

Christians have been bickering over the nature of Father, Son, and Spirit since the end of the first century, and possibly shortly after Jesus ascended into heaven. Isn't it time for "Christians" to get on the same page with YaHavah and Jesus about who they are?

Differences in the theological meaning of Christian

Christ and Christian

The Greek word, *Christos*, English *Christ*, means anointed in the Spirit of YaHavah. *Christian* means a *follower of Jesus Christ who believes the whole biblical truth of YaHavah and Jesus, who are also anointed in the Spirit of YaHavah.*

Christian (Trinitarian)

Trinitarianism was accepted in the 3rd and 4th centuries by the Catholic Church as the foundational creed for Christianity. It was developed out of human understanding.

By definition, Trinitarianism is not part of Christianity. Human understanding is not favored by YaHavah, therefore does not merit Spirit anointing.

Trinitarianism is the most damaging doctrine with the deepest roots. It can be compared to a dandelion that produces a strong taproot that is capable of penetrating the soil to a depth of 10 to 15 feet, but it is most commonly 6 to 18 inches deep. Even so, the root must be completely removed to prevent its return.

The religion derived from Jesus Christ, based on the Bible as sacred scripture, and professed by Eastern, Roman Catholic, and Protestant bodies (largely Trinitarian) Jesus was a Jew and non-Trinitarian making most of the following statement of faith heretical blasphemy against YaHavah and Jesus because of the Trinitarian acceptance of a false Holy Spirit.

General statement of faith

1. **One God**, eternally existent in three persons, Father, Son, and Holy Spirit
2. Our **Lord Jesus Christ, God** manifest in the flesh, His virgin birth, His sinless human life, His divine miracles, His vicarious and atoning death, His bodily resurrection, His ascension, His mediatorial work, and His Personal return in power and glory...
3. The **Salvation** of lost and sinful man through the shed blood of the Lord Jesus Christ by faith apart from works, and regeneration by the Holy Spirit...
4. The **Holy Spirit**, by whose indwelling the believer is enabled to live a holy life, to witness and work for the Lord Jesus Christ...
5. The **Unity** of the Spirit of all true believers, the Church, the Body of Christ...
6. The **Resurrection** of both the saved and the lost; they that are saved unto the resurrection of life, they that are lost unto the resurrection of damnation

The Christian Apologists and other Church Fathers of the 2nd and 3rd centuries (including the Roman Constantine who claimed Christianity and Paganism), having adopted and formulated the Logos Christology, considered the Son of God as the instrument used by the supreme God, the Father, to bring the creation into existence. Justin Martyr, Theophilus of Antioch, Hippolytus of Rome and Tertullian in particular state that the internal Logos of God (Gr. *Logos endiathetos*, Lat. *ratio*), that is his impersonal divine reason, was begotten as Logos uttered (Gr. *Logos proforikos*, Lat. *sermo, verbum*) and thus became a person to be used for the

	purpose of creation. (Excerpts from Wikipedia—see Trinitarianism and Nontrinitarianism.
<p>Christian (Biblical Non-Trinitarian)</p> <p><i>First Century believers were led by Spirit understanding in the anointing of the seven spirits (Rev. 5:6; Acts 2:1-5).</i></p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. YaHavah is the one true Elohim (Supreme Being) and creator of all. (Gen. 1:1-5) 2. The Holy Spirit is the infinite person of YaHavah Elohim. (Gen. 2:1-2; Ex. 6:7-8; Jer. 23:23-24) 3. Humanity was created in his likeness—spirit beings. Humans have a finite body and spirit, while YaHavah has an infinite body and spirit. 4. Our Lord Jesus Christ, was born of human flesh and bone. Because He is the Son of YHVH, He has never borne the sin of Adam in his flesh or spirit. 5. YaHavah is the birth father of Jesus. The only begotten son of YaHavah means the sperm that conceived the Son of YaHavah/Son of Man was the first and only human child conceived by a once only created sperm. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • He was born of a virgin, having never known coital intercourse. • Jesus paid the price of death for Adam’s sin in us by his vicarious and atoning death, • He was resurrected after three days in the grave, • He ascended into heaven to receive glory and honor, • He released the seven spirits to anoint the first fruit Apostles on the Day of Pentecost, • He will return in power and glory... 6. The Salvation of lost and sinful man through the shed blood of the Lord Jesus Christ by faith apart from works. 7. The Spirit of YaHavah, regenerates the believer and enables him or her to live a holy life, to witness and work for the Lord Jesus Christ. The indwelling of YHVH’s Spirit is the seal of resurrection, while 666 is the seal of damnation. 8. Unity is by the Spirit anointment of all true believers who become the Church, aka, the Body of Christ 9. The Resurrection of both the saved and the lost; they that are saved unto the resurrection of life, they that are lost unto the resurrection of damnation. The bible identifies these two as the first resurrection and the second resurrection.
<p>Christian (Biblical Non-Trinitarian)</p> <p>Church of God General Conference</p>	<p>Church of God General Conference (Abrahamic Faith).</p> <p>"If you belong to Christ, then you are Abraham’s seed, and heirs according to the promise." (Galatians 3:29)</p> <p>Statement of Faith</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is one God who is the Creator and Father of all mankind (Isaiah 44:6-8; Ephesians 4:6; I Corinthians 8:6). • Jesus Christ is the Son of God. He died for our sins, was buried; and rose again from the dead (John 20:31; Acts 8:37; I John 5:5). • The Holy Spirit is the presence of God working in believers through Jesus Christ (Romans 8:9-14). • The Bible is God’s inspired word, which shall be the guide and practice of the Christian (II Peter 1:21; II Timothy 3:16).

