### **Chapter 1**

## Summary of what is going to be dealt with in this book

### >Existence of diverse types of beings

We know, by observation, the reading of Scripture, and reason, that there are diverse types of beings. There are divine beings, angelical beings, human beings, animal beings and vegetal beings.

God is the only being whom all other existent beings should worship, but He does not worship anyone. Christ worships God; but God does not worship Christ. The Holy Spirit worships God; but God does not worship the Holy Spirit. We only have one God, who is that being which all others worship, but He does not worship anyone. However, God has revealed to us that two other beings exist that without being God, are divine beings, they are beings like God, who worship their God, the Father.

In order to ease the understanding of this concept, let's put the illustration of a king and his son. Both are the same type of being, however, only the father is king. The king begot a being exactly as he is, but even though they are the same kind of being, this new one is not king.

God is a divine being. Christ is a divine being. The Holy Spirit is a divine being. That is what we are going to deal with in this book: a clarification of what the Trinity is.

We are going to deal with this matter from the point of view of what the Bible says in reality, not from a dogmatic point of view of tradition, which prohibits all type of Biblical analysis, all examination, and all personal or collective study or

investigation related to this issue. We are going to analyze what the Holy Spirit has revealed in Scripture to the servants of God, about Himself, about Jesus Christ and about Our Father God.

The Roman-Catholic doctrine regarding the Trinity consists in affirming that God is one sole being, manifested in three different persons. That is truism. That is similar to those who assure and say that the patron virgins of different countries are one and the same as the Virgin Mary, but manifested as several different virgins (Our Lady of Luján, Our Lady of Charity, Our Lady of Guadalupe, Our Lady of the Highest Grace, etc..)

Many people, in good faith, begin by accepting any doctrinal error, being that it was taught to them by some religious authority, but without exhaustively analyzing it in the Bible. After dogmatically accepting that error, they begin to look in the Bible for verses and passages that appear to justify said error; and which, in the worst case scenario, also twist those passages that oppose their dogmatic doctrinal error.

At other times, those who have been inculcated with an erroneous doctrine, do not have the possibility to inquire about the issue and simply swallow it and from that point on, they teach it dogmatically to following generations. Throughout centuries, that doctrinal error has been converted into "taboo"; something that should not be discussed, something which is a sin to doubt it, something which constitutes as a lack of faith by trying to analyze it in the light of Scripture.

That is exactly what has happened with the anti-Biblical concept of the Roman Trinity. Someone who did not know how to explain it better taught his disciples that there was only one God, but

that in reality it wasn't only one, but three, who at the same time were not three, but only one, and thus forming gibberish which he himself did not know how to explain but wanted his disciples to accept it dogmatically, without questions or personal analysis.

Others, influenced by the Darkness, pretend to "explain" all that gibberish, denying the divinity of Christ and the Holy Spirit, thus committing grave blasphemy. That is what we are going to discuss in this book, we are going to demonstrate that the existence of three divine beings can be understood without having to say that the three in reality do not exist because they are only one, nor that there are three gods, etc..

The concept of the Roman Trinity is erroneous and is polytheist. In order to avoid being called polytheists, they appeal to a capricious euphemism: to call one to those which are three and to say that this is a mystery that cannot be explained; without the Bible saying in any place that such a mystery exists.

There is not one sole place in the Bible that says such a thing nor does it compel us to understand it as such. Even though erroneous, this concept of the Trinity was imposed as dogma: if you do not believe it, you will end up at the stake. However, it has been maintained to this day through other motives. Let's see.

There are five factors that have provoked the stay of such an error in Christianity throughout the centuries, with the highest good faith, but not exempt from error:

1) tradition, dogmatic authority and the imposition of those who govern the different sects,

- 2) the lack of interest on the part of the Christian to read the Bible.
- 3) the lack of critical and analytic spirit in man.
- 4) the religious nature of the theme, which restricts the believer from using his power to reason for fear of blaspheming, and
- 5) the natural inertia of man that makes him prefer a comfortable "status quo".

From all of these factors, it appears to me that # 4 is the main one. The fact that at times phrases like "I and my Father are one" (John 10:30), which means the harmony of his thoughts and feelings with God's, does not allow us to take it as the two are one, but at the same time are two, that in reality are one, etc.. We don't have to lock ourselves in those errors. If we analyze what is said in First Corinthians 3:8, we will see that the expression that is used in John 10:30 is used once again in Corinthians with the same meaning which I allege here: harmony, the unanimity of thoughts and feelings.

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### >Why I number the lines

I consider that every author who sustains a thesis should be accessible to discussion with those who disagree with him about the theme and not take refuge within their "ivory tower". It is for that reason that I number each line, with the purpose of making it easy for someone who wants to send me some objection about something that I have said here by only mentioning the line numbers which include that which is objected to. For example, this explanation is found from line 127 to line 137.

False teachings of any type and mostly those of heretical doctrines, only remain in force under threat, imposing them as dogmas, rejecting public discussion or argument. Its method to convince is the following: if you do not believe this doctrine, you will be expelled from the seminary; if you doubt this dogma and you express it, we will remove you as pastor; if you preach against this dogma you will end up at the stake.

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# "Discussion is like light, it only disturbs those who prefer the darkness."

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# **Chapter 2 Divinity of Jesus Christ**

### >It is not necessary to demonstrate the divinity of God

No religious person denies the divinity of God, because if they did, they would not be religious. Therefore, we do not have to become embroiled in demonstrating that God is a divine being. There are persons who deny the existence of God, but no one who considers that God exists denies His divinity.

Therefore, we are going to demonstrate how the Bible shows us that Jesus Christ is a divine being, exactly like His Father God in every sense. It is the same as the son who is the same as his father in everything. This does not mean that they are the same person, but that they are the same type of living beings. The fact that a son is not the same person as his father does not take merit away; he is the same as his father, but is a separate person.

This is easy to understand by reading the Bible, because Jesus Christ Himself told His Apostles in Mark 13:32, when He was speaking of the time of His Second Coming, that this was a moment in time that He Himself did not know, but only the Father God. It is logical to think that if the Father knew something that Christ did not know, this means that in spite of the fact that they are both divine beings, they are different persons. It is not about them being three, but in reality three do not exist but one, but is one who counts as three and all that nonsense.

"But of that day and that hour knoweth no man; no, not the angels which are in Heaven, neither the Son, but the Father."

(Mark 13:32)

### >God gives testimony of the divinity of Christ

From the moment in which God says that Christ is His beloved Son, He is saying that He considers Him to be like Himself, He does not place any other created being as being like Him.

"16 And Jesus, when he was baptized, went up straightway out of the water; and, lo, the Heavens were opened unto him, and he saw the Spirit of God descending like a dove, and lighting upon him. 17 And lo a voice from

## heaven, saying: <u>This is my beloved Son</u>, <u>in whom I am well pleased</u>."

(Matthew 3:16-17)

What is said here by God **personally**, He never said to any other creature. We can also see in Mark 9:7 when God orders those who were listening during the transfiguration that they should pay attention and obey what Christ said.

"And there was a cloud that overshadowed them, and a voice came out of the cloud, saying: This is my beloved Son: <u>hear him</u>."

(Mark 9:7)

The Apostle Peter also gives testimony of this episode saying that the voice that they heard had been sent from heaven.

"17 For he received from God the Father honour and glory, when there came such a voice to him from the excellent glory: This is my beloved Son, in whom I am well pleased.

18 And this voice which came from heaven we heard, when we were with him in the holy mount."

(II Peter 1:17-18)

Things like those described previously were never before said personally by God to anyone.

### >Christ gives testimony of His own divinity

In the verse I present below, the Pharisees accuse Jesus of blasphemy because He shows them that He is a divine being. The fact that Jesus Christ confirms what the Pharisees said about him making himself be divine, shows us that that He considered Himself to be divine.

"33 The Jews answered him, saying, For a good work we stone thee not; but for blasphemy; and because that thou, being a man, makest thyself God. 34 Jesus answered them: Is it not written in your law, I said, Ye are gods? 35 If he called them gods, unto whom the word of God came, and the scripture cannot be broken; 36 say ve of him, whom the Father hath sanctified, and sent into the world: Thou blasphemest; because I said, I am the Son of God? 37 If I do not the works of my Father, believe me not. 38 But if I do, though ye believe not me, believe the works; that ye may know, and believe that the Father is in me, and I in him. 39 Therefore they sought again to take him; but he escaped out of their hand," (John 10:33-39)

The Jews accused Him, because Jesus Christ Himself in speaking showed clearly that He was a divine being. When He said in John 10:30 the phrase "I and my Father are one", the Pharisees became furious and immediately accused him of blasphemy, due to the fact that He was telling them that He was divine. Even after being accused of blasphemy, Jesus again affirmed his divinity when He said the following in verse 36:

"Say ye of him, whom the Father hath sanctified, and sent into the world: Thou blasphemest; because I said, I am the Son of God? (John 10:36)

 As we can see, **Jesus did not retract**, but authenticated what He had said, making them see that He was the Son of God, that He was a divine being, and that what they had said about Him, accusing Him of blasphemy for saying that He was divine was certain, and that He would not retract from what He said.

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## >The Holy Spirit testifies that Christ is a divine being

Not only God, Christ and the angels testified of the divinity of Jesus Christ, the Holy Spirit has also done it through the writers of the Bible. In the New Testament there are many passages in which the Apostles, inspired by the Holy Spirit, declare that Christ is a divine being. The fact that it is written in the Bible, shows us that it is a truth authorized by the Holy Spirit, because all Scripture was divinely inspired and the saintly men of God wrote while being inspired by the Holy Spirit as it says in II Timothy 3:16 and II Peter 1:21.

"All scripture is given by inspiration of God, and is profitable for doctrine, for reproof, for correction, for instruction in righteousness."

(II Timothy 3:16)

"For the prophecy came not in old time by the will of man, but holy men of God spake as they were moved by the Holy Ghost."

(II Peter 1:21)

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### >The Angels testify that Christ is divine

The superiority and lordship of Christ over the angels is evident. In this case, it is an angel that calls Jesus "Lord" and thus evidencing His superiority and greatness. That is also seen in many other places, as in Matthew 26:53, where Jesus tells the disciples the greatness of his authority and power; but in this passage. it is the angel who confesses it.

"He is not here; for he is risen, as he said. Come, see the place where <u>the Lord</u> lay." (Matthew 28:6)

A similar testimony to this is given in Luke 2:11. There, the angels call Jesus Lord. And there are humans who are so daring that they do not want to call Him Lord!!

"For unto you is born this day in the city of David a Saviour, which is **Christ the Lord.**" (Luke 2:11)

In reading Revelation 11:8, we see that the angel who speaks with John announces that at the end of the mission of the two witnesses, they would be assassinated and cast into the squares of Jerusalem. In announcing this, to identify Jerusalem, he says the phrase "where also Our Lord was crucified", giving testimony that Jesus Christ is Lord of the angels, which is to say that he is a being much more superior than they are.

"And their dead bodies shall lie in the street of the great city, which spiritually is called

## Sodom and Egypt, where also <u>Our Lord</u> was crucified." (Revelation 11:8)

As we have seen, the angels considered Christ as Lord, which tells us that He is a being that is superior to the angels. The only type of being that is superior to an angelical being is a divine being.

## >The Apostles testify that Christ is a divine being

It is evident that Christ is the same type of being as God. This verse is eloquent with respect to the consubstantiality of God and Christ. The phrase "the express image of his person", is telling us that it is not something similar to the substance that is "formed" God, but exactly the same "substance", because God created Him like that.

"Who being the brightness of his glory, and the express image of his person, and upholding all things by the word of his power, when he had by himself purged our sins, sat down on the right hand of the Majesty on high." (Hebrews 1:3)

It is good to consider the three words of that phrase: a) the word "express"; is not the similar as, nor a substitute, nor is it an equivalent, it is the express. b) "image"; it is not that a piece of the substance of the Father has been used; it is that He made an image of that substance; the same image, the "substance" of God, created by Him to create a Son, someone who is like Him in everything. c)

"Person"; is not like human beings, who are images of what God is like, this is to say, beings that are created by Him, but are not the same type of person as is Christ.

