

# BASIC BIBLICAL DOCTRINES

A SURVEY OF SYSTEMATIC THEOLOGY

---

By

Michael De Salvo

# 1 PROLEGOMENA (INTRODUCTION).

## 1.1 What Is Theology?

The word, *theology*, is a transliteration of two words:

- The word, *Theos*, which means “God”
- And the word, *logos*, which means “word.”

Therefore, the literal meaning of theology is “God’s Word,” though the intended meaning is “a word about God,” which comes through “the study of God.”

## 1.2 Why Study Theology?

### 1.2.1 Theology Governs Life.

Everyone has a doctrine of God, that is, of ultimate reality, which will influence every aspect of life—the emotions, the decisions of the will, the hopes of the future and day-to-day behavior.<sup>1</sup>

### 1.2.2 Theology Determines Eternity.

### 1.2.3 Theology Reveals God.

### 1.2.4 Theology Is Commanded.

---

<sup>1</sup> Broughton Knox, *The Everlasting God*, ed. Tony Payne (Kingsford, N.S.W.: Matthias Media, 2009), 7.

## 1.3 How Do We Study Theology?

### 1.3.1 Theological Presuppositions.

*1.3.1.1 Experience.*

*1.3.1.2 Mysticism/Personal Revelation.*

*1.3.1.3 Tradition.*

*1.3.1.4 Intuition.*

*1.3.1.5 Rationalism.*

*1.3.1.6 Emotion.*

### 1.3.2 Approaches to Theology.

*1.3.2.1 Philosophical Theology.*

*1.3.2.2 Historical Theology.*

*1.3.2.3 Dogmatic Theology.*

*1.3.2.4 Natural Theology.*

*1.3.2.5 Exegetical Theology.*

*1.3.2.6 Biblical Theology.*

*1.3.2.7 Practical / Pastoral Theology.*

*1.3.2.8 Integrative Theology.*

*1.3.2.9 Systematic Theology.*

### 1.3.2.9.1 Categories of Systematic Theology.

Biblically speaking, the word *doctrine* is a rather amorphous term that only takes shape in context. It refers to general teaching (systematized or not, true or false), such as the ‘teaching of Balaam” (Rev 2:14) or “human teachings” (Col 1:22), in contrast to biblical teaching such as Christ’s teaching (Mt 7:28) or Paul’s teaching (2 Tim 3:10). Biblical doctrine, therefore, refers to the teaching of Scripture whether it be proclamational, expositional, or categorical. That makes all scripture “doctrinal,” whether it be read, taught, preached, or systematized into theological categories.<sup>2</sup>

- |   |                        |
|---|------------------------|
| 1) The Doctrine of Revelation and the Bible | <i>Bibliology</i>      |
| 2) The Doctrine of God                      | <i>Theology Proper</i> |
| 3) The Doctrine of Christ                   | <i>Christology</i>     |
| 4) The Doctrine of the Holy Spirit          | <i>Pneumatology</i>    |
| 5) The Doctrine of Angels                   | <i>Angelology</i>      |
| 6) The Doctrine of Man                      | <i>Anthropology</i>    |
| 7) The Doctrine of Sin                      | <i>Hamartiology</i>    |
| 8) The Doctrine of Salvation                | <i>Soteriology</i>     |
| 9) The Doctrine of the Church               | <i>Ecclesiology</i>    |
| 10) The Doctrine of Last Things             | <i>Eschatology</i>     |

### 1.3.2.9.2 History of Systematic Theology.

<sup>2</sup> John MacArthur and Richard Mayhue, *Biblical Doctrine: A Systematic Summary of Bible Truth* (Wheaton, IL: Crossway, 2017), 40.

### 1.3.2.9.3 Definitions of Systematic Theology.

“Systematic theology is any study that answers the question, ‘What does the Bible teach us today?’ about any given topic. This definition indicates that systematic theology involves collecting and understanding all the relevant passages in the Bible on various topics and then summarizing their teachings clearly so that we know what to believe about each topic.”<sup>3</sup>

“Systematic theology seeks to apply Scripture by asking what the whole Bible teaches about any subject.”<sup>4</sup>

Systematic theology correlates the data of biblical revelation as a whole in order to exhibit systematically the total picture of God’s self-revelation.<sup>5</sup>

“The organization of Scripture by a synthesis of scriptural teaching, summarized using major categories that encompass the entirety of God’s written revelation (developed from exegesis and biblical theology)”

“Theology is the sustained effort to know the character, will, and acts of the triune God as he has disclosed and interpreted these for his people in Scripture...in order that we might know him, learn to think our thoughts after him, live our lives in his world on his terms, and by thought and action project his truth into our own time and culture” (David Wells).<sup>6</sup>

