1 § 1. This text refers not to the <u>eternal</u> Word but to the Incarnate.

"All things were delivered to Me by My Father. And none <u>knows</u> Who the Son is,
save the Father; and Who the Father is, save the <u>Son</u>, and he to whomsoever the
Son wills to reveal Him."

And from not perceiving this they of the sect of Arius, Eusebius and his fellows, 5 indulge impiety against the Lord. For they say, if all things were delivered 6 (meaning by 'all' the Lordship of Creation), there was once a time when He had 7 them not. But if He had them not, He is not of the Father, for if He were, He would 8 on that account have had them always, and would not have required to receive 9 them. But this point will furnish all the clearer an exposure of their folly. For the 10 expression in question does not refer to the Lordship over Creation, nor to 11 presiding over the works of God, but is meant to reveal in part the intention of the 12 Incarnation ($\tau \eta \zeta$ oikovoµ($\alpha \zeta$). For if when He was speaking they 'were delivered' to 13 Him, clearly before He received them, creation was void of the Word. What then 14 becomes of the text in Him all things consist Colossians 1:17? But if 15 simultaneously with the origin of the Creation it was all 'delivered' to Him, such 16 delivery were superfluous, for 'all things were made by Him' John 1:3, and it would 17 be unnecessary for those things of which the Lord Himself was the artificer to be 18 delivered over to Him. For in making them He was Lord of the things which were 19

being originated. But even supposing they were 'delivered' to Him after they were 20 originated, see the monstrosity. For if they 'were delivered,' and upon His receiving 21 them the Father retired, then we are in peril of falling into the fabulous tales which 22 some tell, that He gave over [His works] to the Son, and Himself departed. Or if, 23 while the Son has them, the Father has them also, we ought to say, not 'were 24 delivered,' but that He took Him as partner, as Paul did Silvanus. But this is even 25 more monstrous; for God is not imperfect, nor did He summon the Son to help 26 Him in His need; but, being Father of the Word, He makes all things by His means, 27 and without delivering creation over to Him, by His means and in Him exercises 28 Providence over it, so that not even a sparrow falls to the ground without the 29 Father Matthew 10:29, nor is the grass clothed without God Matthew 6:30, but at 30 once the Father works, and the Son works hitherto cf. John 5:17. Vain, therefore, is 31 the opinion of the impious. For the expression is not what they think, but 32 33 designates the Incarnation.

\$2. Sense in which, and end for which all things were delivered to the Incarnate
Son.

For whereas man <u>sinned</u>, and is fallen, and by his fall all things are in confusion:
death prevailed from <u>Adam</u> to <u>Moses</u> cf.<u>Romans 5:14</u>, the earth was cursed, Hades
was opened, Paradise shut, <u>Heaven</u> offended, man, lastly, corrupted and

39	brutalised cf. Psalm 49:12, while the devil was exulting against us — then God, in
40	His loving-kindness, not willing man made in His own image to perish, said,
41	'Whom shall I send, and who will go?' Isaiah 6:8. But while all held their peace,
42	the Son said, 'Here am I, send Me.' And then it was that, saying 'Go,' He 'delivered'
43	to Him man, that the Word Himself might be made Flesh, and by taking the Flesh,
44	restore it wholly. For to Him, as to a physician, man 'was delivered' to heal the bite
45	of the serpent; as to life, to raise what was dead; as to light, to illumine the
46	darkness; and, because He was Word, to renew the rational nature ($\tau \delta \lambda o \gamma \kappa \delta v$).
47	Since then all things 'were delivered' to Him, and He is made Man, straightway all
48	things were set right and perfected. Earth receives blessing instead of a curse,
49	Paradise was opened to the robber, Hades cowered, the tombs were opened and the
50	dead raised, the gates of <u>Heaven</u> were lifted up to await Him that 'comes from
51	Edom?' Psalm 24:7, Isaiah 63:1. Why, the Saviour Himself expressly signifies in
52	what sense 'all things were delivered' to Him, when He continues, as Matthew tells
53	us: 'Come unto Me all you that labour and are heavy laden, and I will give you
54	rest' Matthew 11:28. Yes, you 'were delivered' to Me to give rest to those who had
55	laboured, and life to the dead. And what is written in John's Gospel harmonises
56	with this: 'The Father loves the <u>Son</u> , and has given all things into His hand' <u>John</u>
57	<u>3:35</u> . Given, in order that, just as all things were made by Him, so in Him all things

might be renewed. For they were not 'delivered' unto Him, that being poor, He 58 might be made rich, nor did He receive all things that He might receive power 59 which before He lacked: far be the thought: but in order that as Saviour He might 60 rather set all things right. For it was fitting that while 'through Him' all things came 61 into being at the beginning, 'in Him' (note the change of phrase) all things should 62 be set right cf. John 1:3, Ephesians 1:10. For at the beginning they came into being 63 'through' Him; but afterwards, all having fallen, the Word has been made Flesh, 64 and put it on, in order that 'in Him' all should be set right. Suffering Himself, He 65 gave us rest, hungering Himself, He nourished us, and going down into Hades He 66 brought us back thence. For example, at the time of the creation of all things, their 67 creation consisted in a fiat, such as 'let [the earth] bring forth,' 'let there be' Genesis 68 1:3, 11, but at the restoration it was fitting that all things should be 'delivered' to 69 Him, in order that He might be made man, and all things be renewed in Him. For 70 71 man, being in Him, was quickened: for this was why the Word was united to man, namely, that against man the curse might no longer prevail. This is the reason why 72 they record the request made on behalf of mankind in the seventy-first Psalm: 73 'Give the King Your judgment, O God?' Psalm 72:1: asking that both the judgment 74 of death which hung over us may be delivered to the Son, and that He may then, by 75 dying for us, abolish it for us in Himself. This was what He signified, saying 76

