How can Jesus be the One mediator between sinners and a holy God? Why is it important that Jesus is fully God and fully man?

Discuss the following texts of scripture that remind us of both Jesus' humanity and His deity: Colossians 2:9, Philippians 2:5-8, John 1:1, 14, Hebrews 4:15.

- What specific attributes or actions of Jesus as our mediator are most impactful to you? What does it mean for you to have a mediator like Jesus? Take time to express your gratitude and praise for the unique role that Jesus fulfils in our lives and in our relationship with God.
(2) 1 Timothy 2 declares that there is "one mediator between God and man, the man Christ Jesus." Think through each of the aspects of that statement. What stands out to you?

Many think that relating to God is about finding something that can stand between them and God so they can appease His wrath or earn His approval. What are some of those pursuits?

鱹 How does the truth of Jesus being the 'one mediator' between God and humanity confront, correct, and free us from those narratives?
( Considering the inclusivity of God's desire for salvation but the exclusivity of the pathway through Jesus, how can we graciously and effectively communicate this truth in our diverse and pluralistic society?
(3) In 1 Timothy 2:1, Paul calls the church to prayer. In what way is praying both the easiest thing to do and yet the most difficult thing to do?
$Q_{1}$ What kinds of prayers should you pray for leaders you don't agree with?

How could prayer affect your attitude toward your authorities? Take time to put 1 Timothy 2:1-2 into practice as a group -- "supplications, prayers, intercessions, and thanksgivings be made for all people, for kings and all who are in high positions, that we may lead a peaceful and quiet life, godly and dignified in every way."
4. God desires all people to be saved and to come to the knowledge of the truth. (1 Timothy $2: 4$ ) How does that thought encourage you? What tensions exist in that statement?

潩 In what ways down through the years have Christians sought to reconcile God's desire that all people be saved with his election of some to salvation?

㽞 How do you personally respond to this apparent contradiction between the "all" and "some?"
5. If someone claimed that the church's first priority should be evangelism, what would you say to them? What should be the churches first priority?

What could be some of the serious consequences of putting evangelism before that?

What can help us avoid the dangers of elitism (only some will be saved) and universalism (everybody will be saved) in reference to evangelism?

