

Understanding the Doctrine of God

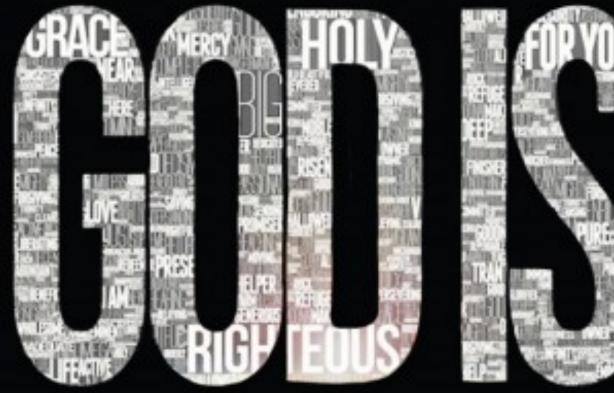
What are the attributes of God?





- Attributes of God can be defined as:
 - Those distinguishing characteristics of the divine nature that are inseparable from the idea of God and which are the basis for his various manifestations to God's creation.







- Attributes of God can be defined as:
 - God's attributes are different than God's works.
 - God's attributes do not add anything to God. They reveal God's nature.







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- When studying the attributes of God it is important not to exalt one attribute over the other.
 - All of the attributes must be taken together to understand the nature and Person of God.

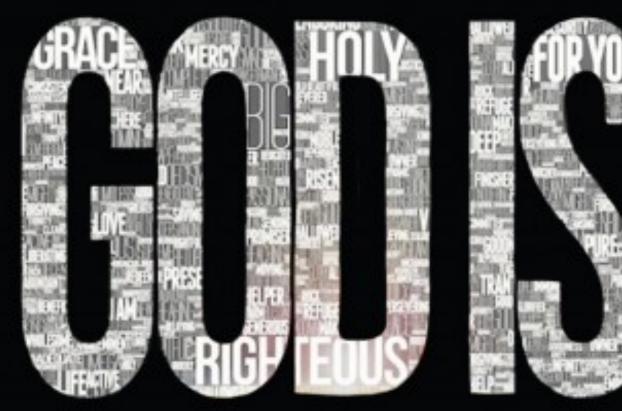






- Spirituality
 - God is spirit (not a spirit) and does not have a physical form. (John 4.24)
 - This also means that God is the source of all life.
 - How do we make sense of all the places in Scripture that reference God's physical being?

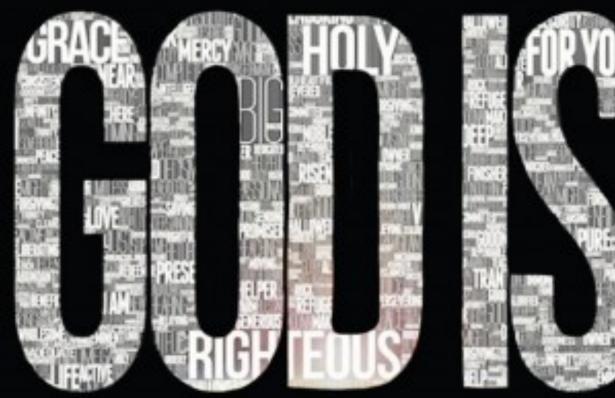
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- Self-Existence
 - · God is independent of everything. Even his virtue, decrees and works depend on God.
 - This is emphasized in Exodus 3.14.
 - Everything that is depends on God.
 - Read Dan. 5.23 and Acts 17.28.







