

THERE IS ONLY ONE GOD

SCHOOL OF DISCIPLESHIP: LEVEL 1



TEXT TO MEMORIZE

Hear, Israel:
Jehovah our God,
Jehovah is one.

Deuteronomy
6.4.

INTRODUCTION

- Believers face challenges from schools of thought such as atheism, agnosticism and humanism, which question or deny the existence of God.
- For believers, the existence of God is a cornerstone in their lives, as they believe in the need to have faith in God and trust that He rewards those who seek Him, according to Hebrews 11:6.
- This understanding of God's existence gives believers a solid foundation for their faith and helps them maintain a God-centered perspective in the midst of philosophical and cultural challenges.

RATIONAL ARGUMENTS FOR THE EXISTENCE OF GOD

Cosmological:
Everything has a
justified cause,
implying a creator.

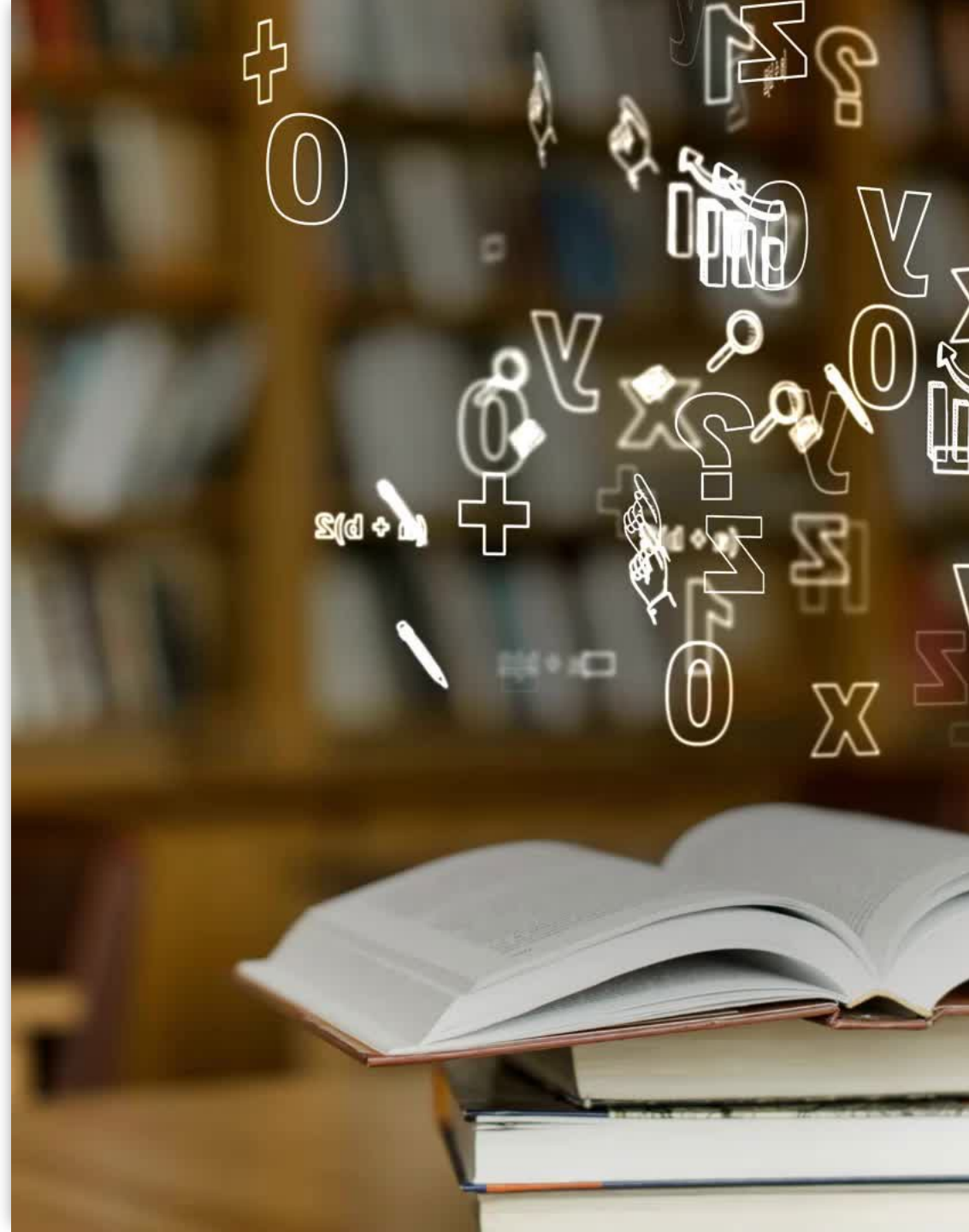
Teleological:
Intelligent design
and purpose in the
universe suggests
an intelligent
designer.

Axiological:
Recognition of a
higher moral law,
indicating a
transcendent
morality.

**Ethnological or
historical:** Universal
perception of the
divine among
cultures, reflected
in religious
practices.

THE BIBLE SAYS THERE IS ONLY ONE GOD

- The Bible consistently emphasizes the unity and uniqueness of God, rejecting the notion of multiple gods or a divided deity.
- Scriptures such as Deuteronomy 6:4 and the statements of Isaiah reaffirm the indivisibility and exclusivity of God as the only true God.
- The New Testament, including Jesus and the Apostles, continues to affirm the unity of God, refuting ideas of a trinity or multiple divine beings.



THE NATURE OF GOD

First of all, God is Spirit

God is Omnipotent

God is Omnipresent

God is Omniscient

God is Holy

MANIFESTATIONS OF GOD

- God reveals himself through manifestations, including theophanies in the form of bodily appearances.
- The manifestation of Jesus Christ in the flesh is a unique and central aspect of God's revelation to humanity.
- Despite various manifestations, the Bible affirms the existence of only one true God, as stated in Deuteronomy 6:4.

NAMES OF GOD

Elohim (Genesis 1:1), commonly translated as "gods," but actually means "plurality of majesty or virtues."

El-Elyon, meaning "the Most High" or "the Most High God" (Genesis 14:18).

Adonai, meaning "Lord" (Genesis 15:2–8).

El-Shaday, denoting "Almighty God" (Genesis 17:1).

El-Olam, representing "Eternal God" (Genesis 21:33).

Jehovah, meaning "self-existing one."

CONCLUSION

- God promised to reveal His name, as indicated in Isaiah 52:6, indicating His personal presence on Earth.
- Jesus came to fulfill this promise by making the Name of the Father known, emphasizing the importance of knowing and sharing the name of God (John 17:26).
- The ancient names of God were descriptions, but through the manifestation of God in the flesh, we receive the full revelation of his name.



HOMework

- What is God like?
 - What is the nature of it?
 - What does “oneness of God” mean?
 - What is the name of God?
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