has been gracious.” He bore witness to the truth, as John 5:33 indicates. (TLSB)

The name John, *yəhochanan* in Hebrew, means “Yahweh is gracious.” Like the name Jesus (“Yahweh saves”), John’s name was announced beforehand by God through an angel (Gabriel, Lk 1:13). The use of the word name in both Lk 1:13 and our text indicates the importance and the power of the name. Just as the name of Jesus describes what he would do (he is the Lord who saves; “He will save his people from their sins,” Mt 1:21), so John’s name conveys John’s message: God is showing that he is gracious. (Concordia Pulpit Resources - Volume 4, Part 1)

1:7-8 Not John, but Jesus Christ. Through the Light, and only through Him, do we come to saving faith. (TLSB)

1:7 *as a witness to testify.* John the Baptist’s singular ministry was to testify to Jesus (10:41). “Witness” is another important concept in this Gospel. The noun (“witness” or “testimony”) is used 14 times (in Matthew not at all, in Mark three times, in Luke once) and the verb (“testify”) 33 times (found once each in Matthew and Luke, not at all in Mark)—in both cases more often than anywhere else in the NT. John (the author) thereby emphasizes that the facts about Jesus are amply attested. (CSB)

"He came" introduces his public ministry. "As a witness" denotes purpose and the clause, "concerning the light" emphasizes the witness and limits it to Jesus. Outside of Jesus Christ there is no spiritual Light. The darkness resists the Light but cannot quench it. (Buls)

Luther: These words hurl another thunderbolt against the sectarians and fanatics of our own day, for these visionaries despise the oral Word. . . . Whoever fails to adhere closely to the Word of God takes offense very easily at this or that or something else. . . . However, the evangelist praises John the Baptist and declares that his office cannot be dispensed with; for he bears witness to Christ and points to Him who is the Life and the Light illumining all men. This implies that the external Word serves the purpose of engendering faith and of imparting the Holy Spirit. For God has decreed that no one can or will believe or receive the Holy Spirit without that Gospel which is preached or taught by word of mouth.(Buls)

Lenski: Faith comes only through the preached Word, and God invariably honors the preachers who truly proclaim that Word. Those who leave the Word and cry 'Spirit, Spirit' or who invent methods that discard the gospel can never hope to have it said of them that men came to faith through them.

Westcott: The coming of the Baptist in the fulfillment of his office is contrasted with his personal coming. (Buls)

IB: The word 'sent' carries the sense of official authority, recalling the OT prophets, through the word is frequently used in this Gospel of Jesus, who is par excellence the emissary of God to earth. (Buls)

Ylvisaker: The name 'John' signifies 'God is gracious' and brings with it the promise it contains. (Buls)

“To bear witness about the light, that all might believe through him.” Does that mean that all might believe through John’s witness to the light or does it mean that John witnesses to that light through which all men might come to believe? The text is somewhat ambiguous, but the former seems more likely. (Concordia Pulpit Resources - Volume 19, Part 1)

The noun “witness” (*marturiva*) and the verb “to witness, testify” (*marturevw*) form the backbone of this reading. Together, these words occur 137 times in 115 verses of the NT; they occur 47 times in 35 verses of the Gospel according to St. John, and 5 times in this reading. *marturevw* is the chief preaching word in John. To preach or proclaim Christ is to bear witness or testify. Because of the importance of this word group in John, a brief word study is in order. (Concordia Pulpit Resources - Volume 13, Part 1)

John is the principal witness to Christ, the Word incarnate and light and life of all (Jn 1:7, 15, 19). John’s voice bears witness to Jesus’ baptism, in which he is revealed to be the Son of God on whom the Spirit rests (Jn 1:32, 34). As a witness, John did not draw attention to himself, but to the object of his witness, to Jesus (Jn 3:28). The Samaritan woman who met Jesus at Jacob’s well testified to the people of her city, and many believed because of her testimony (Jn 4:39). Jesus testifies that he is sent from the Father, and the Father and his works testify that what Jesus says is true (Jn 5:31–33, 36–37; 8:17; 10:25). Jesus says that the Scriptures testify to him (Jn 5:39). The crowd that had seen Lazarus raised from the dead bore witness (Jn 12:17). The Spirit, whom Jesus sends from the Father, testifies to Jesus (Jn 15:26). His disciples are witnesses, in that they have seen Jesus from the beginning (Jn 15:27). Jesus testified before Pilate (Jn 18:23), saying that he has come into the world to bear witness to the truth (Jn 18:37). The one who saw the issue of blood and water from Jesus’ side bore witness to what he saw (Jn 19:35). The evangelist John himself bears witness to what he has seen and heard (Jn 21:24). This last citation is illustrative. To bear witness is not to draw attention to one’s self, but to recede into the background and to proclaim another. “He must increase, but I must decrease” (Jn 3:30 KJV). The only one in the Gospel according to John who testifies concerning himself is Jesus, the validity of whose testimony is disputed by the religious Pharisees (Jn 8:13). To accept Jesus’ self-testimony is to accept his claim to bear witness to the Father. The word group also carries with it the connotation of death (Rev 6:9; 20:4). The martyr’s testimony to Christ is his or her martyrdom (*marturiva*) for the sake of Christ. Closely tied to witness is confession (*oJmologiva*), see 1 Jn 4:14 (*TDNT* 4:498–99). (Concordia Pulpit Resources - Volume 13, Part 1)