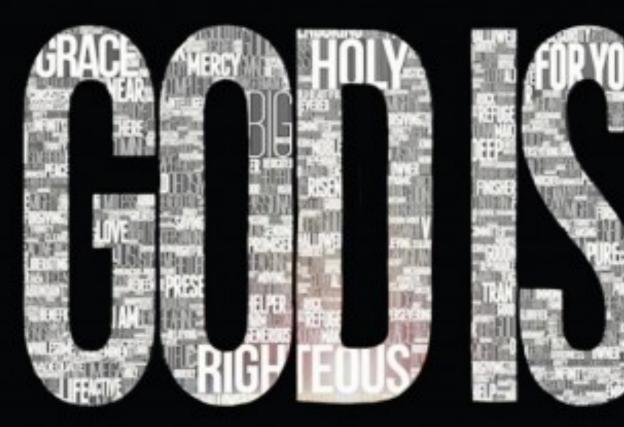
- Immutability
 - God is perfect and unchanging. Neither God nor God's works nor God's purposes and promises change.
 - Improvement or deterioration is not possible for God.
 - Read: Malachi 3.6 and James 1.17





- Unity
 - God is one. This belief set Israel apart from other nations. (Deut. 6.4)
 - This is what is meant by monotheism.
 - · God cannot be divided.
 - Read 1 Tim. 2.5 and 1 For. 8.6



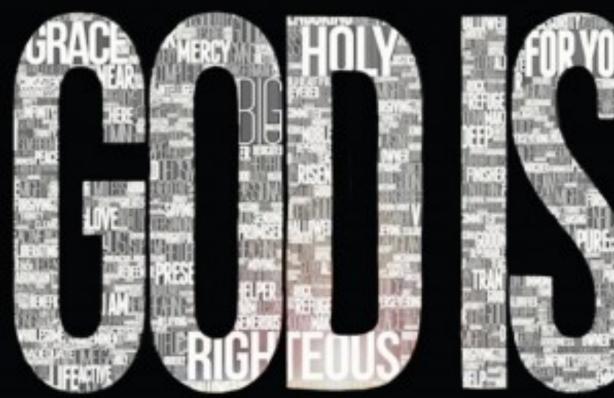




• Truth

- This means that God is perfectly reliable in God's revelation and that God always sees things as they truly are.
- He is the true God and there is none like God. (Isaiah 44.8-10; 45.5)

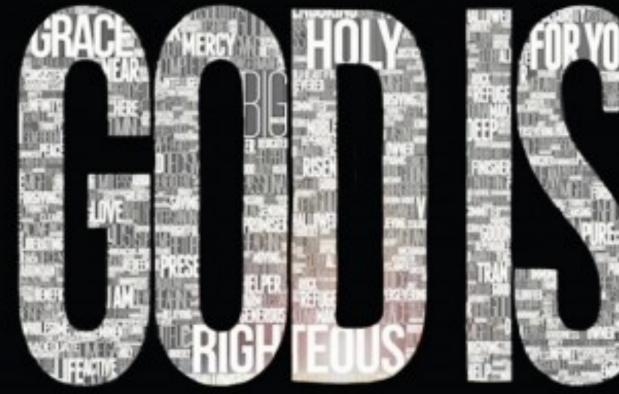






- Truth
 - God is the truth and his revelation is reliable. (Num. 23.19; Rom. 3.3-4; John 14.1,2,6; Heb. 6.18; Titus 1.2)
 - God is the beginning and end of all knowledge.







• Love

- 1 John 4.8 declares that God is love while verse 10 of that chapter declares how God's love is revealed.
- This is not simply emotional, but a rational, voluntary affection grounded in God's truth and holiness and exercised in free will.







- Love
 - Agape is the word often translated as love.
 - It means a reasoned-out love, rather than emotionally based love (but not devoid of emotion).



