

# Jesus, Our Faithful Brother



## SABBATH AFTERNOON

**Read for This Week’s Study:** *Lev. 25:25–27; Heb. 2:14–16; Heb. 11:24–26; 1 Cor. 15:50; Heb. 5:8, 9; Heb. 12:1–4.*

**Memory Text:** “Inasmuch then as the children have partaken of flesh and blood, He Himself likewise shared in the same, that through death He might destroy him who had the power of death, that is the devil” (*Hebrews 2:14, NKJV*).

**H**ebrews 1 talks of Jesus as the Son of God, the ruler over the angels, and “the brightness of His glory and the express image of His person” (*Heb. 1:3, NKJV*). In Hebrews 2, Jesus is the Son of man, who was made lower than the angels and who adopted human nature with all its frailty, even to the point of death (*Heb. 2:7*).

In Hebrews 1, God says about Jesus: “ ‘You are My Son’ ” (*Heb. 1:5, NKJV*). In Hebrews 2, Jesus refers to human children as His “ ‘brethren’ ” (*Heb. 2:12*).

In Hebrews 1, the Father declares the Son’s divine sovereignty (*Heb. 1:8–12*). In Hebrews 2, the Son affirms His faithfulness to the Father (*Heb. 2:13*).

In Hebrews 1, Jesus is the divine Lord, Creator, Sustainer, and Sovereign. In Hebrews 2, Jesus is the human High Priest, merciful and faithful.

In summary, the presentation of Jesus as a faithful and merciful Brother is depicted in the description of the Son as the ultimate manifestation of the eternal Creator God (*Heb. 1:1–4*).

\* Study this week’s lesson to prepare for Sabbath, January 22.

## The Brother as a Redeemer

**Read** Leviticus 25:25–27, 47–49. Who could redeem a person who had lost his property or his liberty because of poverty?

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The law of Moses stipulated that when a person was so poor that he had to sell his property—or even himself—in order to survive, he would receive that property or his liberty back every 50 years, on the jubilee year. The jubilee year was a “grand” Sabbath year in which debts were forgiven, properties were reclaimed, and liberty was proclaimed to the captives.

Fifty years was a long time to wait, however. That’s why the Law of Moses also stipulated that the nearest relative could pay the part that was still owed and, thus, ransom his relative much sooner.

The nearest relative also was the one who guaranteed that justice was done in the case of a murder. He was the avenger of the blood who would pursue the murderer of his close relative and punish him (*Num. 35:9–15*).

**Read** Hebrews 2:14–16. How is Jesus and how are we described in this passage?

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This passage describes us as slaves of the devil, but Jesus as our Redeemer. When Adam sinned, human beings fell under the power of Satan. As a result, we did not have the power to resist sin (*Rom. 7:14–24*). Worse, there was a death penalty that our transgression required, which we could not pay (*Rom. 6:23*). Thus, our situation was apparently hopeless.

Jesus, however, adopted our human nature and became flesh and blood like us. He became our nearest Relative and redeemed us. He was not ashamed to call us “brothers” (*Heb. 2:11, ESV*).

Paradoxically, by taking our nature and redeeming us, Jesus revealed His divine nature, as well. In the Old Testament, the true Redeemer of Israel, their closest Relative, is Yahweh (*e.g., Ps. 19:14, Isa. 41:14, Isa. 43:14, Isa. 44:22, Jer. 31:11, Hos. 13:14*).

**What are ways that you can learn to experience more deeply that reality of just how close Christ can be to you? Why is having this experience so important to your faith?**

## Not Ashamed to Call Them Brothers

Hebrews says that Jesus was not ashamed to call us His brethren (*Heb. 2:11*). Despite being one with God, Jesus embraced us as part of His family. This solidarity contrasts with the public shaming that the readers of Hebrews suffered in their communities (*Heb. 10:33*).