Our Lord Jesus Christ is the same image of the substance that is God. That is why He is also divine, but that doesn't mean that they are one and the same person, because Christ worships God, but God does not worship Christ.

In order to understand this, it is necessary to bear in mind what we could say is a "duality" that is present in that being we call God. The duality consists in that we use the word "God" to name the being whose "function" is to be the God of the universe, and we use that same word "God" to refer to the type of being He is.

If we ask what is the meaning of the word "God", we could give two different definitions, both of which are correct: 1) God is the being that has always existed, a being which all worship, but He does not worship anyone; 2) God is a type of being with a different "substance" as that of the archangels, angels, cherubim, humans, etc..

In definition "1", God the Father only participates; in definition "2" the Father, the Son and the Holy Spirit participate. This does not mean that the definitions given contain all of the characteristics of those beings, but that they are the ones most appropriate to come to the understanding of the true significance and reach of the word Trinity.

Undoubtedly, Jesus Christ is God (meaning "2"), exactly like the Father; and even the angel-type beings worship Him. But, the Father and Jesus are two different persons: Christ worships God, He is his God (meaning "1"); God is Jesus' Father. The

Father does not worship Christ, because in spite of the fact that the Son is God (meaning "2"), He is not the God (meaning "1") of the Father. The Father is the creator of the Son; Christ worships Him as His Creator. The Son is not the creator of the Father and He has no reason to worship Him, in spite of the fact that He is God (meaning "2"). Instead of saying "God meaning 2", we should use the word "divine".

 If we now read the following verse, we will see that the Apostle John declares that Christ is a divine being.

"In the beginning was the Word, and the Word was with God, and the Word was God."

(John 1:1)

In saying that the Word was God, it is declaring that the Word (Jesus Christ), was a divine being. Which is to say, he was not a human-type being, nor an angel-type being, but a being of God's type, a being like God, a divine being.

These previous testimonies are not the only ones that declare the divinity of Christ. Using common sense, we see that the phrase "only begotten", which means "only son", is applied to Christ. If Our Lord Jesus Christ is said to be the only son of God, we realize that He is a being exactly as is God, which is to say that He is divine like His Father. Which means, that no other being exists like Christ, because He is the only begotten.

That is what, approved by the Holy Spirit, the Apostles say. Let's see.

"And the Word was made flesh, and dwelt among us, and we beheld his glory, the glory as of the **only begotten of the Father**, full of grace and truth." (John 1:14)

"No man hath seen God at any time; the only begotten Son, which is in the bosom of the Father, he hath declared him."

(John 1:18)

"For God so loved the world, that he gave his only begotten Son, that whosoever believeth in him should not perish, but have everlasting life." (John 3:16)

"In this was manifested the love of God toward us, because that God sent his only begotten Son into the world, that we might live through him." (I John 4:9)

In other passages, Saint John affirms the divinity of Christ, without making reference to the fact of being only begotten.

"And we know that the Son of God is come, and hath given us an understanding, that we may know him that is true, and we are in him that is true, even in his Son Jesus Christ. This is the true God, and eternal life."

(I John 5:20)

Saint Paul also testifies about the divinity of Christ in various passages, some of which we are going to read below.

Christ is God, because the Father created Him like Himself. Here, it evidently says that the Lord Jesus Christ is God. This does not mean that God the Father and Christ are the same person, but that Christ is a divine being like God.

"Looking for that blessed hope, and the glorious appearing of the great God and our Saviour Jesus Christ." (Titus 2:13)

In order to realize that God and Christ are not the same person, even if in essence they are the same, even if they are the same type of being, it is sufficient to remember that Christ worships God, but God does not worship Christ. Let's also remember there are things that God knows that Christ Himself says He does not know, like the day and time of His Second Coming, according to Mark 13:32.

One of the things causing confusion in many believers is the idea that Christ cannot be totally human and totally divine. Then, in order to explain that He is, they say that this is a "mystery". That is the escape many give to their erroneous beliefs, when they cannot explain them logically from a Biblical point of view, as it also happens in the Trinity and the subject of predestination. There is no such mystery. Christ is a divine being who lived in Heaven before coming to Earth. While being there, he was only a spiritual being. When he came to Earth and was "dressed" in a body of flesh, he was still the being who He always was, a divine, spiritual being but now dwelling in a body of flesh. That is why there is no "mystery" that He is 100% man and 100% divine. Even after resurrection He did not want to abandon His body of flesh, but resurrected in the flesh, and ascended to Heaven in the flesh and is also seated at the right hand of God

Almighty in the flesh, from where He will return to judge the living and the dead.

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## >Saint Paul refutes the heretics who denied the divinity of Christ in Colossae

In the same way that there are now religious sects called Christians, who deny the divinity of Christ, in the first years of Christianity there were also false Christians who infiltrated the churches to deny the divinity of Our Lord.

There are heretical doctrines, which guided by the spirits of darkness, try to deny the divinity of Our Lord Jesus Christ. That started since the very beginning of Christianity as is noted in Colossians 2:8-9.

From what is said in this passage, we get the sensation that there were people that thought of themselves as "philosophers", who <u>based on traditions</u> and <u>operating in subtleness</u> and <u>persuasive words</u>, tried to introduce the heresy that Jesus was not a divine being. They appear to be the Russellists of that time, preaching in their magazines Watchtower and Awake, against the divinity of Christ and the Holy Spirit.

Paul's challenge against such heresies begins in verse 4 with more clarity and continues to verse 12, but the two verses in which this is seen more clearly are 8 and 9.

"8 Beware lest any man spoil you through philosophy and vain deceit, after the tradition of men, after the rudiments of the world, and not after Christ. 9 For in him

## dwelleth all the fulness of the Godhead bodily." (Colossians 2:8-9)

That is why in this passage Paul clearly defines the fact that Jesus was totally divine, possibly negating the heretics who went to preach the contrary in the city of Colossae.

Paul also testifies once again in I Corinthians 8:6 as we can see.

The word "God" can be applied as: a) to the "role" of the Father, b) to the type of being He is, or c) both of these things. In the sense of the type of being, Christ is God; in the sense of the "role", only the Father is God.

"But to us there is but <u>one God</u>, the Father, of whom are all things, and we in him; and <u>one Lord</u>, Jesus Christ, by whom are all things, and we by him." (I Corinthians 8:6)

In the sense of the "role", Paul is using it here when he says: "But to us there is but one God, the Father...". Many people, not being able to understand this double meaning of the word God, have believed that Jesus takes on the "role" of the Father. Paul very clearly says that "...to us there in but one God, the Father...". Christ is divine, because the Father created Him in the exact matter as Himself, as the same substance, the same type of being; but Christ did not usurp the place of the Father according to what it says in Philippians 2:6 in the New Testament.

"5 Let this mind be in you, which was also in Christ Jesus, 6 who, being in the form of

## <u>God</u>, thought it not robbery to be equal with God." (Philippians 2:5-6)

We do not have more than one God. That is what the Bible has always taught. That is what Paul ratifies here. The Jews and the Muslims, confused by the Catholic belief of the Trinity to the style of the Vatican, allege against Christianity that it has three Gods in spite of the fact that they base this on the Bible, which proclaims that only one exists. It is the admitted errors as dogmas that provoke those dialectical weaknesses in Christianity.

If the Roman concept of the Trinity were certain, Paul was not going to make an exact difference between the words "God" and "Lord", nor was he going to give a title to the Father and another to Jesus Christ as he did in I Corinthians 8:6.

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## **Chapter 3 God is the Creator**

## >Accepting an error leads us to admit another error, or at least not to be able to contradict it

A lie leads us to another lie in order to sustain the first falseness. Likewise to admit an error puts us in a weakened position to defend ourselves against a new error.

Once the erroneous dogma that Christ is God the Father was simultaneously established (instead of saying that He is divine) and that the Holy Spirit is God the Father (instead of saying that He is divine),

they had to deal with the gibberish that they are three which in reality are not three but only one, but that is not only one, but they are three, etc..

Once the erroneous concept that Christ is God the Father at the same time that He is God the Son was accepted, then it appeared to be logically reasoned, based on that false premise, based on that false "truth", the new false "truth" that is preached by Catholicism: that the Virgin Mary is the Mother of God. That is an idolatrous heresy that cannot be contradicted, if the first heresy, that Christ the Son is at the same time God the Father is accepted. That is why Christians have to be on alert in what they say, what they believe, and confront their beliefs with the Bible, and with other brethren who disagree with his beliefs.

The Virgin Mary was the virtuous woman that God used to conceive the body that His Son Jesus Christ was going to inhabit. But the Lord Christ already existed, already lived in Heaven since a past eternity. In the same way that any woman is the mother of the body of his son, not the mother of his soul, same way also Virgin Mary is the mother of the body in which Jesus lived, not the mother of the divine being who exists since a past eternity.

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### >The Creator was God, not Christ

One of the mistakes I have seen in many believers is the affirmation that Christ was the one who created everything. This is completely false. I am not saying that Christ cannot create, because being divine, He can create. What I am saying is that He was not the one who created what is in existence. We can believe that Christ was with His Father God

at the moment of creation, being that Genesis and the Gospel of John say something that appears to confirm this, but not that He was the Creator. These are the errors that arise by having dogmatically accepted a previous error.

"1 In the beginning God created the heaven and the Earth. 2 And the Earth was without form, and void; and darkness was upon the face of the deep. And the Spirit of God moved upon the face of the waters."

(Genesis 1:1-2)

In the passage we read above we see that the Holy Spirit was present during the Creation, it would not be atypical that the Son would also be there.

"And God said, Let <u>us</u> make man in our image, after our likeness: and let them have dominion over the fish of the sea, and over the fowl of the air, and over the cattle, and over all the earth, and over every creeping thing that creepeth upon the earth."

(Genesis 1:26)

In this other passage from Genesis, we see that God speaks in collective form, as someone who comments with other beings that were at His side. We realize this because He uses the verb in the plural "Let us make"; and the pronoun is also in the plural "our". All of this gives us the sensation of cooperation or at least of someone who is commenting what He is doing with those that accompany Him.

"1 In the beginning was the Word, and the Word was with God, and the Word was God. 2 The same was in the beginning with God. 3 All things were made by him; and without him was not any thing made that was made."

(John 1:1-3)

In the case of the gospel of John, it speaks more specifically by saying that the "Word was with God". Being that we know that the Word is Jesus Christ, we realize that the Lord was with His Father.

Later, in verse 3, it says that all things were made

Later, in verse 3, it says that all things were made for his sake and without Him nothing that was made would have been made. This is one of the passages that makes us think that it was Christ who made all things. This is certainly a passage to consider, but what seems to be said in it is negated by many other passages, including declarations of Our Lord Jesus Christ Himself, who tells us that it was His Father, the Creator. Perhaps what this passage is saying that it was the Father who created all things for the sake of the Son.

By saying: "all things were made by Him..." or "...the world was made by Him...", I don't think it means that they were made by his hand, but that God made them for his cause. Hebrews 3:4 says that God made the universe as if to give it to Christ being that He considered Christ its **beneficiary**, its heir.

"Hath in these last days spoken unto us by his Son, whom he hath appointed <u>heir</u> of all things, <u>by whom</u> also he made the worlds."

(Hebrews 1:2)

 Let us now see other passages that appear to say that Christ was the Creator. There are some of these verses which appear to be proof that it was Christ who created man, the world, etc., as it occurs in John 1:10 and Colossians 1:15-16.

"He was in the world, and the world was made by him, and the world knew him not."