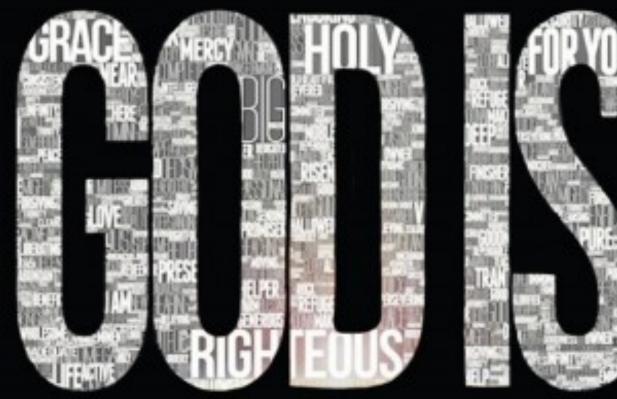




• Love

- Agape means that loves the object of their affection irrespective of the worth of the object,
 - And loves even if that love might not be returned.







- Goodness
 - · God is essentially, absolutely, and constantly good. (Mark 10.18 and Luke 18.19)
 - God's goodness incorporates many aspects such as benevolence which describes God's affection towards people.







- Holiness
 - Means separated or set apart.
 - When applied to God it suggest that God is absolutely distinct
 from all of God's creation
 - from all of God's creation.
 - Also implies God is set apart from all moral sin and evil.



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Questions

- For each of the attributes discussed, can you name attributes?
- the world around you?
- How would you communicate these attributes to someone unsaved?

