June 6, 2004 Holy Trinity Sunday Proverbs 8:1-4, 22-31 Romans 5:1-5 John 16:12-15

1 Today, being Trinity Sunday, we celebrate the triune nature of our Lord.

As a festival, Holy Trinity is unique. Unlike other festivals, Holy Trinity
 does not commemorate a person or an event but a doctrine. While the

does not commemorate a person or an event but a doctrine. While the
 doctrine of Trinity is central to our confessions, it is difficult to explain or

5 understand, for in it we speak of a God who is three yet one, distinct yet

6 unified.

In the readings for today, the Trinity is described by the work each part
does. And it is clear that the persons of the Trinity do not function in the
same way. Yet the work of Father, Son and Holy Spirit are all intertwined.
Each may have his own role to fulfill, but it is done so that God's ultimate
mission might be accomplished. In creating, redeeming and nurturing the
parts of the Trinity, God works to bring about the transformation and
salvation of the world.

There is more to Trinity Sunday than the celebration of a difficult and mysterious doctrine. One can't help but see in the Trinity an amazing image of what the people of God might strive to be. What if we saw in one another individuals who are distinct but unified? That is to say, what if the church named itself as a collection of people with a variety of distinct gifts who have only one mission: The transformation of the world to one that is unified?

- 21 Look around this Sunday morning. Look up and down the pews. We may
- 22 differ from one another in many ways. We have each been gifted in our
- 23 own unique ways. God has entrusted us with our own set of treasures,
- talents, and time. Yet we use our gifts, in this one mission.

- the doctrine of the Trinity. Trinity Sunday was initiated as an affirmation 26
- 27 of our fundamental Christian doctrine of the Trinity in the face of
- 28 contrary beliefs put forward by such as the Gnostics and Arius, whose
- rationalistic approach to the Trinity was to deny the one-ness of the 29
- triune God, our Lord, and of course by doctrine held by non-Christian 30
- 31 groups.
- First, some vocabulary: Now the Trinity is the reference to what we 32
- otherwise would call the "triune nature of God". 33
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Now the term triune is defined in the dictionary as: consisting of or being 35 three in one, for example, in the Christian Trinity; or, consisting of three

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- 37 members, especially the Christian Trinity.
- This is not easy to understand! It is not as if we can say, "Sure, I get it, 38
- 39 there are three aspects to the one Father." It is, rather, that the one Lord

has three persons. Now there has been much debate as to what defines 40

- the word, person. And of course we can talk about person in personality, 41
- 42 which is not the same as a person, but is a manifestation of a person's
- 43 uniqueness.
- Well, it is confusing, and has always been so. In fact, Martin Luther 44 devoted not a few sermons to the idea of the Trinity. I would like to read 45
- an excerpt from one of these sermons, dated July 7th, 1537: 46
- *In the beginning of his Gospel the evangelist John forcefully* 47 teaches and confirms the high article of our holy Christian 48 faith that we believe and confess that there is one true, 49
- almighty, eternal God, but that there are three distinct Persons 50
- in this one divine Essence: God the Father, God the Son, God the 51
- 52 Holy Ghost. The Father begets the Son from eternity, and the Holy
- Ghost proceeds from the Father and the Son. So there are three 53
- distinct Persons and yet only one divine Essence of equal glory and 54
- majesty. The Person in the middle, the Son, and not the Father or 55
- the Holy Ghost, assumed human nature, born of the Virgin Mary, 56

How wrong can you go quoting Luther?

when the time of redemption was to begin. This Son of God, 57 begotten by the Father from eternity, John first calls the Word and 58 says: "In the beginning was the Word, and the Word was with God, 59 60 and the Word was God" (John 1:1). Speaking later on of His 61 incarnation, he says: "And the Word was made flesh" (John 1:14), as St. Paul also says (Gal. 4:4): "When the fullness of the time was 62 come. God sent forth His Son. made of a woman." I am in the habit 63 of offering a homely, simple illustration in order to help people to 64 some extent to understand this begetting of the Son of God by the 65 eternal Father. It is this: As a bodily son has flesh and blood and 66 his being from his father, so the Son of God, begotten by the 67 Father, has His being and nature from the Father from eternity. But 68 we cannot find a perfect illustration of this relation with this or any 69 other example. The relation on earth cannot be as perfect as it is in 70 the divine Majesty, where the Father gives the Son the entire divine 71 72 Essence. A bodily father cannot give his son his entire being. There 73 lies the inequality. We must believe this article. No man will grasp or comprehend it 74

We must believe this article. No man will grasp or comprehend it
with his reason, though it be as wise, sharp, and acute as possible.
If we could attain it by our wisdom, God would not have to reveal it
from heaven or announce it to us through the Holy Scriptures.

Last year, on Trinity Sunday, I told our well-traveled Pastor that I thought it might be interesting to look upon the nature of the Trinity as we do on the most common and most important thing in our existence. Water

- 80 the most common and most important thing in our existence: Water.
- 81 Well, water is pretty important stuff because without it we would not
- 82 exist. I cannot fail to see rain as God's gift falling from above. (Something
- *83* it may not be looked upon as such during times of flooding, I suppose,
- 84 but it still is essential.)

85 Water is essential to our physical as well as our spiritual life. Physically we

are constituted mostly of water, need it to live, and have a hard time

87 when there is not enough of it.

- 88 We are baptized with water, and the first miracle we read about is when
- 89 the Christ turns water to wine at the wedding in Cana. In John Chapter 3
- 90 Verse 5, "Jesus answered, I tell you the truth, no one can enter the
- 91 kingdom of God unless he is born of water and the Spirit".

So, without begging the point, it can safely be said that water is essential
to our physical and spiritual lives, although it is a simple compound – two
atoms of hydrogen and one of oxygen – and it is pretty common, making
up about 70 percent of the earth's surface.

What I find curious about water is that it, the simplest of things, shares a 96 commonality with the Maker of all things: It exists in three states at the 97 same time. Water exists as solid, liquid and gas at the same time. We call 98 this the triple point of water, and it is an illustration of how three very 99 different things can all be the same thing. That is, water, ice and water 100 vapor (the gaseous form of water) are all made of the same thing, and are 101 102 all the same thing, yet they are different. One is hard enough to skate or walk on, one is soft enough to swim through or bathe in, and one is 103 invisible but is still there. 104

At the risk of being simplistic, I have found this simple comparison of water to the Trinity a means of getting closer to understanding that which we cannot fully understand. That is, while we can prove the existence of water in three forms at once, we cannot scientifically prove the coexistence of our triune God. That is where faith comes in. And faith, which is an attitude we accept purely because we believe it, often does not come without doubt.

While Luther did not believe that doubt was not sin, he also did not live in an age of science and factual proofs. We hold our faith in the face of our doubts, and of skeptics and rationalists; we celebrate today that which we believe as the cornerstone of our faith: The Trinity. It is really as simple a thing to accept as it is to accept the puddle will be a patch of ice, or evaporate to an invisible vapor.