

## Part II: Doctrine of God

5. 삼위일체 교리의 근거가 되는 성구를 몇 개 제시하면서 왜 이 교리가 중요하다고 생각하는 것을 말하라. (Give a few foundational Bible verses for the doctrine of Trinity and tell us why this doctrine is so important).  
(<http://www.bible.org/docs/theology/overview/overview-04.htm>)

### 1) Biblical proof

The doctrine of the trinity is the affirmation based *on the evidence of scripture* that there is one God who exists eternally in three distinguishable persons, i.e., the Father, the Son, and the Holy Spirit. A specific way of speaking about this phenomenon is: one in essence/substance (*homoousios*), three in subsistence.

The prominent contribution of the OT to trinitarianism, while providing what some consider to be evidence of the divinity of the Son and the Spirit, is to repeatedly affirm the unity of God, both numerically and qualitatively.

This unity is developed in the NT, however, in light of the coming and teaching of Christ, and shown to be more complex than had hitherto been known or understood. In the NT all three (i.e., the Father, Son and Spirit) are said to be divine, to do the works of God, and to be worshipped as God. The Father is clearly divine in the NT. The Son is deity (John 1:1; Titus 2:13), yet constantly distinguishes himself from the Father and the Spirit. And the Spirit is said to be God (Matt 28:19-20; Acts 5:3-5) and to be distinguished from the Father and the Son. Thus there is no room in the Biblical portrait for three gods (tritheism) or one God who manifests himself in three different modes (modalism).

### 2) Why is it important?

a. The Bible says so. B. God cannot die, but Christ died on the cross. C. Unless we clarify their relationship correctly, there is always a danger of heresy.

6. 성경 구절을 사용하여 하나님의 속성에 대하여 세 가지를 기술하고 이 세 가지가 삼위일체의 각 위에 따라 어떻게 명백한가를 제시해 보라. (Give the three attributes of God using the proof texts and tell us how the three attributes are evident in relation to the three persons of the Trinity).

7. 삼위의 하나님은 창조와 계시와 구원과 교회에 어떠한 관계를 갖고 있는가?  
(How are the persons of the Trinity related to Creation, revelation, and church?)

### 1) Creation: Primarily by Father

### 2) Revelation: Special revelation concerning Jesus Christ

3) Salvation: Through the Son - Objective aspect; through the Spirit - Subjective appropriation.

### 4) Church: The role of the Holy Spirit after ascension of Christ.

8. 325 A.D에 있었던 Nicea 공회와 381 A.D.에 있었던 Constantinople 공회에서 삼위일체에 대해 어떠한 역사적 입장을 취하게 되었는가? (Tell us the historical positions taken at the Nicea Council and Constantinople Council concerning the doctrine of Trinity).

1) Nicea: Origen's eternal regeneration of the Son. Arius. The unity of God: the Son is the true God from true God (not made) though the Son is begotten. One substance with the Father.

2) Chalcedon: Hypostatic union. The doctrine of the hypostatic union, first set forth officially in the definition of faith produced by the Council of Chalcedon (451), concerns the union of the two natures of deity and humanity in the one hypostasis or person of Jesus Christ. In the incarnation of the Son of God, a human nature was inseparably united forever with the divine nature in the one person of Jesus Christ, yet with the two natures remaining distinct, wholly, and unchanged, without mixture or confusion so that the one person, Jesus Christ, is truly God and truly man.

9. 전통적인 삼위일체 교리에서 빛나간 근대 이교도들의 예를 들어 보라. (Give us the examples of the heterodoxy in the other religions against the doctrine of Trinity).

1) Anti-Nicene Heresies

Ebionism: Monotheistic idea from Judaism. Jesus is just a man on whom the Spirit came at His baptism.

Gnosticism: Generally rejected the OT and Judaism and denied humanity of Christ. His body was an illusion.

Manichaeism: Similar as Gnosticism. Mani (215-277 AD) taught that Christ's body was illusory.

2) Major 19'th century American Cults {Walton 1986: #62}

Mormons: Polytheism – God was once a man and man becomes God. God has a body.

Christian Science: Pantheism – All is God. Matter does not exist. Distinguish between Jesus (a man) and Christ (a divine idea). Christ was the great example of a scientific healing practitioner.

Jehovah's Witnesses: Monotheism – Doctrine of Trinity is denied. Arian – Christ is unique but not divine, identified with Michael the Archangel, the first created being.

10. 사도신경에 나타난 하나님에 대한 정의를 내려라. (Define the person of God according to the Apostles' Creed)

I believe in God the Father Almighty, Maker of heaven and earth.

1) The Father: His relationship with Christ in Godhead. Trinitarian concept implied.

2) Almighty: His divine nature assumed.

3) Creator: His relationship with the creation. Creator-creature distinction assumed.

11. 하나님의 속성들을 말해 보라. (What are the attributes of God? Define and explain).

(<http://www.bible.org/docs/theology/overview/overview-04.htm>)

The attributes of God refer to those qualities or properties that set him apart as God and by which we recognize him as such. Theologians have tended to distinguish his attributes in terms of those that he alone possesses and those which he shares in a derivative and finite sense with his creation. Thus they refer to “Absolute and Relative,” “Immanent and Transitive,” and the most popular division among Reformed theologians, “Incommunicable and Communicable” attributes. Generally listed in the Incommunicable list are: Self-existence, immutability, infinity, and unity. Attributes listed under the heading of communicable include: spirituality, intellectual, and moral attributes, as well as attributes of sovereignty and power.

12. 하나님을 말할 때 하나님은 "거룩"하시다고 한다. 거룩이란 무엇인가?

하나님의 특성에 있어 왜 이것이 특히 중요한가? (We call God holy. What does it mean to be holy? Define what is holy. Why is the holiness especially important in the character of God?)

1) Definition

“This is a general term for the moral excellence of God (1 Sam 2:2; Ps 99:9; 111:9; Hab 1:13; Rev 15:4). Holiness, on the one hand, implies entire freedom from moral evil; and, upon the other, absolute moral perfection” {Hodge 1981: 1:413}.

“Holiness is self-affirming purity. In virtue of this attribute of His nature, God eternally wills and maintains His own moral excellence. In this definition are contained three elements: first, purity; secondly, purity willing; thirdly, purity willing itself” (Strong); “Holiness is fullness of the glorious goodness of God, consistently held as the principle of His own action, and the standard for His creature” (Clark) (both quoted in Pardington 79-80).

2) Prerequisite to be the perfect judge of the universe.