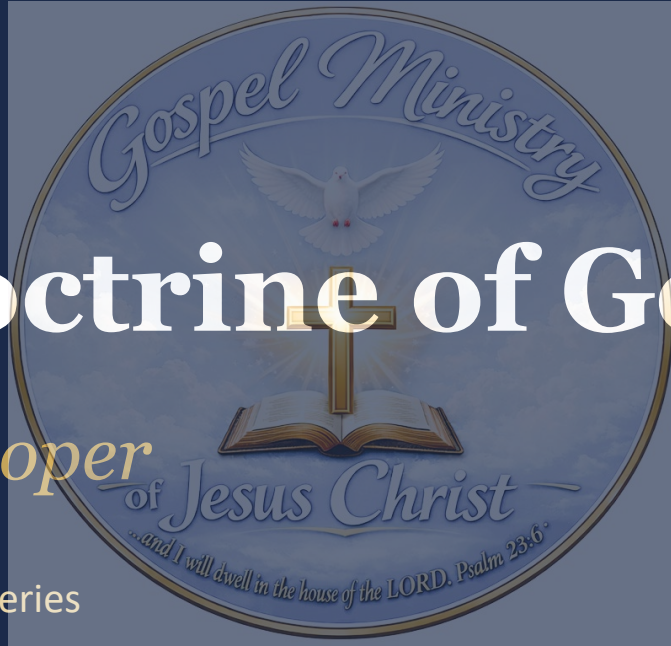

The Doctrine of God

Theology Proper

A Bible Class Teaching Series





Section I

Introduction to the Doctrine of God

Why studying God comes first and why humility is essential



I. Introduction to the Doctrine of God

Topic	Core Teaching	Key Scripture
Definition	Theology Proper: the study of God's nature, attributes, and works as revealed in Scripture	John 17:3; Jer. 9:23–24; 1 Chron. 28:9
Importance	The knowledge of God is the foundation of all doctrine and right living	Prov. 1:7; Heb. 11:6; Hosea 4:6; 6:3
General Revelation	God reveals Himself through creation and conscience to all people	Ps. 19:1–4; Rom. 1:19–20; Acts 14:17
Special Revelation	God reveals Himself definitively through Scripture and the person of Christ	2 Tim. 3:16–17; Heb. 1:1–2; John 1:18
Knowability	God is truly knowable through faith and revelation	Deut. 29:29; John 14:7; 1 John 5:20
Incomprehensibility	God is infinite and beyond full human comprehension	Isa. 40:18; Rom. 11:33–36; Job 11:7–9

Teaching Aim: *Students understand why studying God comes first and why humility is essential.*



Section II

The Existence of God

Scripture begins with who God is, not debates if He is



II. The Existence of God

Topic	Core Teaching	Key Scripture
Biblical Assumption	Scripture never argues for God's existence; it declares Him	Gen. 1:1; Heb. 11:3, 6; Ps. 53:1
Cosmological Argument	Every effect must have a cause; the universe points to a Creator	Rom. 1:19–20; Acts 17:24–28; Heb. 3:4
Teleological Argument	Design in creation implies an intelligent Designer	Ps. 19:1–4; Isa. 40:26; Rom. 1:20
Moral Argument	Universal moral awareness points to a moral Lawgiver	Rom. 2:14–15; Gen. 1:27; Acts 17:29
Ontological Argument	The concept of a perfect being implies actual existence	Ex. 3:14; Ps. 14:1; Anselm of Canterbury
Monotheism	There is only one true God — all others are false	Deut. 6:4; Isa. 45:5–6; 1 Cor. 8:4–6

Teaching Aim: *Students see that Scripture begins with who God is, not debates if He is.*



