

Trinitarian Terms

1. Heretical Views.

a. **Monarchianism.**

i. Modalistic Monarchianism or Sabellianism (i.e., Modalism) – God takes on different modes or manifestations.

1. Problem passages for Modalism.

1. Lk. 3:21-22.

2. Rom. 8:11

3. Gen. 1:1-3.

4. Jn. 1:1-2, 14.

5. Col. 1:15-17.

2. Patripassianism = “The Father suffers.”

3. Condemned as heresy at the Council of Rome (382 A.D.).

ii. Dynamic Monarchianism or Adoptionistic Monarchianism (i.e., Adoptionism).

1. Jesus was a mere man, but a sinless one. As such, He caught the attention of God, who then chose to adopt Him.

2. The adoption took place at His baptism when He received the Spirit and was declared to be the Son by the Father.

iii. Also considered heresy by the 4th century.

b. **Subordinationism.**

i. Jesus is less than the Father, not only in terms of His role, but also His deity.

1. Ontology = God's essence, substance, or being – that which makes God, God.

2. Economy = The differing roles and activities of the three persons.

ii. Condemned as heresy at The Second Council of Constantinople (553 A.D.).

c. **Arianism.**

- i. Jesus was the first created being.
- ii. Condemned as heresy at The First Council of Nicaea (325 A.D.).

2. Important Early Church Councils.

- a. Council of Nicaea (325 A.D.).
 1. Homoousion = “Of the same substance.”
 2. Homoiousion = “Of a similar substance.”
- b. First Council of Constantinople (381 AD).