“The science of the facts of divine revelation so far as those facts concern the nature of God and our relation to Him, as His creatures, as sinners, and as the subjects of redemption. All these facts, as just remarked, are in the Bible” (Charles Hodge).<sup>7</sup>

*“The discipline that strives to give a coherent statement of the doctrines of the Christian faith, based primarily on the Scriptures, placed in the context of culture in general, worded in a contemporary idiom, and related to issues of life.* This definition identifies five key aspects of the task of theology:

1. Theology is biblical....
2. Theology is systematic....
3. Theology also relates to the issues of general culture and learning....
4. Theology must also be contemporary....
5. Finally, theology is to be practical....<sup>8</sup>

<sup>3</sup> Wayne Grudem, *Systematic Theology: An Introduction to Biblical Doctrine* (Grand Rapids, MI: Zondervan, 1994), 21.

<sup>4</sup> John M. Frame, *Systematic Theology: An Introduction to Christian Belief* (Phillipsburg, NJ: P&R Publishing, 2013), 9.

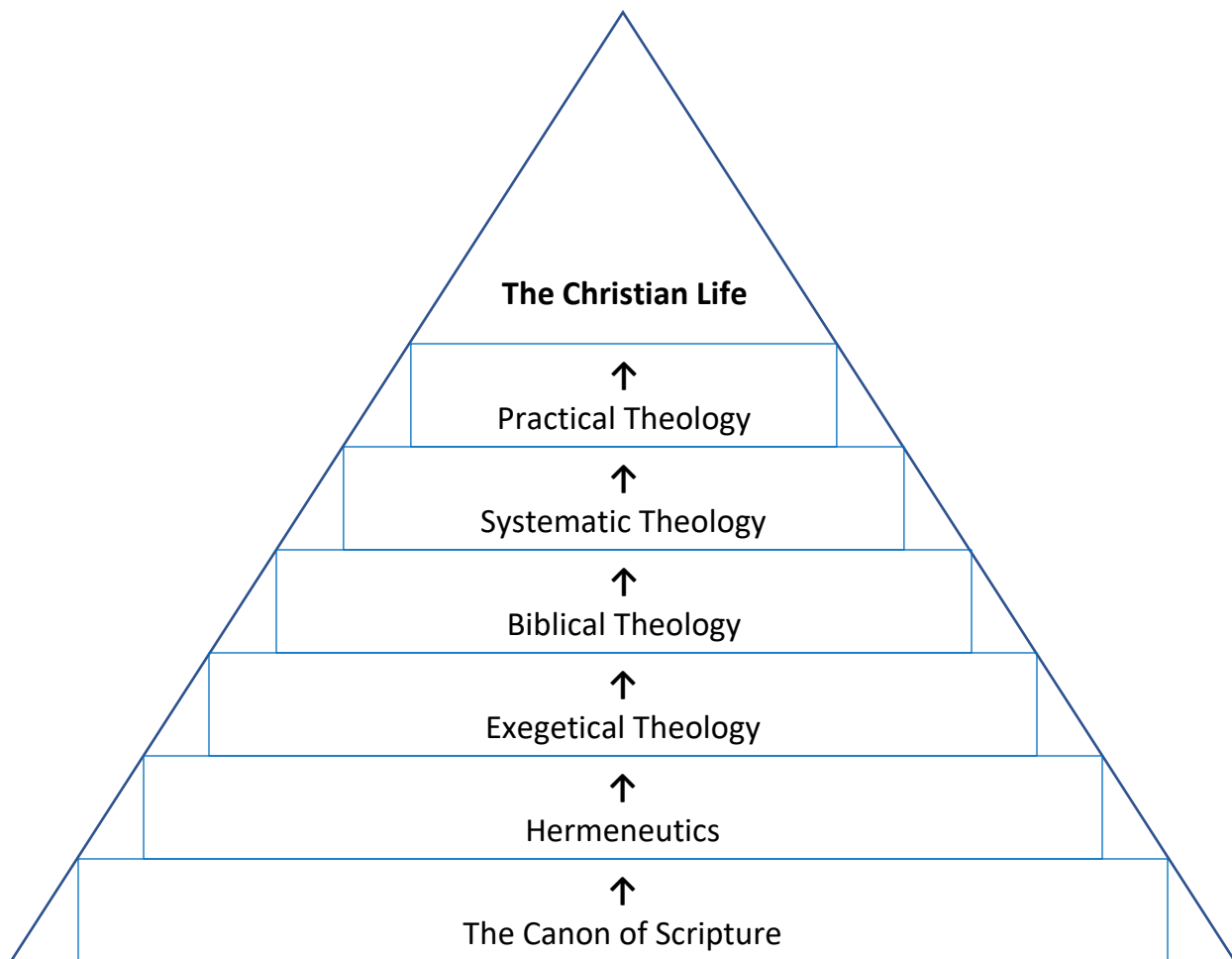
<sup>5</sup> Charles C. Ryrie, *Basic Theology: A Popular Systematic Guide to Understanding Biblical Truth* (Chicago, Ill: Moody Publishers, 2011), 15.

