



Lecture #3, Part 4

Course Information

1. Course Description

A study of the persons of The Father, The Son and The Holy Spirit and their unified teaching of the doctrines of the Bible.

Survey of the Doctrines of the Bible

II-The Doctrine of God

1-Cosmological Argument for the existence of God

2-Teleological Argument for the existence of God

3-Ontological Argument for the existence of God

4-Anthropological Argument for the existence of God

5-Nature of God

6-Definition of God

7-Anthropomorphisms

8-Simplicity of God

9-Immensity of God

10-Unity of God

11-Wisdom of God

12-Love of God

13-Immutability of God

14-Holiness of God

15-Truth of God

16-Justice of God

17-Goodness of God

18-Grace of God

19-Comparative Attributes of God

20-Sovereignty of God

21-Providence of God

22-Freedom of God

23-Will of God

24-Law of God

25-Primary Names of God

26-Call of God

27-Trinity

28-God the Father

Rom. 1:20

Psalms 94:9

Heb. 3:4

Rom. 2:15

1 John 4:8

John 4:24

Gen. 4:14

1 John 1:15

1 Kings 8:27

Deut. 6:4

Prov. 9:1

John 3:16

James 1:17

Lev. 19:2

John 14:6

Acts 17:31

Mark 10:18

Eph. 2:8

Psalms 139

Eph. 1:8

Esther 4:14

Isaiah 40:13

Rom. 12:1

Psalms 37:31

Exodus 3:13

Phil. 3:14

Matt. 28:19

Matt. 6:9

Introduction to Doctrinal Footnotes

These theological footnotes are divided into three sections **(1) explanation**, **(2) illustration**, and **(3) application**. When you have absorbed all the notes within one topic area, you will have completed a total survey of that doctrine.



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6-Definition of God

John 4:24

Explanation: John gives three descriptions of God. He is Spirit ([John 4:24](#)), love ([1 John 4:8](#)), and light ([1 John 1:5](#)). God is a spiritual being who is invisible and without a body; He is a divine person who reveals Himself in perfect intellect, emotion, and will; He is the source and personification of all material and spiritual life; He is self-existent; He is eternal in relationship to time; He is unlimited in relationship to the immensity of space; He is immutable in His nature; He is the unity of all existence; and He is consistent in His being---that is, He corresponds in actual fact to His nature and attributes as they are revealed to us.

7-Anthropomorphisms

Gen. 4:14

Explanation: Occasionally the Scriptures use expressions that seem to attribute human, physical features to God (such as fingers, hands, arms, and face). Theologians refer to these as “anthropomorphisms.”

Illustration: Because God is spirit and not a body ([John 4:24](#)), we know these expressions do not describe Him physically but are used to help man understand truths concerning God.

Application: Paul used a similar type of expression when he urged Christians to “run with patience the race that is set before us” ([Heb.12:1](#)). He did not mean Christians should devote time to jogging as they would to prayer and Bible study. He used this figure of speech to emphasize the truth of continuing to live the Christian life.

8-Simplicity of God

1 John 1:15

Explanation: *Simplicity* means that God is not complex, compounded, or divisible in His nature. Simplicity does not deny the three distinct persons of the Trinity. The three distinct persons all share in the same “essence” of God. Neither does this mean that it is easy to understand all that is to be known of God because (1) sin has a limiting effect upon human understanding, and (2) man’s understanding is finite, whereas God is infinite.

Application: Jesus taught that one must approach God as a little child to be converted ([Matt. 18:3](#)).

9-Immensity of God

1 Kings 8:27

Explanation: Applied to God, immensity means that God cannot be limited by space and is in fact beyond space. Space is the area where physical reality (matter) and being (energy) exist, and to that degree is limited. Where space ends, God still persists infinitely beyond all limits.