

Christ, Christology

Christ is the English rendering of the Greek *Christos* [Χριστός], from *chrío* [χρίω], meaning to anoint, “anointed.” **Messiah** translates the corresponding Hebrew term *masiah* or *mashiach* [מָשִׁיחַ], the anointed one. The Hebrew name for Jesus Christ is **Yahushua HaMashiyach**; Greek: Ἰησοῦς **Jesus Christos**, Aramaic/Syriac: ܝܫܘܥ **Isho M'shiha** ܩܪܝܫܬܐ

Definition of **CHRISTOLOGY**:

theological interpretation of the person and work of Christ

Jesus Christ is the central figure whom the Old Testament foreshadows and the New Testament proclaims as prophecy become fact. It is accordingly of first importance to understand the biblical portrayal of the Messiah whom God has anointed to redeem his people and creation.

Christology (from Greek Χριστός *Christós* and -λογία, *-logia*) is the field of study within Christian theology which is primarily concerned with the nature and person of Jesus as recorded in the canonical Gospels and the epistles of the New Testament.^[2] Primary considerations include the relationship of Jesus' nature and person with the nature and person of God the Father. As such, Christology is concerned with the details of Jesus' ministry, his acts and teachings, to arrive at a clearer understanding of who he is in his person, and his role in salvation.^[3] A major component of the Christology of the Apostolic Age was that of Paul the Apostle. His central themes were the notion of the pre-existence of Christ and the worship of Christ as *Kyrios* (Greek: *Lord*).^[4]