“Witness,” *martureō*, appears three times. While the word in its simple sense means “to bear witness” or “testify,” it also came to mean to “witness unto death” or “witness/testify

by one's death." (The noun *martus*, originally "witness," came primarily to mean "martyr.") This second meaning cannot be overlooked when we remember that John the Baptist lost his life because of his witness to Christ (cf. Mk 15:39; In 21:19). (Concordia Pulpit Resources - Volume 4, Part 1)

This man came to fulfill, to carry out, his mission; he came for witness, for the purpose of witnessing. He was not to do a great work of his own, but to point to another. All his work, energy, and preaching were to be spent in testifying, in preaching as one sure of the truth of his declaration. His topic was simple, but comprehensive: he was to bear witness about, with regard to, concerning the Light. That one topic, that one subject, was to be the sum and substance of his witnessing. Everyone that witnesses in the sense of John must make the topic of John's testimony his own, speak and preach of Jesus, the Savior. By nature no one comes to Christ; only through the Word, by means of the testimony of the true witnesses, is Christ made known to men. Through the Word, by faith, Christ is received. John did not testify concerning himself, for he himself was not the Light, he was not the Savior. But his work and office, the purpose of his life, the end and aim of his preaching was to give testimony concerning the Light, the wonderful, life-giving Light. (Kretzmann)

that through him all men might believe. † People were not to believe "in" John the Baptist but "through" him. Similarly, the writer's purpose was that the readers believe and continue to believe in Christ (20:31 and NIV text note there); he uses the verb "believe" 98 times. (CSB)

Correct. John preached stark Law, as should every preacher. But he was far more evangelical than we usually think. The word "witness" covers both his baptism and his preaching. That centered in The Light, Jesus Christ. Cf. John 1:29. Underlying the word "all" is the universal atonement. To this day anyone who reads John 1:29 and is converted is included in the word "all." (Buls)

Ylvisaker: When John (the evangelist) declares the purpose in sending the Baptist, that all should believe through his testimony, we learn not only that the grace of God is universal, that it embraces all humanity, but also that the testimony of the Baptist should be more than the testimony of the Law. The Law does not lead to faith in Christ. (Buls)

Bengel: Through him, that is through John, not in John, but in Christ, see verse 12. The power of John's testimony extended itself so as even to come under the knowledge of the Gentiles. Acts 10:37. (Buls)

pavnte", all—note the inclusive, universal aspect of John's testimony. He preaches so that all might believe, just as Jesus is the light that gives light to all men (v 9), the light of the world. (Concordia Pulpit Resources - Volume 13, Part 1)

The external Word serves the purpose of engendering faith and of imparting the Holy Spirit. For God has decreed that no one can or will believe or receive the Holy Spirit without that Gospel which is preached or taught by word of mouth.

All should believe. The gracious will of God has as its object all men; He wants all to be saved; all should believe on the Lord Jesus Christ for their soul's salvation. (Kretzmann)

1:8 ONLY AS A WITNESS TO THE LIGHT – In Greek we have a "but quite to the contrary." The evangelist makes certain that we understand that the Baptist did not use his office for self-aggrandizement. (Buls)

Westcott: From this passage and other similar passages, verse 20 and 3:26ff, it has been plausibly argued that the Evangelist was familiar with some who unduly exalted the Baptist. (Buls)

Ylvisaker: He was, indeed, as the text indicates, a light. The individual who believes is also called a light (Ephesians 5:8; Philippians 2:15); the Church of the Cross, likewise (Matthew 5:14). (Buls)

But John was very careful not to detract from *the* Light, as verses 19-28 will clearly show. (Buls)

Light (*phōs*) is one half of several key word-pairs in St. John's Gospel that express themes of Law and Gospel. Christ himself is the light of the world (8:12; 9:5; 12:46), who gives sight to the blind (John 9). Light's opposite, darkness, represents sin and evil (3:19–21). In Jn 1:4 and 8:12 "light" and "life" (*zōē*) are closely associated. The light of Christ brings life. "With you is the fountain of life; in your light we see light" (Ps 36:9). "'Life' in John characteristically refers to eternal life (3:15), the gift of God through His Son" (Leon Morris, *The Gospel According to John*, NICNT [Grand Rapids: Eerdmans, 1971] 82; see the verse citations on p. 83). This prologue of John's gospel (1:1–18) harkens back to Genesis 1, where light and life, and indeed all creation (Jn 1:3) came into being through God's Word. John the Baptizer bore witness to the source of all light and life: Jesus Christ. (Concordia Pulpit Resources - Volume 4, Part 1)