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Man is wholly mortal and only through Christ can man receive the gift of immortality (I John 5:12; Romans 5:12; Romans 6:23).• God's love and grace offers to man a plan of salvation through Jesus Christ including complete forgiveness of sin and immortality at the return of Jesus Christ (John 3:16; Philippians 3:20 & 21; I John 1:7-9).• Man's response to God through Jesus Christ will be belief in the gospel, confession of faith, baptism by immersion in the name of Jesus, and growth in Christian life (Romans 6:4-6; Acts 2:38).• Jesus Christ is coming again to resurrect the dead, bestow the gift of immortality upon all believers and establish the Kingdom of God (I Thessalonians 4:13-18; I Corinthians 15:51-57; Revelation 11:1).
--	---

See next table for more differences in the understanding of Father, Son, and Spirit.

Doctrinal Differences in Theology

About the Nature of Father, Son, and Spirit

<p>Adoptionism</p> <p><i>They have many doctrines that are not true to the Bible.</i></p>	<p>Adoptionism, sometimes called dynamic Monarchianism, is a nontrinitarian theological doctrine which holds that Jesus was adopted as the Son of God at his baptism, his resurrection, or his ascension. (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Adoptionism)</p> <p>These notions may be associated with the 2nd century literary work, "The Shepherd of Hermas".</p>
<p>American Unitarian Conference</p> <p><i>They have many doctrines that are not true to the Bible.</i></p>	<p>American Unitarian Conference (AUC) was founded in AD 2000 by a group of Unitarian Universalists Association (UUA) who thought the UUA had become too theologically liberal and political. AUC is deist, embracing generic and philosophical theism. AUC believes in one God as opposed to a triune God. They believe religion and science work together to improve humanity. (<i>Derived from Toshiba Edition Dictionary—American Unitarian Conference</i>)</p>
<p>Arianism</p> <p>(Trinitarian)</p> <p>Modern Arianism is under the: <i>Arian Orthodox Church</i></p> <p><i>Modern Arianism has several doctrines that are not true to the Bible no matter how strongly they claim to believe in the bible.</i></p> <p>Note for item 4: The bible teaches that the baptism of repentance is the baptism of John in water, but is not to salvation. The baptism of Jesus in the Spirit of YaHavah is the baptism to salvation.</p>	<p>The doctrine of Arius, was pronounced heretical at the Council of Nicaea, which asserted that Christ was not of one substance with the Father, but a creature raised by the Father to the dignity of Son of God. (<i>Collins English Dictionary – Complete and Unabridged © HarperCollins Publishers 1991, 1994, 1998, 2000, 2003</i>)</p> <p>The Universal Arian Creed (in part)</p> <p>The Church, though scattered through the whole world to the ends of the earth, has received from the Apostles and their disciples the <i>faith</i> (http://www.arianismtoday.com/)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. We believe in one God the Father Almighty, Maker of all things visible and invisible 2. And in one Lord Jesus Christ, the Word, Light, Life, the first born before all ages, only born Son, who made all things, is our salvation made flesh, etc. 3. We believe also in one Holy Ghost. 4. We believe in one baptism of repentance for the remission of sins 5. We believe in one holy Universal (Arian) Church; 6. We believe in the resurrection of the flesh, 7. We believe in life everlasting. <p>We believe that each of these is and exists, even as our Lord when sending forth his disciples to preach, said: 'Go and make disciples of</p>

