

LESSON 2 – DOCTRINE OF GOD [THEOLOGY PROPER]



Reading Assignment:

Bible Reading: Isaiah 6, 9, 40; Romans 1, 11
Text Reading: Level 2 – Gleanings, Chapters 1-17:
Level 3 – Theissen, Chapters 8 - 12
Audio Lectures 6 - 9

I. Areas Not Covered in This Course.

- A. Traditional Proofs for God's Existence.
- B. The Names of God.
- C. An Analysis of Trinitarian Matters.

II. The Various Views of God.

- A. Atheism.
- B. Agnosticism.
- C. Pantheism.
- D. Polytheism.
- E. Non-Trinitarian Monotheism.
- F. Finite Theism.
- G. Biblical Theism.

III. The Knowability of God.

A. The Scriptures Teach That Man Can Know God.

1. Psalm 76:1.
2. I John 4:7.
3. Isaiah 11:9; Jeremiah 31:34.

B. The Scriptures Teach That, Although Man Can Know God, He Cannot Fully _____ or _____ God. God is knowable, but _____.

1. Psalm 145:3.
2. Romans 11:33-36.

IV. The Personality of God.

God the Father possesses the attributes of personality.

A. Intellect.

1. I Samuel 2:3.
2. Romans 11:33-34.

B. Emotions.

1. Jeremiah 31:3.
2. Romans 1:18.
3. Psalm 5:5.
4. Deuteronomy 5:9.

C. Will.

1. Daniel 4:35.

2. Ephesians 1:11.

V. The Nature of God.

God is a _____ being by nature (John 4:24). As a result, He does not have a _____ (Luke 24:36-39), and He is _____ to mortal man (John 1:18; Col. 1:15; I Tim. 1:17). When the Bible talks about God's arms, fingers, eyes, etc., it is using _____ (human terms to help finite humans to better understand the infinite God).

VI. The Attributes of God.

A. Self-Existence.

1. Exodus 3:14.

2. John 5:26.

B. Immutability (unchangeableness).

1. Malachi 3:6.

2. James 1:17.

C. Omnipresence.

1. Psalm 139:7-10.

2. Jeremiah 23:23-24.

D. Omniscience.

1. Job 37:16.
2. Matthew 11:21.

E. Omnipotence.

1. Genesis 18:14.
2. Matthew 19:26.

F. Eternality.

1. Psalm 90:1-2.
2. Deuteronomy 3 3:27.

G. Infinity.

1. I Kings 8:27.
2. Psalm 147:5.

H. Holiness.

1. Exodus 15:11.
2. I Samuel 2:2.

3. Isaiah 6:1-3.

I. Love.

1. I John 4:7-8.

2. Isaiah 63:7-9.

3. John 3:16.

J. Truth.

1. John 3:33.

2. John 14:6.

3. I John 5:7.

4. John 17:17.

Conclusion:

VII. The Tri-Unity of God in the New Testament.

A. The Unity of God in the New Testament.

1. Mark 12:28-29.

2. I Timothy 2:5.

B. The Plurality of God in the New Testament.

1. The New Testament Calls Three Persons "God".

- a. John 6:27.
- b. John 1:1; Hebrews 1:8.
- c. Acts 5:3-4; II Corinthians 3:17-18.

2. The New Testament Presents These Persons Distinct from Each Other.

- a. Matthew 3:16-17.
- b. Luke 1:35.
- c. John 14:16-17.
- d. John 14:26.
- e. John 15:26.

3. The New Testament Associates These Persons Together in a Way that Makes Inequality Inconsistent.

- a. Matthew 28:19.
- b. John 10:30-33.
- c. John 14:16-17, 23.
- d. Romans 8:9-11.
- e. II Corinthians 13:14.

4. The New Testament Gives Christ Equal Honor and Power with the Father.

a. John 5:23.

b. John 5:21.

5. In spite of this equality, the New Testament makes Christ and the Holy Spirit Functionally Subordinate to the Father.

a. Christ - Luke 22:42

John 5:30

John 7:16, 28; 8:26, 28-29, 42

1 Corinthians 11:3

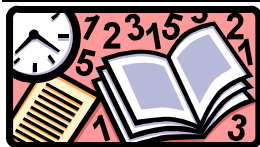
Philippians 2:5-8

Hebrews 10:7

b. Holy Spirit – John 14:16, 26

John 15:26

John 16:13-14



HOMEWORK ASSIGNMENT

Level 2 and 3 Credit:

After sufficient review, open **Test Packet #2** and take the test. This is a closed book test. You may not use your Bible, notes, or syllabus. When you have completed the test, send it to

Internet Bible Institute
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12 South Bridge
Edinburgh Scotland UK
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Be sure to sign the **Test 2** where indicated and also indicate completion of all reading for this lesson.