"He was not the light, but came to bear witness about the light." He, whom our Lord called the greatest born of woman (Mt 11:11), was indeed mistaken in the early days for the Messiah himself. We think of the reluctance of his disciples to see our Lord increase and John decrease (Jn 3:30). John is not the Bridegroom, but the friend of the Bridegroom; not the Light, but the witness to the Light. (Concordia Pulpit Resources - Volume 19, Part 1)

So great was "the light" so great must it be to be "the light" indeed for all our fallen race, that no man or any sin-born creature like ourselves, not even John, the greatest of prophets, or that other John the foremost of evangelists, could be "the light." All that these at most can do is to testify and "witness concerning the light," and they need a special enabling even for that. Augustine writes that they are like trees and mountains upon which the sun shines, which reflect the light and show their own brightness and beauty that a great and wonderful light, vaster and mightier than they, is shining above them. (Lenski)

Another important word in this text is “light” (fwr). When John begins his Gospel “in the beginning,” he draws our attention to the first of the creative days in which God spoke the Word, “Be light,” and there was light (Gen 1:3). As the light of the world, the eternal Son who is the creative Word has been with his creation literally since day one. The rabbis said that the Torah was light and life (see Kittel, *IJevgw*, *ibid.*, 134–6). (Concordia Pulpit Resources - Volume 13, Part 1)

Here John identifies the Torah with the Word made flesh who is Jesus. He is the light who shines in the darkness, which the darkness cannot overcome (Jn 1:5). Though he is the true light of the world, the world did not recognize him (Jn 1:9–10). Men prefer to hide in darkness rather than come into the light (Jn 3:19). The light reveals the works wrought in God (Jn 3:21). Jesus called John “a lamp that burned and gave light” (Jn 5:35), yet John was not the light. Jesus identifies himself as the light of the world (Jn 8:12; 9:5). To follow him is not to walk in darkness, but to have the light of life (Jn 8:12). To see the light of the world is to walk in the day (Jn 11:9). To believe in the light is to become sons of light (Jn 12:36) and not remain in darkness (Jn 12:46). (Concordia Pulpit Resources - Volume 13, Part 1)

1:9-12 “God of God, Light of Light” was now coming into the world. The participle “coming,” like the present “shines” (v 5), points to the continuing entrance of the light into the world as the Gospel spreads to every dark corner of the globe. Natural man does not know (NIV: “recognize”) or receive him; he is blinded by Satan and loves darkness (2 Cor 4:4; Jn 3:19). Even Israel, his own covenant people, slew the heir of the vineyard (Lk 4:28; 20:14). For man to see the light and believe takes no less a miracle than the creation of the world. Lest we think this is our own doing, children of God are not born naturally, but “of God,” who makes “his light shine in our hearts” (2 Cor 4:6). (Concordia Pulpit Resources - Volume 4, Part 1)

The rejection of the light of the world described here is an allusion to the suffering and death of Jesus. Although humanity failed to recognize its Creator, through the Gospel of John the Creator is now being revealed to us in the person of Jesus Christ. (Concordia Pulpit Resources - Volume 22, Part 1)

1:9 John is referring to the incarnation of Christ.

world.† Another common word in John’s writings, found 78 times in this Gospel and 24 times in his letters (only 47 times in all of Paul’s writings). It can mean the universe, the earth, the people on earth, most people, people opposed to God, or the human system opposed to God’s purposes. John emphasizes the term by repetition (v. 10), and moves without explanation from one meaning to another (see, e.g., 17:5, 14–15 and notes). (CSB)

Not that everyone is saved (universalism), but Christ made satisfaction for everyone (universal) justification. Salvation requires the gift of faith that holds to Christ. Although He came for everyone, not everyone trusts in Him. (TLSB)

That fact characterizes the true Light, that brings out His essential goodness, that the enlightenment of the world is due to Him, that He shines with His rays of beauty and

glory for every person is the Sun of grace and righteousness, His rays are intended for all without exception. Every person that is saved receives the light of salvation from Christ; for without Him there is no salvation. (Kreerzmann)

1:10-13 The Light shone brilliantly in the world, but most of his own people (*ta idia*) did not see him as the light. Those who by faith received him as God's revealed Word, he claimed as his true children (*tekna*). Their status as children of God is not the result of any human decision or choice; they are "born of God." (Concordia Pulpit Resources - Volume 7, Part 1)

