

God Is Personal

- ✓ Intellect—God knows and understands Himself and His creation
 - Knowledge, understanding, wisdom (Rom 11:33)
 - ✤ Wisdom in creation (Psalm 104:24)
 - Wisdom in salvation (1 Cor 1:24-25)
- ✓ Will—God acts with a sense of plan and purpose
 - Always does what He wants and plans
 - ✤ He does not react—He acts by His purpose
 - ♦ ULTIMATE PURPOSE: His own glory—Eph 1:5-6; Is 43:1-7

God Is Personal

- $\checkmark\,$ Emotions—God displays dispositions (i.e. emotions and acts of the will) and emotions appropriate to interpersonal relationships
- ✓ Self-Consciousness—God reveals himself as a unique person and not an impersonal force.
 - ✤ Identifies Himself by name (Ex 3:14)
 - ✤ Jealous for His name (Isaiah 42:8)
- ✓ Relatedness—enters into relationships

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God Is an Infinite Spirit

- Noncorporeal—God's existance does not include a body—John 4:24
 Unextended—God does not take up space (yet is omnipresent)
 Invisible—cannot be perceived by human eyes
 In His essence (1 Tim 6:16)
 Basis for the prohibition of idolatry (Deut 4:15)
 Jesus makes God visible (John 1:18; 14:9; Col 1:15)
 We make God visible (1 John 4:12; John 13:35)
 Biblical examples of seeing God (e.g., contrast Exodus 24:10–11 with John 1:18)

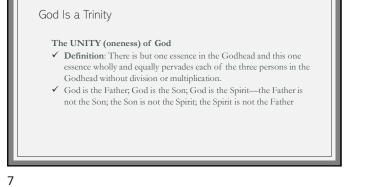
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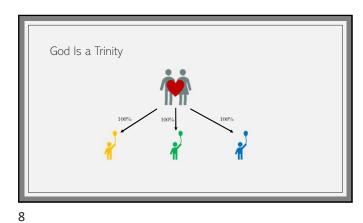
God Is an Infinite Spirit

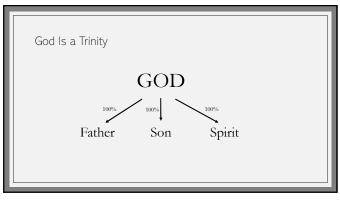
Incorruptible God does not age or decay

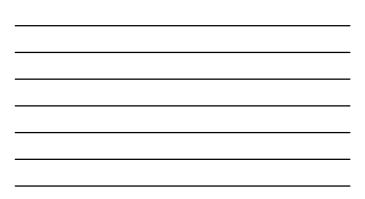
Indivisible God is not made up of parts

Self-existent God cannot be out of existence









God Is a Trinity

The UNITY (oneness) of God

- ✓ The Biblical Teaching
 - ✤ The Father is God
 - The Son is God—John 1:1; Titus 2:13; Heb 1:8
 - ✤ The Holy Spirit is God—1 Cor 3:16
 - ✤ Father and Son are One—John 10:30-33 ✤ Father and Spirit are One—1 Cor 3:16
 - Son and Spirit are One—Rom 8:9
 - * Father, Son, Spirit are One—John 14:16-23

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God Is a Trinity

The TRINITY (three-ness) of God

- ✓ OT hints-
 - Plural pronouns (Gen 1:26; Gen 3:22; Isaiah 6:8). God talks to Himself, which is why language is even possible.
 Use of Elohim as a plural noun is not evidence of plurality in God. Elohim is a plural of majesty.

 - Trinity (a least 2 of 3) in same passage (Gen 19:24; Ps 110:1; Isaiah 48:16; Isaiah 61:1–7)
 - Angel of Yahweh = God (Gen 22:11 with 22:12; Exod 13:21 with 14:24)
 - * Note: OT does not establish three-ness, but it does establish plurality.

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God Is a Trinity

The TRINITY (three-ness) of God

- ✓ NT Understanding
 - ✤ Direct references (formulaic)—Matt 28:19; 2 Cor 13:14
 - ✤ Indirect references—Rom 15:16; Rom 15:30; 2 Cor 1:21; Eph
 - 2:18
 - * The Trinitarian Gospel: John—14:15–16; 16:13–15

God Is a Trinity

The TRINITY and the New Covenant

- ✓ Understanding of the Trinity could not be fully accommodated with the Old Covenant framework
- $\checkmark~$ Trinity assumed from beginning of NT
 - ✤ Jesus presented as God—Matt 1:23; Mark 2:5
 - Holy Spirit revealed with more clarity—Matt 1:20; Matt 3:11;
 - 3:16; John 14:15–17, 25-26; 16:12–15

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God Is a Trinity

Functional Order of the Trinity

- ✓ Ontological Trinity ("ontological" = the study of being, existence)—the equality of the being of the Persons of the Trinity
- ✓ Economical (functional) Trinity—functional subordination seen in Scripture—1 Cor 11:3

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God Is Holy

- $\checkmark\,$ Most often listed as an attribute of God—holiness is bigger than an attribute, however.
 - OT (לָדָשׁ; qodes)—the "otherness" of God
 - NT (ἅγιος/ἁγιάζω; hagios/hagiazo)—sacred, set apart, pure
- ✓ Three Connotations (meanings) of Holiness
 - Majesty Holiness—the separation of God from all other—Isaiah 57:15—the unapproachableness of God—the quality of "Godness"
 - Purity Holiness—how holiness works itself out ethically—inviolable purity
 - Unprecedented Holiness