(John 1:10)

"15 Who is the image of the invisible God, the firstborn of every creature. 16 For by him were all things created, that are in Heaven, and that are in Earth, visible and invisible, whether they be thrones, or dominions, or principalities, or powers, all things were created by him, and for him."

(Colossians 1:15-16)

Let us now go to the passages which deny what it appears to be saying here, or, that deny that Christ was the Creator and declare that God was the Creator.

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### >God Himself says that He was the Creator of all things

Throughout the Bible, when it mentions the one who is seated at the throne, they are referring to God. That is the case, for example, in Revelation 5:1-7 which I analyze on page 24. Now, the one who is seated on the throne says in Revelation 21:15 that He will make all things new. It is logical, therefore, to conclude that He was also the one who created the things that now exist.

"And he that sat upon the throne said: Behold, I make all things new. And he said unto me: Write: for these words are true and faithful." (Revelation 21:5)

### >The Lord Jesus Christ says that the Creator was God

Jesus Christ Himself, who is the best interpreter of Scripture, clarifies in the following verse that God was who created Adam and Eve.

"But from the beginning of the creation, God made them male and female." (Mark 10:6)

Notice that Christ says: "...God made them male and female". He does not say "...we made them male and female..." but specifies: "God made them".

In this other verse we once again see a personal testimony of Jesus Christ, where He tells us that His Father was the author of Creation.

"For in those days shall be affliction, such as was not from the beginning of the creation which God created unto this time, neither shall be." (Mark 13:19)

I prefer to stand by the interpretation that Jesus makes, and not with those that try to interpret obscure passages in their manner, without bearing in mind what the rest of the Bible says.

### >Celestial beings say that God is the Creator

It is very clear in this passage (Rev 4:10-11) that the one who is seated at the throne is God the Father. This is confirmed later on when in 5:1 we see that the one who is seated at the throne has a book in His hand, that only the sacrificed Lamb (Christ) could open (5:6). In 5:7 we see that Christ takes the book from the hand of God. Therefore, the one who is seated at the throne is God and not Christ. I say all of this so that we can see that there no minimal doubt exists that the one seated at the throne is God the Father; and that there exists no minimal possibility that the one seated at the throne be Christ. Then, it is God the Father who the 24 elders say created all things.

"10 The four and twenty elders fall down before him that sat on the throne, and worship him that liveth for ever and ever, and cast their crowns before the throne, saying:

11 Thou art worthy, O Lord, to receive glory and honour and power, for thou hast created all things, and for thy pleasure they are and were created."

(Revelation 4:10-11)

"1 And I saw in the right hand of him that sat on the throne a book written within and on the backside, sealed with seven seals... 6 And I beheld, and, lo, in the midst of the throne and of the four beasts, and in the midst of the elders, stood a Lamb as it had been slain, having seven horns and seven eyes, which are the seven Spirits of God sent forth into all the Earth. 7 And he came and took

## the book out of the right hand of him that sat upon the throne." (Rev 5:1-7 Abbreviated)

as some think.

"And every creature which is in heaven, and on the Earth, and under the earth, and such as are in the sea, and all that are in them, heard I saying: Blessing, and honour, and glory, and power, be unto him that sitteth upon the throne, and unto the Lamb for ever and ever." (Revelation 5:13)

If we read Revelation 10:6 and 14:6-7 we will see that it also mentions in these passages that god was the one who created all things. The first passage details everything He created, but God is not directly mentioned. In the second passage, God is directly mentioned and in addition it mentions that He created the Heavens, the Earth, the sea and the fountains of water. It doesn't so much mention what He created as in the previous one, but between the two and both together with 4:11, it perfectly

"And sware by him that liveth for ever and ever, who created heaven, and the things that therein are, and the Earth, and the things that therein are, and the sea, and the things which are therein, that there should be time no longer." (Revelation 10:6)

clarifies that God is the Creator of all and not Christ

"6 And I saw another <u>angel</u> fly in the midst of heaven, having the everlasting gospel to preach unto them that dwell on the Earth, and to every nation, and kindred, and tongue, and people, 7 saying with a loud voice: Fear <u>God</u>,

and give glory to him; for the hour of his judgment is come; and worship him that made heaven, and Earth, and the sea, and the fountains of waters."

(Revelation 14:6-7)

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### >The Apostles say that God is the Creator

The Apostles were in contact with the true doctrine, more than all theologians together. They had received from Jesus Christ, personally, all the necessary teachings, at least the ones that had been revealed at that time. Then, they **knew** that the Creator of Heaven and Earth was God and not Christ.

The fact that Jesus Christ was present with God during the act of creation does not indicate that He was the creator. In the time in which the Apostles wrote these things, the existence of Christ was already known, His name was known, therefore not saying that Christ was the Creator cannot be attributed to the fact that His existence or name was not known.

John and Peter, after having appeared before the elders, who threatened them so that they would not continue speaking in the name of Jesus, returned to the believers that were gathered and told them what happened. It was then that the Apostles and other brethren said what is contained in the following verse.

"And when they heard that, they lifted up their voice to God with one accord, and said: Lord, thou art God, which hast made

## Heaven, and Earth, and the sea, and all that in them is." (Acts 4:24)

If the Apostles said that God had been the one who created Heaven and Earth **and everything in** it, it is not logical for us to rush to use words and verses to try to crutch the erroneous idea that Christ is the creator of all that exists.

### >Saint Paul also declares that God is the Creator

There are some who believe that Christ was the one who created the world and all that is in it, but Paul declares here that it was the Father.

"God, that made the world and all things therein, seeing that he is Lord of Heaven and Earth, dwelleth not in temples made with hands."

(Acts 17:24)

Here we see that Paul clearly indicates that it was God the Father who is the creator and not Jesus Christ. We will see the same from the book of Hebrews where Paul says that God is the Creator.

"For every house is builded by some man; but **he that built** <u>all</u> things is God."

(Hebrews 3:4)

In this other verse from Hebrews, he says that all worlds were made up by the word of God, making what is seen from what was not seen. So, it is saying that all that is seen was made by God, not by Christ, as some think. This is said in the New Testament, where the revelation of Christ had been

fully received and there was no need to confuse Him with God. Therefore, if Paul says that what is seen was made by God, it is because it was made by God, not by Christ.

"Through faith we understand that the worlds were framed by the word of God, so that things which are seen were not made of things which do appear." (Hebrews 11:3)

# Also in II Corinthians, Saint Paul speaks in a way that shows us that he knew that God was the Creator.

In II Co 4: 6 it is evident that Paul says that it was God the Father who made light shine from the darkness.

If we now read Genesis 1:1-31 (which speaks of creation) we will see that the same one who made the light made everything else. It is logical then, to think that if in the verse shown below, Paul identifies God the Father as the one who made light, God the Father also made the rest.

Given that in this passage in question God and Christ are separated, this passage delivers light over to the interpretation of the first chapter of Genesis, in which, one who so desires, can say (although without justification) that in Genesis perhaps upon saying "God" it would refer to "Christ", as being the same according to those who think that way.

"For God, who commanded the light to shine out of darkness, hath shined in our hearts, to give the light of the knowledge of the glory of God in the face of Jesus Christ."

(II Corinthians 4:6)

 In light of this passage in Second Corinthians, there is no allowance for confusion, because both divine persons are clearly separated; and if being separated and defined it says that it was God who created light, it is so because evidently, it was not Christ.

Speaking in the book of Hebrews of how God rested from his works, we once again realize that Saint Paul knew that God and not Christ had been the Creator.

Errors are introduced into sects, because of not reading the entire Bible, but solely some sections of the Bible. Other times, what happens is that a person, upon conversion, the first thing they do is to adopt the doctrines of the sect where they converted, before reading the Bible on their own and making a correct judgment. In that case, once they adopt the doctrines, the correct ones as well as the erroneous ones, they begin to look for isolated verses that support them while at the same time they omit or disregard that which opposes them. Instead of studying both to see what conclusion they arrive at, what they do is become fanatical with the doctrines of their sect without previously analyzing them and not allowing others to help them analyze.

In Paul saying here, in the New Testament, when the difference between God and Christ was already known, that God rested from His work, it shows us that the one who worked was God and not Christ. If Christ would have been the one who had done the work, Paul would have said that Christ rested from his work, not that God rested from all His works. If it would have been both who would have worked, Paul would have said, "they rested from their work".

"For he spake in a certain place of the seventh day on this wise, And God did rest the seventh day from all his works."

(Hebrews 4:4)

The same thing can be gathered from verse 10 of this same chapter, where it once again says that it was God who rested from His works.

"For he that is entered into his rest, he also hath ceased from his own works, as God did from his." (Hebrews 4:10)

In this next passage we see once again that in Paul's mental structure there existed the knowledge that it had been God the Father who had made all of Creation. Paul, in a warning about the great apostasy was going to prohibit eating certain foods permitted by the laws of God, he declares that the food had been created by God, not by Christ.

"3 Forbidding to marry, and commanding to abstain from meats, which God hath created to be received with thanksgiving of them which believe and know the truth. 4 For every creature of God is good, and nothing to be refused, if it be received with thanksgiving."

(I Timothy 4:3-4)

We see further along another inspired Apostle say that God is the Creator of souls. I do not see any reason to fiercely grasp on to a pair of verses in order to affirm that Christ is the Creator.

"Wherefore let them that suffer according to the will of God, commit the keeping of their souls to him in well doing, as unto a faithful Creator." (I Peter 4:19)

Let us once again return to Hebrews 1:2 in order to analyze what is said there. Here it clearly says that it was God who created the universe for the sake of His Son.

"Hath in these last days spoken unto us by his Son, whom he hath appointed heir of all things, by whom also he made the worlds."

(Hebrews 1:2)

The very fact of **declaring Him as an heir** indicates to us that the universe was not Christ's because He created it, but because it was given to Him. If Christ would have created it, it would have been his own by creation, but if God was the one who created it, it is Christ's by inheritance.

The same idea is clearly exposed to us in Hebrews 3:4 which we already read, where it textually says that it was God who created all things.

In Hebrews 2:10 we see that it says that God was the one who placed all things into existence and that thanks to Him, everything subsists. How do we know that it is referring to God? Very easily, after saying "for whom are all things, and by whom are all things", it says that He who consummated by affliction, the author of their salvation, this is to say Christ. It is clear that if <u>He for whom are all things</u> is the one <u>who made the captain of their salvation</u> perfect that means that God was the one by which all things are, which is to say, He is the creator.

"For it became him, for whom are all things, and by whom are all things, in bringing many

## sons unto glory, to make the captain of their salvation perfect through sufferings."

(Hebrews 2:10)

One of the passages that brings forth doubt in the brethren is Ephesians 3:9. In this verse that we are going to read, we see once again that it was God who created all things. In some translations, however, there are additions that make one think that God made things with Christ's hands. That additive they place at the end of the verse and it says "by Jesus Christ". This is to say that it would say "...in God, who created all things by Jesus Christ."

It is known that this has been added and that it was not in the original, because it is placed in italics or in parenthesis, which means that the phrase was not in the original but that it is an interpretation of the one who prints the Bible.

"And to make all men see what is the fellowship of the mystery, which from the beginning of the world hath been hid in God, who created all things by Jesus Christ."

(Ephesians 3:9)

Another argument that helps, even though it is not a Biblical argument, is the traditional "Apostles Creed". Thanks to this, we realize that the first Christians had the concept that God had created all things. Even this Creed did not in reality belong to the Apostles, at least we can say that it is ancient, probably dating back to the first century. In that creed, it says that God is the Creator. Let's see.

### "I believe in God the Father, Almighty, Maker of Heaven and Earth..."

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Which is to say, that since the beginning of Christian time, the oldest interpretation that exists is that God is the one who created Heaven and Earth.

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Chapter 4

**Divinity of the Holy Spirit** 

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### >How do we know Biblically that the Holy Spirit is a divine being?