**Read** Hebrews 11:24–26. In what way do Moses’ decisions exemplify what Jesus did for us?

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Have you imagined what it meant for Moses to be called “the son of Pharaoh’s daughter”? He was a powerful figure in the most powerful empire of the time. He received the highest civil and military training and became a remarkable character. Stephen says that Moses was “‘mighty in words and in deeds’ ” (*Acts 7:22*). Ellen G. White also says that he was “a favorite with the armies of Egypt” and that Pharaoh “determined to make his adopted grandson his successor on the throne” (see *Patriarchs and Prophets*, p. 245). Yet, Moses abandoned all of this privilege when he chose to identify himself with the Israelites, a slave nation without education and power.

**Read** Matthew 10:32, 33; 2 Timothy 1:8, 12; and Hebrews 13:12–15. What does God ask from us?

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This was part of the problem for the readers of Hebrews. After suffering persecution and rejection, many of them began to feel ashamed of Jesus. By their actions some were in danger of putting Jesus “to an open shame” instead of honoring Him (*Heb. 6:6*). Thus, Paul constantly calls the readers to “hold fast” the “confession” of their faith (*Heb. 4:14, Heb. 10:23, NKJV*).

God wants us to recognize Jesus as our God and our Brother. As our Redeemer, Jesus has paid our debt; as our Brother, Jesus has shown us the way that we should live in order that we will “be conformed to the image of [the] Son, [so] that he might be the firstborn among many brethren” (*Rom. 8:29*).

**Think for a moment about the decision that Jesus had to make in order to embrace us as “siblings.” Why was what Jesus did so much more condescending for Himself than what Moses did, and what does this teach us about God’s love for us?**

## Flesh and Blood Like Us

Hebrews says that Jesus adopted our human nature so that He could represent us and could die for us (*Heb. 2:9, 14–16; Heb. 10:5–10*). Here is the foundation of the plan of salvation and our only hope for eternal life.

**Read** Matthew 16:17, Galatians 1:16, 1 Corinthians 15:50, and Ephesians 6:12. To what deficiencies of human nature do these passages relate the expression “flesh and blood”?

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The expression “flesh and blood” emphasizes the frailty of the human condition, its weakness (*Eph. 6:12*), lack of understanding (*Matt. 16:17, Gal. 1:16*), and subjection to death (*1 Cor. 15:50*). Hebrews says that Jesus was made like His brothers “in all things” (*Heb. 2:17*). This expression means that Jesus became fully human (*NIV*). Jesus did not simply “look like” or “seem to be” human; He truly was human, truly one of us.

Hebrews also says, however, that Jesus was different from us regarding sin. First, Jesus did not commit any sin (*Heb. 4:15*). Second, Jesus had a human nature that was “holy, innocent, unstained, separated from sinners” (*Heb. 7:26, ESV*). We all have sinned, and we all have evil tendencies. Our bondage to sin begins deep inside our own very nature. We are “carnal, sold under sin” (*Rom. 7:14; see also Rom. 7:15–20*). Pride and other sinful motivations often taint even our good actions. Jesus’ nature, however, was not marred by sin. It had to be this way. If Jesus had been “carnal, sold under sin,” like us, He also would have needed a Savior. Instead, Jesus came as a Savior and offered Himself as a sacrifice “without blemish” to God for us (*Heb. 7:26–28, Heb. 9:14, ESV*).

Then Jesus destroyed the power of the devil by dying as the sinless Offering for our sins, thus making possible our forgiveness and reconciliation with God (*Heb. 2:14–17*). Jesus also broke the power of sin by giving us the power to live a righteous life through His fulfillment of the new covenant promise to write the law in our hearts (*Heb. 8:10*). Thus, Jesus has defeated the enemy and effectively liberated us so that we can now “serve the living God” (*Heb. 9:14*). Satan’s final destruction, meanwhile, will come at the final judgment (*Rev. 20:1–3, 10*).