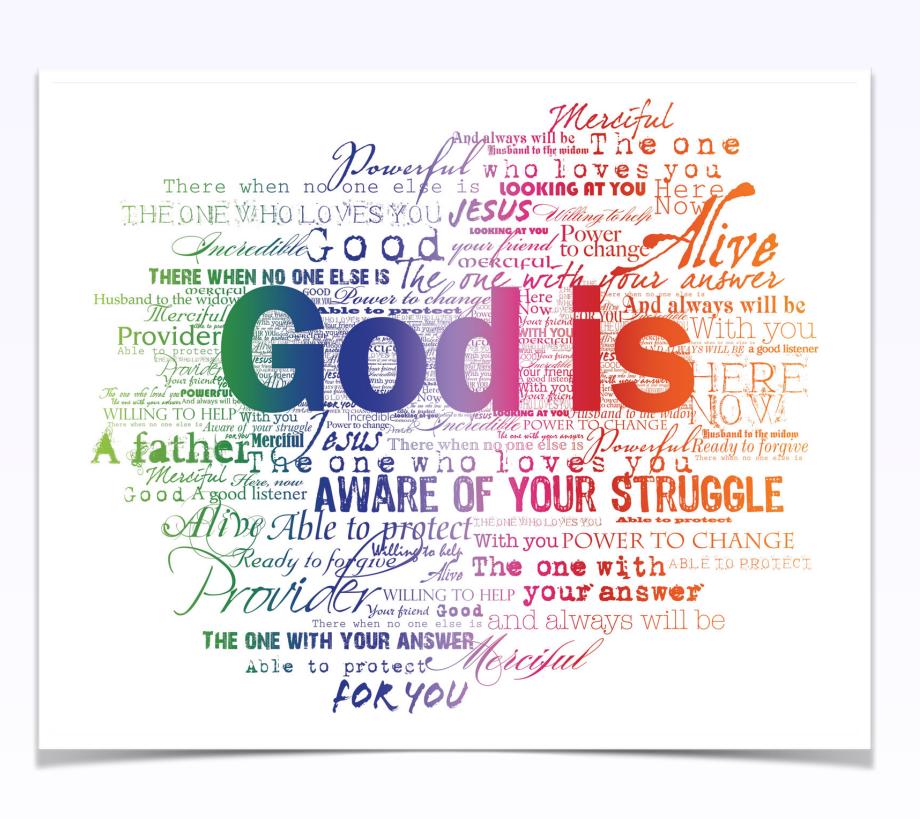


ways in which you have personally experienced these

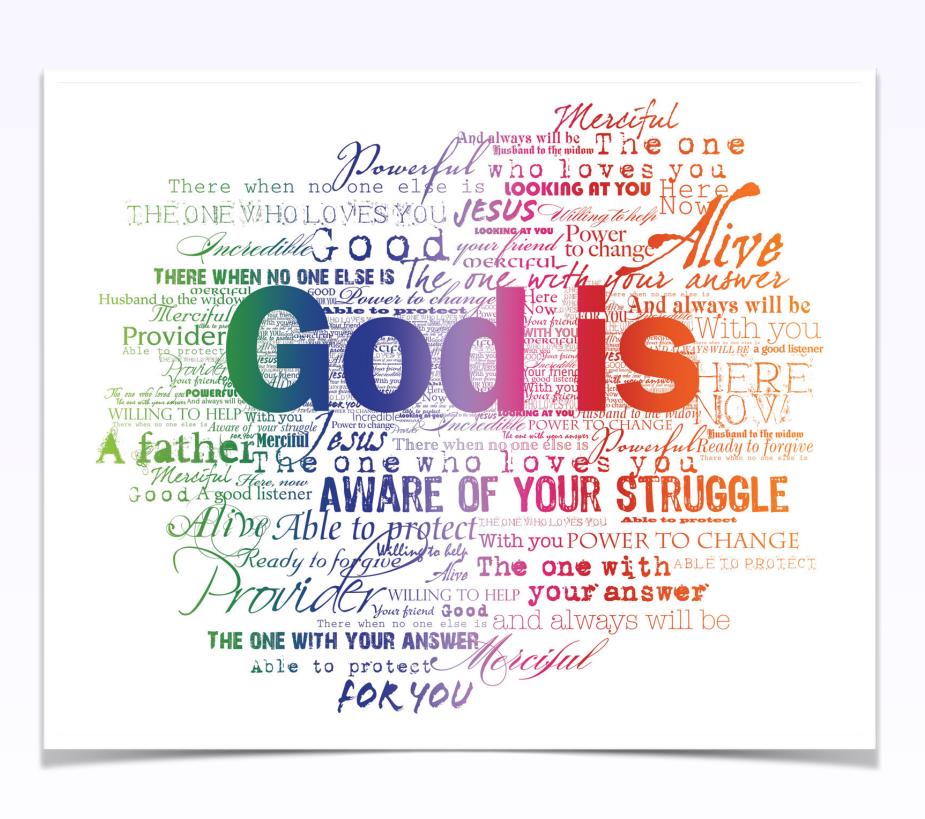
How have you witnessed these attributes on display in



- Eternality
 - God is not bound or limited by time.
 - There is no distinction between present, past, and future events. (Ps. 90.2)
 - God is the continually existing **One.** (Ex. 3.14)