"blasphemy" or the verb The word blaspheme" is only and exclusively used to indicate an offense or insult against a divine being. When it deals with a person that is not divine, the word "blasphemy" is not used, but the words "offense", "insult", "hurt", "affront", "abuse", etc.. Therefore, when the word "blasphemy" is used against a being, it is an indication that the being is divine.

When the Pharisees accused Jesus Christ of removing the demons through Beelzebub, the prince of demons, Christ's response was that they were blaspheming against the Holy Spirit. If the Lord himself says that the Holy Spirit is being blasphemed, it is a certain sign that He is a divine being. This is said by the One who knows more about these things.

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"31 Wherefore I say unto you: All manner of sin and blasphemy shall be forgiven unto

men, but the blasphemy against the Holy Ghost shall not be forgiven unto men. 32 And whosoever speaketh a word against the Son of man, it shall be forgiven him, but whosoever speaketh against the Holy Ghost, it shall not be forgiven him, neither in this world, neither in the world to come."

(Matthew 12:31-32)

This is not, as many believe, that blasphemy against God or Christ is forgiven, but blasphemy against the Holy Spirit is not forgiven. What happens is that during the time of Christ, no one dared to blaspheme against God, because he was stoned. Therefore, speaking about the subject of blasphemy was not considered blasphemy against God.

With respect to blasphemy against Christ, by having been made man, they could blaspheme against him through ignorance believing that He was only a human being whom they were insulting or slandering against.

In addition to all of this, it is evidenced with the most simple use of common sense, that Jesus was not referring to God the Father when He pronounced the phrase "blasphemeth against the Holy Ghost", for the simple reason that the Jews did not dare blaspheme against God the Father and anyone who did so was stoned to death. The fact that Jesus was not counting God as the one who was blasphemed against is noted more clearly in Luke 12:10 where evidently it only refers to Himself (Christ) and the Holy Spirit.

"And whosoever shall speak a word against the Son of man, it shall be forgiven him, but

## unto him that blasphemeth against the Holy Ghost it shall not be forgiven."

(Luke 12:10)

From the divine point of view, blasphemy against any of the three is a sin; therefore, Christ was not considering it a lesser blasphemy from others. What He was doing was forgiving the fact that someone would believe Him a mere man and therefore, blaspheme against Him. Then, discounting the blasphemy against God the Father because of the stoning issue, blasphemy against Christ and the Holy Spirit remained. Blasphemy against Christ, who they could qualify as human, because they saw Him in the form of flesh and bones, was not going to be counted as unforgiving, because of the fact that it could be alleged to their favor the fact that they were offending a man. That is why it is that Jesus speaks in a form that appears as if blasphemy against one could be less than the other.

However, blasphemy against the One who performed miracles through Christ, even if He was thought of as a man, was evidently direct blasphemy against a divine being. Since that being blasphemed against could not be God nor Christ (for the reasons previously alleged stoning and the humanity of Jesus), then the blasphemed had to be, forcibly, the Holy Spirit, the third divine person.

In summary, what is unforgiving in this type of blasphemy by the Pharisees was that even in finding themselves in the presence of grand miracles and in order to deny them to satisfy their convenience as clergy and their denominations, they called Beelzebub (verse 24) to Him who performed such grandness which, by what Christ says later (verse 28) and is deduced, was the Holy Spirit. It was

unquestionable that the one behind a miracle had to be a divine person and therefore to call him Beelzebub knowingly constituted an unforgivable blasphemy.

This case in which the Pharisees blaspheme against the one who performed miracles to support the ministry of Jesus, would be the same as if after the Second Coming, and having the divinity of Christ been fully proven to the ultimate degree, someone dared to blaspheme against Him. In the past ages in which He could have been confused as a common human being, that was forgivable, but it would not be in the future.

It is not the way many believe, that blasphemy against God or Christ is forgivable, but not blasphemy against the Holy Spirit. What happens is that in the time of Christ, no one dared to blaspheme against God, because they were stoned. With Christ, in seeing Him made as man, they could blaspheme against Him by ignorance, believing that He was a mere man. To blaspheme against the one that was evidently divine, invisible, spiritual, who performed miracles upon the petition of Christ is like blaspheming against God, knowing that He exists, who He is, etc..

The fact that some persons had blasphemed against either of the Three, in ignorance, without giving thought to what they say, I don't think is an unforgivable sin. In my point of view, the unforgivable sin is committed when fully aware of what that person is doing, knowing perfectly well the grandeur and divinity of the person which is being insulted that person even so commit blasphemy.

In summary, the fact that Our Lord Jesus Christ considered that offending the Holy Spirit was blasphemy, convinces us that the Holy Spirit is a divine being.

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## >Christ orders baptism in the name of the Holy Spirit

In the verse I present below, is an order that Baptism be made in the name of the Father, the Son and the Holy Spirit.

This verse only gives way to the thesis that the Holy Spirit is a being that thinks, intimately united to the Father and the Son in an undoubted manner and in such a way that it could be considered, without fear of error or exaggeration that the third being of the universe is a divine being.

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"Go ye therefore, and teach all nations, baptizing them in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost." (Matthew 28:19)

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These two incontrovertible facts (explained in former section and present one) show us, without a minimal doubt, that the Holy Spirit is a sacred being, a divine being.

That is the true meaning of the word "Trinity", the expression that there are three divine beings, but only the Father is God. The proof is in the fact that Christ considers Him his God. The Father does not consider Christ as His God, nor the Holy Spirit, in spite of the fact that these are both divine beings. Therefore, they are not equal, there is a relation of hierarchy which is well respected by Jesus Christ. The Lord said to the Apostles: "I am

going to **my Father**, to your Father; to **my God**, your God". The equality is that they are the same type of being, not the same person, nor a God expressed in three different persons, nor that they are three but in reality are one, not any other type of tangled anti-Biblical or nonsensical rhetoric.

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## >God is superior to Christ, and Christ superior to the Holy Spirit

The word "Apostle" means one who is "sent", someone who is sent on some mission. Even if the Reina-Valera version uses the word "apostle" (correctly used), in the King James version in English the word "sent one" is used, which means the same thing, but using a more common word, more accessible to the people. It is more than logical to think that the one who sends is superior to the one sent, as it occurs when God sent Christ to the world. Let's see how Our Lord says that the one who send is superior to the one sent.

"Verily, verily, I say unto you: The servant is not greater than his lord; neither he that is sent greater than he that sent him." (John 13:16)

I place these facts first so that later we can use logical reason for what we are going to read. Let's see.

Christ promises <u>to send</u> the Holy Spirit. In John 16:7 we see that Christ speaks as if He had authority over the Holy Spirit. In speaking this way, He shows us that He is the Lord of the Holy Spirit, if this were not so, He would not say "I will send",

but would say something like "I will ask him to come" or "I will beg him to come", etc..

"Nevertheless I tell you the truth: It is expedient for you that I go away, for if I go not away, the Comforter will not come unto you; but if I depart, <u>I will send</u> him unto you." (John 16:7)

"But when the Comforter is come, whom I will send unto you from the Father, even the Spirit of truth, which proceedeth from the Father, he shall testify of me."

(John 15:26)

In both passages, the authority with which Christ speaks when referring to the Holy Spirit is clear; He does not do the same when He refers to God the Father. In that case, he speaks of begging, asking. The different relation that exists between Christ and God; and between Christ and the Holy Spirit is evident.

"And I will pray the Father, and he shall give you another Comforter, that he may abide with you for ever." (John 14:16)

The sending of the Holy Spirit was also a promise from His Father, according to what Christ Himself says in Luke 24:49 and Acts 1:4.

"And, behold, <u>I send</u> the promise of my Father upon you; but tarry ye in the city of Jerusalem, until ye be endued with power from on high." (Luke 24:49)

"And, being assembled together with them, commanded them that they should not depart from Jerusalem, but wait for **the promise of the Father**, which, saith he, ye have heard of me." (Acts 1:4)

If the Holy Spirit is a promise made by both, a being that they **both send**, how could He be one of them at the same time? More logical is to think that it deals with a third person. No one sends himself. The Holy Spirit is a divine being different from Christ and the Father, but obedient to both.

The fact that Christ was the one who sends and the Holy Spirit the one who is sent, this shows us the superiority of Jesus Christ over the Holy Spirit.

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## >The Holy Spirit is not something discovered for the first time in the New Testament

The Holy Spirit manifested Himself in an astounding way, in front of the multitudes in the day of Pentecost, in order to direct the Church, but He was always on the Earth, assisting and inspiring the servants of God. There were various occasions in which He manifested Himself to many individuals together in the Old Testament.

The Holy Spirit is nothing new that appeared for the first time in the New Testament, being that in this verse, the Apostle himself tells us that the prophets of antiquity had the Holy Spirit. From the beginning of time, the Holy Spirit had His function and brought it to fruition as we can see in this testimony by Peter concerning the prophets.

"For the prophecy came not in old time by 1430 the will of man, but holy men of God spake as 1431 they were moved by the Holy Ghost." 1432 (II Peter 1:21) 1433 1434 There are other cases in the Old Testament in 1435 which manifestations of the Holy Spirit are seen. 1436 They are the cases of several of the Judges, 1437 including Samson, the case of Saul and Samuel and 1438 also the inspirations of David. Let's see. 1439 1440 "And the Spirit of the LORD came upon 1441 him, and he judged Israel, and went out to 1442 war, and the LORD delivered Chushan-1443 rishathaim king of Mesopotamia into his 1444 hand; and his hand prevailed against 1445 Chushanrishathaim." (Judges 3:10) 1446 1447 "But the Spirit of the LORD came upon 1448 Gideon, and he blew a trumpet; and Abiezer 1449 was gathered after him." (Judges 6:34) 1450 1451 "Then the Spirit of the LORD came upon 1452 Jephthah, and he passed over Gilead, and 1453 Manasseh, and passed over Mizpeh of Gilead, 1454 and from Mizpeh of Gilead he passed over 1455 unto the children of Ammon." 1456 (Judges 11:29) 1457 1458 "And the Spirit of the LORD came mightily 1459 upon him, and he rent him as he would have 1460 rent a kid, and he had nothing in his hand, but 1461

he told not his father or his mother what he

(Judges 14:6)

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1463 1464 had done."

"9 And it was so, that when he had turned his back to go from Samuel, God gave him another heart; and all those signs came to pass that day. 10 And when they came thither to the hill, behold, a company of prophets met him; and the Spirit of God came upon him, and he prophesied among them."

(I Sam 10:9-10)

"1 Now, these be the last words of David. David the son of Jesse said, and the man who was raised up on high, the anointed of the God of Jacob, and the sweet psalmist of Israel, said: 2 The Spirit of the LORD spake by me, and his word was in my tongue."

(II Sam 23:1-2)

"But Zedekiah the son of Chenaanah went near, and smote Micaiah on the cheek, and said: Which way went the Spirit of the LORD from me to speak unto thee?"

(I Kings 22:24)

I could present many more passages, but I believe these are enough to demonstrate that the manifestations of the Holy Spirit did not begin in the New Testament, but have always occurred. The difference is that in the New Testament there was a massive outpouring of the Holy Spirit over the disciples of Christ, both, in the Apostles as well as those who were not, both, in Jerusalem and in other parts of the Roman world.

The difference is also in the fact that the Holy Spirit manifested Himself in order to direct the Church, something that He had not previously done. Likewise, according to the prophesy of Joel, at the end of the present time, but before the Second Coming, a similar phenomenon will occur in which there will be a massive outpouring of the Holy Spirit over Christians.

"28 And it shall come to pass afterward, that I will pour out my Spirit upon all flesh; and your sons and your daughters shall prophesy, your old men shall dream dreams, your young men shall see visions. 29 And also upon the servants and upon the handmaids in those days will I pour out my Spirit. 30 And I will shew wonders in the heavens and in the Earth, blood, and fire, and pillars of smoke. 31 The sun shall be turned into darkness, and the moon into blood, before the great and the terrible day of the LORD come."