	<p>all nations, baptizing them into the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost.'</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. the Father truly Father, 2. the Son truly Son, 3. the Holy Ghost truly Holy Ghost; <p>Arianism doctrine of anathema: (<i>greatly reviled, loathed, or shunned</i>) toward doctrines, churches, and persons that do not agree with their doctrines. Their voice about "false doctrine" is strongly phrased and too long to add here. The list contains their curses against anyone who believes differently than they do.</p>
<p>Armstrongism --Sabbatarian tradition</p> <p>(Non-Trinitarian)</p> <p><i>They have many doctrines that are not true to the Bible.</i></p>	<p>The God Family doctrine holds that the Godhead is not limited to God (the Creator) alone, or even to a Trinitarian God, but is a divine family into which every human who ever lived may be spiritually born, through a master plan being enacted in stages. The Godhead now temporarily consists of two co-eternal individuals (see Binitarianism, Jesus the Messiah, as the creator and spokesman (The Word or Logos), and God the Father. (Non-Trinitarian)</p> <p>According to this doctrine, humans who are called by God's Holy Spirit to repentance, who [accept], hope to inherit, the gift of eternal life made possible by Jesus' sacrifice, who commit to live by "every word of God" (i.e. biblical scripture), and who "endure to the end" (i.e. remain faithful to live according to God's way of life until either the end of their own lifetime or the second coming of Jesus) would, at Jesus' return, be "born again" into the family of God as the literal spiritual offspring or children of God.</p>
<p>Associated Bible Students</p>	<p>Associated Bible Students believe that the Father is greater than the Son in all ways, and that the Trinity doctrine is unscriptural. They hold to beliefs similar to Jehovah's Witnesses.</p>
<p>Binitarianism</p> <p>(Non-Trinitarian of another kind)</p> <p><i>They have several doctrines that are not true to the Bible.</i></p>	<p>Binitarianism is a Christian theology of two personae, two individuals, or two aspects in one Godhead (or God). Classically, binitarianism is understood as strict monotheism — that is, that God is an absolutely single being; and yet with binitarianism there is a "twoness" in God.</p> <p>Father and the Word are two co-equal and co-eternal persons. Holy Spirit is not a distinct person (only divine influence and power emanating from Father and Son.</p>
<p>Christadelphians</p> <p>(Non-Trinitarian)</p> <p><i>They have several doctrines that are not true to the Bible.</i></p>	<p>Christadelphians hold that Jesus Christ is the literal son of God, the Father, and that Jesus was an actual human (and needed to be so in order to save humans from their sins). The "holy spirit" terminology in the Bible is explained as referring to God's power, or God's character/mind (depending on the context).</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The ONE FATHER, dwelling in unapproachable light, yet everywhere present by His Spirit, which is a unity with His person in heaven. Out of His own energy, He created heaven and earth, and all that in them. • The devil is not a supernatural being • Jesus returns post-millennial
<p>Church of God International</p> <p><i>(Trinity of another kind)</i></p>	<p>The Members Church of God International believes in the divinity of Christ but rejects the doctrine of Trinity. They believe in what appears to be a Subordinationist viewpoint in which Jesus Christ, is the Father's only Begotten Son (in Romanized Greek: <i>monogenestheos</i>, meaning "only-begotten god") and thus is subject to the Father.</p> <p>Subordinationism is a heresy in Christianity that asserts that God the Son and God the Holy Spirit are subordinate to God the Father in nature and being. Three unequal persons.</p>
<p>Cooneyites</p> <p>(Non-Trinitarian)</p>	<p>Cooneyites are a non-Trinitarian Christian sect who split off from the Two by Twos sect in 1928 following Edward Cooney's excommunication from the main group. Cooneyites deny the Living Witness Doctrine; they have congregations in Ireland, England, Australia, New Zealand and the USA</p> <p>The Living Witness Doctrine in simple terms as we understand it today is this: "You have to hear the Gospel from a Worker in order to know the truth of Jesus." In other words, you cannot know Jesus or have the Spirit unless you hear the Spirit speak through a Worker (Cooneyite preacher). (http://www.thelibertyconnection.info/index.php)</p>
Docetism	<p>Docetism comes from the Greek: δοκέω (dokeo), meaning "to seem." This view holds that Jesus only <i>seemed</i> to be human and only <i>appeared</i> to die.</p>
Dualism	<p>Two deities, one of creation and judgment (Ol Testament) and one of redemption and mercy (New Testament)</p>
<p>Gnostic</p> <p><i>(Trinity of another kind)</i></p>	<p>Many Gnostic traditions held that the Christ is a heavenly Aeon but not one with the Father. Those who believe that the heavenly Father, the resurrected Son and the Holy Spirit are different aspects of one God, as perceived by the believer, rather than three distinct persons.</p>
Iglesia ni Cristo	<p>The Iglesia ni Cristo (Tagalog for <i>Church of Christ</i>) view is that (<i>excerpts for Wikipedia on Nontrinitarianism</i>)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jesus Christ is human but endowed by God with attributes not found in ordinary humans, though lacking attributes found in God. • They further contend that it is God's will to worship Jesus. For Iglesia ni Cristo Christ has some divine attributes but it is not inherent to him, given only by the one true God, the Father.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Iglesia ni Cristo contends that in the beginning Christ is "Logos" i.e. in the mind of God (reason for creation, a plan of God) before God sets the foundation of the world. • Christ's existence or coming in the future (as the greatest messenger of God for all time) is already in the mind of God, planned by God and spoken it even in the Garden of Eden (the "seed of a woman" in Genesis 3:15) and later in the time of the prophets through the numerous prophecies about his existence or his coming in the 1st century. • His existence only started at the womb of Mary prior to that he is still the "Logos" or a "Word of God". Later as mentioned in Revelation (Rev. 19:13), when the Logos or prophecies were fulfilled he was even called the "Word of God".
<p>Islam</p>	<p>In Islam's holy book, the Quran, Allah (God) denounces the concept of Trinity (4:171), as an over-reverence by Christians of God's word, the prophet and messiah Jesus Christ son of the virgin Mary, while maintaining Jesus as one of the most important and respected prophets and Messengers of God, (2:136) primarily sent to prevent the Jews from changing the Torah, (61:6) and to refresh and reaffirm his original message as revealed to Moses and earlier New Testament prophets.</p> <p>The creation of Jesus is framed similar to the creation of Adam out of dust, but with Jesus' birth meaning his creation excludes male human intervention rather than creation completely without human participation (3:59)</p> <p>Belief in all the aforementioned about Jesus as a prophet, (5:78) as well as belief in the original gospel and Torah and belief in Jesus' virgin birth (3:45) are core criterion of being a Muslim and Quranic criterion for salvation in the hereafter along with belief in the Prophet Muhammad and all the prior prophets. In short, God is seen as being both perfect and indivisible. He can therefore have no peer or equal. Jesus, being God's creation, can never be considered to be equal with God or a part of God. To do so is considered by Islam to be blasphemy.</p>
<p>Jehovah's Witnesses</p> <p><i>The root of the name Jehovah (hōvah) means "mischief"; therefore, the name Jehovah means "god of mischief."</i></p>	<p>Jehovah's Witnesses teach that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • only God the Father, Jehovah, is the one true almighty God, even over his Son. • They consider Jesus to be "the First-begotten Son", God's only direct creation, and the very first creation by God. • They give relative "worship" or "obeisance" (homage, as to a king) to Christ,[27] pray through him as God's only high priest, consider Jesus Christ to be Mediator and Messiah, • but they believe that only the Father is without beginning, and that • the Father is greater than the Son in all things; only Jehovah the Father therefore is worthy of highest worship or "sacred service".