**Since we have the promise of victory through Jesus, why do so many of us still struggle with sin? What are we doing wrong, and, more important, how can we start living up to the high calling we have in Christ?**

## Perfected Through Sufferings

**Read** Hebrews 2:10, 17, 18 and Hebrews 5:8, 9. What was the function of suffering in Jesus' life?

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The apostle says that God made Jesus “perfect through sufferings.” This expression is surprising. The author has said that Jesus is “the radiance of the glory of God and the exact imprint of his nature” (*Heb. 1:3, ESV*) and that He is sinless, spotless, undefiled, and holy (*Heb. 4:15, Heb. 7:26–28, Heb. 9:14, Heb. 10:5–10*). Jesus did not have to overcome any kind of moral or ethical imperfection. He was perfect both morally and ethically.

Hebrews does say, however, that Jesus underwent a process of “perfecting” that provided Him with the means to save us. Jesus was perfected in the sense that He was equipped to be our Savior.

1. Jesus was “perfected” through sufferings in order to become the Captain of our salvation (*Heb. 2:10*). Jesus had to die on the cross as a sacrifice so that the Father could have the legal means to save us. Jesus was the perfect sacrificial offering, the only one. As God, Jesus could judge us; but, because of His sacrifice, Jesus also can save us.

2. Jesus learned obedience through sufferings (*Heb. 5:8*). Obedience was necessary for two things. First, obedience made His sacrifice acceptable (*Heb. 9:14, Heb. 10:5–10*). Second, His sufferings enabled Him to become our Example (*Heb. 5:9*). Jesus “learned” obedience because He never experienced it before. As God, whom would He have to obey? As the eternal Son, and one with God, He was obeyed as the Ruler of the universe. Therefore, Jesus did not progress from disobedience to obedience, but from sovereignty and dominion to submission and obedience. The exalted Son of God became the obedient Son of man.

3. Suffering temptation and being victorious enabled Jesus to be a merciful and faithful High Priest (*Heb. 2:17, 18*). Sufferings did not make Jesus more merciful. To the contrary, it was because of Jesus' mercy that He volunteered to die on the cross to save us to begin with (*Heb. 10:5–10; compare with Rom. 5:7, 8*). Yet, it was through sufferings that the reality of Jesus' brotherly love was truly expressed and revealed.

**If the sinless Jesus suffered, we, as sinners, surely will suffer, as well. How can we learn to endure the tragedies of life while at the same time drawing hope and assurance from the Lord, who has revealed His love to us in so many powerful ways?**

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## The Brother as a Model

Another reason Jesus adopted our human nature and lived among us was so that He could be our Example, the only One who could model for us what is the right way to live before God.

**Read** Hebrews 12:1–4. According to the apostle, how should we run the race of the Christian life?

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In this passage Jesus is the culmination of a long list of characters whom the apostle provides as exemplars of faith. This passage calls Jesus “the founder and perfecter of our faith” (*ESV*). The Greek word *archegos* (“founder”) also can be translated “pioneer.” Jesus is the Pioneer of the race in the sense that He runs ahead of the believers. In fact, Hebrews 6:20 calls Jesus our “forerunner.” The word “perfecter” gives the idea that Jesus had displayed faith in God in the purest form possible. This passage teaches both that Jesus is the first one to have run our race with success and that He is the One who perfected the art of what living by faith is all about.

Hebrews 2:13 reads: “And again: ‘I will put My trust in Him.’ And again: ‘Here am I and the children whom God has given Me’ ” (*NKJV*). What is happening here is that Jesus said that He would put His trust in God. This reference is an allusion to Isaiah 8:17, 18.