<sup>6</sup> MacArthur and Mayhue, *Biblical Doctrine: A Systematic Summary of Bible Truth*, 36.

<sup>7</sup> Paul Enns, *The Moody Handbook of Theology*, Revised and Expanded. (Chicago: Moody Publishers, 2014), 151.

<sup>8</sup> Millard J. Erickson, *Christian Theology*, 3rd ed. (Grand Rapids, MI: Baker Academic, 2013), 8–9.

### 1.3.3 The Building Blocks of Theology.



## 2 BIBLIOLOGY.

### 2.1 Revelation—God is Knowable!

TYPES OF DIVINE REVELATION				
Type	Manifestation	Scripture	Significance	
General Revelation	In Creation (i.e., Nature)	Job 12:7–10	1) Reveals God’s operative work.	
		Ps 19:1–6	2) Reveals God’s glory. 3) Reveals God’s creative work.	
		Rom 1:20	4) Reveals God’s invisible attributes. 5) Reveals God’s omnipotence.	
		Cf. Acts 17:28–29	6) Reveals God’s divine nature.	
	In Circumstance	Matt 5:45; Acts 14:16–17	7) Reveals God’s benevolence to all people by preservation.	
		Acts 17:23–27	8) Reveals God’s existence by providence (i.e., <i>outside</i> of man).	
	In Conscience	Rom 1:19, 21, 28	9) Reveals God’s existence by internal evidence (i.e., <i>within</i> man).	
		Rom 1:32 Cf. Rom 2:14–15	10) Reveals God’s righteous decree (morality) is known by man.	
	Special Revelation	Historically	Heb 1:1; 2 Pet 1:21	1) God has revealed Himself to certain people.
		Essentially	Heb 1:2–4; John 1:18	2) God has revealed Himself in Christ (i.e., The <i>Living</i> Word).
Propositionally		2 Tim 3:16–17	3) God has revealed Himself in Scripture (i.e., The <i>Written</i> Word).	

## 2.1.1 General (or Natural) Revelation—Knowledge *of* God.

General Revelation is the disclosure of God observed in creation, circumstances, and conscience.

### 2.1.1.1 *The Purpose of General Revelation.*

The purpose of General Revelation is to reveal God, faith excepted.

#### 2.1.1.1.1 It is Universally Available.

- To the whole world (Ps 19:4).
- To Jew and Gentile alike (Rom 1–2).
- To the righteous and the wicked (Acts 14:17; Matt 5:45).
- To all people of all time in all places (Acts 17:26–27).
- The entirety of general revelation was available at creation. It did not accumulate or grow over the progression of time.

#### 2.1.1.1.2 It is introductory.

### 2.1.1.2 *The Limitations of General Revelation.*

- General revelation is insufficient to know God personally (Rom 10:14, 17).
- General revelation is only elementary and introductory in content.
- General revelation is not and cannot be saving in its effect (Andrew Snider).

| “The ‘Bible’ of nature can’t save men!” (S.J. Johnson). |



## 2.1.2 Special Revelation—Knowledge *about* God.

### 2.1.2.1 *The Forms and Types of Special Revelation.*

THE FORMS AND TYPES OF SPECIAL REVELATION			
Forms	Types	Manifestations	Significance
<b>Historically</b> — Revelation to Man.	<b>Direct Acts</b>	Divine Speech	Repeated terminology (e.g., “God said...”, etc.)
		Divine Acts	Theophanies/Christophanies, miracles, manifestations of glory.
	<b>Dreams and Visions</b>	Prophetic Utterance	Message from God.
		Angelic Acts	Messengers of God.
<b>Essentially</b> — Revelation in Christ.	<b>Christ’s Incarnation</b>	Christ’s Person	The Son of God/Son of Man.
		Christ’s Work	The Power of God.
		Christ’s Teaching	The Living Word
<b>Propositionally</b> — Revelation in Scripture.	<b>Scripture</b>	God’s Word	The Written Word

### 2.1.2.2 *The Nature of Special Revelation.*

2.1.2.2.1 It is Personal.

2.1.2.2.2 It is Propositional.

2.1.2.2.3 It is Redemptive.

2.1.2.2.4 It is Progressive.

## 2.2 The Inspiration of Scripture—Its Truthfulness.

### 2.2.1 Revealed Objectivity.

*2.2.1.1 The Production of Revelation—1 Timothy 3:16.*

*2.2.1.2 The Process of Revelation—2 Peter 1:16–19*

### 2.2.2 Recognized Subjectivity (i.e., Canonicity).

*2.2.2.1 Divine Qualities.*

- Truth without error.
- Doctrinally consistent.
- Authoritative in character.