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They believe that the Son had a beginning, and was brought forth at a certain point, as "the firstborn of all creation" and "the only-begotten". • They identify Jesus as the Archangel Michael, mentioned in the Bible at Jude 9. • They believe he left heaven to become Jesus Christ on earth, and that after his ascension to heaven he resumed his pre-human identity. This belief is partly based upon 1 Thessalonians 4:16, in which "the voice of the resurrected Lord Jesus Christ is described as being that of an archangel". • They also cite passages from the books of Daniel and Revelation in which Jesus and Michael take similar action and exercise similar authority, concluding these scriptures indicate them to be the same person.[28] • They do not believe that the Holy Spirit is a person, but consider it to be God's divine active force.
<p>Judaism</p>	<p>JUDAISM In all branches of Judaism,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the God of the Hebrew Bible is considered one singular entity, with no divisions, or multi-persons within, and • they reject the idea of a co-equal multi-personal Godhead or "Trinity", as actually against the Shema. • They do not consider the Hebrew word for "one" (that is "echad") as meaning anything other than a simple numerical one • They reject the notion that there are traces of the Trinity doctrine in the Hebrew word "elohim". The Jewish polemics against the Trinity doctrine date almost from its very conception. Even in the Talmud, R. Simlai (3rd century) declared, in refutation of the "heretics," "The three words 'El,' 'Elohim,' and 'Yhwh' (Josh. 22) connote one and the same person, as one might say, 'King, Emperor, Augustus'" (Yer. Ber. ix. 12d). This view is espoused by Judaism's most revered credo, the Shema.
<p>Modalism (Oneness)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sabellius (fl. c. 215) stated that God has taken numerous forms in both the Hebrew and the Christian Greek Scriptures, and • that God has manifested himself in three primary modes in regards to the salvation of mankind. His contention is that "Father, Son, and Spirit" were simply different roles played by the same Divine Person in various circumstances in history. • Thus God is Father in creation (God created a Son through the virgin birth), • Son in redemption (God manifested himself into the begotten man Christ Jesus for the purpose of his death upon the cross), • and Holy Spirit in regeneration (God's indwelling Spirit within the Son and within the souls of Christian believers). • In light of this view, God is not three distinct persons, but rather one Person manifesting himself in multiple ways. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Trinitarians condemn this view as a heresy. The chief critic of Sabellianism was Tertullian, who labeled the movement "Patripassianism", from the Latin words pater for "father", and passus from the verb "to suffer"