Himself, in the eighty-seventh Psalm: 'Your indignation lies hard upon me' Psalm 77 88:7. For He bore the indignation which lay upon us, as also He says in the 78 hundred and thirty-seventh: 'Lord, You shall do vengeance for me' Psalm 137:8. 79 §3. By 'all things' is meant the redemptive attributes and power of Christ. 80 Thus, then, we may understand all things to have been delivered to the Saviour, 81 and, if it be necessary to follow up understanding by explanation, that has been 82 delivered unto Him which He did not previously possess. For He was not man 83 previously, but became man for the sake of saving man. And the Word was not in 84 the beginning flesh, but has been made flesh subsequently cf.John 1:1 sqq., in 85 which Flesh, as the Apostle says, He reconciled the enmity which was against 86 us Colossians 1:20, 2:14, Ephesians 2:15-16 and destroyed the law of the 87 commandments in ordinances, that He might make the two into one new man, 88 making peace, and reconcile both in one body to the Father. That, however, which 89 the Father has, belongs also to the Son, as also He says in John, 'All things 90 whatsoever the Father has are Mine' John 16:15, expressions which could not be 91 improved. For when He became that which He was not, 'all things were delivered' 92 to Him. But when He desires to declare His unity with the Father, He teaches it 93 without any reserve, saying: 'All things whatsoever the Father has are Mine.' And 94 one cannot but admire the exactness of the language. For He has not said 'all things 95

whatsoever the Father has, He has given to Me,' lest He should appear at one time 96 not to have possessed these things; but 'are Mine.' For these things, being in the 97 Father's power, are equally in that of the Son. But we must in turn examine what 98 things 'the Father has.' For if Creation is meant, the Father had nothing before 99 creation, and proves to have received something additional from Creation; but far 100 be it to think this. For just as He exists before creation, so before creation also He 101 has what He has, which we also believe to belong to the Son John 16:15. For if the 102 Son is in the Father, then all things that the Father has belong to the Son. So this 103 expression is subversive of the perversity of the heterodox in saying that 'if all 104 things have been delivered to the Son, then the Father has ceased to have power 105 over what is delivered, having appointed the Son in His place. For, in fact, the 106 Father judges none, but has given all judgment to the Son?' John 5:22. But 'let the 107 mouth of them that speak wickedness be stopped' Psalm 63:11, (for although He 108 has given all judgment to the Son, He is not, therefore, stripped of lordship: nor, 109 because it is said that all things are delivered by the Father to the Son, is He any 110 the less over all), separating as they clearly do the Only-begotten from God, Who 111 is by nature inseparable from Him, even though in their madness they separate 112 Him by their words, not perceiving, the impious men, that the Light can never be 113 separated from the sun, in which it resides by nature. For one must use a poor 114

simile drawn from tangible and familiar objects to put our idea into words, since itis over bold to intrude upon the incomprehensible nature [of God].

\$4. The text John 16:15, shows clearly the essential relation of the Son to the *Father*.

As then the light from the Sun which illumines the world could never be supposed, 119 by men of sound mind, to do so without the Sun, since the Sun's light is united to 120 the Sun by nature; and as, if the Light were to say: I have received from the Sun 121 the power of illumining all things, and of giving growth and strength to them by 122 the heat that is in me, no one will be mad enough to think that the mention of the 123 Sun is meant to separate him from what is his nature, namely the light; 124 so piety would have us perceive that the Divine Essence of the Word is united by 125 nature to His own Father. For the text before us will put our problem in the clearest 126 possible light, seeing that the Saviour said, 'All things whatsoever the Father has 127 are Mine;' which shows that He is ever with the Father. For 'whatsoever He has' 128 shows that the Father wields the Lordship, while 'are Mine' shows the inseparable 129 union. It is necessary, then, that we should perceive that in the Father reside 130 Everlastingness, Eternity, Immortality. Now these reside in Him not as 131 adventitious attributes, but, as it were, in a well-spring they reside in Him, and in 132 the Son. When then you wish to perceive what relates to the Son, learn what is in 133

