

STUDIES ON GOD

Note: We will look at characteristics that are unique to God in Part One and characteristics that we can share in some degree with God in Part Two. In Part Three we will look at the Trinity of God.

Part One: Characteristics that are unique to God

A. The Unity and Uniqueness of God

1. What does Deuteronomy 6:4-5 teach us about God and how we should respond to Him?

a. Fact about God _____

b. Our response _____

2. 1 Timothy 2:5 tells us that there is _____ God.

3. In Jeremiah 10:10 God declares Himself to be the _____ God and in Psalm 96:5 that the gods of the peoples are _____. In Isaiah 37:19 we are told that they are not really _____ but the work of _____ hands.

4. In Isaiah 45:5-6 - Jehovah (Yahweh) makes it clear that there is _____ God besides Him.

5. In Isaiah 44:8 God tells us that there is no other God _____ Him, and there is no other _____. How are we to respond to this truth? _____

6. According to Exodus 9:14 God's judgments show that there is _____ like Him in all the earth.

7. According to Acts 10:25-26 _____ are not to be _____ and according to Revelation 22:8-9 _____ are not to be _____.

This belongs only to God.

8. In Exodus 34:14 we see that God demands our exclusive devotion. This is communicated by the fact that He is a _____ God. 1 Corinthians 10:21-22 warns us not to provoke God to _____ because we are not _____ than Him. Finally Matthew 6:24 says it best by warning us that we cannot serve two _____.

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B. The Eternality of God

1. According to Psalm 90:2 God has always existed - _____ everlasting - and always will exist in the future - _____ everlasting. By contrast Psalm 90:3 says people are turned back to _____. Psalm 90:4-5 compares people to a sweeping _____ and to _____ that withers and fades away.
2. Psalm 90:7-9 explains that God's _____ consumes us because of our _____ and cause our life spans to _____ in God's fury.
3. Psalm 90:10 tells us that our life span is normally _____ to _____ years. Psalm 90:11-12 goes on urge us in light of God's anger to _____ Him and to _____ our days that we may gain or present a heart of _____.
4. Deuteronomy 5:26 points out that God is a _____ God.
5. Not only is God alive but 1 Timothy 1:17 and 6:16 state that He is _____ (=unable to die). We are to give Him _____, _____ and eternal _____.
6. God reminds us in Isaiah 43:10 that no _____ was formed prior to Him and no _____ will be formed after Him. What two roles are we to perform in response to this? _____ and _____.
7. John 5:26 tells us that God is self-existent by stating that He has _____ in Himself. This means that He does not owe His life or existence to anything or anyone else.
8. Even the earth itself will not continue but by contrast Psalm 102:25-27 tells us that it will perish but God will _____ and that His years will not come to an _____.

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C. God is a spirit and a person, i.e. a being with personality

Note: Personality is defined as the attributes of intellect, emotion, a will and having a capacity to act and communicate.

1. Put the key words from the verse that show that God is a person, i.e. a being possessing the attributes of personality.

- a. Romans 11:33-34 – intellect: _____
- b. Number 22:22 – emotion: _____
- c. Romans 12:2 – choice: _____
- d. Exodus 25:1 – communication: _____
- e. Genesis 1:1 – capacity to act: _____

2. In John 4:23-24 Jesus said that God is _____, and we are to respond by worshiping Him in _____ (authentically and sincerely) and in _____ (accurately). By definition Jesus stated in Luke 24:39 that a spirit does not have _____ and _____.

3. Since God is a spirit, 1 Timothy 6:16 teaches that He has not been _____ nor can be _____.

4. Exodus 33:20 explains that _____ can see God and live.

5. In what other forms has God made a visible appearance and how did it impact the viewers?

- a. Judges 13:20-23 – Appeared as the _____ of the Lord and the viewers _____ on their _____ in worship.
- b. In Isaiah 6:1, 5 Isaiah saw the Lord's _____ according to John 12:39-41 which refers to this incident and cites what was recorded by Isaiah in Isaiah 6:9-10. In Isaiah 6:5-7, Isaiah recognized his _____ and need of _____.
- c. God was visible in human form in the person of _____ according to John 14:8-11. The impact was to promote _____ on the part of the disciples.