Isaiah spoke these words in the face of a terrible threat of invasion from northern Israel and Syria (*Isa. 7:1, 2*). His faith contrasted the lack of faith of Ahaz, the king (*2 Kings 16:5–18*). God had exhorted Ahaz to trust in Him and to ask for a sign that He would deliver him (*Isa. 7:1–11*). God already had promised him, as a son of David, that He would protect Ahaz as His own son. Now, God graciously offered for Ahaz to confirm that promise with a sign from Him. Ahaz, however, refused to ask for a sign and, instead, sent messengers to Tiglath-pileser, king of Assyria, saying, “‘I am your servant and your son’ ” (*2 Kings 16:7, NKJV*). How sad! Ahaz preferred being the “son” of Tiglath-pileser to being the son of God.

Jesus, however, put His trust in God and in His promise that He would put His enemies under His feet (*Heb. 1:13; Heb. 10:12, 13*). God has made the same promise to us, and we need to believe Him, just as Jesus did (*Rom. 16:20*).

**How can we learn to put our trust in God by daily making choices that reflect this trust? What’s the next important choice you need to make, and how can you be sure that it does reveal trust in God?**

**Further Thought:** Hebrews 2:13 contains the words of Jesus to His Father talking about His brethren: “ ‘Here am I and the children whom God has given Me’ ” (*Heb. 2:13, NKJV*). Patrick Gray suggests that Jesus is described here as the Guardian of His brothers. The Roman system of *tutela impuberum* determined that at their father’s death, “a tutor, often an older brother, became responsible for the care of minor children and their inheritance until they reached the age of majority, thus heightening the older brother’s natural duty to take care of his younger siblings.” —*Godly Fear: The Epistle to the Hebrews and Greco-Roman Critiques of Superstition* (Atlanta: Society of Biblical Literature, 2003), p. 126. This explains why Hebrews refers to us both as the siblings of Jesus and as His children. As our older Brother, Jesus is our Tutor, our Guardian, and Protector.

“Christ came to the earth, taking humanity and standing as man’s representative, to show in the controversy with Satan that man, as God created him, connected with the Father and the Son, could obey every divine requirement.”—Ellen G. White, *Selected Messages*, book 1, p. 253.

“In His life and lessons, Christ has given a perfect exemplification of the unselfish ministry which has its origin in God. God does not live for Himself. By creating the world, and by upholding all things, He is constantly ministering for others. ‘He maketh His sun to rise on the evil and on the good, and sendeth rain on the just and on the unjust.’ Matt. 5:45. This ideal of ministry God has committed to His Son. Jesus was given to stand at the head of humanity, that by His example He might teach what it means to minister.”—Ellen G. White, *The Desire of Ages*, p. 649.

### Discussion Questions:

- ① Hebrews tells us that Jesus became our Brother in order to save us. Think about what that means in terms of what God did in order to save us. Why, then, would turning our back on this amazing reality be such a tragic mistake?
- ② Why is it important for us that Jesus was not born “sold under sin” as we are (*Rom. 7:14*)? Think about Moses, and why it was important for the Israelites that he was not a slave as they were. How does the story of Moses, in a small way, help us understand what Jesus has done for us?
- ③ Dwell more on the role of suffering in our lives. Why must we never think that suffering, in and of itself, is good, even if sometimes some good can come out of it?

## Jesus, Miracle Doctor

By ANDREW MCCHESENEY

Sengphet was a highly regarded medical doctor at the largest hospital in one of the provinces of Laos. But he was powerless to cure his son's disease.

His adult son came down with the mysterious illness while working in Bangkok, Thailand. The young man was treated by Bangkok physicians but did not get better. So Dr. Sengphet (not his real name) brought his son back to Laos and treated him at his hospital. The young man's condition, however, did not improve. Fellow physicians suggested seeking treatment at a big hospital in Laos's capital, Vientiane. Dr. Sengphet brought his son to the Vientiane hospital, where he underwent multiple tests.

In the end, the physicians could find nothing wrong with his physical health. They concluded that the problem was psychological and that he had suffered a mental breakdown.

