**Study Guide**

**The Doctrine of God**

**Module Two – How God is Different**

Instructions: Each study guide is divided into sections with time codes that correspond to the main categories covered in each module. Sections contain two main components: an **Outline for Taking Notes** and **Review Questions**. You should utilize the **Outline for Taking** **Notes** while you watch the video lectures, and then answer the **Review Questions** in preparation for the module quiz. For more information about best ways to utilize the study guides, refer back to the Student Orientation Manual. Also, be sure to save the study guides as they will be an excellent resource to prepare for this course’s Final Exam.

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**OUTLINE FOR TAKING NOTES on minute 0:00 – 39:44**

Introduction

I. Identification

 A. Biblical Foundation

 B. Theological Variety

 1. Augsburg Confession

 2. Belgic Confession

 3. Westminster Shorter Catechism

 C. Biblical Perspectives

 1. Divine Transcendence

 2. Divine Immanence

**REVIEW QUESTIONS**

1. The topic of lesson two is God's \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ attributes.

2. Name the source of each of the following quotes.

"There is one Divine Essence which is called and which is God: eternal, without body, without parts, of infinite power, wisdom, and goodness."

"There is one only simple and spiritual Being, which we call God Ö he is eternal, incomprehensible, invisible, immutable, infinite, almighty, perfectly wise, just, good, and the overflowing fountain of all good."

"God is a Spirit, infinite, eternal, and unchangeable, in his being, wisdom, power, holiness, justice, goodness, and truth."

3. Do the Augsburg Confession, the Belgic Confession, and the Westminster Shorter Catechism mention totally different things about God's incommunicable attributes?

4. Explain the meaning of each term.

Omnipresence

Omniscience

Omnipotence

Aseity

Sovereignty

5. What does it mean when we speak of God's "transcendence"?

6. What does it mean when we speak of God's "immanence"?

7. Explain the meaning of each term, as it refers to God's incommunicable attributes.

Infinite

Eternal

Unchangeable

8. Since God is eternal, does He ever wait to react to human obedience and disobedience?

9. Since God is unchangeable, does He really respond to prayers?

10. "Some Christians stress divine immanence to such a degree that they reject God's \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ attributes."

**OUTLINE FOR TAKING NOTES on minute 39:44-1:27:40**

II. Integration

 A. Biblical Foundation

 B. Theological Variety

 1. Augsburg Confession

 2. Belgic Confession

 3. Westminster Shorter Catechism

 C. Biblical Perspectives

 1. Being

 2. Wisdom

 3. Power

 4. Holiness

 5. Justice

 6. Goodness

 7. Truth

Conclusion

**REVIEW QUESTIONS**

1. What do theologians mean when they speak of the "simplicity" of God?

2. According to the lesson, what is indicated by the fact that in all three documents, the Augsburg Confession, the Belgic Confession, and the Westminster Shorter Catechism, adjectives such as "perfectly," "infinite," "eternal," and "unchangeable" are applied to other terms such as "wisdom," "goodness," "power," and "holiness"?

3. What do theologians mean when they say that God's being is infinite, eternal and unchangeable?

4. Which of the following terms refers to God's infinite, eternal and unchangeable wisdom?

omnipresence

omnipotence

omniscience

5. Which of the following terms refers to God's infinite, eternal and unchangeable power?

omnipresence

omnipotence

omniscience

6. What is the fundamental meaning of the term "holy"?

7. "God's justice is most often associated in Scripture with the judgments of His \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_."

8. What is God's "indirect" goodness?

9. Is there a measure of goodness that God must meet outside of himself?

10. What do systematic theologians highlight when they speak of the "truth" of God?