6. What is our part in spiritually seeing God or making Him spiritually visible?

- a. Matthew 5:8 – By being _____ in heart.
- b. Hebrews 11:27 – We are able to _____ by _____ as seeing God who is unseen.
- c. Hebrews 12:14 – If people are to see God in a spiritual sense, we as believers must pursue _____ with all people and _____ in our character.

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D. Sovereignty

Note: This means that God is the supreme ruler and that He is self-determining.

1. 2 Chronicles 20:6 – God is ruler of _____ the kingdoms of the nations and no one can _____ against God.

2. Psalm 135:6 – In both heaven and earth God does whatever He _____.

3. Psalm 47:2, 6-8 – God is _____ over all the _____ and _____ over the nations.

4. Daniel 4:34-35 – Things we need to recognize about God in relation to His sovereignty to have good mental health.

- a. We are here temporarily but God _____ forever.
- b. His not our control or dominion is _____.
- c. His not our _____ (sphere of control) is what matters from generation to generation.
- d. Next to God even _____ the inhabitants of the earth count as _____.
- e. God does according to His _____ among the angels and people.
- f. We cannot _____ God's actions and power.
- g. We are accountable to God – not Him to us. We cannot ask Him what have You _____?

5. Isaiah 46:10 - God will establish His _____ and will accomplish _____ His good pleasure.

6. Isaiah 40:13 – What things does God not need?

7. Deuteronomy 32:39 - Some of God's prerogatives are to put to _____ and give _____ and to wound and to _____.

8. God's sovereignty and people's free will:

- a. **Genesis 20:1-7 – How did God's sovereignty restrain Abimelech's actions?** _____
And how did God's sovereignty allow Abimelech some choices? _____

- b. **1 John 3:9 – Once we have trusted Christ as Savior and as a result experience the new birth it is stated that we _____ sin (sin usually according to the Greek verb tense) because we have been born of God.**

- c. **John 3:18 - What choice does God allow people?** _____

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E. God is unchanging yet is responsive

Note: God does not change in relation to His absolute will. God is responsive and willing to change with respect to His allowable will. The context of the passage tells us what the case is.

1. God is unchanging

- a. **Malachi 3:6** – The fact that God does not change prevents the descendents of _____ from being wiped out.
- b. **James 1:16-17** – There is no change in God or even the appearance of change as to Him being the source of every _____ and _____ gift.
- c. **Psalm 119:89** – God does not change with respect to His _____.
- d. **Numbers 23:19-20** - Unlike people God does not change with respect to His promise to _____ Israel.
- e. **Hebrews 6:13-17** – When God promised to bless and multiply Abraham, verse 17 tells us that His _____ in doing this was unchangeable.
- f. **1 Samuel 15:26-29** – God stated that He would not change His mind in removing _____ as king of Israel.
- g. **Isaiah 31:2** – God does not _____ His word to judge those leaders of Israel bent on doing evil and relying on Egypt.

2. God is responsive

- a. **Genesis 6:5-7** – God decided to blot out almost all people because He had changed His mind about having made them because they had given themselves over to _____.
- b. **1 Samuel 15:35** – Because Saul was so prideful and disobedient, God changed His mind about having made him _____.
- c. **Jonah 3:10** – God changed His mind about destroying Nineveh because the people had turned from their _____.
- d. **Jeremiah 18:7-10** – God can purpose to bring judgment but if there is a _____ from evil, He will change His mind regarding bringing judgment. God can purpose to bring blessing but if there is the doing of _____ He can change His mind regarding blessing them.
- e. **Exodus 32:9-14** – God changed His mind about destroying Israel for the golden calf sin because of the prayer of intercession by the man _____.