All the medical tests took more than a year. Dr. Sengphet and his wife spent all their money on their son, but to no avail. If they had known the Bible, they would have been able to relate to the story of the woman with the flow of blood, who "had suffered many things from many physicians. She had spent all that she had and was no better, but rather grew worse" (*Mark 5:26, NKJV*).

They brought their son home and, in a desperation similar to the woman with the blood issue, finally turned to the heavenly Physician, Jesus. They prayed in their bedroom for Jesus to heal their son.

As they prayed, their son walked into the bedroom. "What happened?" he asked. "Why do I feel peace all of a sudden?"

Dr. Sengphet and his wife kept praying. Then the son had what he described as a vision. He saw an evil spirit leaving his body, saying, "I can no longer stay because Jesus has laid claim over your life. You belong to Jesus."

That day, the son returned to normal, and Dr. Sengphet and his family started worshiping Jesus. For months, Dr. Sengphet made no secret about his love for Jesus, telling everyone who would listen, "Dr. Jesus Christ healed my son, and my family and I have accepted Him as our Savior."

After some time, however, Dr. Sengphet stopped worshiping Jesus. He seemed to forget how Jesus had healed his son, and he returned to his former ways. Please pray for him and others who have been touched by Jesus but no longer worship Him. Please pray that they will return to Him again.

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*This mission story illustrates some of the challenges that Seventh-day Adventists face in fulfilling the church's "I Will Go" strategic plan, including Mission Objective Number 2, "To strengthen and diversify Adventist outreach . . . among unreached and under-reached people groups, and to non-Christian religions"; and Spiritual Growth Objective Number 5, "To disciple individuals and families into Spirit-filled lives." Part of this quarter's Thirteenth Sabbath Offering will go toward opening an elementary school in Laos, helping to fulfill Mission Objective Number 4, "To strengthen Seventh-day Adventist institutions in upholding freedom, wholistic health, and hope through Jesus, and restoring in people the image of God." Learn more at [IWillGo2020.org](http://IWillGo2020.org).*

## ***Part I: Overview***

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**Key Texts:** *Lev. 25:25–27; Heb. 2:14–16; Heb. 11:24–26; 1 Cor. 15:50; Heb. 5:8, 9; Heb. 12:1–4.*

**Lesson Themes:** Comparing Hebrews 1 with Hebrews 2 paints a picture of contrasts. In Hebrews 1, Christ is superior to the angels (*Heb. 1:6*), whereas in Hebrews 2, He is inferior to the angels, at least, for a certain time (*Heb. 2:9*). In Hebrews 1, Christ is close to God, at His right side (*Heb. 1:13*); in Hebrews 2, Christ is close to and not ashamed of us, His brethren (*Heb. 2:11*). Contrasting the pre-incarnate Christ to human nature, Hebrews tells us that Christ adopted flesh and blood in order to be like us (*Heb. 2:14*). Christ also died as we humans do (*Heb. 2:14*). But the big difference between our death and His is that His death accomplished what our death never could. His death freed us who all our “lives were held in slavery by the fear of death” (*Heb. 2:15, NRSV*). Christ is like us, yet different from us. He was truly human, yet without sin (*Heb. 4:15*). Like Moses who chose shame over fame (*Heb. 11:25*), Christ despised the shame of becoming human and dying on a cross but accepted it anyway. He became like us so that we might become like Him. In our becoming like Him, “He is not ashamed to call” us “brethren” (*Heb. 2:11*), even when we might “put Him to open shame” (*Heb. 6:6, NASB*). Humans go through trials and testing, which produce endurance and, finally, maturity of character. Paul describes Jesus in a similar manner. He “learned obedience through what he suffered” and was “made perfect” (*Heb. 5:8, 9, NRSV*). How did Jesus learn obedience? At some point in time, was He disobedient? That notion would contradict Hebrews 4:15, which says that Jesus was tested in everything as we are, yet He remained without sin.