Section III

The Being and Essence of God

God's absolute uniqueness as Creator versus creation



III. The Being and Essence of God

Topic	Definition	Key Scripture
God is Spirit	Non-corporeal: God has no physical body	John 4:24; 1 Tim. 1:17; Col. 1:15
Divine Simplicity	God is not composed of parts; He is His attributes	James 1:17; Deut. 6:4; 1 John 1:5
Aseity (Self-existence)	God exists by the necessity of His own nature	Ex. 3:14; John 5:26; Acts 17:24–25
Independence	God depends on nothing outside Himself for existence	Acts 17:24–25; Ps. 50:10–12; Isa. 40:13–14
Eternity	God is without beginning or end; He transcends time	Ps. 90:2; Rev. 1:8; Isa. 57:15; 2 Pet. 3:8
Immutability	God's nature, purposes, and promises do not change	Mal. 3:6; Num. 23:19; Heb. 6:17–18; James 1:17
Infinity	God is unlimited in being, power, and perfection	Ps. 147:5; 1 Kings 8:27; Job 11:7–9
Omnipresence	God is fully present everywhere at all times	Ps. 139:7–10; Jer. 23:23–24; Prov. 15:3

Teaching Aim: Students grasp God's absolute uniqueness as Creator versus creation.



Section IV

The Names of God

God's names reveal His character and actions



IV-A. Old Testament Names of God

Name	Meaning & Significance	Key Scripture
Elohim	Mighty Creator; plural form hints at Trinity	Gen. 1:1; Gen. 1:26; Ps. 19:1
YHWH (Yahweh)	Self-existent covenant God; "I AM WHO I AM"	Ex. 3:14; Ex. 6:2–3; Isa. 42:8
Adonai	Lord, Master; denotes sovereign authority	Ps. 8:1; Ps. 110:1; Isa. 6:1
El Shaddai	God Almighty; sufficient and powerful	Gen. 17:1; Gen. 35:11; Ruth 1:20–21
El Elyon	God Most High; supreme over all	Gen. 14:18–20; Ps. 78:35; Dan. 4:34
El Olam	Everlasting God; eternal faithfulness	Gen. 21:33; Isa. 40:28; Ps. 90:2
Yahweh-Jireh	The Lord Will Provide; God meets every need	Gen. 22:14; Phil. 4:19; Ps. 23:1
Yahweh-Shalom	The Lord Is Peace; giver of wholeness	Judg. 6:24; Isa. 26:3; John 14:27

Teaching Aim: Students learn that God's names reveal His character and covenant relationship.

IV-B. New Testament Names of God

Name	Meaning & Significance	Key Scripture
Theos	God; the supreme Deity in Greek usage	John 1:1; Acts 17:24; Rom. 1:16
Kurios (Lord)	Sovereign ruler; OT YHWH applied to Christ	Phil. 2:9–11; Rom. 10:9; Acts 2:36
Father (Pater)	Relational name within the Trinity and toward believers	Matt. 6:9; John 17:1; Gal. 4:6; Rom. 8:15
Logos (Word)	The divine self-expression; the pre-incarnate Son	John 1:1–14; Rev. 19:13; 1 John 1:1
Pantokrator	Almighty ruler; sovereign over all creation	Rev. 19:6; 2 Cor. 6:18; Rev. 1:8
Parakletos	Helper, Advocate; the Holy Spirit as Comforter	John 14:16–17, 26; John 15:26; 1 John 2:1

Teaching Aim: Students see continuity between Old and New Testament revelation of God.



Section V

The Attributes of God

Every attribute works together, not in isolation



V-A. Incommunicable Attributes (God Alone)

Attribute	Definition	Key Scripture
Aseity	Self-existence; God is the uncaused cause	Ex. 3:14; John 5:26; Isa. 44:6
Simplicity	God is not composed of parts; He is undivided	James 1:17; Deut. 6:4; 1 John 1:5
Immutability	God's nature and counsel never change	Mal. 3:6; Heb. 6:17–18; Ps. 33:11
Eternity	God exists beyond and independent of time	Ps. 102:25–27; Isa. 57:15; Rev. 1:8
Infinity	God has no limitations in His perfections	Ps. 147:5; 1 Kings 8:27; Job 36:26
Omnipresence	God is fully present in every place	Ps. 139:7–10; Jer. 23:23–24; Prov. 15:3
Sovereignty	God rules over all things by His will and power	Ps. 115:3; Dan. 4:35; Eph. 1:11; Isa. 46:10

Teaching Aim: Students see how every attribute works together, not in isolation.

