Title: Ontological Status of the Soul of Lord Jesus Christ: A Metaphysical and Theological Analysis

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Abstract:

This research paper examines the metaphysical status of the soul of Lord Jesus Christ, exploring the properties attributed to Him—unborn, unmade, uncreate, immortal, eternal, and timeless—and situating these within classical theological and philosophical discourse. Drawing from Christ's statement "The Father and I are one," this paper argues that Christ's soul shares in the divine essence of God, not as a created entity but as an unoriginated, eternal reality.

1. Introduction

The nature of the soul of Christ has been a subject of deep theological reflection for over two millennia. Traditional Christian theology affirms that Christ is both fully God and fully human. This dual nature raises important questions: If God is uncreate and eternal, what is the ontological status of the soul of Christ? This paper investigates the hypothesis that the soul of Lord Jesus Christ possesses divine attributes identical to those of the Supreme Soul, God.

2. Defining Key Terms

- Unborn: Having no point of origin, never brought into existence.

- Unmade: Not manufactured, shaped, or produced by external agency.

- Uncreate: Not created from nothing; having no beginning.

- Immortal: Not subject to death or decay.

- Eternal: No beginning and no end; outside linear time.

- Timeless: Existing beyond temporal boundaries.

These terms traditionally describe God alone. This research evaluates their application to the soul of Christ.

3. Jesus Christ as One with the Father

Christ's statement "The Father and I are one" (John 10:30) forms the scriptural foundation for asserting the unity of Christ's soul with the Supreme Soul. This unity implies:

- Oneness of nature

- Oneness of essence

- Oneness of divine attributes

Thus, if God is uncreate, eternal, and timeless, Christ—being one with God—must share these properties in His divine soul.

4. The Soul of Jesus Christ as Unborn and Uncreate

Unlike created souls that have a metaphysical beginning, the soul of Christ exists eternally. This aligns with classical theology:

- The divine nature of Christ is unoriginated.

- The divine Logos (Word) existed "in the beginning with God."

Therefore, attributing uncreate and unborn status to Christ's soul is consistent with both metaphysics and theology.

5. Eternality and Timelessness of Christ's Soul

Since Christ participates in the divine essence:

- He transcends time.

- He is not confined to temporal causation.

- His soul possesses no beginning or end.

This supports the claim that the soul of Jesus is timeless and eternal.

6. The Soul of Christ as Part of the Supreme Soul

In many philosophical and mystical traditions, the Supreme Soul (God) is the unbounded divine essence. If Christ is one with God, His soul is not a separate created soul but a participation in God's own being. Thus:

- Christ's soul is not a fragment but a perfect unity with God.

- The divine essence is indivisible and therefore shared, not partitioned.

7. Implications for Metaphysics and Theology

Affirming Christ's soul as uncreate and eternal supports the framework that:

- Christ is fully divine.

- Divinity cannot be created or originate from external causes.

- Christ's metaphysical status is identical to that of God.

This model resolves contradictions between the eternal nature of God and the incarnation of Christ by understanding Christ's soul as an eternal, divine essence manifested in human form.

8. Conclusion

The soul of Lord Jesus Christ, possessing the attributes of being unborn, unmade, uncreate, immortal, eternal, and timeless, reflects the divine qualities of the Supreme Soul, God. This conclusion is supported by theological doctrine, metaphysical reasoning, and Christ's own declaration of unity with the Father. Therefore, the soul of Christ is not created but eternally one with God.