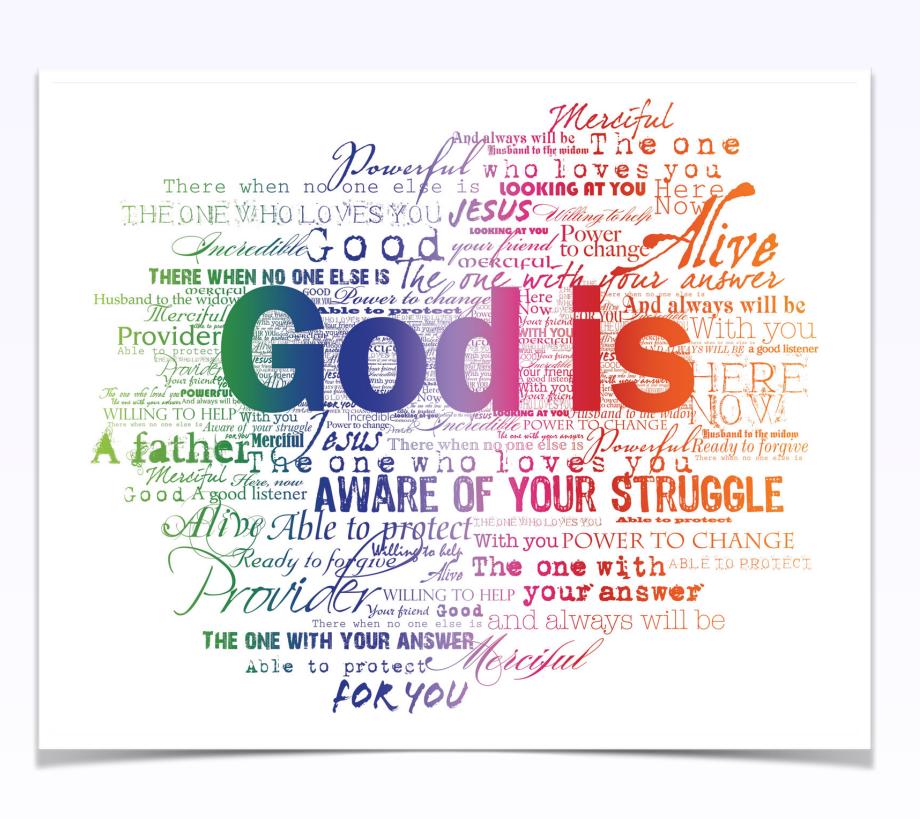


- Immensity
 - God transcends all spatial limitations and is present in every point in space in God's entirety.
 - (1 Kings 8.27; ls. 66.1; Jer. 23.23-24; Acts 7.48-49)
 - God's being is not limited or localized.

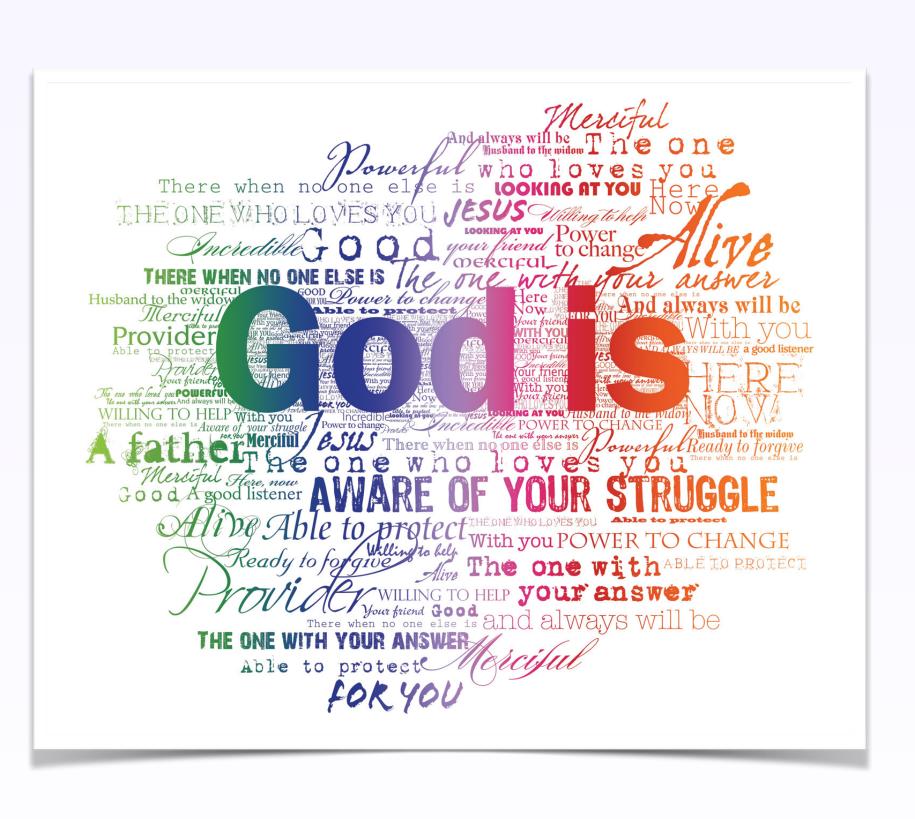


- Omnipresence
 - God is everywhere present.
 - Read Ps. 139.7-12
 - What are the practical implications for your life when you consider that God is omnipresent?