V-B. Communicable Attributes

Attribute	Definition	Key Scripture
Omniscience	God knows all things — past, present, and future	Ps. 139:1–4; Isa. 46:9–10; Heb. 4:13
Omnipotence	God possesses unlimited power to accomplish His will	Jer. 32:17; Matt. 19:26; Rev. 19:6
Holiness	God is absolutely pure and set apart from sin	Isa. 6:1–3; 1 Pet. 1:15–16; Rev. 4:8
Righteousness	God always acts in accord with what is right	Ps. 145:17; Dan. 9:14; Rom. 3:25–26
Justice	God upholds moral order and judges fairly	Deut. 32:4; Gen. 18:25; 2 Thess. 1:6
Love	Self-giving goodness toward His creation	1 John 4:8–10; John 3:16; Rom. 5:8
Mercy	Compassion and forbearance toward sinners	Ps. 103:8; Lam. 3:22–23; Eph. 2:4–5
Grace	Unmerited favor given freely through Christ	Eph. 2:8–9; Titus 2:11; 2 Cor. 12:9
Faithfulness	God always keeps His promises and covenant	Num. 23:19; Lam. 3:23; 2 Tim. 2:13

Teaching Aim: Students understand how God's communicable attributes reflect His nature to us.



Section VI

The Trinity

What Scripture teaches without speculative analogies



VI. The Trinity

Topic	Core Teaching	Key Scripture
One God	Monotheism: there is one God in essence and being	Deut. 6:4; Isa. 44:6; 1 Tim. 2:5; James 2:19
Three Persons	Father, Son, and Spirit are distinct persons	Matt. 28:19; 2 Cor. 13:14; 1 Pet. 1:2
Co-equality	Each Person is fully and equally God	John 1:1; Acts 5:3–4; Heb. 1:8; Phil. 2:6
Co-eternity	No Person was created; all are eternally God	John 8:58; Heb. 9:14; Ps. 90:2; Mic. 5:2
Distinction	Persons are not identical; distinct in role and relation	John 14:16–17; 15:26; 1 Cor. 11:3
Unity of Essence	One undivided divine being, three persons	John 10:30; 17:21; Col. 2:9; Matt. 3:16–17

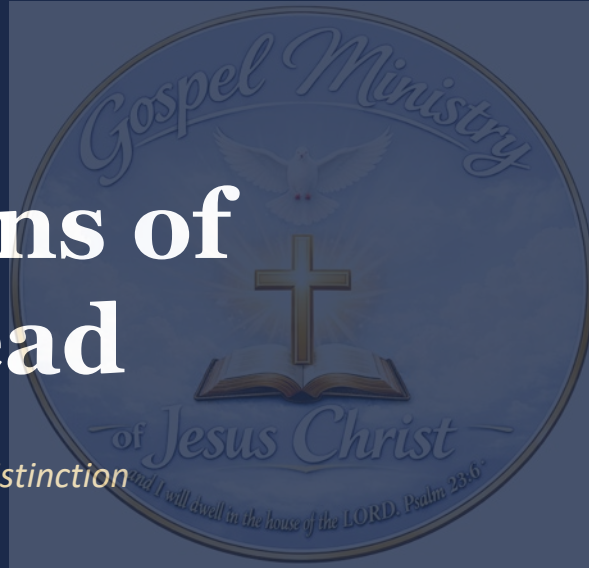
Teaching Aim: Students learn what Scripture teaches without speculative analogies.