1:10 IN THE WORLD...MADE THROUGH HIM – At the time when John was bearing witness of Jesus, He was already in the world, He had become a part of the physical world as true man, He was subject to the usual laws governing man and his relation to the universe. And all this was true, though He had been the Creator of the world; the whole world, without reservation, with everything it contains, is His work, He made it, Col. 1, 16; Eph. 3, 9; Heb. 1, 2. (Kretzmann)

Christ, as God, is present everywhere. (TLSB)

OWN DID NOT RECOGNIZE HIM – But in spite of the fact that He was in the world and had created the world, the people of the world did not know Him, did not acknowledge Him. The people did not recognize their own Creator, so thoroughly is the world estranged from God. The entire world consists of people in need of redemption, and yet the majority insists upon being counted with those that are lost. The representative part of the world will not acknowledge and accept Him. Cp. 1 Cor. 1, 18—25. (Kretzmann)

The created order (esp sinful human beings) in rebellion against its Creator. (TLSB)

1:11 HIS OWN – Literally, "His own things," or property. Here, the Lord's chosen people of the OT, His household. (TLSB)

savrx, "flesh": Not our sinful, wicked longings here, but rather all that is truly and essentially human—what God created. A figure of speech by metonymy that depicts all that God "took on" already in the womb of the Virgin, cell by cell, to save that whole creation. Flesh is the common covering all humanity wears. It covers us entirely. For the creature it is a powerless, superficial, yet natural "clothing." Yet God, in love, by *power*, took on exactly *this*—what you're wearing! John introduces us to a fellow human being: One whom John *saw* and *touched* (cf 1 Jn 1:1), yet One who helped create all things (v 3), is light and life (v 4), and who is with God the Father (v 18). What mystery! What scandal! What salvation! God has become flesh, and John the apostle and John the Baptist bear witness to him so that "all men might believe" (v 7). (Concordia Pulpit Resources - Volume 14, Part 1)

Into His own He came, to His own property, to the vineyard which His Father had planted, to the chosen people of the Old Testament. But those that belonged to Him, the men and women of His own race, that had received so many evidences of His grace and goodness, did not receive Him, were far from welcoming Him. The great mass of

them rejected Him and His salvation. "The rulers in the children of Israel and the great multitude, since He did not come as they had imagined He should (for He came, simple and without ostentation, had no honor), would not acknowledge Him as the Messiah, much less accept Him, though St. John went before Him and testified of Him, and though He Himself very soon came forward, preached with power, and did miracles, that He truly should have been recognized by His miracles, Word, and preaching. But all that did not avail much.. For the world nevertheless affixed Him to the cross; which would not have been done if they had held Him for what He was." (Kretzmann)

1:12-13 The Gospel of John is read and preached to bring about faith in Jesus Christ that leads to eternal life (Jn 20:31). Those who believe are described as having the authority (*exousia*) "to become children of God." To become children requires a new birth "of God," not of man, which Jesus treats more fully in Jn 3 with rich allusions to Baptism. Thus, the birth of God in the flesh is connected to our birth as God's children in Baptism. (Concordia Pulpit Resources - Volume 22, Part 1)

1:12 RECEIVED – Synonymous with believing. (TLSB)

he gave the right. † Membership in God's family is by grace alone—the gift of God (see Eph 2:8–9). It is never a human achievement, as v. 13 emphasizes. (CSB)

The Greek for "right" is *exousia* which means "freedom," "authority." Christ authorizes us to become God's children by grace through faith in Him. (TLSB)

But some there were, some few true Israelites, that received Him as the promised Messiah, and that therefore believed on His name, put their full trust for their salvation in Him. To receive Christ, to believe on Him, and to trust in His name, are expressions covering the same process; they are synonymous. To such as accepted the Word of the Cross He gives the great privilege or right to become the sons of God by adoption, Gal. 4, 4. 5. He works faith in their hearts. They enter into the right, the proper relation to Him, they accept Him as their Father. (Kretzmann)

1:13 NOT OF NATURAL DESCENT – This process of becoming children of God is now contrasted with the corresponding process of physical birth; The children of God are produced in a wonderful way, unlike that of natural procreation and birth. In nature children are formed out of blood and body substances of human flesh and by an act of the will of man. But this birth does not make a person a child of God. The children of God are born out of God. He is their true Father; to Him alone and to no human, earthly agency, power, or will do they owe life and being, spiritual birth and existence. Regeneration is the work of God, and it is His work all alone. By their receiving this testimony concerning Christ, as it was proclaimed by John, into their heart, this marvelous change has been wrought in the Christians. God has thereby made them partakers of the divine nature. Faith, which receives the Word and Christ, is wrought by God through the Word. Thus the believers have the manner and nature of their heavenly Father: a new spiritual, divine life is found in them. And though they are not born out of the essence of the Father, like the only-begotten Son, yet by adoption they

have all the rights of children. They are heirs, with Christ, of the bliss of eternal salvation, Rom. 8, 17. (Kretzmann)