	<p>because it implied that the Father suffered on the Cross. It was coined by Tertullian in his work <i>Adversus Praxeas</i>, Chapter I, "By this Praxeas did a twofold service for the devil at Rome: he drove away prophecy, and he brought in heresy; he put to flight the Paraclete, and he crucified the Father."</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Believe that Jesus Christ is Almighty God, but that the Father, Son, and Holy Spirit are actually three distinct almighty "Gods" with distinct natures, acting as one Divine Group, united in purpose. • Believe that Jesus Christ is Almighty God, but that Father, Son, and Holy Spirit are actually three distinct almighty "Gods" with distinct natures, acting as one divine group, united in purpose
<p><i>Nontrinitarian</i></p>	<p>Nontrinitarian doctrine often generates controversy among mainstream Christians, as most Trinitarians consider it heresy not to believe in the doctrine of the Trinity. At times, segments of Nicene Christianity reacted with ultimate severity toward nontrinitarian views. Following the Reformation, among some Protestant groups such as the Unitarians and Christadelphians, the same views have been accommodated.</p> <p><i>Note: Nontrinitarianism is generally viewed as being of a cultic nature. Certain denominations are cited to prove the heresy. By the bible's reasoning, the Trinitarian doctrine is, in fact, heresy against YaHavah by separating YaHavah and his spirit into two persons and making Jesus and incarnate God.</i></p>
<p><i>Oneness Pentecostalism</i></p>	<p>Oneness Pentecostalism is a subset of Pentecostalism that believes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • God is only one person, and that • he manifests himself in different ways, faces, or "modes": "Father, Son, and Holy Spirit (or Holy Ghost) are different designations for the one God. • God is the Father. • God is the Holy Spirit. • The Son is God manifest in flesh. The term Son always refers to the Incarnation, and never to deity apart from humanity." • Oneness Pentecostals believe that Jesus was "Son" only when he became flesh on earth, but was the Father prior to his being made human. • They refer to the Father as the "Spirit" and the Son as the "Flesh". • Oneness Pentecostals reject the Trinity doctrine, viewing it as pagan and unscriptural, and hold to the Jesus' Name doctrine with respect to baptisms. • Oneness Pentecostals are often referred to as "Modalists" or "Sabellians" or "Jesus Only".
<p><i>Psilanthropism-Ebionites</i></p>	<p>(1st to 4th century A.D.) observed Jewish law, denied the virgin birth and regarded Jesus as merely a prophet.[15] (Wikipedia)</p>

