Acts, Epistles, & Systematics Name:

Mr. e ~SRCS~BiBLe 10 Date:

Systematic Vocabulary Study sheet

Theology Proper: part Ia



**Innate Knowledge*:*** Knowledge which under normal conditions naturally develops in man.

**Acquired Knowledge:** Knowledge we gain by learning, with effort, from God's general and Special revelation.

**God as Spirit:** God does not have a body of any kind and is in no way visible to the physical eye.

**God as Personal*:*** God is an intelligent, moral, and reasonable Being, capable of determining the course of His life.

**God’s Simplicity:** God is not divided into parts (sometimes referred to as His ‘Unity’).

**God's Infinity:** God is not subject to any of the limitations of humanity or creation in general.

***YHWH:*** Greatest name for God; held sacred by the Jews, translated Jehovah.

***Elohim*:** OT name for God expressing His strength & might and demanding fearful reverence.

***El-Shaddai*:** OT name for God—“God Almighty” expressing His might over nature.

***Theos*:** NT name for God; most commonly name for Him in the NT.

***Kurios*:** NT name for God; means ‘Lord’ and applies also to Christ; corresponds to OT ‘Adonai’.

***Pater:*** NT name for God meaning ‘Father’—particularly as it relates to all believers.

***Adonai:*** OT name for God rendered ‘Lord’; expresses Him as ‘Ruler & possessor of all men.

**Teleological Argument*:*** Historical proof for existence of God by observing design in the universe implying an intelligent and purposeful designer.

**Ontological Argument:** Historical proof for existence of God; Anselm’s “that which no greater can be conceived”; Descartes’ demand that the idea of an infinite Being could not originate with us.

**Cosmological Argument*:*** Historical proof for existence of God; “uncaused cause” put forth by Thomas Aquinas.

**Moral Argument:** Historical proof for existence of God as source for standard of right and wrong.

**Knowability:** We can know God to the degree He has chosen to reveal Himself, but we cannot fully apprehend Him.

Theology Proper: part Ib

**Incommunicable Attributes:** Traits God has chosen not to share with us liberally (but minimally perhaps).

**Communicable Attributes:** Traits God has chosen to share with us liberally.

**Immutability:** God is unchanging in his being, perfections, purposes, and promises.

**Love:** God eternally gives of Himself to others.

**Wrath:** God intensely hates all sin.

**Holiness:** God is separated from sin and devoted to seeking His own honor.

**Omnipotence:** God is able to do all His holy will; commonly understood as “all-powerful”.

**Omnipresence:** God does not have size or spatial dimensions and is present at every point of space with his whole being, yet God acts differently in different places; commonly understood as “all-present”.

**Omniscience:** God fully knows Himself and all things actual and possible in one simple and eternal act; commonly understood as “all-knowing”.

**Grace:** God’s goodness towards those who deserve only punishment.

**Longsuffering:** God’s goodness in withholding of punishment toward those who sin over a period of time.

**Righteousness/justice:** God always acts in accordance with what is right and is Himself the standard of what is right.

**Asceity:** The ground of God’s existence is in Himself, and unlike man, does not depend on anything outside of Himself (sometimes referred to as God’s Independence).

**Wisdom:** God always chooses the best goals and the best means to those goals.

**Goodness:** God is the final standard of good and all that God is and does is worthy of approval.

**Jealousy:** God passionate zeal to protect His own honor & the exclusive nature of our marriage to Him; unfortunately often misinterpreted as a negative attribute.

**Pantheism:** Belief that God is synonymous with the universe—He is the substance of all things.

**Panentheism:** Belief that God is in everything (the ‘pervasiveness’ of the Divine).

**Deism:** Belief that God is present in His power, but not His essence or nature; this leaves us with a particularly impersonal God—uninvolved in individual affairs.

**God’s Eternality:** God is timeless yet operates in time.

**God’s Immensity:** God is fully present in every place; qualifies His omnipresence.