Luther: “These words are the evangelist’s confutation, as it were, to all those who lay claim to anything within themselves of which they may boast. However good or rich it may be, or however much of it there may be, it contributes nothing to ward becoming a child of God” (AE 22:90). (TLSB)

BORN OF GOD – The work, the new birth, is from God. Luther: “Jesus alone impart this birth, granting believers in Him the privilege, the right, and the power to become God’s children” (AE 22:101). (TLSB)

1:14 *became*. Indicates transition; the Word existed before he became man. (CSB)

flesh. A strong, almost crude, word that stresses the reality of Christ’s manhood. (CSB)

Here is one of the central passages of John’s gospel, along with 3:16 and 20:31. God the Father incarnated his Son among us; the divine Word takes on the limitations of human flesh. He came filled with glory, glory that consists of God’s grace (merciful love) and truth (complete fidelity to God’s character and promises). (Concordia Pulpit Resources - Volume 7, Part 1)

God’s Word was embodied. John elsewhere refers to Jesus’ humanity (4:6; 11:35; 19:28). “The Word, that is the Son of God (John 1:14), assumed the human nature in the womb of the Blessed Virgin Mary. So there are two natures – the divine and the human – inseparably joined in one person. There is one Christ, true God and true man” (AC III 1-2). “The divine essence is not changed into the human nature. But the two natures, unchanged, are personally united” (FC SD VII 36). (TLSB)

Just how this was brought about, that God could gather children out of the midst of a world that did not accept His Son, is shown in that incomparably beautiful passage of the incarnation of the Word. The Word, the eternal Son of the eternal Father, became flesh, assumed the true human nature according to body and soul. (Kretzmann)

This verse is central to the mystery of the incarnation. Belief in the incarnation is essential to salvation (1 Tim 3:16; 1 Jn 4:2). The word *sarx*, “flesh,” stresses the reality of Christ’s humanity (“a man of flesh and blood,” BAGD p. 743, 3.). While St. Paul often uses the word to denote the sinful nature, St. John emphasizes human weakness, not sinfulness (cf: BAGD pp. 743–44, 4. “mortal nature”; 5. “corporeality, physical limitations”). (Concordia Pulpit Resources - Volume 4, Part 1)

A docetic Gnostic says the Word only seemed to take on flesh. John announces that “the Word, God himself (Jn 1:1f) in His divine glory (Jn 1:14f) . . . assumes the full reality of historical objectivity, human transience (6–p), and human death . . . The incarnation of the Word means the presence of God in the person of Jesus, not just the present

activity of God in the words of Jesus” (B. Klappert, *Dictionary of NT Theology* [Grand Rapids: Zondervan, 1978] 3:1117). (Concordia Pulpit Resources - Volume 4, Part 1)

made his dwelling among us. We have seen his glory. The Greek for “made his dwelling” is connected with the word for “tent/tabernacle”; the verse would have reminded John’s Jewish readers of the Tent of Meeting, which was filled by the glory of God (Ex 40:34–35). Christ revealed his glory to his disciples by the miracles he performed (see 2:11) and by his death and resurrection. (CSB)

ejskhvnwsen, literally “to live in a tent”: Missed by English translations, this dramatic reference to how God was truly present to save amidst Moses and the Old Testament people by “tabernacling/tenting” with them parallels (but then is surpassed by) the way he is now “enfleshed” among us as the God-man Jesus (cf Jn 2:19–22). God is not far-off and distant, but with us. Jesus is God’s full, gracious, fleshy location among us. How can it be that eternal God has become the truest man? How can the One born *after* John the Baptist be *before* him (v 15)? Because true God, begotten of the Father from eternity, has been born of Mary. Great is the mystery of our faith: God dwells among us in flesh. It is flesh that is even now concealed from our eyes, but that he nonetheless gives us to eat and so live with him (Jn 6:51–58; cf Gen 2:9, 16, where God offers life by eating . . . from his tree). This is a hard teaching. Who can accept it: God coming in the flesh, dwelling among us? (Concordia Pulpit Resources - Volume 14, Part 1)

