

- c. John 14:16..."another comforter"
- d. Acts 5:3-4, 9.."to lie to the Holy Ghost..to God."

In the first of these the key is the word "another"..a Greek term meaning basically "another of the same kind" and in the second the construction is basically appositional.

- e. The result is that the "plurality complex" is shown to be an unit of three persons that in expression are one...the Father, the Son, and the Holy Spirit.

No other persons are called God in this respect in the Scripture nor is there any suggestion that there might be such other. (The term "elohim" is used for false gods and on occasion for leaders of the people.)

- 5. We then move to flesh out this representation by noticing that all the designated parties share in authority, power, etc. We speak of the attributes of God, in this case, the characteristics that make God "God." Note these Scriptures in a quick way:

- a. John 2:24-25, 1:48 ff...Jesus is omniscient
- b. Matthew 28:18..Jesus is omnipotent
- c. Matthew 28:21..Jesus is omnipresent
- d. John 16:13..the Spirit is omniscient (John 14:26)
- e. John 14:17..the Spirit is omnipresent
- f. Zech. 4:6...the Spirit is omnipotent
- g. John 6:39-44...the Father is omnipotent (in the execution of His will)
- h. Hebrews 13:5...the Father is omnipresent
- i. Matthew 6:32...the Father is omniscient

To these could be added many Scriptures...and of course many people will argue against them...if it were this simple there would be no problems. But the amount of Scripture and context that supports this ideology is so great.....

- 6. The interchange of personalities continues to demonstrate the concept of a trinity..a three in one proposition. Consider:
  - a. John 6:46
  - b. Hebrews 9:14
  - c. Matthew 11:25-27
- 7. So in summary of the Biblical representation we have the picture of a Deity defined as a Trinity (a Godhead, if one will). Each person is identical in essence, substance but each manifests a personality of harmony and order. It is hard to understand but not really difficult to believe.

### III. The Question of Proof