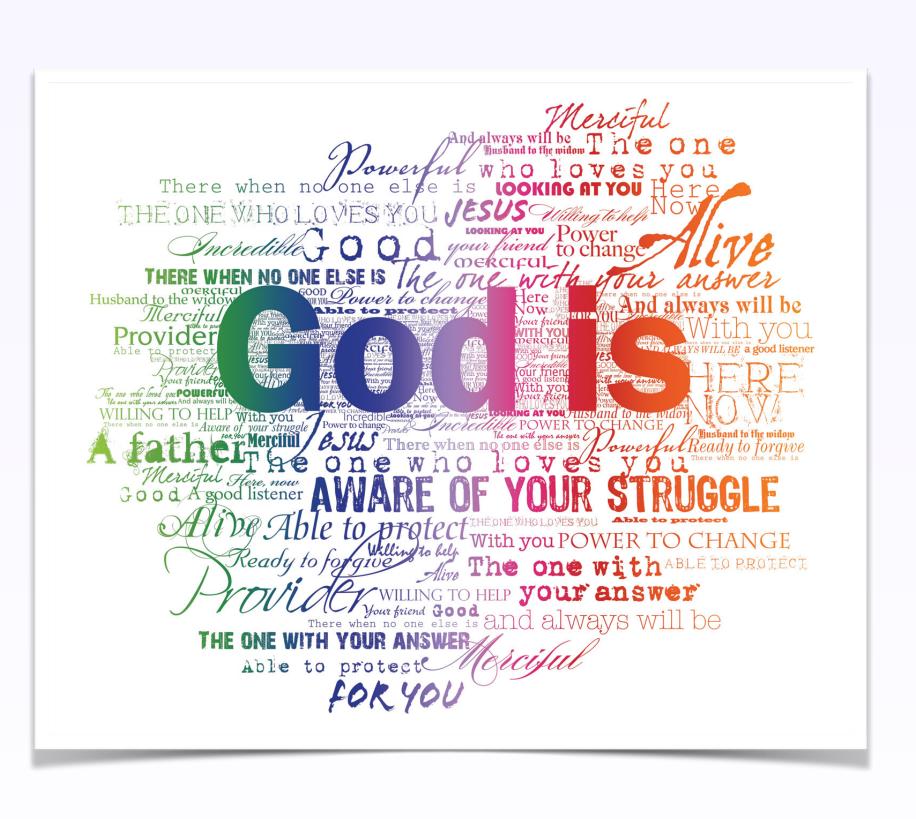




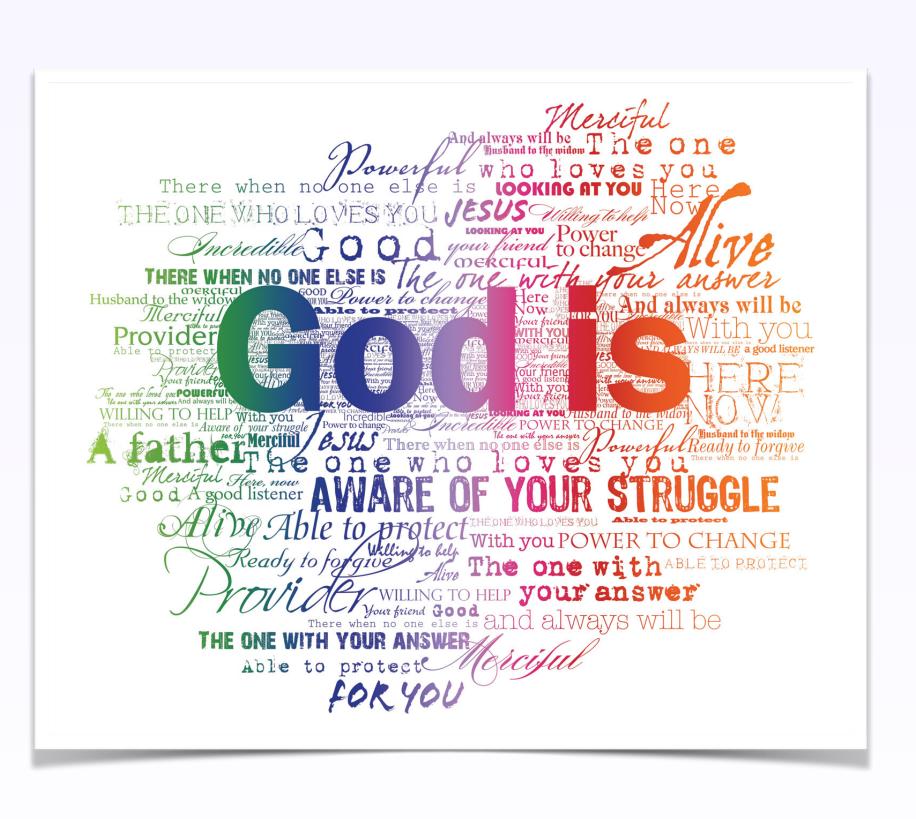
- Omniscience
 - God has all knowledge.
 - God knows all things actual. (Ps. 139.1-6; 147.4; Matt. 6.8, 10.28-30.)
 - God knows all things possible. (Matt 11.21)
 - God knows all things past, present and future.