God revealed his glory when he tabernacled among his people Ex 29:43–46; 40:34–38). Jesus showed forth his glory in his signs (Jn 2:11; 11:4), ministry (Jn 17:4), transfiguration (Mt 17:19), and death and resurrection (Jn 12:23; 13:31; 17:1). In 1 Jn 1:1–3 the evangelist elaborates on just how visible and even palpable was the eternal glory of the incarnate Christ. (Concordia Pulpit Resources - Volume 4, Part 1)

eskēnōsen means to tabernacle, or dwell, and *doxan* refers to the glory of the Lord that was manifest in the Old Testament through the cloud. The same God who dwelt in the tabernacle (Ex 40:34–38) and in Solomon’s temple (1 Ki 8:10–12, 27) to forgive the sins of his people has taken up permanent residence in the flesh of Jesus Christ (see also Ezek 37:27; Rev 21:3). While the phrase “dwelt among us” speaks of the incarnation, it also suggests the continual presence of the enfleshed Word with the Church in Holy Communion. The absence of an infancy narrative, as Matthew’s and Luke’s Gospels have, allows John to emphasize the incarnation not simply as a past event but as a present reality. We are to recognize our Creator, the eternal Word of God, in the flesh that was laid in a manger, nailed to a cross, and now given from the altar in bread and wine as light and life for us. *Sarx* refers to the human nature, thus indicating that the Word, the Second Person of the Trinity, became true man like us. He who created heaven and earth enters into his creation so that man might again know and worship him. The glory of God was literally, physically present in the flesh of Jesus Christ such that it could be “looked upon” and “touched” with human hands (1 Jn 1:1–2). This teaches the communication of attributes—the divine nature present with and working through the human nature of Christ. The Gospel claims to be an eyewitness account of the person and events that it relates. “Grace” (*charitos*) and “truth” (*alētheias*) describe the purpose of the incarnation: an undeserved act of kindness for sinful humanity. (Concordia Pulpit Resources - Volume 22, Part 1)

In the OT, God revealed His glory in the tabernacle. When Christ took on flesh, He dwelt or “tabernacle,” among His people. God’s glory was manifest in Christ throughout His entire ministry, but especially in His submission to the cross. John Chrysostom: “We admire Him not only on account of the miracles, but also by reason of the sufferings; as that He was nailed upon the Cross” (NPNF1 14:42). (TLSB)

And instead of appearing only at irregular intervals, He had His dwelling among us, He partook of all the joys and sorrows of a true human existence; there could be no doubt as to the reality of His humanity. While He is and remains the eternal Logos, He is yet true man, subject to time and space, in every way like unto us in all the natural needs of the flesh, only without sin. (Kretzmann)

And while He did not make an open, triumphant show of the divine nature which was His even in the state of humiliation, yet, the evangelist writes, we viewed His glory. The disciples had a good and full opportunity to convince themselves by close and intimate scrutiny upon many occasions that He was truly the Son of God, the eternal Logos. He still possessed the glory, the supernatural glory, of the only-begotten Son of the Father, Ps. 2, 7. The Father had begotten Him from eternity; He became flesh in the fullness of time, retaining, however, the full control of His divinity, lower than the Father only according to His humanity. His glory and majesty, His omnipotence, omniscience, and omnipresence, which mark Him as true God, became evident time and again in His miracles; rays of His glory penetrated the veil of His humanity as easily as the rays of the sun penetrate glass. Christ is therefore not only almighty God, but also almighty man; not only omniscient God, but also omniscient man; not only omnipresent God, but also omnipresent man. (Kretzmann)

I Am with You: Tenting among You

And the Word became flesh and dwelt among us, and we have seen His glory, glory as of the only Son from the Father, full of grace and truth. John 1:14

Many people love to go camping, tenting, or traveling from place to place in their recreational vehicles. As they are tourists, their experiences are temporary. When the Israelites left Egypt, they lived as nomads, tenting from place to place for years. Meanwhile, the presence of God went with them in the tabernacle, a tent that was a portable temple. The tabernacle pointed to Jesus. When Jesus became a man, He made His dwelling among us; that is, He tented—or “tabernacled”—among us.

The Gospel of John is an excellent sacred writing that highlights, through many miraculous signs, the presence of God dwelling in the human person of Jesus. St. John says of these signs, “These are written so that you may believe that Jesus is the Christ, the Son of God, and that by believing you may have life in His name” (John 20:31).

Jesus didn’t become human to live with us as a tourist. He tented among us in our flesh to bear our sin and be our Savior in order to secure eternal life for all. He dwelled with us in human flesh so that He might be our eternal dwelling place.