(Joel 2:28-31)

On other occasions previously and afterwards, the Holy Spirit has manifested Himself in the Old Testament. Let's see that the first time was in Genesis 1:2.

I say that it is the Holy Spirit because it is called the Spirit of God. If it is of God, it is not God Himself. The things of John are not the same as John, but things that are apart from him. That is how I conclude that the Spirit of God, is not God Himself but the Holy Spirit.

"And the Earth was without form, and void; and darkness was upon the face of the deep. And the Spirit of God moved upon the face of the waters." (Genesis 1:2)

Let's see the second. If we go to Numbers 11:25-26, we will see that from what is manifested here, the Holy Spirit was the one at work. I base this upon the fact that as a consequence of having put the "spirit" in the 70 elders, they prophesied. Something similar happened to Saul in I Samuel 10:6-10.

From what is seen, the Holy Spirit worked in exactly the same manner on two great occasions: one in Acts, during the Apostolic era, in an outpouring over 120, and the other, here, in the time of Moses and the law, in an outpouring over 70. In the case of the apostolic era, He made them speak in tongues, in the case of Moses, he caused them to prophesy.

"25 And the LORD came down in a cloud, and spake unto him, and took of the Spirit that was upon him, and gave it unto the seventy elders; and it came to pass, that, when the Spirit rested upon them, they prophesied, and did not cease. 26 But there remained two of the men in the camp, the name of the one was Eldad, and the name of the other Medad; and the Spirit rested upon them; and they were of them that were written, but went not out unto the tabernacle; and they prophesied in the camp."

(Numbers 11:25-26)

To abridge: regarding the divinity of the Holy Spirit, let us remember as it was said, that although in no place in Scripture (that I can remember) is it directly revealed, we gather it due to the treatment given to Him. Among other things because: a) He is added with God and with Christ when Baptism is

ordered in their names (Matthew 28:18-19); b) because blasphemy against Him is considered extremely grave; c) because Peter himself (Acts 5:1-4), in telling Ananias that he had lied to the Holy Spirit considered that he had lied to God; d) because the Holy Spirit is added together with the Father and the Son upon mentioning those who give testimony in Heaven (1 John 5:7) and e) because He created the body of Christ in the womb of the Virgin Mary (Matthew 1:18 and 20); only a divine being can create matter, above all, organized matter. No other being mentioned in the Bible has these reasons to be considered divine to his credit.

"18 And Jesus came and spake unto them, saying: All power is given unto me in Heaven and in Earth. 19 Go ye therefore, and teach all nations, baptizing them in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost." (Matthew 28:18-19)

"But he that shall blaspheme against the Holy Ghost hath never forgiveness, but is in danger of eternal damnation." (Mark 3:29)

"1 But a certain man named Ananias, with Sapphira his wife, sold a possession, 2 and kept back part of the price, his wife also being privy to it, and brought a certain part, and laid it at the apostles' feet. 3 But Peter said, Ananias, why hath Satan filled thine heart to lie to the Holy Ghost, and to keep back part of the price of the land? 4 Whiles it remained, was it not thine own? And after it was sold, was it not in thine own power? Why hast thou

conceived this thing in thine heart? Thou hast not lied unto men, but unto God." (Acts 5:1-4) "For there are three that bear record in heaven, the Father, the Word, and the Holy *Ghost*; and these three are one." (I John 5:7) "18 Now the birth of Jesus Christ was on this wise: When as his mother Mary was espoused to Joseph, before they came together, she was found with child of the Holy Ghost. 19 Then Joseph her husband, being a just man, and not willing to make her a public example, was minded to put her away privily. 20 But while he thought on these things, behold, the angel of the Lord appeared unto him in a dream, saying: Joseph, thou son of David, fear not to take unto thee Mary thy wife, for that which is conceived in her is of the Holy Ghost." (Matthew 1:18-20) \*\*\* 

## Chapter 5

# Arguments in which the hypothesis of the traditional Roman Trinity is based upon

>The erroneous use of the phrase "we are one"

The extravagant hypothesis of the Roman form in considering the Trinity does not have the slightest Biblical base. The only thing its defenders have done is to admit the dogma "because the world

believes" and "because famous theologians say". After admitting said erroneous hypothesis they launch out to find verses that will back it up. Let's see some they allege.

One of those arguments is based on the fact that if Christ says that He and the Father are one, this means that they are one, but at the same time they are two, because in reality it is one and all of that rhetorical jargon they form. In saying that both are the same, what the Lord is saying is that they think, feel and act in a likewise manner, not the theological tangle in which those that adopt the erroneous form of understanding the Trinity are in. Let's see the use in the Bible of the same phrase on other occasions.

One of the passages mostly used by the defenders of the Roman concept of the Trinity, is the one in John 10:30 where Jesus says: "I and my Father are one". Based on this, they try to understand its significance beyond why it was said, and fall into an error because of this.

In the verse that follows, we see that Jesus in referring this time to Christians also says, "that they may be one, as we are". In this case, not only does He use the same words, but He compares "may be one" among Christians as the relation between God and Christ, of being one, that He said in John 10:30.

"I and my Father are one." (John 10:30)

> "And now I am no more in the world, but these are in the world, and I come to thee. Holy Father, keep through thine own name those whom thou hast given me, that they may be one, as we are." (John 17:11)

If being both one (God and Christ), it is the same as the Christians being one, it is evident that it is not referring to the erroneous concept of the Trinity that those that believe they are one have, that they are one at the same time, but that are three which in reality are one...etc.. In reality it is referring to the normal significance of the sentence "be all one", which means that we all think, feel and react in a likewise manner.

In no way can we come, from this phrase, to the conclusion that Christians are one human person even if manifested in millions of different ways; or in the opposite, that Christians are millions of being but only one true human being.

As we can see, the defense of the Roman concept of the Trinity is based solely on rhetoric and dogma. Those who believe that dogma are afraid to use reason regarding the subject, for fear of offending God, Christ and the Holy Spirit and that they will punish them and take away their salvation.

It is silly to think that the one who gave His Son and who gave Himself up to suffering for our sake, is going to take our salvation away something that was so costly to them, merely because we are honest with ourselves and use reason, or ask God about an issue of faith that we do not understand.

To think this way about God is to reflect in Him what that person thinks, if in having the power that God has, someone would honestly dissent from him. Or even better, if someone because of not fully understanding, would try to ask or reason with reference to His words. Would a father do such a thing to his son? Would he cast him from his home for not having understood his words in the same form that his brothers understood, or would he

explain again with patience, because this son was not sharp?

The dogmatic taboo is the refuge of those who do not have Biblical arguments and of those who believe that God is the same as they are. What has been reasoned up to this point can be extended to John 17:21-23, with the only difference that here, the traditionalists would have to gather that the Christians also would have to come to form one sole person with Divinity; but with millions of different manifestations. This is to say, millions of divine persons but one true sole person.

"20 Neither pray I for these alone, but for them also which shall believe on me through their word. 21 That they all may be one; as thou, Father, art in me, and I in thee, that they also may be one in us; that the world may believe that thou hast sent me. 22 And the glory which thou gavest me I have given them; that they may be one, even as we are one. 23 I in them, and thou in me, that they may be made perfect in one; and that the world may know that thou hast sent me, and hast loved them, as thou hast loved me."

As we can see to grasp a verse by the hair and force it to support a doctrine, is not the best way to serve God, nor teach His doctrine.

(John 17:21-23)

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## >Paul and Apollos were also one

The idea of the Trinity in the way which the majority of Christian sects conceive it is an error

that has as its basis only dogma and tradition. After a dogmatic acceptance, they look for a pair of verses that seems to support it. In the passage I present below, the same phrase is used (they are one) and not because of that are we going to think that the one who plants and the one who waters are the same person but manifested in two different bodies, which are in reality only one, etc..

"6 I have planted, Apollos watered, but God gave the increase. 7 So then neither is he that planteth any thing, neither he that watereth, but God that giveth the increase. 8 Now he that planteth and he that watereth are one, and every man shall receive his own reward according to his own labour."

(I Corinthians 3:6-8)

In this passage we give the phrase "are one" the true value that it has. If we don't give the phrase "they are one" here, the meaning that both are the same person, we should also not do so when it says that God and Christ are the same thing, or are one and the same. This is said to demonstrate that Christ is a divine being, the same as God and the Holy Spirit; not to demonstrate that they are the same person, but three different persons at the same time, that are only one God, but are three and all that nonsense formed by those who try to explain what the Bible has never said.

## >Christ does not have the authority that God has

There are many occasions in the Bible, in which Jesus declares that something only belongs to the Father, or that something is only known by the Father. This verse affirms that giving the sons of Zebedee the right to sit at his right or his left is not His to give but the Father's.

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"And he saith unto them: Ye shall drink indeed of my cup, and be baptized with the baptism that I am baptized with, but to sit on my right hand, and on my left, is not mine to give, but it shall be given to them for whom it is prepared of my Father."

(Matthew 20:23)

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Those that have the outlandish concept of the Trinity that they are three who are one at the same time, but that are three manifestations of only one, who in reality is not one, but are three, etc., should use reason with passages such as this one. In passages like these, it clearly shows that there are things that only belong to the Father and not to Christ. Therefore, it is evident that both, in spite of the fact that they are the same type of being, in spite of the fact that they are both divine, in spite of the fact that they are one in feelings, thoughts, etc., are different persons. And, are different persons to the point that occasionally something that belongs to one is not participated in by the other. A clear example of this is, which we have already seen, is in Mark 13:32 where Jesus Himself says that the date and time of His Second Coming He does not know, but only the Father. In the same way that there are things that belong only to God, there are things that the Father has done or will do that are not attributable to Christ. It is not as many people believe, that in any place of the Bible the name of Christ can be substituted for the name

of God and vice versa and the resulting phrase continues to be certain. That is an error. Christ worships God; God does not worship Christ. It is not possible to substitute their names without altering the significance of what it says.

Another thing to have in mind in order to demonstrate that it is not about three that are one and one that are three, is the fact that Jesus Christ dressed Himself in a human body and not God. Nowadays, Christ is in the human body form and will continue to be as such; while God does not have a human body. Christ is seated at the right hand of God, if He is seated there He is not the same God.

God, Christ and the Holy Spirit are one in the sense that their sentiments, their manner of being, acting and thoughts, etc., are the same, but that does not mean that they are the same person, nor that they are three manifestations of the same person or three manifestations of God Himself, etc.. To think that God, Christ and the Holy Spirit are only one person who are three different persons at the same time, but who are in reality only one, or that there are three persons that form only one God, etc., is gibberish that has no basis in the Bible, but in the tradition of the one who did not know how to define their beliefs in a better way during the first centuries of Roman Catholicism.

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### >God has been manifested in the flesh

This is one of the verses which the defenders of the traditional Roman Trinity base themselves on in order to assure that God is one and the same as Christ. What Paul is saying here is that Christ, who is a divine being exactly the same as God, has been manifested in the flesh, etc.. I do not think that because of this can it be gathered that God and Christ are the same person and interchangeable for the reasons already manifested in prior examples.

"And without controversy great is the mystery of godliness: God was manifest in the flesh, justified in the Spirit, seen of angels, preached unto the Gentiles, believed on in the world, received up into glory."

(I Timothy 3:16)

The reason that makes me think that we cannot come to such a conclusion in this verse, is because if we were going to take this verse as referring to God the Father, we would have to think that the angels had never seen God, something which is contradictory with the case of Ahab in II Chronicles 18:18, with what it says in Job 1:6 about the meeting of angels with God and in the case of the angel Gabriel which in Luke 1:19 it says that he found himself in front of God.

"Again he said: Therefore hear the word of the LORD: I saw the LORD sitting upon his throne, and all the host of heaven <u>standing</u> on his right hand and on his left."