*2.2.2.2 Apostolic Origins.*

*2.2.2.3 Corporation Reception / Preservation.*

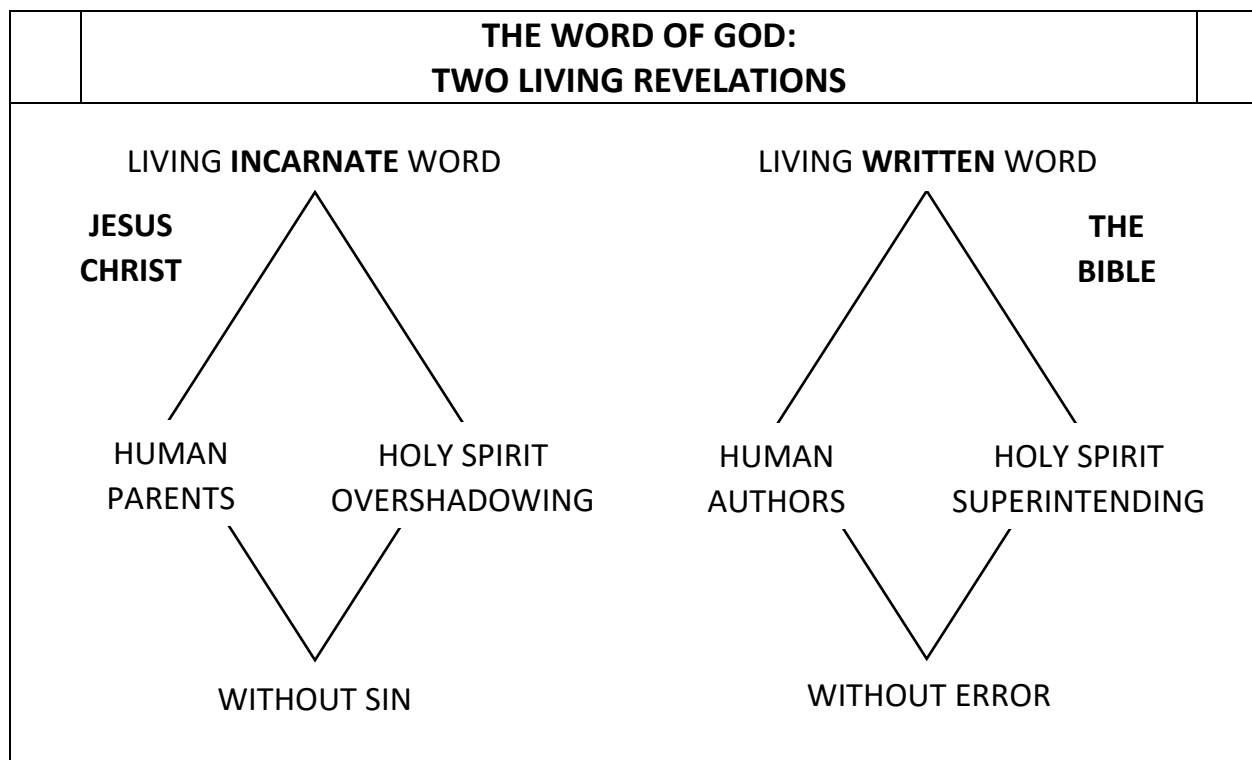
## 2.3 The Inerrancy and Infallibility of Scripture—Its Trustworthiness.

*Infallible* signifies the quality of neither misleading nor being misled and so safeguards in categorical terms the truth that Holy Scripture is a sure, safe, and reliable rule and guide in all matters. Similarly, *inerrant* signifies the quality of being free from falsehood or mistake and so safeguards the truth that Holy Scripture is entirely true and trustworthy in all its assertions. We affirm that canonical Scripture should always be interpreted on the basis that it is infallible and inerrant.<sup>9</sup>

- 1 Thessalonians 2:3.
- Psalm 19:7–9.
- Proverbs 30:5.

### 2.3.1 The Primary Integrity of the Original Text.

### 2.3.2 The Derived Integrity of the Transmitted Text.



Source: The Moody Handbook of Theology.<sup>10</sup>

<sup>9</sup> Jason S. DeRouchie, *How to Understand and Apply the Old Testament: Twelve Steps from Exegesis to Theology* (Phillipsburg: P & R Publishing, 2017), 4.