## ***Part II: Commentary***

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**“Having Been Made Perfect”:** Hebrews 5:7–9 poses several challenges. The text says: “In the days of his flesh, Jesus offered up prayers and supplications, with loud cries and tears, to the one who was able to save him from death, and he was heard because of his reverent submission. Although he was a Son, he learned obedience through what he suffered; and having been made perfect, he became the source of eternal salvation for all who obey him” (*Heb. 5:7–9, NRSV*).

There are at least three questions raised by this passage that deserve answers. First, Paul tells us that Christ offered prayers to God who was able to save Him from death, and He was heard. What does it mean that

Jesus was heard and saved from death? Second, Jesus learned obedience. How did He learn obedience? Was it because, at some point, He was a disobedient Son? Third, Jesus was made perfect. Was He not all along perfect, without sin? We will tackle each one of these questions in order.

Was Jesus heard and saved from death? The sentence in verse 7 begins with the phrase “in the days of his flesh” (*Heb. 5:7*), which is a clear reference to Christ’s human existence. As He went through the pre-Gethsemane and Gethsemane experience, the Gospels tell us only that Jesus was in distress. In Matthew 26:38, Jesus says, “‘I am deeply grieved’ ” (*NRSV*). In Mark 14:33, 34 and John 12:27, Jesus utters, “Now is my soul troubled” (*NRSV*). But none of these accounts record that He prayed with “loud cries and tears” (*Heb. 5:7, NRSV*). This detail is something Hebrews contributes to the Gethsemane narrative. Jesus’ prayers and supplication were offered “to the one who was able to save him from death” (*Heb. 5:7, NRSV*). But they were not offered in order that He might be saved from death at all costs. How, then, did God hear Jesus? Jesus did not pray for deliverance from death, but that God’s will might be done (*Matt. 26:39*). The Father did not deliver Jesus from crucifixion, but, through His resurrection, delivered Him from the power of death, inflicted by crucifixion. Thus, Jesus was heard, because God’s will was done, and Jesus was brought back to life. Paul even tells us why Christ’s prayer was heard. It was “because of his reverent submission” (*Heb. 5:7, NRSV*). Because of Christ’s reverent awe for and obedience to God’s will, His prayer was heard, and He was resurrected.

How did Jesus learn obedience? This question implies that Christ might have been disobedient. That possibility, however, is clearly refuted by Hebrews 4:15, which claims that Jesus was obedient throughout His life. Christ learned obedience through submission (*Heb. 5:7*) and through suffering (*Heb. 5:8*). The Greek text employs a word play, *emathen/epathen* (learned/suffered), in verse 8, similar to the American English proverb: “no pain, no gain.” Jesus learned obedience, in part, by fully conforming to God’s will in Gethsemane. However, because Christ was not only God, but also human, He had to learn obedience in His vocational role as Savior. As God, He was holy and could not have been tempted by evil (*James 1:13*). But as a human, He needed to learn obedience and submission to God’s will, just as we human beings must learn it. As God, Jesus never needed to learn submission. However, in His human experience, when called to die, Jesus had to overcome His most basic human instinct of self-preservation (“If it is possible, let this cup pass from me” [*Matt. 26:39, NRSV*]) and submit to the will of God. Thus, Jesus learned submissive obedience. Paul states in Philippians, “He became obedient to the point of death—even death on a cross” (*Phil. 2:8, NRSV*).