(II Chronicles 18:18)

"Now there was a day when the sons of God came to present themselves <u>before the LORD</u>, and Satan came also among them."

(Job 1:6)

"And the angel answering said unto him: I am Gabriel, that stand in the presence of God; and am sent to speak unto thee, and to shew thee these glad tidings." (Luke 1:19)

Having seen these three passages, one notices that what Paul if referring to in I Timothy 3:16 is only to the manifestation in the flesh of a divine being who is the same as God as is Jesus Christ. The proof of the fact is that all that is said refers to Jesus Christ already manifested in the flesh, as is that He has been preached to the Gentiles and believed in the world, etc.. The fact that we now say that he had been seen by the angels shows us that it refers to Christ in the flesh; the angels that had seen God prior to the manifestation in the flesh of Jesus Christ, had to have also seen Christ because Christ was with God. Even the demons recognized Christ when they saw him. Therefore, Our Lord Jesus Christ had been seen before in Heaven by the angels. In the manner that He had not been seen yet is when He was manifested in the flesh.

Another thing that shows us that they are two different persons is that in this same verse it says that Christ was received in glory. By logic, the one who received Christ in glory was God the Father, therefore, if one receives and the other is received, they are two different persons, even if of the same "essence" and "substance", which is to say, even if they are divine.

## >Christ confesses the superiority of God

There are persons that in not understanding what the Trinity is, define God as a being that is also Christ and the Holy Spirit at the same time; that it is only one God but at the same time are three Gods. Lastly, some believe that the three are one and the same but are different at the same time, adding other traditional concepts, none of which were ever taken from the Bible. I don't know how they can coordinate so many contradictions in their minds.

"Ye have heard how I said unto you: I go away, and come again unto you. If ye loved me, ye would rejoice, because I said, I go unto the Father; for my Father is greater than I." (John 14:28)

Here, Jesus Christ Himself declares that the Father is greater than He. Therefore, they are not completely equal in the sense that they are not the same person, hierarchy exists. They are the same as they can in humanly speaking, a father and His Son, that both are human beings, both are the same type of being; but not because of that is the child the same as the father in everything. He is subordinate, considers the father more than himself, he considers him as superior, etc.. Likewise, Jesus, is "made" from the same "substance" that is God, but Jesus worships God and God does not worship Jesus. Jesus is a divine being who worships His Father God. The Holy Spirit is a divine being as well.

The erroneous traditional doctrine of the Trinity is based among other things in passages in which Jesus Christ assures Himself as being one with the Father, as we have already seen in John 10:30. What that indicates is a unity of feelings, thoughts, etc., not that in reality they are two persons who are only one person, who is two at the same time but

that are three, etc.. That belief is simply nonsense that has been dogmatically imposed.

"I and my Father are one." (John 10:30)

If we were going to take that phrase with the significance that those who support that nonsense erroneously give it, as we previously saw, we have to think Paul and Apollos were also one sole person who were two at the same time, but in reality was only one Paul but in two different manifestations, etc. Another piece of nonsense.

"5 Who then is Paul, and who is Apollos, but ministers by whom ye believed, even as the Lord gave to every man? 6 I have planted, Apollos watered; but God gave the increase. 7 So then neither is he that planteth any thing, neither he that watereth; but God that giveth the increase. 8 Now he that planteth and he that watereth are one; and every man shall receive his own reward according to his own labour." (I Corinthians 3:5-8)

As we see in the recently read passage, Paul considered (6) that he was the one who planted and Apollos watered. Paul later says in verse 8 that the one who plants and the one who waters are the same thing, which is to say that Apollos and Paul were one. Here, Paul was using the exact same phrase as the one used in John 10:30 where many gather that God and Christ are the same person. If we were going to think like this, in seeing this same phrase used here, we would have to come to the conclusion that Paul and Apollos were the same person. On the contrary, if we attribute the correct

significance to the said phrase, we will see that in both cases it means that between the two persons mentioned there is unity of thoughts, feelings and action.

In summary. It is an error on the part of the ones that think that both are the same person. First, because we see that the phrase alleged by them does not mean what they attribute it to; and secondly because in John 14:28 Christ clearly says that the Father is greater than He. Therefore, they are not the same thing in the sense that people want to give it to, because something cannot be greater than itself. They are both the same because both are divine beings, but they are different persons.

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## Christ wanted that cup to pass from him, but God wanted Christ to drink from it

The Roman traditional concept of the Trinity is that (including the Holy Spirit) God and Christ are two different manifestations of the same person. However, here, Jesus is wanting for God to pass that cup from Him, even though in the end He would accept the will of God if it were different. Here we see that while Jesus Christ wants such a thing, God evidently wants the opposite.

How is it that if they are two manifestations of the same person they want two different things at the same time? What are they meaning when saying that they are the same person? Define to me what it means to be two beings and the same person, and what it is to be two beings and different persons. Are God and Christ the same person or different persons?

"35 And he went forward a little, and fell on the ground, and prayed that, if it were possible, the hour might pass from him. 36 And he said: Abba, Father, all things are possible unto thee; take away this cup from me; nevertheless not what I will, but what thou wilt." (Mark 14:35-36)

In these traditional concepts I see much senselessness, a product of the terrorizing panic inspired in Christians by reasoning about dogmas that have been instilled into their minds since their conversion or even since their childhood. It is as if God was going to punish them for using reason; or as if they thought that God was going to allow them to be confused for having intended to use honest reasoning and were sincerely in search of the truth whatever it may be.

They do not understand that in the same way as God guards us from the Evil One to liberate us from temptation, according to what we gather in "The Lord's Prayer", in the same way He would guard us from the Evil One to impede upon us to fall into warped errors by spiritual enemies, if we were to put our will into knowing the truth and not in accepting dogmas, for fear of not accepting them.

We can reason something similar from Matthew 27:46, where Christ exclaims "My God, my God why have your forsaken me?". Because of the sin that was taken upon Jesus Christ, God abandoned Him. That is evidence that they are not the same person, because no one can abandon himself. In addition, the Father does not participate in our sin and Jesus Christ bore them upon Himself. They are

not the same person, even if they are the same type of being, a divine being.

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## >The true Biblical Trinity

I believe in the existence of God the Father; in the existence of Christ, His Only Begotten Son, divine also as is His Father; and in the existence of the Holy Spirit, also divine as are both. In this sense, I believe in the Trinity. What I don't believe in is the confusion introduced by tradition, without Biblical basis whatsoever; what I don't believe in is that unexplained and unexplainable hypothesis, that tells us that they are three persons, but only one true God; who is only one, but who is three at the same time, who in reality is not three but only one, with three manifestations; and that the Son is the same as the Father but is different, etc., etc.,

I do not believe in that dogmatic hypothesis, because that same description of Divinity is not given in any part in the entirety of the Bible, nor can it be deduced from the Bible.

That dogma was something minted into the minds of Christians by Romanism, without Christians having been able to do without such error.

It could be that all this confusion was introduced in Romanism, perhaps in good faith, by someone who did not know how to better explain himself and defend the divinity of Christ. Logically, such confusion was supported from the dark spiritual spheres, by those beings who rebelled against God, that wish to maintain Christians in a state of perpetual confusion which would prevent their use

of reason based on the Biblical truth of celestial dynamics.

These rebellious spiritual beings want to see Christians lash out blindly, and whose blind lashes Christians confuse with faith, when it is only dogmatism, superstition and fear of offending God by using reason.

There are five factors, which as I said before, have provoked the stay of such an error in Christianity throughout the centuries, with the best good faith, but not because of this are they exempt from error:

- 1) the tradition, the dogmatic authority and the imposition of those who govern the sects;
- 2) the lack of interest on the part of the Christian to read the Bible;
- 3) the lack of analytical spirit in the human being;
- 4) the religious nature of the topic, which limits the believer from using reason for fear of blasphemy (panic); and
- 5) the natural inertia of man which makes him prefer the comfortable "status quo".

When the Christian sticks on to what he was taught by tradition and refuses to reason about divine things for fear of offending God, he situates himself in a weak dialectic position which the enemy agents take advantage of in order to deride religion, faith and Christians. God does not feel offended or angry with a sincere Christian who wants to find, without intellectual haughtiness the truth, the logic of celestial dynamics. He is also not going to get angry with one who, sincerely mistaken, may temporarily fall into an error; because God knows if he is truly sincere, if in

reality he wants to know the truth and is willing to read the Bible, he is going to rectify his error sooner or later.

God does not badger nor does He rush us; but we should be willing and diligent in looking for the truth in the Bible, not in voluminous books or magazines that other beings like us serve us on a silver platter so that we believe what they think we should believe. On the day of the Final Judgment no one will be able to justify their error by alleging that they found it in the commentaries of Dr. Knowledgeall, the preaching and traditions of Monsignor Perfectsancti, or the sermons of Most Reverend Pastor Lackingbible; because they will be told that their fountain of knowledge should have been the Bible and only the Bible, not half and half.

There are many, a very many who when one calls their attention in the sense that they should not abandon their personal reading, daily and ordered and without jumps in the Bible in exchange for reading books and magazines belonging to their sects, or in hearing the mentors of their church, will allege that they do not read the Bible because in the end, the material they read they understand better and is taken from the Bible. Magnificent, I would say, but if those books and magazines are saying the same as the Bible says, then, why waste time in reading that magazine or book? Read the Bible itself.

If we analyze a bit, we would realize that in a certain way the word "God" has at least two meanings: one of them means, in saying, "the role" of being God, being the King of the Universe, a being who all existing beings worship; the other

means, in saying it in some way, the "substance" in which that being participates in.

As a "role", only the Creator Father is God; as "substance", all three can be said that they are God. More appropriately and more clearly would be to say that the three are divine. Only those three are divine, no other existing being is divine, no other existing being is the same as those three. Notwithstanding, only the Father is God in the sense of "office" or "role" because Christ as much as the Holy Spirit worship Him. The Father does not worship any of the two.

To my way of seeing, God the Father eternally existed. At some moment in the past eternity, God wanted to create. Because He is God and can do so, He wanted to create another being exactly like Himself in "substance", form, attributes, etc., and created the Son; and the concept of a son arose in the Universe. The Holy Spirit was created afterwards, inferior to the son in dignity or authority but made from the same "substance" (calling it by a name), with the same attributes of the Father and the Son.

In the sense of "substance", in the sense of attributes, the three are God, the three are exactly the same, the three are divine; it has to be this way because God wanted to make it this way and He can. But they are three different persons, they have different experiences and memories, they are three persons even if they are one in ideals, feelings, etc.

The Father is the God of the Son and the God of the Holy Spirit. They worship Him. Christ worships God but God does not worship Christ. They are not the same in that sense. When the Lord Jesus Christ worships God, He is a creature-God adoring His Creator, God and Father. The opposite never occurs.

If the erroneous interpretation of the Trinity were correct, then we would have the case that a part of God (the Son) worshiped the other part of God (the Father), and because they are the same person, it would result in an auto-adoration which would not be so at the same time, but was so, etc., etc., all the confusion that has to be admitted after admitting the first error.

God is not a being of confusion. The things of God are clear. The fact that Christ was created by the Father, does not take away one iota from Jesus' divinity, dignity, merits, etc.. The fact that a being has been created does not automatically subtract from his category, quality, authority, etc.. That depends on what his Creator had done in him.

What is added or taken away depends on the will of the Creator, who can communicate to His creature the dignity, condition, essence, nature, substance, attributes, qualities, etc., that He desires. Therefore, God can create a being that is as inorganic as the minerals; a vegetal type; an animal type; a human type; an angelical type, or a divine type of being if that is His pleasure. It is not impossible for God to create a divine type of being.

The fact that God has created the angels does not mean that these have to have the same category as humans, who have also been created by God. The angels are much more superior than we are in spite of having been created as well. A difference of the same style, but of a category that is infinitely superior is what exists between the creation of Jesus and that of the angelical beings.

