1. What's the first thing that comes to beginning?" Why does John start the	mind when you first hear chapter 1 and the words "In the nis way?
2. What does this passage teach us a	about "the Word"?
3. What are some possible backgrour readers have connected it with?	nds for John's language in this Chapter? What would John's first
3.a	-
3.b	
3.c	
3.d	-

5. Hov	low does our understanding about God go awry when we try to thin	k about him apart from Jesus?
	When the light comes and reveals the darkness for what it is, what is kness? How do we see this response in our world today? In our own	·
7. Hov	low does believing in the name of Jesus transform us?	
8. Wh	Vhat is so controversial about the Incarnation? How does this affect	the way we approach God?
	We, then, following the holy Fathers, all with one consent, teach men to confedure Christ, the same perfect in Godhead and also perfect in manhood; truly [rational] soul and body; consubstantial [co-essential] with the Father according consubstantial with us according to the Manhood; in all things like unto us, with the Father according to the Godhead, and in these latter days, for us and for Mary, the Mother of God, according to the Manhood; one and the same Christ acknowledged in two natures, inconfusedly, unchangeably, indivisibly, insepably no means taken away by the union, but rather the property of each nature one Person and one Subsistence, not parted or divided into two persons, but begotten, God the Word, the Lord Jesus Christ; as the prophets from the beg	y God and truly man, of a reasonable ng to the Godhead, and ithout sin; begotten before all ages of our salvation, born of the Virgin st, Son, Lord, only begotten, to be trably; the distinction of natures being being preserved, and concurring in the one and the same Son, and only

Him, and the Lord Jesus Christ Himself has taught us, and the Creed of the holy Fathers has handed down to us.

(Chalcedonian Creed, AD 451)