By comparison, we read that the Exodus generation was characterized by rebelling against, and testing, God (*Heb. 3:8*); hardened hearts (*Heb. 3:8*); and a lack of understanding about God's ways (*Heb. 3:10*). Hebrews summarizes these characteristics as unbelief and sin (*Heb. 3:12, 13, 17, 19*), as well as disobedience (*Heb. 3:18*). Rebellion, disobedience, sin, and faithlessness all go together. In contrast, Hebrews applies a different set of terms to Christ. He was "without sin" (*Heb. 4:15, NRSV*) and faithful (*Heb. 2:17; Heb. 3:2, 6*) despite being tempted as we are, which enables Him to help us when we are tempted (*Heb. 2:18*). We must understand the obedience of Christ in Hebrews 5:8 in light of these sets of opposing characteristics, as evinced by the Exodus generation, in Hebrews 3:8–11, 15–19. Then we will identify readily Christ's obedience as an education that is integral to our own faith and trust in God (*compare Rom. 1:5; Rom. 16:26*). Just as Christ learned obedience as a human by submitting to, and trusting in, God's will over His own, so should we (*Rev. 14:12*).

Now to our final question: Why does Hebrews 5:9 state that Christ was "made perfect"? After all, wasn't He perfect already? In what way, then, was He made perfect? The previous verse furnishes us with context in answer to our inquiry: "Although he was a Son, he learned obedience through what he suffered" (*Heb. 5:8, NRSV*). Therefore, Paul concludes, "And having been made perfect, he became the source of eternal salvation for all who obey him" (*Heb. 5:9, NRSV*). Thus, Jesus' perfection resulted from the obedience He learned through suffering and equipped Him to be our heavenly High Priest.

In summary, we can say that Christ's prayer to the One who was able to save Him from death was heard because He prayed for God's will to be done. As a result, He was ultimately brought back to life. He learned obedience by submitting to, and trusting in, God's will. Finally, Christ was made our perfect High Priest through obedience to God, so that He could become "the source of eternal salvation for all who obey him," meaning us (*Heb. 5:9, NRSV*).

### Thought Questions:

1. If Christ was subject to obedience and learned it in His human experience, how important is obedience for us?
2. How can I walk in the Garden of Eden in the new earth if I never experience the Garden of Gethsemane (that is, that God's will be done here and now)? Why do these two experiences come as a package?
3. Why do you think we human beings have a "semi-allergic reaction" to obeying almost any authority? How do you think we could "cure" a

similar negative reaction to submission to divine authority?

4. Why might there be tension within the human heart between loving God and obeying Him? How could John 14:15 help us resolve this problem?

**Christ Like Us, Yet Different From Us:** As we have seen, Christ is portrayed as far superior to the angels. In fact, He is portrayed as the exact imprint of God’s very being (*Heb. 1:3*). Thus, He is worthy of worship (*Heb. 1:6*), according to the first chapter of Hebrews. Subsequently, He is portrayed, in the second chapter, as being made lower than the angels for a while. Jesus is not just a trifle inferior to the angels. Rather, in adopting “flesh and blood” and the suffering that this experience entails, He fully shared the fate of His human brethren (*Heb. 2:14*). The manner in which Jesus was “made lower than the angels” was not simply by His incarnation, but by His suffering in death (*Heb. 2:9*). The Son entered the human sphere so much so that He embraced mortality in contrast to the angels, who do not face death.

What Christ accomplished enabled Him to become “a merciful and faithful High Priest in the service of . . . atonement for the sins of the people” (*Heb. 2:17, NRSV*).

**Thought Question:** At the very moment that this commentary is being penned, people the world over are fearful of becoming infected with, and dying from, COVID-19. How do the acts of Christ in adopting our flesh and blood and sharing our fate help us when we face such ominous threats and terminal diseases?

### ***Part III: Life Application***

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Consider this statement from Ellen G. White on the human nature of Christ: “Many claim that it was impossible for Christ to be overcome by temptation. Then He could not have been placed in Adam’s position; He could not have gained the victory that Adam failed to gain. If we have in any sense a more trying conflict than had Christ, then He would not be able to succor us. But our Saviour took humanity, with all its liabilities. He took the nature of man, with the possibility of yielding to temptation. We have nothing to bear which He has not endured.”—*The Desire of Ages*, p. 117.

**Thought Question:** What comfort and hope does it give you to know that Jesus has endured all what we are called to endure?

