Excerpt From:

Jesus as Θεός: A Textual Examination by Brian James Wright

Source: <u>https://bible.org/article/jesus-θεός-god-textual-examination</u>

Begin Excerpt:

No one contests that the NT usually reserves the title $\theta \varepsilon \delta \varsigma$ for God the Father. Yet this usage, though dominant, is not exclusive. The textual proof of the designation $\theta \varepsilon \delta \varsigma$ as applied to Jesus in the NT merely confirms what other grounds have already established. In fact, the title $\theta \varepsilon \delta \varsigma$ only makes explicit what is implied in other Christological titles such as $\kappa \upsilon \rho \iota \delta \varsigma$ and $\upsilon \iota \delta \varsigma$ $\theta \varepsilon \delta \varsigma$. Harris adds:

Even if the early Church had never applied the title $\theta \epsilon \delta \varsigma$ to Jesus, his deity would still be apparent in his being the object of human and angelic worship and of saving faith; the exerciser of exclusively divine functions such as creatorial agency, the forgiveness of sins, and the final judgment; the addressee in petitionary prayer; the possessor of all divine attributes; the bearer of numerous titles used of Yahweh in the OT; and the coauthor of divine blessing. Faith in the deity of Christ does not rest on the evidence or validity of a series of 'proof-texts' in which Jesus may receive the title $\theta \epsilon \delta \varsigma$ but on the general testimony of the NT corroborated at the bar of personal experience.

The question now before us is not whether the NT explicitly ascribes the title $\theta \varepsilon \delta \varsigma$ to Jesus, but how many times he is thus identified and by whom. Therefore, with *at least* one text that undoubtedly calls Jesus $\theta \varepsilon \delta \varsigma$ in every respect (John 20.28), I will conclude by answering my initial question: When did this boldness to call Jesus $\theta \varepsilon \delta \varsigma$ begin? It began in the first century. It was not a creation of Constantine in the fourth century. It was not a doctrinal innovation to combat Arianism in the third century. Nor was it a sub-apostolic distortion of the apostolic kerygma in the second century. Rather, the church's confession of Christ as $\theta \varepsilon \delta \varsigma$ began in the first century with the apostles themselves and/or their closest followers and therefore most likely from Jesus himself.

End Excerpt.