<sup>10</sup> Enns, *The Moody Handbook of Theology*, 172.

## 2.4 The Authority of Scripture—Its Power.

### 2.4.1 God's Authority Over All Things.

#### *2.4.1.1 God is the Creator of All Things.*

- Genesis 1:1.
- Psalm 24:1.
- John 1:3.
- Colossians 1:16.
- Revelation 4:11.

#### *2.4.1.2 God is the King of kings and Lord of lords.*

- Dan 4:31–32.
- Prov 21:1.
- 1 Timothy 6:15.
- Revelation 17:14; 19:16.

### *2.4.1.3 God Will / Purposes are Accomplished.*

- Job 42:2.
- Psalm 8:6.
- Isaiah 46:9.
- Matthew 11:27.
- Luke 10:22.
- John 13:3; 16:15; 17:10.
- Romans 8:28; 11:36.
- 1 Corinthians 15:27–28.
- Ephesians 1:9–11, 22.

## 2.4.2 God's Word is Authoritative.

### *2.4.2.1 The Scriptures Declare its Authority.*

- Psalm 19:7–13.
- Psalm 119.
- Ecclesiastes 12:10–14.
- John 5:39–47.
- Luke 16:29–31.
- 1 Corinthians 14:37.
- 2 Timothy 3:16–17.

#### *2.4.2.2 The Scriptures Command Obedience.*

- Deuteronomy 32:45–47.
- Matthew 4:1–11.
- Romans 1:17 (cf. 10:17).
- 1 Thessalonians 2:13.

#### *2.4.3 God’s Word is Living and Active.*

- Hebrews 4:12.
- Isaiah 55:10.

##### *2.4.3.1 It Offends the Sinner.*

- 2 Corinthians 2:14–17.

##### *2.4.3.2 It Enlightens the Believer.*

- 1 Corinthians 2:1–16.
- 1 John 2:27.

## 2.5 The Perspicuity of Scripture—Its Clarity.<sup>11</sup>

- 1) Scripture was written to be understood and applied.
  - 2 Timothy 3:16.
  - 2 Corinthians 11:3.
- 2) Scripture was written to simple minded and common people.
  - Psalm 119:130.
  - Deuteronomy 30:11–14.
  - Deuteronomy 6:1–7.
- 3) Scripture is described as light (Ps 119:105).
- 4) Scripture clearly explains salvation (2 Tim 3:15).
- 5) Scripture tests the accuracy of religious ideas (Acts 17:11).
- 6) Scripture is clearly understood in different and distant contexts than when originally written (Nehemiah 8:1–8).
- 7) God in His perfection spoke with clarity.

## 2.6 The Eternality of Scripture—Its Timelessness.

- 1 Peter 1:25 (cf. Isaiah 40:8).
- Matthew 24:35 (cf. Mark 13:31; Luke 21:33).

## 2.7 The Sufficiency of Scripture—Its Completeness.

“What a person thinks about God’s Word in reality reflects what a person thinks about God.”<sup>12</sup>

<sup>11</sup> A modified version of Larry D. Pettegrew, “The Perspicuity of Scripture,” *The Master’s Seminary Journal* 15, no. 2 (Fall 2004): 17.

<sup>12</sup> MacAthur and Mayhue, *Biblical Doctrine: A Systematic Summary of Bible Truth*, 70.

## 3 THEOLOGY PROPER (THE DOCTRINE OF GOD).

### 3.1 The Incomprehensibility of God—His Infiniteness.

1) God's greatness is unsearchable.

- Job 36:26.
- Psalm 145:3.

2) God's thoughts and ways are unfathomable.

- Job 11:7–9.
- Psalm 139:6.
- Psalm 147:5.
- Isaiah 55:8–9.
- Romans 11:33–36.

3) God's secrets are inexpressible.

- Deuteronomy 29:29.
- 2 Corinthians 12:3–4.

### 3.2 The Transcendence and Immanence of God—His Involvement.

The Bible teaches that God is both immanent and transcendent. God is present and active within his creation, but superior to and independent of anything that he has created. These biblical ideas must be kept in balance. The tendency to emphasize one or the other will lead to a faulty conception of God.<sup>13</sup>

- Psalm 113.
- Isaiah 57:15.

---

<sup>13</sup> Erickson, *Christian Theology*, 327.