Quakerism	Some forms of Quakerism hold universalist views.
Shema	<p>The Shema שמע ישראל יי אלהנו יי אחד</p> <p>Hebrew Common transliteration Shema Yisrael Adonai Eloheinu Adonai Echad English <i>Hear, O Israel! The Lord is our God! The Lord is One!</i> The literal word meanings are roughly as follows: Shema — "listen" or "hear". The word also implies comprehension. Yisrael — "Israel", in the sense of the people or congregation of Israel.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adonai — often translated as "Lord", used in place of the Tetragrammaton, YHWH. • Eloheinu — "our God", a plural noun (said to imply majesty rather than plural number) with a pronominal suffix ("our"). • Echad — "one". One of the best-known statements of Rabbinical Judaism on monotheism occurs in Maimonides' 13 Principles of faith, Second Principle: God, the Cause of all, is one. This does not mean one as in one of a pair, nor one like a species (which encompasses many individuals), nor one as in an object that is made up of many elements, nor as a single simple object that is infinitely divisible. • Rather, God is a unity unlike any other possible unity. This is referred to in the Torah (Deuteronomy 6:4): <i>"Hear, O Israel: YHVH our Elohim [is] one YHVH:</i>
Socinianism	<p>Photinus taught that</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jesus was only the perfect sinless human Son of God, who • was Messiah and Redeemer. • He had no pre-human existence prior to the virgin birth. Socinianism understand John 1:1 as simply God's "plan" existing in the Mind of God, before Christ's birth.
Swedenborgianism	<p>Swedenborgianism holds that</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the Trinity exists in one person, the Lord God Jesus Christ. • The Father, the being or soul of God, was born into the world and put on a body from Mary. • Throughout his life, Jesus put away all human desires and tendencies until he was completely divine. • After his resurrection, he influences the world through the Holy Spirit, which is his activity. • Thus Jesus Christ is the one God; • the Father as to his soul, • the Son as to his body, and • the Holy Spirit as to his activity in the world.
The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day-Saints	<p>The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, often referred to as Mormonism, teaches that</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the Father, Son, and Holy Spirit are distinct beings that are not united in substance, a view sometimes called social Trinitarianism.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Members of this church believe the three individual deities are "one" in will or purpose, as Jesus was "one" with his disciples, and that • the Father, Son, and Holy Spirit constitute a single Godhead or a Divine Council, and are united in purpose, in manner, in testimony, in mission. • Because their official belief is that the Father, Son, and Spirit are each "Gods" in one Godhead, Mormonism is said to hold a form of tri-theism. Some view Mormonism as a form of Arianism. <p>Like Arianism, Mormons believe that God created Christ,[31][32][33] that he is subordinate to God the Father[34] and that Christ created the universe.[34][35] However, Mormon doctrine varies significantly from the teachings of Arius.[36] Mormons also do not subscribe to the ideas that Christ was unlike the Father in substance,[37] that the Father could not appear on earth,[38] nor that Christ was adopted by the Father,[33] as found in Arianism.[35][39] Mormons assert that the classification of deity in terms of a substance was a post-apostolic corruption, and that God differs from humans not in substance, but in intelligence. While Mormons regard God the Father as the Supreme Being and literal Father of the spirits of all humankind, they also teach that Christ and the Holy Spirit are equally divine in that they share in the Father's "comprehension of all things". [40] (Wikipedia—Nontrinitarianism)</p>
<p>Tri-theism <i>(Trinity of another kind)</i></p>	<p>Tri-theism – John Philopenas, an Aristotelian and monophysite in Alexandria, in the middle of the 6th century, saw in</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the Trinity three separate natures, substances and deities, according to the number of divine persons. • He sought to justify this view by the Aristotelian categories of <i>genus</i>, <i>species</i> and <i>individuum</i>. In the Middle Ages, Roscellin of Compiègne, the founder of Nominalism, argued for three distinct almighty Gods, with three distinct natures, who were one in purpose, acting together as one divine Group or Godhead. • He said, though, like Philopenas, that unless the Three Persons are <i>tres res</i> (three things with distinct natures), the whole Trinity must have been incarnate. • And therefore, since only the Logos was made flesh, the other two Persons must have had distinct "natures", separate from the Logos, and so had to be separate and distinct Gods, though all three were one in divine work and plan. • Thus in light of this view, they would be considered "three Gods in one". This notion was condemned by St. Anselm.
<p>Unitarian Universalism</p>	<p>UNITARIAN UNIVERSALISM Members of Unitarian Universalism may or may not identify as Christian.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Traditionally, Unitarianism was a form of Christianity that rejects the doctrine of the Trinity.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unitarianism was rejected by orthodox Christianity at the First Council of Nicaea, an ecumenical council held in 325, but resurfaced subsequently in Church history, especially during the theological turmoil of the Protestant Reformation. • In 1961, the American Unitarian Association (AUA) was consolidated with the Universalist Church of America (UCA), forming the Unitarian Universalist Association.
<i>Unitarianism</i>	views Jesus as son of God, subordinate and distinct from his Father.