God created everything and that is why He is God. Jesus is God by inheritance (Hebrews 1:1-4), because He is the Son of God, because God made him that way; He made him exactly the same as Himself in all of His attributes. It also happens with the Holy Spirit. That is the true Trinity, worthy, pure, saintly, divine, logical.

"1 God, who at sundry times and in divers manners spake in time past unto the fathers by the prophets, 2 hath in these last days spoken unto us by his Son, whom he hath appointed heir of all things, by whom also he made the worlds; 3 who being the brightness of his glory, and the express image of his person, and upholding all things by the word of his power, when he had by himself purged our sins, sat down on the right hand of the Majesty on high; 4 being made so much better than the angels, as he hath by inheritance obtained a more excellent name than they." (Hebrews 1:1-4)

With reference to the divinity of the Holy Spirit, let us remember, as I have said, that although it is not said directly in any place of Scripture (that I can remember), it is gathered by the treatment it is given to Him. Among other things because: a) He is considered together with God and Christ when it is ordered to baptize in their names (Matthew 28:18-19); b) because it is considered a grave blasphemy against Him as is seen in Mark 3:29; c) because Peter himself (Acts 5:1-4) considered that Ananias had lied to God when Ananias lied to the Holy Spirit; d) because the Holy Spirit is mentioned with the Father and the

Son when mentioning those who give testimony in Heaven (I John 5:7) and e) because he created the body of Christ, in the womb of the Virgin Mary (Matthew 1:18 and 20); only a divine being can create matter, above all, organized matter. No other being mentioned in the Bible has these reasons of considering Him divine.

Likewise in the Old Testament, the direct and clear divinity of the Son was not expressed, but it was gathered, in the New Testament, the divinity of the Holy Spirit is not openly expressed but easily gathered.

"18 And Jesus came and spake unto them, saying: All power is given unto me in Heaven and in Earth. 19 Go ye therefore, and teach all nations, baptizing them in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost."

(Matthew 28:18-19)

"But he that shall blaspheme against the Holy Ghost hath never forgiveness, but is in danger of eternal damnation." (Mark 3:29)

"1 But a certain man named Ananias, with Sapphira his wife, sold a possession, 2 and kept back part of the price, his wife also being privy to it, and brought a certain part, and laid it at the apostles' feet. 3 But Peter said: Ananias, why hath Satan filled thine heart to lie to the Holy Ghost, and to keep back part of the price of the land? 4 Whiles it remained, was it not thine own? And after it was sold, was it not in thine own power? Why hast thou

conceived this thing in thine heart? Thou hast 2322 not lied unto men, but unto God." 2323 (Acts 5:1-4) 2324 2325 "For there are three that bear record in 2326 heaven, the Father, the Word, and the Holy 2327 *Ghost*; and these three are one." (I John 5:7) 2328 2329 "18 Now the birth of Jesus Christ was on this 2330 wise: When as his mother Mary was espoused 2331 to Joseph, before they came together, she was 2332 found with child of the Holy Ghost. 19 Then 2333 Joseph her husband, being a just man, and 2334 not willing to make her a public example, was 2335 minded to put her away privily. 20 But while 2336 he thought on these things, behold, the angel 2337 of the Lord appeared unto him in a dream, 2338 saying: Joseph, thou son of David, fear not to 2339 take unto thee Mary thy wife; for that which 2340 is conceived in her is of the Holy Ghost." 2341 (Matthew 1:18-20) 2342 2343 Lastly, if the Trinity were three manifestations of 2344 the same God, then there is no reason, nor logic for 2345 it to say in Mark 13:32 that the Son does not know 2346 what the Father does know. If they weren't 2347 different persons, but three manifestations in one 2348 sole person, this could not be true. 2349 2350 "But of that day and that hour knoweth no 2351 man, no, not the angels which are in Heaven, 2352 neither the Son, but the Father." 2353 (Mark 13:32) 2354 2355 The traditional Trinity in the Roman style is 2356

not taught in the Bible, nor is it reasoned. The true

Christian doctrines are taught clearly in the Bible. The doctrine of Trinity in the traditional style is not taught in the Bible, it is human speculation. It is a doctrine apart from the Bible; but believed by the majority of Christians. And, in order to not have to reason about it, they assure that it is "a mystery".

It is necessary to say that it is "a mystery" in order to continue saying that Christians are monotheists. Monotheism is a doctrine that is very clear in the Bible and that cannot be denied. That is why they have to appeal to say that they are three Gods, but in reality it is only one. They would otherwise have to change to polytheism. This doctrine probably developed when the church had to confront the heresies that denied the divinity of Christ and it occurred to the one who wanted to defend His divinity to fabricate this nonsense.

Christ and the Holy Spirit have all the divine attributes and that compels many to say that they are God, instead of saying that they are divine. God is the one who without exception, all worship, but He does not worship anyone. The one who is like God is divine as is Christ and the Holy Spirit. Many, in not understanding this, fall into error and heresy. That is the reason why many believers say that the Trinity (in its traditional form) is a mystery. They do not know how to do anything else to save the concept that God is only one, which is clearly revealed in the Bible, but continue to maintain that Christ and the Holy Spirit are divine beings.

It is true that there is a limit to human reason, and therefore, if that traditional doctrine was taught in the Bible, if the Roman definition that is given to the Trinity was in the Bible, I also would admit to it and would have to come to the conclusion that my

finite intelligence cannot understand what God affirms. But as it is not God who affirms it, nor is such teaching found in the Bible, but it is only affirmed by persons with human religious authority, I don't see the reason why I should accept it. Neither do I accept the pretext that the problem is "the limit of human reason".

If the doctrine was invented by a human, another human can use reason and contradict it. If the traditional Roman concept of the Trinity would have been revealed by God, I would accept it and think that, in effect, it was a "mystery", but that is not the case. Whoever invented that of 3 in 1 violated the use of reason without its basis on the Bible, and after violating it, invented a nonsense in order to support it and has to say that they are things which cannot be reasoned, cannot be understood.

I understand that the analysis of this theme, which has remained undisputed for centuries, has to cause astonishment to the brethren, given that it has never been analyzed, but if one prays to God and reads the Bible, the truth will be arrived at. Reading the Bible a lot with both possibilities in mind, is the best for one to realize and reach the reality.

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### Chapter 6 The Son of God is a Divine Creature 2425

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## >Christ declares Himself as a Creation of God

The fact that the seven letters to the seven churches of Revelation are dictated by Our Lord Jesus Christ is indisputable. As a result, what is said in these letters is the word of Our Lord Jesus Christ. Jesus calls Himself in this passage "the beginning of the creation of God", or the first result obtained when God the Father began His stage of creation. Which is to say, that Jesus was the first creature who was made by the Divine Creator. That is why in this verse, the word "beginning" is used.

"And unto the angel of the church of the Laodiceans write: These things saith the Amen, the faithful and true witness, the beginning of the creation of God."

(Revelation 3:14)

Now, the word "creature" does not have to necessarily be the antithesis of the word "divine". By thinking that way it is that many do not understand that Jesus was created by God the Father and be divine at the same time, which is to say, is God. That does not mean that Christ is God the Father at the same time that He is Christ. What it means is that Christ is a being exactly like God the Father, which means He is a being as divine as God the Father. It is not difficult to conceive that an Omnipotent being can create another being like Himself. That is what God the Father did. I will explain.

Can God the Father create: a) inanimate matter, b) a vegetable, c) an animal, d) a human type being, e) an angelic type being, f) a being as is God? Of course He can! He is the Almighty and I do not see any Biblical nor logical reason to think that God the Father cannot create a divine being, a being of the type that God is. I do not see any reason to limit the power of God the Father to the

creation of only what has been mentioned from "a' through "e".

The difference between something of the vegetable type and an animal type is obvious. The same thing occurs in a type of being as in the animal and a human type. Believers also perceive the difference between a type of human being and a being of the angelic type; like the difference between a being of the angelic type and God. Up to this point, it is all easy. What is more difficult to conceive, is not the existence of God the Father, but the existence of a divine being, a being as the type of God that is not God the Father at the same time. Let's clarify.

How are we going to call God the Father? Let us call him the Creator, or if we want let's call him Number One, or God the Father. The Creator is a God-type being, He always existed, no one created Him, but He can create whatever He wants. This type of being is evidently and infinitely, different from the one who has the same similitude: the angel-type beings.

That being which we call Number One, or the Creator, or God the Father, was alone, but at some point in the eternity past he desired to create another being exactly like Him. Do you think He did not have the power to do it? He did not yet want to create a being that is a vegetal-type, an animal-type, a human-type, nor an angel-type being; He wanted to create a being that was the same type as God, a being like Him in everything, absolutely the same in everything, except one thing: He had not existed previously like Number One, God the Father, who had always existed.

Since He had the power to do so, He did it. He created Number Two, Christ; as a being exactly

of the same type as Number One, God the Father; there was not one iota of difference. If there was some difference between them, it was that Number Two, Christ, was at that moment recently in existence.

The new being that now existed was a son of the First, of God the Father, of Number One, the Creator. The concept of son had appeared in the Universe. Both were the same type of being, so much the father as his son, only that the father, by definition, always exists before the son.

After that first creation, an "eternity" transpired, in calling it by some name which measure escapes our mind.

Afterwards, Number Two, Christ, created Number Three, the Holy Spirit, a divine being, a being of the same type as God but that is not God the Father nor Christ. I suppose that it was Christ who created the Holy Spirit because Christ is called the Only Begotten son of God. If He is called the "Only Begotten Son of God"; it is because He was the only one of his type that God created. If God would have created the Holy Spirit, then Christ would not be His Only Begotten, because there would have been a second being the same as God. The fact that Jesus Christ is the same as God in everything, concedes the possibility of creating a being the same as Himself in everything, that would be the Holy Spirit. It could also be that God created the Holy Spirit but without giving him the status of Son, but of a divine being, a being without the hierarchy of Christ, but I am inclined to the previous hypothesis.

There were already three types of divine beings, three beings of the same type: Number One, the Creator, God the Father; Number Two,

Christ, the Only Begotten Son of God; and number three, the Holy Spirit. The three are God in the sense that they are the same type of being, but have different memories. Number One, God the Father, the Creator, remembers when He was alone. Number Two, Christ, the Only Begotten Son of the Father remembers having always seen Number One, God the Father; he also remembers when no one else existed; he remembers the creation of Number Three, the Holy Spirit. The latter remembers having always seen Number One, God the Father, the Creator and Number Two, the Only Begotten, Jesus Christ, and remembers when only all three existed. And another measure of eternity passed.

After that, it seems as if Number One, God the Father did <u>not</u> want to create any more beings like Himself, but similar. The next beings created were not of the same type as Number One, God the Father; they were angel-type beings.

Once explained all of this in the best way that I can, do you still think that if Christ was created by God then He is not divine? That all depends on what the word "God" means to you at each moment. In moving one of the meanings of the word "God, from one matter to another, one can create confusion. Let's see the meaning of the word "God" in the mind of those who speak about these matters:

- a) God = Number One
- **b)** God = Creator
- c) God = a type of being
- d) God = one who has no origin
- e) God = one who has the role of God, governing the Universe and being obeyed and worshiped by all others beings without exception.

These five meanings represented only by the word "God" and not differentiated in the minds of the ones who speak or listen are the ones who provoke confusion.

**Number One** (God the Father) can be called God with all the five meanings: a) Number One, b) Creator, c) a type of being, d) one without origin and e) the one who performs the role of being God, governing the Universe and being worshiped by all other beings, without exception. He is the one who we commonly know as "God" and at times, more specifically as "God the Father".

Number Two (Christ) can be called God with the significance of b) Creator, because he can create and he has created, and c) a type of being. He cannot be called God in the significance of a) Number One, nor with meaning of d) one who does not have an origin because even if his is lost in the past eternity, it is evident that He has an origin. Meaning "e" cannot be applied either, because it is evident that only the Father performs in the role of God and Jesus Christ worships and obeys Him and not vice versa. Christ, being God (c) does not perform in the role of God (e). He is the one we commonly call Jesus Christ or more specifically, God the Son, or Son of God.