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F. God is all-powerful, i.e. omnipotent

1. Luke 1:34-38 – According to v. 37 nothing is _____ with God. In vv. 34-35, even though Mary was a virgin, she would be able to become pregnant by the _____ of the Highest (i.e. God) and the work of the _____. God's power was shown in v. 36 by the fact that Mary's cousin was enabled to conceive a child in her _____ age. V. 38 tells us that Mary's response to God being all powerful was to make herself a _____ of the Lord to be used for His purposes.
2. One of the things that Job learned from all his trials and sufferings in Job 42:2 was the knowledge that God can do _____ things and that no _____ of His can be stopped.
3. The declaration that God reigns in Revelation 19:6 is accompanied by a declaration that He is _____.
4. In Mark 10:25-27 Jesus declared that it would be humanly impossible for a rich person to be saved but stated in v. 27 that with God _____ things are possible even the salvation of a rich person.
5. Isaiah 40:28-31 – What phrase shows God's power in v. 28? _____. V. 29 explains that God gives _____ to the weary and to him who _____ might He _____ power. V. 31 tells us that God gives _____ strength to those who _____ for Him.
6. Some implications of God's power
 - a. Philippians 4:11-13 – Christ's power helps us to be _____ in times of lack and times of plenty.
 - b. Ephesians 3:20 – God is able to do way more than we _____ or _____ based on His power that works _____ us.
 - c. Ephesians 6:10 – We are be _____ in the Lord and the _____ of His might.
 - d. 2 Corinthians 12:9-10 – Christ's power works best in us when we are _____.
 - e. Colossians 1:28-29 – We are to work at making disciples by striving in harmony with God's _____ which works mightily _____ us.

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G. God is present everywhere, i.e. omnipresent

- 1. According to Proverbs 15:3, the eyes of God are everywhere watching what is _____ and what is _____.**
- 2. God sees good deeds done in private such as _____ to help those in need (Matthew 6:4), private _____ (Matthew 6:6) and _____ (Matthew 6:17-18). We are told in these verses that God will _____ these good deeds openly.**
- 3. When the people conspired to kill Zechariah for confronting them and their kings regarding their sinful departure into idolatry, Zechariah said as he was dying when they stoned him, he said that God would look upon their evil deed and _____ (2 Chronicles 24:17-22).**
- 4. By His very nature, God is a God who is _____ and not _____ off. People cannot even _____ in secret places (Jeremiah 23:23-24).**
- 5. Psalm 139:7-12 – We cannot _____ from God's presence. If we go to outer space or to hades (sheol) God is _____. His presence includes the remotest part of the _____ (139:9). According to 139:11-12, God can see us when it is _____ or when it is _____. 139:10 tells us that the main application of God's presence in every place is to _____ us, i.e. provide direction for our lives, and to _____ us so that we are safe and protected.**
- 6. In 2 Chronicles 16:9 we see that one of the purposes of God's presence everywhere is to _____ those whose _____ is completely His.**

Note: God's presence is centered or resident in the heaven of heavens (Nehemiah 9:6; Hebrews 9:24). God is distinct from His creation which teaches that God is everything and everything is God (Genesis 1:1; Romans 1:25). God is present in all believers (Ephesians 4:6) but nowhere does it say that He is present in unbelievers. As we continue to love one another we enjoy God's abiding or fellowship presence (1 John 4:12). God's continuing presence for fellowship has its beginning when we confess Jesus Christ as the Son of God (1 John 4:15) even though His actual presence began at salvation. When we obey Christ's word (i.e. the New Testament), God the Father and Christ make their home with us (John 14:23). This is His fellowship presence which is true of those who meet the behavior conditions required. His actual presence in the believer is conditioned only on his initial faith in Christ.