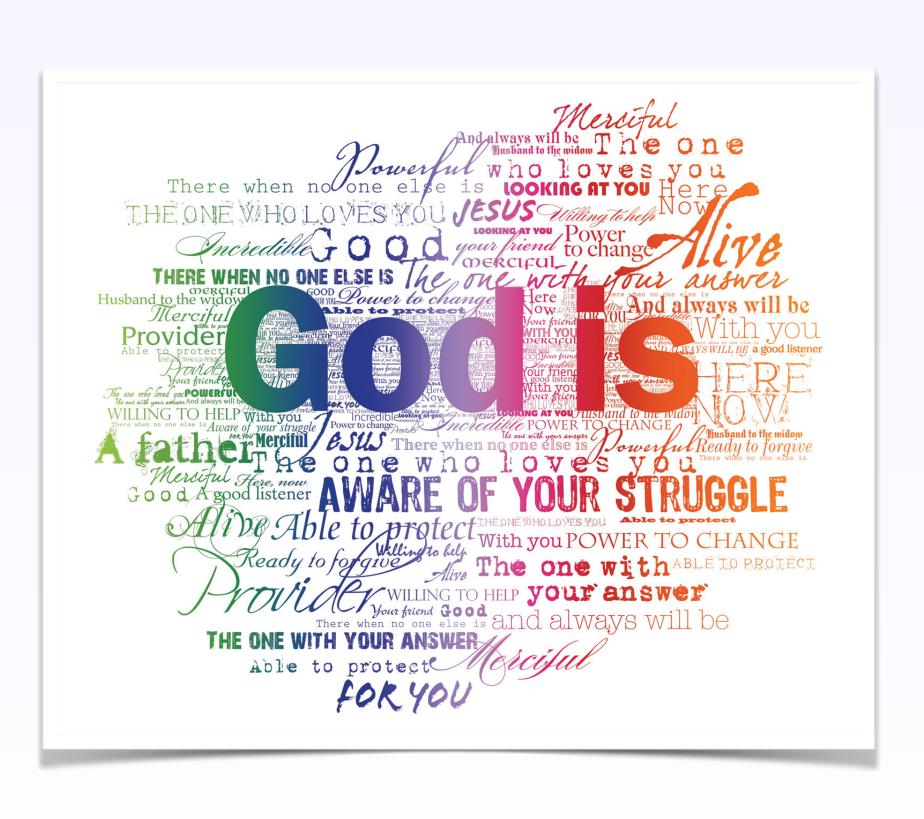
- Omnipotence
 - God is all powerful.
 - God is able to do whatever God wills and whatever is consistent with God's nature.
- God is referred to as Almighty.
 - Because God is almighty, there is nothing impossible for God