**Number Three** (Holy Spirit) can be called God with the significance of "c", a type of being, and also in the significance of "b", because He created the body of Christ in the womb of the Virgin Mary. He cannot be called God with the significance of "d" and "e".

It wasn't by mistake that Paul, in Colossians 1:15 calls the Lord, the "firstborn of every creature". Let us not try to know more than Christ

and Paul. Let us not embrace traditions and dogmas that have no Biblical basis. If Christ personally and diaphanously calls Himself "the beginning of the Creation of God", let us not invent hypothesis, fairy tales and dogmas without Biblical basis that discredit what He says or "improve" upon it. If Paul says the same with respect to Jesus Christ, let us not annul the revealed truth in honor of human traditional dogmas.

"12 Giving thanks unto the Father, which hath made us meet to be partakers of the inheritance of the saints in light, 13 who hath delivered us from the power of darkness, and hath translated us into the kingdom of his dear Son. 14 In whom we have redemption through his blood, even the forgiveness of sins. 15 Who is the image of the invisible God, the firstborn of every creature."

(Colossians 1:12-15)

Notice that when it speaks of Christ as a creature (divine of course), He is called **firstborn**, it means the first; but when it is spoken of Him as the Son of God, He is called the **only begotten**, which is to say, the only one.

If God had not created Christ, Paul would not have called Him the "Firstborn of All Creation". He calls Him that because He was created, and because He was the first in being created. God created Christ in His own likeness, He created Him as a divine being. That is why Jesus Christ is divine, because God made Him in His own likeness.

Christ cannot be properly referred to as "the firstborn of humans": because He is neither human nor was He the first human created.

He cannot be called the firstborn of the angels because He is not of the angelic type. However, Paul, who knew about the subject much more than we do, calls him "creature", or, a being that was created by another Superior: by the Supreme. If Paul calls Him "creature" it is because He is a created being, there is no way of turning the issue in any other way.

What happens to many of those who reject this idea without analyzing it, is that they believe that the qualifying term of "creature of God", impaired the personality of Jesus Christ. This is not true; what would impair Our Lord would have been to tone down the type of being He is; to say that He is not a divine being, but a human being or an angelic being or some other type of being, but not to say that He is a being like God, exactly the same in everything, to the one who created Him.

Another thing that confuses many is the definition they have created of what the word "God" means and of the characteristics it defines.

There are some who think that God cannot create a being like Himself. They place limits on God, without any Biblical or logical basis. From that point on, since they define God to their liking, they find themselves blocked from using reason.

There are some who think that if God were to create another being exactly like Himself, that created being could not be divine, because it was created. They do not understand that if God created one like Himself, He is the same as Himself, end of story. The only thing that is not the same is his "age". To use that illogical argument in order to challenge what is said would be like saying that the son of a human being is not the same type of being

as his father because they are not of the same age. Or, it would be like saying that because they do not have the same origin, Adam and Abel are not the same type of being.

I, based on the Bible, say that Christ was created by God. Based on what part of the Bible do those that challenge the thesis base theirs? They do so based on what sense of reason? Are the premises on which they base their reasoning Biblically certain or widely proven in secular life? They assure this simply because that is how it has been minted in their minds by tradition.

If someone has a good argument contrary to this thesis, that I have not considered in this writing and because of which I may find myself confused, let him expose it with the same clarity with which I try to expose mine. But, do not bring me sentiments, supposed personal "revelations", traditions, dogmas, fear of analysis, etc.. Biblical arguments are welcome. In absence of these, I accept logical reasons that are Biblically based or secular truths that are widely proven.

I have no fear or embarrassment in a change of opinion, because when I do so it is because I believe that I have found the truth, or a bigger part of the truth if it is not complete. God does not punish nor abandon anyone who proceeds in this fashion, in all sincerity and without hiding benefits or personal passions behind his attitude.

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## >Christ does what He sees the Father do and the Father gives authority to His Son

There are many who have an erroneous concept of the Trinity and think that Christ always existed in the same way as God the Father. Many who think this way believe that admitting another thing is to take away Christ's divinity, make Him different from God or reduce His dignity. There is no such thing. There are passages from which we can come to the conclusion that Christ was created by God, making Him a being like God Himself, making Him a divine being. In the following passage we can see that Christ Himself, in His teaching, tells us how things are. Let's see.

"Then answered Jesus and said unto them: Verily, verily, I say unto you, The Son can do nothing of himself, but what he seeth the Father do; for what things soever he doeth, these also doeth the Son likewise."

(John 5:19)

Verse 19 shows us that Jesus says: "the Son can do nothing of himself, but what he sees the Father do". However, the opposite cannot be said. If Jesus learned from God, it is a sign that the latter existed first.

In verse 26, He tells us that the Father has life in Himself and that He gave the son that same power; therefore, it is evident that one had it before the other, therefore, they could not have been the same eternally. One had to have existed before the other. One had to have had the divine abilities when the other did not exist. After having been created He had them, because Christ is absolutely the same as God, because that is how God wanted it.

"For as the Father hath life in himself; so hath he given to the Son to have life in himself." (John 5:26)

In this verse we see that the Father had life in Himself but the Son had to wait until the Father gave Him life.

Another thing to reason is that if Christ would not have had His origin from the Father, if they would have always existed together, why would Christ be subordinate to the Father? They would be two beings that were in the same hierarchy. There would not be any reason for Christ to be obedient to the Father; instead both would govern the Universe with the same authority.

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# Chapter 7 Who resurrected Christ

# >It was God who resurrected Christ, it wasn't Christ who resurrected Himself

One other confusion that has come about from the erroneous hypothesis of the traditional concept of the Trinity is that Christ resurrected Himself. In order to say such nonsense, it is based upon the distortion of John 10:17-18.

"17 Therefore doth my Father love me, because I lay down my life, that I might take it again. 18 No man taketh it from me, but I lay it down of myself. I have power to lay it down,

and I have power to take it again. This commandment have I received of my Father." (John 10:17-18)

It is true that whoever reads only this passage can become confused but if they read the entire Bible, they would not become confused, because many other times it says that the One who resurrected Jesus Christ was God the Father.

In reality, in the first sentence, the Lord is not saying that He is going to resurrect Himself, but says that He is going to come and take it up again, after giving it up. This can mean that He is going to take it up again, because God is going to give it back to Him, being that He is without sin, or because He Himself is going to take it. Something similar happens in the third sentence, it could be understood either way.

Even that Christ by His own merit received absolution and resurrection, it was not He who resurrected Himself, such a thing was done by God.

If we guide ourselves by what the Apostles knew, we would have to come to the conclusion that it was God the Father who resurrected His Son Jesus Christ as we will see further along in the 21 passages that testify it.

There are many errors and heresies that infiltrate Christianity, because some religious hierarchy reads an isolated passage, comes to an erroneous conclusion and spreads it, and all those that are in his sect are contaminated by it. If not, he starts a new sect placing exaggerated emphasis on that supposedly new "truth" he fabricated, with the goal to drag disciples after him and therefore seat more donors and tithers into the pews of his new

2823	"church". Let us see the 21 passages that show us
2824	that it was God who resurrected Christ.
2825	
2826	"Whom God hath raised up, having loosed
2827	the pains of death; because it was not
2828	possible that he should be holden of it."
2829	(Acts 2:24)
2830	
2831	"This Jesus hath God raised up, whereof we
2832	all are witnesses." (Acts 2:32)
2833	
2834	"And killed the Prince of life, whom God
2835	hath raised from the dead; whereof we are
2836	witnesses." (Acts 3:15)
2837	
2838	"Unto you first God, having raised up his
2839	Son Jesus, sent him to bless you, in turning
2840	away every one of you from his iniquities."
2841	(Acts 3:26)
2842	
2843	"Be it known unto you all, and to all the
2844	people of Israel, that by the name of Jesus
2845	Christ of Nazareth, whom ye crucified, whom
2846	God raised from the dead, even by him doth
2847	this man stand here before you whole."
2848	(Acts 4:10)
2849	
2850	"The God of our fathers raised up Jesus,
2851	whom ye slew and hanged on a tree."
2852	(Acts 5:30)
2853	
2854	"Him God raised up the third day, and
2855	shewed him openly." (Acts 10:40)
2856	
2857	"But God raised him from the dead."
2858	(Acts 13:30)

2859 "33 God hath fulfilled the same unto us their 2860 children, in that he hath raised up Jesus 2861 again; as it is also written in the second 2862 psalm: Thou art my Son, this day have I 2863 begotten thee. 34 And as concerning that he 2864 raised him up from the dead, now no more to 2865 return to corruption, he said on this wise: I 2866 will give you the sure mercies of David." 2867 (Acts 13:33-34) 2868 2869 "30 And the times of this ignorance God 2870 winked at; but now commandeth all men 2871 every where to repent. 31 Because he hath 2872 appointed a day, in the which he will judge 2873 the world in righteousness by that man whom 2874 he hath ordained; whereof he hath given 2875 assurance unto all men, in that he hath 2876 raised him from the dead." (Acts 17:30-31) 2877 2878 "But for us also, to whom it shall be imputed, 2879 if we believe on him that raised up Jesus our 2880 Lord from the dead." (Romans 4:24) 2881 2882 "But if the Spirit of him that raised up Jesus 2883 from the dead dwell in you, he that raised up 2884 **Christ from the dead** shall also quicken your 2885 mortal bodies by his Spirit that dwelleth in 2886 vou." (Romans 8:11) 2887 2888 "And God hath both raised up the Lord, and 2889 will also raise up us by his own power." 2890 (I Corinthians 6:14) 2891 2892 "Yea, and we are found false witnesses of 2893

God; because we have testified of God that

2895	he raised up Christ; whom he raised not up,
2896	if so be that the dead rise not."
2897	(I Corinthians 15:15)
2898	
2899	"Knowing that he which raised up the Lord
2900	Jesus shall raise up us also by Jesus, and
2901	shall present us with you."
2902	(II Corinthians 4:14)
2903	
2904	"Paul, an apostle, not of men, neither by man,
2905	but by Jesus Christ, and God the Father, who
2906	raised him from the dead."
2907	(Galatians 1:1)
2908	
2909	"Which he wrought in Christ, when he
2910	raised him from the dead, and set him at his
2911	own right hand in the heavenly places."
2912	(Ephesians 1:20)
2913	
2914	"Buried with him in baptism, wherein also ye
2915	are risen with him through the faith of the
2916	operation of God, who hath raised him from
2917	the dead." (Colossians 2:12)
2918	
2919	"And to wait for his Son from heaven, whom
2920	he raised from the dead, even Jesus, which
2921	delivered us from the wrath to come."
2922	(I Thessalonians 1:10)
2923	
2924	"Now the God of peace, that brought again
2925	from the dead our Lord Jesus, that great
2926	shepherd of the sheep, through the blood
2927	of" (Hebrews 13:20)

"Who by him do believe in God, that raised him up from the dead, and gave him glory; that your faith and hope might be in God."

(I Peter 1:21)

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As we can see in 21 different passages, they testify without a doubt that it was God who resurrected Jesus Christ. Even if it is true that the passage in John can cause doubt, it is logical to think that our brothers, the Apostles, knew more than we do what it was that Jesus meant to say in this passage and what the truth was in what had occurred with the issue of the resurrection of Our Lord. I think it sensible to believe what the Apostles say on 21 different occasions. I cannot conceive understanding why some say that Christ resurrected Himself. I cannot conceive understanding as to why it is that in many Biblical doctrines there are those who cling fiercely to an isolated passage and do not want to believe what is said in the rest of the Bible. This happens in many, with regard to the resurrection of Christ.

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