

DOCTRINES, WHO IS TRINITY - 4

1Jo 2:22

THIS DAY IN HISTORY AUGUST 25, 325AD

Council of Nicaea concludes:

The Council of Nicaea, the first ecumenical debate held by the early Christian church, concludes with the establishment of the doctrine of the Holy Trinity. Convened by Roman Emperor Constantine I in May, the council also deemed the Arian belief of Christ as inferior to God as heretical, thus resolving an early church crisis.

The controversy began when Arius, an Alexandrian priest, questioned the full divinity of Christ because, unlike God, Christ was born and had a beginning. What began as an academic theological debate spread to Christian congregations throughout the empire, threatening a schism in the early Christian church. Roman Emperor Constantine I, who converted to Christianity in 312, called bishops from all over his empire to resolve the crisis and urged the adoption of a new creed that would resolve the ambiguities between Christ and God.

Meeting at Nicaea in present-day Turkey, the council established the equality of the Father, the Son, and the Holy Spirit in the Holy Trinity and asserted that only the Son became incarnate as Jesus Christ. The Arian leaders were subsequently banished from their churches for heresy. The Emperor Constantine presided over the opening of the council and contributed to the discussion.

Britannica - Trinity:

Trinity, in Christian doctrine, the unity of Father, Son, and Holy Spirit as three persons in one Godhead. The doctrine of the Trinity is considered to be one of the central Christian affirmations about God.

Deu 6:4

OT:259 'echad (ekh-awd'); a numeral from OT:258; properly, united, i.e. one; or (as an ordinal) first:

Gen 2:24

Gen 11:5-6

Gen 41:25-26

John 10:30

NT:1520 heis (hice); (including the neuter [etc.] hen); a primary numeral; one:

Rom 12:5

Gal 3:28

Jesus made it clear that He had a Father in heaven who was God and that He was the Son of God. (John 5:23, 8:17-19, 51-52, 58; 12:45; 14:19; 20:27-29)

John 14:28

Luke 1:30-35

Mat 26:39

Mark 5:7

Mar 1:1

There are 5 places in the Bible where we are shown God's throne. We see a Father & Son - not a trinity: Dan:7:13; Acts 7:55; Rev 5:1, 6-7; Rev 21:22; Rev 22:1

Phi 1:2

1Th 1:1

2Th 1:2

Gal 1:1

1Co 8:6

Act 5:32

Act 10:38

Rom 5:5

(Rom 1:1; 1 Cor 1:3; 2 Cor 1:3; Gal 1:3; Eph 1:2; Phil 1:2; Col 1:2; 1 Thess 1:1; 2 Thess 1:2; 1 Tim 1:2; Tit 1:4; Phil 3; 2 Pet 1:1-2, 2 John 3)

QUESTIONS TO ASK TRINITARIANS

If God is one being in three persons, Father, Son and Holy Spirit how is it possible for the following to occur?

Rev 1:1 For Jesus Christ to receive revelation from God?

Rev. 3:21 For Christ to sit on his Father's throne?

1 Cor. 11:3 For the head of Christ to be God?

Mat 27:46, Mark 15:34 For Christ to cry out to God?

John 20:17 For Christ to ascend to God?

John 10:34-36 For all those with God's spirit to be Gods?

John 3:16 For a being to beget itself?

Rev 5:6 how can there be seven spirits of God?

Mat. 10:32-33 How can a being confess or deny others to itself?