Section VII

The Persons of the Godhead

Unity of purpose with personal distinction



VII. The Persons of the Godhead

God the Father

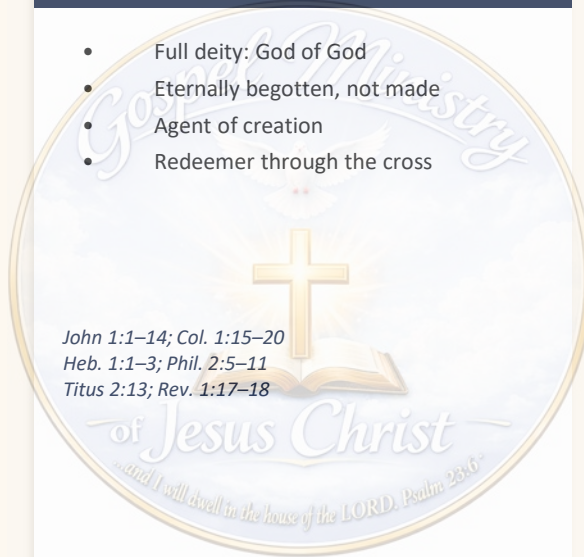
- Source and planner of redemption
- Father of the Son eternally
- Creator and sustainer of all
- Elects and calls believers

*Eph. 1:3–6; 1 Cor. 8:6
John 6:44; 1 Pet. 1:2
Matt. 6:9; Rom. 8:15*

God the Son

- Full deity: God of God
- Eternally begotten, not made
- Agent of creation
- Redeemer through the cross

*John 1:1–14; Col. 1:15–20
Heb. 1:1–3; Phil. 2:5–11
Titus 2:13; Rev. 1:17–18*



God the Holy Spirit

- Full deity: the Lord and Giver of life
- Proceeds from Father and Son
- Agent of regeneration
- Illuminates and sanctifies

*John 14:16–17, 26
Acts 1:8; 5:3–4
Rom. 8:11; 1 Cor. 2:10–11
Titus 3:5; Gal. 5:22–23*

Teaching Aim: *Students understand unity of purpose with personal distinction.*



Section VIII

The Works of God

Who God is explains what God does



VIII. The Works of God

Work	Definition & Teaching	Key Scripture
Divine Decrees	God's eternal, unchangeable purpose for all things	Isa. 46:9–10; Eph. 1:11; Acts 2:23; Rom. 8:28–30
Creation	God made all things ex nihilo (out of nothing) by His Word	Gen. 1:1; John 1:3; Heb. 11:3; Col. 1:16; Rev. 4:11
Providence	God sustains and directs all creation moment by moment	Col. 1:17; Heb. 1:3; Matt. 10:29–30; Acts 17:28
Government	God rules over all nations, history, and moral order	Ps. 103:19; Dan. 2:21; Prov. 21:1; Rom. 13:1
Relation to Evil	God is sovereign over evil yet never its author	Gen. 50:20; James 1:13; Hab. 1:13; Job 1:12; Isa. 45:7
Preservation	God upholds and preserves His people and creation	Ps. 36:6; Neh. 9:6; 2 Tim. 1:12; Jude 24–25

Teaching Aim: Students see that who God is explains what God does.

Bible Class Series Overview

Suggested Pacing: 12–16 Weeks

Week	Topic
1	Introduction & Knowability of God
2	The Existence of God
3–4	Being and Essence of God
5	Names of God
6–7	Attributes of God (Incommunicable & Communicable)
8–10	The Trinity
11	God the Father
12	God the Son
13	God the Holy Spirit
14–15	The Works of God
16	Review & Worship Application



Request a Presentation or Training

If viewers would like a face-to-face presentation or training on Theology (Doctrine of God), email the **Gospel Ministry of Jesus Christ** from the contact page with your information and point of contact.

Someone from the Team will reach out to you.