### 3.3 The Personhood of God—His Individuality.

- 1) **IMPLIED** in: John 4:24.
- 2) **ILLUSTRATED** by His names and personal pronouns.
- 3) **INFORMED** by the *Imago Dei* (i.e., image of God).
  - He is a self-consciousness (Exodus 3:14).
  - He is alive and active.
    - Deuteronomy 5:26.
    - Joshua 3:10.
    - Isaiah 44:24.
    - John 5:17.
    - 1 Timothy 4:10.
  - He is intelligent.
    - 1 Samuel 2:3.
    - Romans 11:33.
  - He is emotional.
    - Genesis 6:6–7.
    - Deuteronomy 5:9.
    - Psalm 103:13.
    - Revelation 19:15.

- He is free and purposive.
  - Job 23:13.
  - Isaiah 14:26–27.
  - Daniel 4:35.
  - Romans 9:18.

### 3.4 The Attributes of God—His Identity.

#### 3.4.1 The Unity of God’s Essence and Attributes.

#### 3.4.2 His Incommunicable Attributes.

##### 3.4.2.1 *The Independence of God.*

###### 3.4.2.1.1 God is Self-Existent—The Aseity of God.

- Exodus 3:14.
- John 5:26.
- Isaiah 45:5–7.
- 1 Corinthians 8:6.

###### 3.4.2.1.2 God is Sovereign.

- Psalm 103:19.
- Daniel 2:21; 4:34–35.
- John 3:27.
- Romans 13:1.
- 1 Timothy 6:13–16.

- **God's Sovereignty and Man's Responsibility?**
  - **The Decreed (i.e., Secretive) Will of God**—The *boulē* word-group (e.g., James 1:18).
  
  - **The Declared (i.e., Revealed) Will of God**—The *thelēma* word-group.
    - 1) Our redemption (Galatians 1:4).
  
    - 2) Our salvation (John 7:17).
  
    - 3) Our sanctification (1 Thessalonians 4:3–7).
  
    - 4) Our good works (1 Thessalonians 5:14–18).
  
    - 5) Our transformed thinking (Romans 12:2).
  
    - 6) Our obedience (Ephesians 6:6).
  
    - 7) Our prayers for the lost (1 Timothy 2:4).
  
    - 8) Our testimony to the lost (1 Peter 2:12).
  
    - 9) Our leadership in the church (1 Peter 4:2).
  
    - 10) Our perseverance (Hebrews 10:36).

### 3.4.2.1.3 God is Immutable (i.e., Unchanging, Constant).

- Number 23:19.
- Psalm 33:11; 102:25–27.
- Malachi 3:6.
- Hebrews 6:17–18.
- What about Jonah 3:10?

### 3.4.2.2 *The Infiniteness of God.*

#### 3.4.2.2.1 God is Eternal.

- Psalm 90:2.
- 1 Timothy 1:17.

#### 3.4.2.2.2 God is Omnipresent (i.e., All Places)—The Immensity of God.

- Jeremiah 23:23–24.
- Psalm 139:7–10.

#### 3.4.2.2.3 God is Omniscient (i.e., All Knowing).

- Job 37:16.
- Isaiah 46:9.
- Matthew 6:8; 10:29.
- Hebrews 4:13.
- 1 John 3:20.

#### 3.4.2.2.4 God is Omnipotent (i.e., All Powerful).

- Genesis 18:10–14 (cf. Jeremiah 32:27).
- Jeremiah 32:27.
- Job 42:2.
- Matthew 19:26.
- Luke 1:36–37.
- Exodus 34:5–7.

### 3.4.3 The Communicable Attributes of God.

- Psalm 145.

#### 3.4.3.1 *The Unsearchable Greatness of God (Ps 145:3, 6).*

##### 3.4.3.1.1 God is Spirit—Invisible.

- John 1:18; 4:24 (cf. 1 John 4:12).
- 1 Timothy 1:17; 6:16.

##### 3.4.3.1.2 God is Glorious.

- Psalm 19:1; 29:1–3.
- Romans 5:2.
- 1 Corinthians 11:7
- Revelation 19:1; 21:11, 23.

#### 3.4.3.1.3 God is Holy.

- ***Majestic Holiness.***
  - Exodus 15:11.
  - 1 Samuel 2:2.
  - Isaiah 6:3.
  - Revelation 4:8.
- ***Moral / Ethical Holiness.***
  - Leviticus 11:44; 19:2.
  - 1 Peter 1:15–16.

#### 3.4.3.1.4 God is Perfect.

- Deuteronomy 32:3.
- Matthew 5:48.

#### 3.4.3.1.5 God is Life-Giving (i.e., Author, Sustainer, and Giver).

- Genesis 2:7.
- Psalm 42:2.
- John 5:26.
- Revelation 4:11.

#### 3.4.3.1.6 God is Pure.

- Psalm 12:6; 18:26.
- 1 John 3:3.
- James 1:17.

