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attempts at the depiction of the Father,[76] Typically only a small part of the body of Father would be represented, usually the hand, or in many images, the figure of the Son opposite the Father, so a smaller portion of the person of the Father is depicted.[77] In the early medieval period Father was often represented by Christ as the Logos, which continued to be very common even after the separate figure of God the Father appeared. Western art eventually required some way to illustrate the presence of the Father, so through successive representations a set of artistic styles for the depiction of the Father in human form gradually emerged around the tenth century AD. God the Father, Jacob Herreyns the Elder By the twelfth century depictions of a figure of God the Father, essentially based on the Ancient of Days in the Book of Daniel had started to appear in French manuscripts and in stained glass church windows in England. In the 14th century the illustrated Naples Bible had a depiction of God the Father in the Burning bush. By the 15th century, the Rohan Book of Hours included depictions of God the Father in human form or anthropomorphic imagery. Though the depiction remains rare and often controversial in Eastern Orthodox art, by the time of the Renaissance artistic representations of God the Father were freely used in the Western Church.[78] Ancient of Days Divine filiation Father Time God Alone Eugenia Ravasio Sabellianism Sky father ^ Gilles Emery (2011). The Trinity: An Introduction to Catholic Doctrine on the Triune God. Catholic University of America Press. ISBN 978-0-8132-1864-9. ^ a b c d Kelly, J.N.D. Early Christian Creeds Longmans:1960, pp. 136, 139, 195 respectively ^ a b c d "God the Father in Rabbinic Judaism and Christianity: Transformed Background or Common Ground?, Alon Goshen-Gottstein. 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Let's Get Biblical - In depth Study Guide. Outreach Judaism (1998). ASIN B0006RB53K. ^ Kaplan, Aryeh (1985). The real Messiah? a Jewish response to missionaries (New ed.). New York: National Conference of Synagogue Youth. ISBN 978-1879016118.The real Messiah (pdf) ^ Ariela Pelaia - What Is Rosh HaShanah? Archived 20 December 2016 at the Wayback Machine - The Jewish New Year of Rosh HaShanah - Rosh HaShanah Liturgy - About.com - Judaism. Retrieved 7 December 2013. ^ a b Real Sikhism – God[usurped] - Who is God? What does God look like? - Real Sikhism – Exploring the Sikh Religion. 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For instance, in Deuteronomy 32:6, Moses asks, "Is this how you repay the LORD, O foolish and unwise people? Is He not your Father, your Creator, who made you and formed you?"In the New Testament, the understanding of God as Father is expanded and deepened through the teachings of Jesus Christ. Jesus frequently referred to God as His Father, and He taught His disciples to do the same. In the Lord's Prayer, Jesus instructs His followers to pray, "Our Father in heaven, hallowed be Your name" (Matthew 6:9). This prayer underscores the personal and communal relationship believers have with God, acknowledging His holiness and sovereignty.Attributes of the Heavenly Father1. Love and Compassion: The Father in Heaven is characterized by His boundless love and compassion for His children. John 3:16 declares, "For God so loved the world that He gave His one and only Son, that everyone who believes in Him shall not perish but have eternal life." This sacrificial love is the foundation of the Christian faith.2. Discipline and Guidance: As a loving Father, God disciplines and guides His children for their growth and well-being. Hebrews 12:7-10 states, "Endure suffering as discipline; God is treating you as sons. For what son is not disciplined by his father? If you do not experience discipline like everyone else, then you are illegitimate children and not true sons."3. Provision and Care: The Father in Heaven provides for the needs of His children. Jesus reassures His followers in Matthew 6:31-32, "Therefore do not worry, saying, 'What shall we eat?' or 'What shall we drink?' or 'What shall we wear?' For the pagans strive after all these things, and your heavenly Father knows that you need them."4. Forgiveness and Mercy: God's nature as a forgiving Father is central to the message of the Gospel. In the parable of the prodigal son, Jesus illustrates the Father's readiness to forgive and restore those who repent (Luke 15:11-32). This parable highlights the mercy and grace extended to all who return to Him.Relationship with BelieversBelievers are invited into a familial relationship with God through faith in Jesus Christ. This relationship is marked by trust, obedience, and reverence. Romans 8:15 affirms, "For you did not receive a spirit of slavery that returns you to fear, but you received the Spirit of sonship, by whom we cry, 'Abba! Father!'" This intimate term "Abba" reflects the closeness and affection between God and His children.Role in the TrinityWithin the doctrine of the Trinity, the Father is the first person, distinct yet co-equal with the Son and the Holy Spirit. The Father is the source and origin of the Godhead, and His will is perfectly carried out by the Son and the Spirit. The unity and diversity within the Trinity exemplify the perfect relationship and love that believers are called to emulate.ConclusionThe title "Father in Heaven" encapsulates the essence of God's relationship with humanity. It conveys His authority, love, and care, inviting believers into a deep and personal relationship with Him. Through Jesus Christ, believers are adopted into God's family, experiencing the fullness of His love and grace.