ONE AND ONLY - St. John uses *monogenēs*, “only-begotten” (NEV: “One and Only”) exclusively of Christ (1:18; 3:16, 18; 1 Jn 4:9). (Luke uses it for “only child,” “only son,” Lk 7:12; 8:42; 9:38.) The Christ is unique; only he is begotten of the Father from eternity, being of the same essence. (Concordia Pulpit Resources - Volume 4, Part 1)

grace and truth. The corresponding Hebrew terms are often translated “(unfailing) love and faithfulness” (see notes on Ps 26:3; Pr 16:6). (CSB)

Cf Ex 34:6. In Christ, the Lord is faithful to His promise to be gracious. (TLSB)

“Grace and truth” reflect the Hebrew word-pair *chesed va’emet* translated “love and faithfulness” or “mercy and truth” (Pss 26:3; 85:10; 86:15; 92:2). “Grace” is not used by John after the prologue (1:14, 16, 17), although the concept is prominent. Christ is the personification of “grace” as he is of “life” and “light” “Truth” occurs 25 times in John’s gospel and 20 times in his epistles. Jesus is the truth (14:6). God’s truth is related to his faithfulness in keeping the promise given to Abraham (Lk 1:73) by the incarnation, life, death, and resurrection of the Messiah. (Concordia Pulpit Resources - Volume 4, Part 1)

cavrito" and ajlhqeiva", "grace and truth": Remarkably, the word *grace* appears in John only in the prologue. Raymond Brown (*The Gospel According to John: I–XII*, Anchor Bible [New York: Doubleday, 1966] 14, 16) and Koester (129) suggest that these two words are used together to bring to the hearer’s mind yet another reference to Moses. In Exodus 34 Moses receives the tablets a second time on Sinai. God is present (in the cloud) and passes before Moses, proclaiming himself “merciful and *gracious* . . . abounding in goodness and *truth*” (NKJV, Ex 34:6) as he gives his covenant. God is not merely giving Law in the narrow sense, as the opposite of Gospel (as we usually translate novmo", as in v 17), but rather his full instruction, hr:/T, which are his words of Law *and* his Gospel promise in Christ. Thus, when John says, “the law was given through Moses; grace and truth came through Jesus Christ,” it is not meant to pit old Moses-Law (bad!) against new Christ-Gospel (good!). The faithful Old Testament ear would hear that the enduring love of God revealed in part through “Moses and Law” (wide sense) has everything to do with the love he would show by the One coming into the world. Jesus is grace and truth personified and enfleshed. To truly respect the Law of Moses is to believe in Jesus, the One greater than great Moses, wherein God’s grace and truth has happened for us, in the flesh. Note John is always approving references to Moses as a faithful proclaimer of the Christ (Jn 1:45, 3:14, 5:46). This helps us to understand the previous verse (v 16) when it says that “from the fullness of his grace we have all received cavrin ajnti; cavrito”,” grace upon grace, “one blessing after another.” Namely, the grace of the New Testament given in the flesh-and-blood-Jesus has been “stacked upon” the grace given through the old covenant that Moses delivered. God does not deny his old covenant. He continues to be gracious. He fills us by giving even more now “through Jesus Christ”—God in flesh. (Concordia Pulpit Resources - Volume 14, Part 1)

And this only-begotten Son, in His work as Savior, is full of grace and truth; grace and truth are concentrated in Him, they are the sum of His essence. The free and unmerited love and mercy of God is found in the person of Jesus, in whom the fullness of the Godhead dwells bodily. The manifestations of His glory are supplemented by that of His grace. There is nothing of the insincere human quality in this grace with which the Son of God accepts sinners, but He is full of truth; He is the truly good, the personification of all goodness. True grace, true mercy, the fullness of unmerited divine compassion is found in Christ, true God and man, Ps. 89, 2; 98, 2. (Kretzmann)

grace. A significant Christian concept (see notes on Jnh 4:2; Gal 1:3; Eph 1:2), though John never uses the word after the prologue (vv. 1–18). (CSB)

truth. A word John uses 25 times and links closely with Jesus, who is the truth (14:6). (CSB)

1:15-18 John explains that Christ's preexistence establishes his preeminence over John himself. The Word arrived here abounding with God's gracious blessings, one piled on top of another. These gifts are above and beyond the law of Moses. (Concordia Pulpit Resources - Volume 7, Part 1)

1:15 *cries out*. The present tense indicates that John the Baptist's preaching still sounded in people's ears, though he was killed long before this Gospel was written. (CSB)

The glory of the Messiah, of the Word Incarnate, had been testified to even by John the Baptist, and the evangelist was not the first one to call attention to this feature. He had called out loud, without fear and dread of the consequences. His witnessing and preaching had been in the nature of continual, earnest, impressive urging and pleading, in order to prepare the hearts for the reception of Christ. John had pointed forward to Jesus and His coming. Christ came after him in point of time, but He was before His herald in point of honor, authority, power, glory. (Kretzmann)

he was before me. In ancient times the older person was given respect and regarded as greater than the younger. People would normally have ranked Jesus lower in respect than John, who was older. John the Baptist explains that this is only apparent, since Jesus, as the Word, existed before he was born on earth. (CSB)

Luther: "Christ the Lord existed before His incarnation and, therefore, prior to [John] ... with respect to [Christ's] divinity" (AE 22:129). (TLSB)

