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- I. Intro
- II. Examine Aristotle's claim that " all men desire to know."
- III. Show that wonder— the name we use to signify the proper activity of this desire— is primarily for knowledge of the first cause for its own sake.
- IV. Illustrate The Paradox: The eternal and first cause is beyond our natural understanding.
- V. Consider how, despite the prohibition of idols, the Israelites desired to see God's face.
 - a. This desire— along with using God's proper name— expressed a wish for communion with God as a person in the intimacy of friendship and the desire to see His essence.
- VI. Show that Christ claims to be the solution to the paradox of the Greeks and the fulfillment of the hope of the Israelites.