#### 3.4.3.1.7 God is Blessed (i.e., Happy, Joy).

- 2 Samuel 18:28.
- 2 Corinthians 11:31.
- 1 Timothy 6:15–16.

#### 3.4.3.2 *The Abundant Goodness of God (Ps 145:7).*

##### 3.4.3.2.1 God is Love.

- 1 John 4:8–10.

##### 3.4.3.2.2 God is Gracious.

- Ephesians 1:6.
- Psalm 111:4; 112:4; 116:5.
- Romans 3:23.
- 1 Peter 5:10.

##### 3.4.3.2.3 God is Merciful.

- Luke 6:36.
- 2 Corinthians 1:3.

##### 3.4.3.2.4 God is Peaceable.

- Judges 6:24.
- Romans 15:33.
- Hebrews 13:20.

#### 3.4.3.2.5 God is Compassionate.

- Deuteronomy 4:31.
- Lamentations 3:22.

#### 3.4.3.2.6 God is Gentle (i.e., Humble).

- Psalm 18:35.

#### 3.4.3.2.7 God is Good.

- Exodus 33:19.
- Psalm 25:8; 100:5.
- Matthew 19:17.

### 3.4.3.3 *The Righteousness of God (Ps 145:7).*

#### 3.4.3.3.1 God is True—The Veracity of God.

- Jeremiah 10:10.
- 1 John 5:20.

#### 3.4.3.3.2 God is Faithful.

- Deuteronomy 7:9.
- 2 Corinthians 1:18.
- 1 John 1:9.
- 2 Timothy 2:13.



#### 3.4.3.3.3 God is Wise.

- Romans 11:33.
- Proverbs 3:19.
- James 1:5.

#### 3.4.3.3.4 God is Jealous.

- Exodus 20:1–5; 34:15.
- Deuteronomy 4:23.
- Joshua 24:19.

#### 3.4.3.3.5 God is Angry / Wrathful.

- Deuteronomy 6:15; 29:20.
- John 3:36.
- Romans 2:5.

#### 3.4.3.3.6 God is Longsuffering (i.e., Patient, Forbearing).

##### 3.4.3.3.6.1 Patience.

- 1 Timothy 1:16.
- 2 Peter 3:9.
- Romans 9:22.

#### 3.4.3.3.6.2 Slow to Anger.

- Numbers 14:18.
- Psalm 86:15; 103:8; 145:8.
- Joel 2:13.
- Jonah 4:2.
- Nehemiah 1:3.

#### 3.4.3.3.6.3 Forbearing.

- Romans 2:4; 3:25.

#### 3.4.3.3.7 God is Just (i.e., Righteous).

- Ezra 9:15.
- Psalm 11:7.
- Jeremiah 12:1.
- Romans 3:25–26.

#### 3.4.3.3.7.1 Righteous Deeds.

- Psalm 119:172.
- Isaiah 11:5.

#### 3.4.3.3.7.2 Righteous Judge.

- Psalm 7:11.

#### 3.4.3.3.7.3 Righteous Avenger.

- Nahum 1:2.
- Isaiah 35:4.

## 3.5 The Trinity of God.

### 3.5.1 The Wondrous Plurality of God.

- Genesis 1:1–2, 26; 3:22–23.
- Psalm 2:7; 45:6–7; 110:1.
- Proverbs 30:4.
- Isaiah 6:8; 48:16; 63:7–11.
- Daniel 7:13–14.
- Malachi 3:1.
- Luke 1:30–35.
- Matthew 3:16–17; 28:19.
- Luke 9:35.
- John 6:38; 12:28 14:7, 16–26.
- Romans 15:16, 30.
- 2 Corinthians 1:21; 13:14.
- Ephesians 1:3–14; 2:18.
- 2 Thessalonians 2:13–14.
- Titus 3:4–7.
- 1 Peter 1:2–3.
- Jude 17–21.

### 3.5.2 The Unique Oneness of God.

- Deuteronomy 6:4 (cf. Mark 12:29).
- Isaiah 43:10–11; 44:6–7; 45:5, 14, 20–21.
- Romans 3:30.
- 1 Corinthians 8:6.
- 1 Timothy 2:5.
- James 2:19.

