



Lecture #5, 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	Psalms 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	Psalms 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	Psalms 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.



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24-Law of God

Psalm 37:31

Explanation: The law of God is the extension of God's nature and expression of God's will in His creation. God's law is expressed in different forms, relating to different areas of His creation. The physical law of God includes the laws of nature which govern the continuous physical existence of this world ([Gen. 8:22](#); [Col. 1:17](#)). The **moral law**, also called "**the perfect law of liberty**" ([James 1:25](#)), governs the immaterial issues of life ([2 Timothy 3:17](#)). The **social law** of God affects interpersonal relationships and can be summarized by "**the royal law**" ([James 2:8](#)). The **spiritual law** deals with a man's relationship with God. It is summarized in "**the first and great commandment**" ([Matt. 22:37-38](#)).

Illustration: The purpose of the law is to reveal the sovereignty of God ([Ex. 20:2](#)), to place a restraint on the sinner ([Psalm 68:7-8](#)), to show the greatness and reality of sin ([Rom. 3:19-20](#)), and to lead the sinner to Christ ([Gal. 3:24](#)). The purpose of the law did not change with the gospel. When the Judaizers in Galatia sought to teach their erroneous view of the law, they failed to realize that the law has never been able to save anyone.

Application: As Christians, we should be concerned to live decently and orderly.

25-Primary Names of God

Exodus 3:13

Explanation: There are three primary names of God: *Elohim* (God), *Jehovah* or *Yahweh* (usually printed as LORD in the KJV), and *Adonai* (Lord). Each of these names emphasizes a different aspect of the nature of God. The name *Elohim* occurs 31 times in [Genesis 1](#), where it emphasizes His strength and creative power. The name *Yahweh* is most often used to express God's self-existence, particularly in relation to humanity.

Adonai means "**master**" and underscores the authority of God.

Illustration: When Moses objected to returning to Egypt, one of his excuses was that he did not know God's name. By that he meant that he did not understand enough about God's authority. God solved this problem by revealing Himself as the "**I AM,**" that is, *Yahweh*.

Application: Because God reveals Himself in His names, Christians should understand them to better serve Him.

26-Call of God

Phil. 3:14

Explanation: The call of God is His summons upon the life of His creatures. God's call has a threefold emphasis.

First, He calls all men everywhere to repentance, that is, the call to salvation ([Acts 17:30](#)).

Second, all Christians are called to complete dedication ([1 Cor. 1:9](#)).

Third, God calls to a specific sphere of service or ministry, or a "**holy calling**" ([2 Timothy 1:9](#)).

Illustration: The Gospels record three "**calls**" of Christ to His disciples, each illustrating some aspect of the call of God ([John 1:35-51](#); [Luke 5:1-11](#); [Matt. 10:1-5](#)). At times God calls one to be *a Christian* ([Rom. 1:6](#)), at times God calls *to sanctification* ([1 Cor. 3:4](#)), and at other times God call His servants to *special service* ([Acts 13:2](#)).

Application: When a Christian senses the call of God in some area of his life, he should quickly respond.