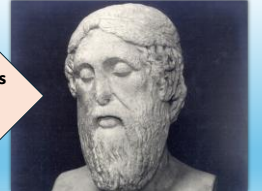


## How do we come to know about God's attributes?

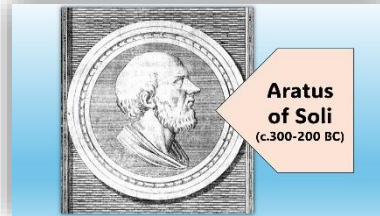


### Acts 17

Epimenides of Crete (c.600 BC)



Aratus of Soli (c.300-200 BC)



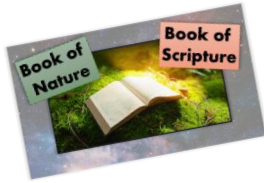
## Why does Paul quote pagan philosophers?



**Psalm 19:1** ~ The heavens declare the glory of God, and the sky above proclaims his handiwork.

**Romans 1:20** ~ For his invisible attributes, namely, his eternal power and divine nature, have been clearly perceived, ever since the creation of the world, in the things that have been made. So they are without excuse.

## Mini-Series: God's Attributes and Trinity

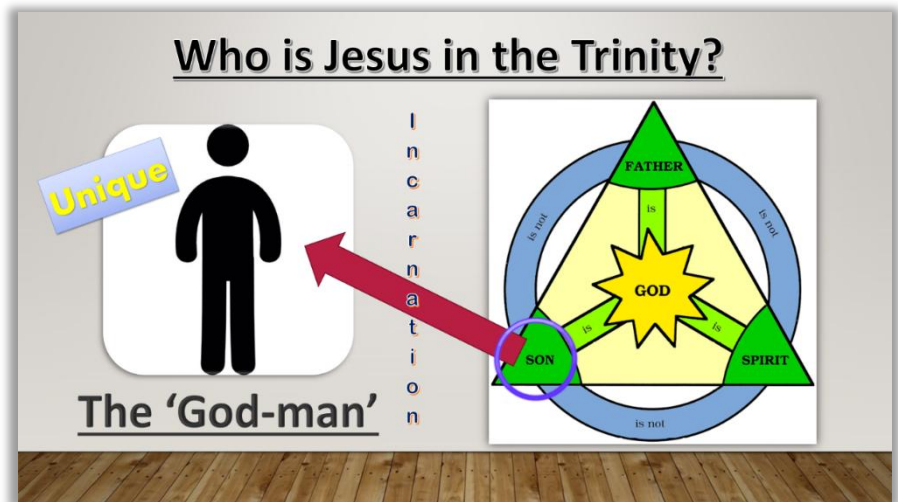


### Quick Definitions:

- **Pure Act** = God is 'Life' itself; God has no potency
- **Simple** = God has no 'parts'
- **Immutable** = God does not change (no potency)
- **Eternal** = beyond time ('change'); endless life
- **Impassible** = God does not suffer nor have emotions (like a human)
- **Infinite** = God is not limited
- **Immaterial** = God is not material
- **Omniscience** = God knows all-things, by being their cause of existence
- **Omnipotent** = God is all-powerful, able to do all logical things according to his nature
- **Omnipresent** = God is present everywhere; there is no 'place' where God is not
- **Goodness & Will** = God is the highest good, and God desires/wills his own goodness

**In a world of rapid change, we can trust  
God's character to be our steady anchor!**

If God has these attributes, how should we understand Jesus, who is God in human flesh?



**Colossians 1:15-17** ~ He [Jesus] is the image of the invisible God, the firstborn of all creation. For by him all things were created, in heaven and on earth, visible and invisible, whether thrones or dominions or rulers or authorities—all things were created through him and for him. And he is before all things, and in him all things hold together.

↑  
**Paul is doing  
philosophy here!**