In these things the Master had at once gained the ascendancy, leaving John far behind. He was prior to John, as the eternal Son of God, and His priority was evident in every respect. This testimony of John the Baptist agreed in substance exactly with that of the evangelist. (Kretzmann)

1:16 ONE BLESSING AFTER ANOTHER – And the latter now continues his testimony. Out of the fullness of Jesus we all, all believers, have received, and grace for grace. The fount of mercy never dries up; ever and again fresh grace and mercy appears over and above that already received. Because sin abounds and ever again brings on transgressions, therefore grace and mercy must abound still more. Though we use up grace daily, there is always anew and rich supply on hand from the inexhaustible store of God, Rom. 5, 20. The river of grace flowing from the Savior is always full of water. (Kretzmann)

Luther: “Christ... is an interminable well, the chief source of all grace, truth, righteousness, wisdom, and life, without limit, measure or end” (AE 22:134). (TLSB)

1:17 LAW...MOSES – Under the Old Covenant, indeed, the opposite of grace, merit and works, was prominent. The Law as given by Moses demanded full obedience and threatened the transgressor with temporal and eternal punishment. But Moses, though the keeper and preacher of the Law by God's command, was a mere man, and therefore the Law itself could not have lasting value in the way in which it had been in use among the Jews. (Kretzmann)

GRACE AND TRUTH – But Christ is the God-man, the Word of God Incarnate; He brings grace and truth which will have an abiding place in the world. Grace, the fullness of the assurance of free pardon, and truth, the Word of the Gospel which proclaims grace and mercy, and is the sum and substance of the truth and faithfulness of God, came through Jesus Christ, who came down in His own person, not only to preach the Gospel, but to be the exponent of the Gospel and make its proclamation possible. And another fact the Christians should remember. God is the essence of faithfulness and mercy toward all men. (Kretzmann)

A contrast of intensity rather than quality. God gave the Law (Torah) through Moses in preparation for the full revelation of His grace and truth (i.e. Christ). The instruction of the Law prepares the way for the Gospel. (TLSB)

1:18 *God the One and Only*. An explicit declaration of Christ's deity (see vv. 1, 14 and notes; 3:16). (CSB)

John Chrysostom: “[The prophets saw] instances of (His) condescension, not the vision of the Essence itself unveiled” (*NPNF* 1 14:51). (TLSB)

only. Gk *monogenes*, “only-begotten”; expresses Christ's divinity and origin from the Father, and thus His complete uniqueness from all other beings. (TLSB)

His essence is hidden before the eyes of men. So far as the knowledge and the application of His beautiful attributes are therefore concerned, some one had to reveal them to men, otherwise the veil of Moses would have been before their eyes until the end of time. And so the only-begotten Son, He who was with the Father from eternity, and, as a matter of fact, is in eternity in the bosom of the Father, could and did reveal and proclaim the Father to us. He is of the same essence with the Father, He is one with the Father, He was intimately acquainted with the counsel of love for the salvation of mankind. (Kretzmann)

has made him known. Sometimes in the OT people are said to have seen God (e.g., Ex 24:9–11). But we are also told that no one can see God and live (Ex 33:20). Therefore, since no human being can see God as he really is, those who saw God saw him in a form he took on himself temporarily for the occasion. Now, however, Christ has made him known. (CSB)

Whoever saw Christ, therefore, saw the Father (cf 14:9), in whom Christ was always abiding. (TLSB)

ejxhghvsato, “explain, reveal, make known” (for the pastor, “exegete”): No one but the Son has ever seen God, not even great Moses, who only gets to see the “back” of God (Ex 33:18–23). Only the Son, “in the Father’s bosom” (located with, but distinguished from the Father), has seen him and has made him known. Ultimately, only God can reveal, make known, or “exegete” God! He does so by his Word become flesh. We can only know the Father by the giving of his only-begotten Son. This is literally divine exegesis from the Source so that now we not only see God, but also touch and taste him.

He revealed to us, giving us thereby the correct picture of God, not one representing Him as the threatening, terrible Judge, but as the gracious Father for the sake of the Son that earned salvation for all men. Note: The proclaiming of the secrets of God was done by Christ at the same time that He was in God's bosom. While He was on earth, He was yet in the bosom of the Father; for He is in the bosom of the Father from everlasting to everlasting. In coming to this earth to assume true human nature, He did not leave the bosom of His Father. The glorious intimacy of the Holy Trinity was never interrupted. (Kretzmann)

1:1–18 By taking on human flesh, God the Son comes into the world He created. He graciously brings deliverance from spiritual darkness and authorizes believers to become God’s children. Those who do not receive Christ by faith remain in darkness. Christ, the true light, has overcome the darkness, and He promises His forgiving grace to you and all people. • O Word made flesh, be present with me this day, and fill me with Your limitless grace. Amen. (TLSB)