



Lecture #4, Part 2

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	Rom. 1:20
2-Teleological Argument for the existence of God	Psalm 94:9
3-Ontological Argument for the existence of God	Heb. 3:4
4-Anthropological Argument for the existence of God	Rom. 2:15
5-Nature of God	1 John 4:8
6-Definition of God	John 4:24
7-Anthropomorphisms	Gen. 4:14
8-Simplicity of God	1 John 1:15
9-Immensity of God	1 Kings 8:27
10-Unity of God	Deut. 6:4
11-Wisdom of God	Prov. 9:1
12-Love of God	John 3:16
13-Immutability of God	James 1:17
14-Holiness of God	Lev. 19:2
15-Truth of God	John 14:6
16-Justice of God	Acts 17:31
17-Goodness of God	Mark 10:18
18-Grace of God	Eph. 2:8
19-Comparative Attributes of God	Psalm 139
20-Sovereignty of God	Eph. 1:8
21-Providence of God	Esther 4:14
22-Freedom of God	Isaiah 40:13
23-Will of God	Rom. 12:1
24-Law of God	Psalm 37:31
25-Primary Names of God	Exodus 3:13
26-Call of God	Phil. 3:14
27-Trinity	Matt. 28:19
28-God the Father	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.



Lecture #4, Part 2

13-Immutability of God

James 1:17

Explanation: Since all changes are either for the better or for the worse, God is unchanging because He is perfect and cannot get better or worse. The Scriptures describe God's nature, will, and character as immutable or unchanging.

Illustration: To be immutable, however, does not mean to be immobile. God also has the qualities of personality and can act, think, create, and make decisions.

Application: God is unchanging, therefore, Christians can depend on His love and power, because God has not changed since biblical times.

14-Holiness of God

Lev. 19:2

Explanation: The Hebrew word translated "*holiness*" comes from a root meaning "to separate or cut off."

The primary meaning of holiness implies God's positive quality of self-affirming purity.

The secondary meaning implies separation, particularly separation from sin. The holiness of God means he is absolutely pure and absolutely separate from (and above) all His creatures, and also separate from sin and evil.

Illustration: Because God is holy, all sin is offensive to Him. For this reason He had to break fellowship with His own Son when Jesus became our sin-bearer ([Matt. 27:46](#)). Only through the identification of Christ with our sin as our sacrifice can we be reconciled to God.

Application: When the Scriptures mention the holiness of God, they also stress the personal holiness of His people.

15-Truth of God

John 14:6

Explanation: The word truth is used in Scripture in two ways: true as contrasted with false; and genuine as contrasted with unreal. Although both apply to God, when we speak of the truth of God, normally His genuineness is contrasted with false gods of other religions. The Scriptures in this sense declare Him "**the only true God**" ([John 17:3](#)).

Illustration: When Elijah confronted the prophets of Baal on Mount Carmel, he challenged them to evaluate the genuineness of the Lord and of Baal ([1 Kings 18:21](#)). The true God answered by fire.

Application: Because the Lord is God, we are obligated to Him in all He demands.