#### 3.5.2.1 *The Father is God.*

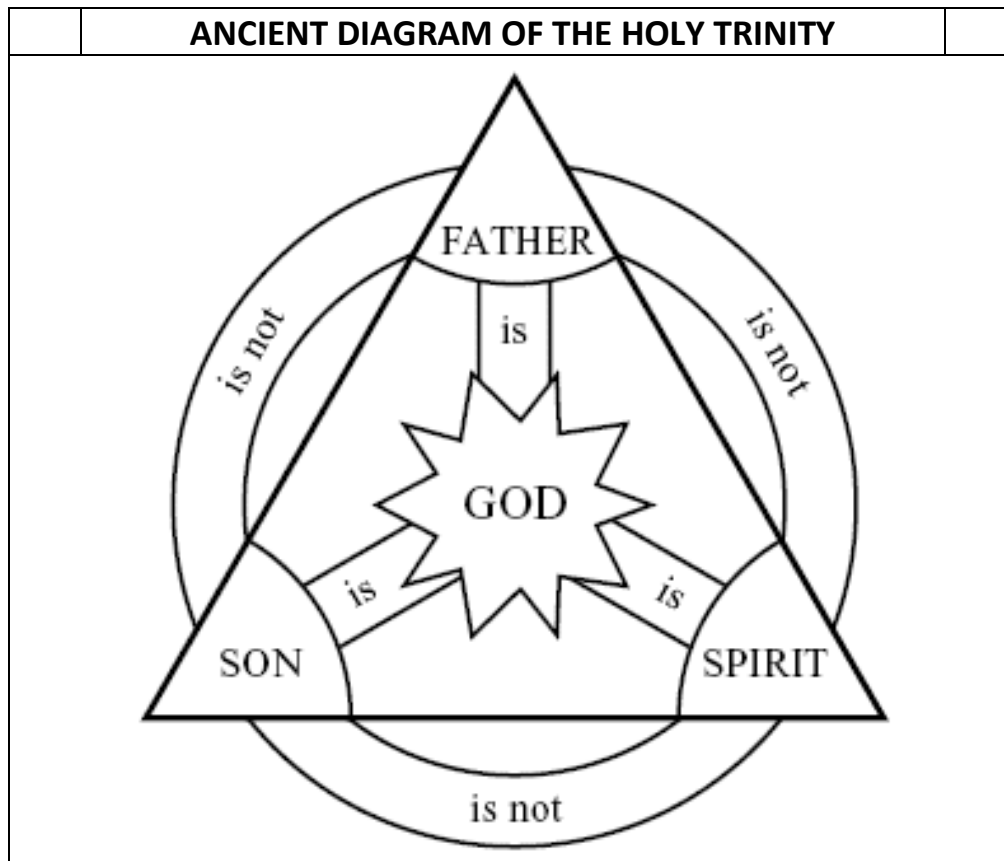
- **Divine**
  - John 6:27; 20:17.
- **Eternal**
  - 1 Timothy 1:17.

#### 3.5.2.2 *The Son is God.*

- **Co-Divine**
  - John 1:1–5, 14.
- **Co-Eternal**
  - Colossians 1:15–19.
  - Hebrews 1:8.
- **Co-Equal**
  - John 10:30; 17:11.

### 3.5.2.3 *The Spirit is God.*

- **Co-Divine**
  - Acts 5:3–4.
  
- **Co-Eternal**
  - Hebrews 9:14.
  
- **Co-Equal**
  - 1 Corinthians 3:16.
  
  - Romans 8:9.



Source: The Moody Handbook of Theology.<sup>14</sup>

<sup>14</sup> Enns, *The Moody Handbook of Theology*, 206.

## BIBLIOGRAPHY

- DeRouchie, Jason S. *How to Understand and Apply the Old Testament: Twelve Steps from Exegesis to Theology*. Phillipsburg: P & R Publishing, 2017.
- Enns, Paul. *The Moody Handbook of Theology*. Revised and Expanded. Chicago: Moody Publishers, 2014.
- Erickson, Millard J. *Christian Theology*. 3rd ed. Grand Rapids, MI: Baker Academic, 2013.
- Frame, John M. *Systematic Theology: An Introduction to Christian Belief*. Phillipsburg, NJ: P&R Publishing, 2013.
- Grudem, Wayne. *Systematic Theology: An Introduction to Biblical Doctrine*. Grand Rapids, MI: Zondervan, 1994.
- Knox, Broughton. *The Everlasting God*. Edited by Tony Payne. Kingsford, N.S.W.: Matthias Media, 2009.
- Lewis, Peter. *The Glory of Christ*. First Edition. Chicago, Ill: Moody Pub, 1997.
- MacArthur, John, and Richard Mayhue. *Biblical Doctrine: A Systematic Summary of Bible Truth*. Wheaton, IL: Crossway, 2017.
- Pettegrew, Larry D. "The Perspicuity of Scripture." *The Master's Seminary Journal* 15, no. 2 (Fall 2004): 17.
- Ryrie, Charles C. *Basic Theology: A Popular Systematic Guide to Understanding Biblical Truth*. Chicago, Ill: Moody Publishers, 2011.