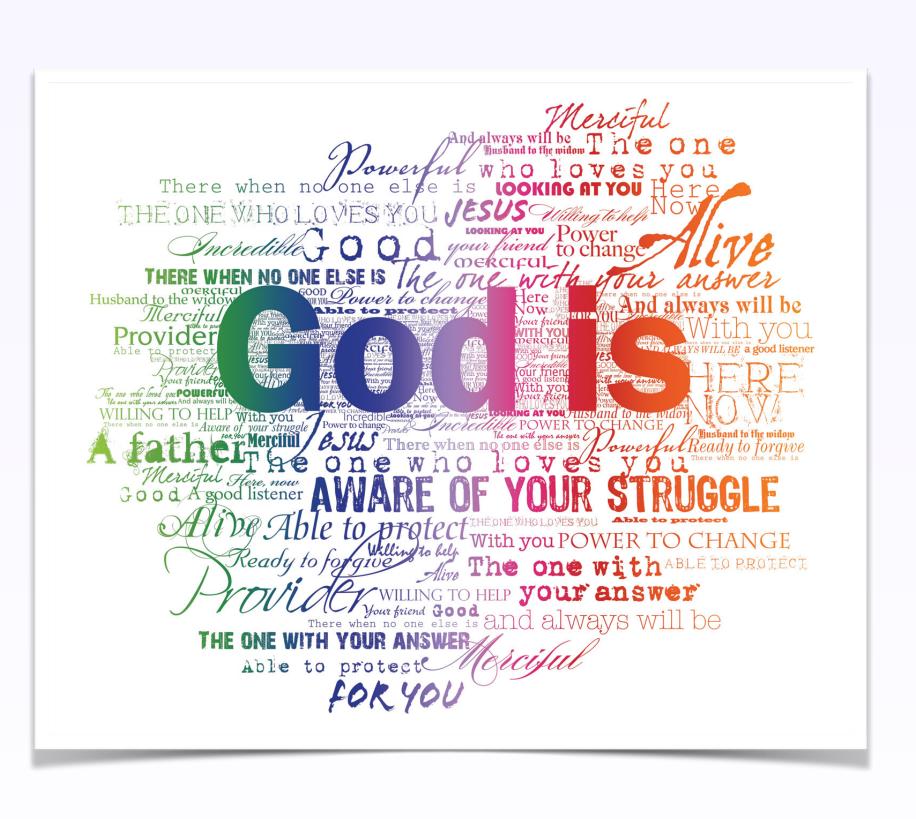
- Mercy •
 - Refers to the goodness or love of God shown to those who are in misery or distress, irrespective of their desires.
 - In the New Testament we see the language of loving-kindness used as one of the ways to describe God's mercy.



- Grace •
 - Refers to the unmerited or underserved favor of God towards those who are under condemnation.
 - In the New Testament the word charis is used to describe the favor of God manifested in God's redemption of humanity.



- Justice
 - The justice of God means that God is entirely correct and just in all God's dealings with humanity.
 - God's justice acts in accordance with God's law. Therefore, justice is related to the sin of humanity.



Names of God



- - Elohim
 - Adonai
 - Yaweh
 - El Shaddai
 - El Elyon
 - **El Olam**



What do you understand each of the names of God below to mean?

Names of God





 Are there other names for God not mentioned in the prior list? Which of these names carries the most meaning for you?

Trinity

- The Trinity is composed of three **united Persons without separate** existence - so completely united as to form one God.
- The divine nature exists with three distinctions - Father, Son and Holy Spirit.



Helo my name is

Trinity