the Father, for this is what you must believe to be in the Son. If then the Father is a 134 thing created or made, these qualities belong also to the Son. And if it is 135 permissible to say of the Father 'there was once a time when He was not,' or 'made 136 of nothing,' let these words be applied also to the Son. But if it is impious to 137 ascribe these attributes to the Father, grant that it is impious also to ascribe them to 138 the Son. For what belongs to the Father, belongs to the Son. For he that honours 139 the Son, honours the Father that sent Him, and he that receives the Son, receives 140 the Father with Him, because he that has seen the Son has seen the Father Matthew 141 10:40; John 14:9. As then the Father is not a creature, so neither is the Son; and as 142 it is not possible to say of Him 'there was a time when He was not,' nor 'made of 143 nothing,' so it is not proper to say the like of the Son either. But rather, as the 144 Father's attributes are Everlastingness, Immortality, Eternity, and the being no 145 creature, it follows that thus also we must think of the Son. For as it is written John 146 5:26, 'As the Father has life in Himself, so gave He to the Son also to have life in 147 Himself.' But He uses the word 'gave' in order to point to the Father who gives. As, 148 again, life is in the Father, so also is it in the Son, so as to show Him to be 149 inseparable and everlasting. For this is why He speaks with exactness, 'whatsoever 150 the Father has,' in order namely that by thus mentioning the Father He may avoid 151

being thought to be the Father Himself. For He does not say 'I am the <u>Father</u>,' but
'whatsoever the Father has.'

154 §5. *The same text further explained*.

For His Only-begotten Son might, you Arians, be called 'Father' by His Father, yet 155 not in the sense in which you in your error might perhaps understand it, but (while 156 Son of the Father that begot Him) 'Father of the coming age' Isaiah 9:6, Septuagint. 157 For it is necessary not to leave any of your surmises open to you. Well then, He 158 says by the prophet, 'A Son is born and given to us, whose government is upon his 159 shoulder, and his name shall be called Angel of Great Counsel, mighty God, Ruler, 160 Father of the coming age' Isaiah 9:6. The Only-begotten Son of God, then, is at 161 once Father of the coming age, and mighty God, and Ruler. And it is shown clearly 162 that all things whatsoever the Father has are His, and that as the Father gives life, 163 the Son likewise is able to quicken whom He will. For 'the dead,' He says, 'shall 164 hear the voice of the Son, and shall live' cf. John 5:25, and the will and desire of 165 Father and Son is one, since their nature also is one and indivisible. And 166 the Arians torture themselves to no purpose, from not understanding the saying 167 of our Saviour, 'All things whatsoever the Father has are Mine.' For from this 168 passage at once the delusion of Sabellius can be upset, and it will expose the folly 169 of our modern Jews. For this is why the Only begotten, having life in Himself as 170

the Father has, also knows alone Who the Father is, namely, because He is in the Father and the Father in Him. For He is His Image, and consequently, because He is His Image, all that belongs to the Father is in Him. He is an exact seal, showing in Himself the Father; living Word and true, Power, Wisdom, our Sanctification and Redemption <u>1 Corinthians 1:30</u>. For 'in Him we both live and move and have our being' <u>Acts 17:28</u>, and 'no man knows Who is the Father, save the <u>Son</u>, and Who is the <u>Son</u>, save the Father?' Luke 10:22.

178 §6. *The Trisagion wrongly explained by <u>Arians</u>. Its <u>true</u> significance.*

And how do the impious men venture to speak folly, as they ought not, being men 179 and unable to find out how to describe even what is on the earth? But why do I say 180 'what is on the earth?' Let them tell us their own nature, if they can discover how to 181 investigate their own nature? Rash they are indeed, and self-willed, not trembling 182 to form opinions of things which angels desire to look into 1 Peter 1:12, who are so 183 far above them, both in nature and in rank. For what is nearer [God] than the 184 Cherubim or the Seraphim? And yet they, not even seeing Him, nor standing on 185 their feet, nor even with bare, but as it were with veiled faces, offer their praises, 186 with untiring lips doing nought else but glorify the divine and ineffable nature with 187 the Trisagion. And nowhere has any one of the divinely speaking prophets, men 188 specially selected for such vision, reported to us that in the first utterance of the 189

word Holy the voice is raised aloud, while in the second it is lower, but in the third, 190 quite low — and that consequently the first utterance denotes lordship, the second 191 subordination, and the third marks a yet lower degree. But away with the folly of 192 these haters of God and senseless men. For the Triad, praised, reverenced, and 193 adored, is one and indivisible and without degrees ($\dot{\alpha}$ σχηματιστός). It is united 194 without confusion, just as the Monad also is distinguished without separation. For 195 the fact of those venerable living creatures Isaiah 6; Revelation 4:8 offering their 196 praises three times, saying 'Holy, Holy, Holy,' proves that the Three Subsistences 197 are perfect, just as in saying 'Lord,' they declare the One Essence. They then that 198 depreciate the Only-begotten Son of God blaspheme God, defaming His perfection 199 and accusing Him of imperfection, and render themselves liable to the severest 200 chastisement. For he that blasphemes any one of the Subsistences shall have 201 remission neither in this world nor in that which is to come. But God is able to 202 203 open the eyes of their heart to contemplate the Sun of Righteousness, in order that coming to know Him whom they formerly set at nought, they may with 204 unswerving piety of mind together with us glorify Him, because to Him belongs 205 the kingdom, even to the Father Son and Holy Spirit, now and forever. Amen. 206

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