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H. God knows everything – actual and possible – Omniscient

- 1. According to 1 John 3:20, God is greater than our hearts and knows _____ things.**
- 2. We can see the greatness of God because His understanding is _____ (Psalm 147:5).**
- 3. In Job 37:16 we see that God's knowledge is _____.**
- 4. God's knowledge even extends to _____ events (Matthew 11:21).**
- 5. What type of knowledge does God have of the future according to 1 Peter 1:2 and Romans 8:29? _____**
- 6. God is incomprehensible meaning that He cannot be fully understood.**
 - a. Job 11:6 tells us that we cannot discover the _____ and _____ of God.**
 - b. Job 37:5 explains that God does great things which we cannot _____.**
- 7. We know that God does reveal Himself because**
 - a. He states in Isaiah 48:16 that He has not spoken in _____**
 - b. We know from Deuteronomy 29:29 that the _____ things belong to God and the things God has _____ belong to us and our children that makes it possible for us to _____ all of His word.**
- 8. Because God knows all things, we are told in 1 Corinthians 14:33 that God is not a God of _____ but a God of _____.**
- 9. Because God knows all things, Isaiah 55:7-9, His _____ and _____ are different than and greater than our _____ and _____. As sinful and unrighteous people, we are to _____ our _____ and _____ and replace them with God's.**

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PART TWO: Characteristics of God that are in part shared with God

A. God's love and associated characteristics

1. How extensive is God's love according to John

3:16 _____? What response does God want to His love? _____

2. In 1 John 4:8-11 we see that God is _____ and it was shown by Him sending His son into the world so that it would be possible for us to spiritually _____ through Him. God's love is not about our _____ for Him but His _____ for us in sending His son to be the _____ for our sins. The response that God wants from us to His sacrificial love toward us is to _____ one another as believers.

3. God's mercy and forgiveness

a. **Ephesians 2:4** – God's mercy is based on His great _____ for us.

b. **Colossians 2:13** – Christ's sacrifice provided forgiveness for _____

c. **Psalms 103:10, 12** – God has not _____ with us according to our sins but has removed them as far as the _____ is from the _____.

d. **Daniel 9:9** says that forgiveness _____ to God and **Mark 2:7** says _____ God can forgive sins.

e. **Ephesians 4:32** states we are to imitate God in forgiving _____ as He forgave us.

4. God's patience

a. **2 Peter 3:9** states that God is patient toward us because He does not want anyone to _____ but to _____.

b. **1 Thessalonians 5:14** tells us God wants us to patient with _____ people.

5. 1 Timothy 4:10 says that God is provisionally the savior of _____ people but effectively the savior of those who _____. We are _____ with God according to **1 Corinthians 3:9** in the saving of people (see also **1 Corinthians 9:22-23**).

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B. God is all-truthful – veracity

1. Hebrews 6:18 says it is _____ for God to lie.
2. Romans 3:4 says that God is _____ even if it means all people are _____.
3. According to Numbers 23:19, God is not like people who _____. What He has spoken, He will _____.
4. Jesus states in John 17:17 that God's _____ is truth and His instrument to _____ us.
5. God is faithful:
 - a. Hebrews 10:23 – to keep His _____ about our future hope so we are to hold fast our _____.
 - b. 1 John 1:9 - to _____ our sins if we _____ them and to cleanse us from _____ unrighteousness.
 - c. 1 Corinthians 10:13 – to limit our _____.
 - d. 2 Timothy 2:13 – When we _____.
 - e. 2 Thessalonians 3:3 – To _____ and _____ us from one who is _____.
6. 1 Peter 4:19 – Response to God's faithfulness: When we _____ according to God's will, we are to _____ our souls, i.e. our well-being, to God as a faithful _____ by doing what is _____.
7. Ephesians 4:15, 25 -We are to imitate God by speaking the _____ in _____ and putting away _____.
8. Psalm 15:4 – We are to keep our word even if it is to our own _____ and not _____.

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C. God is perfect

Note: When we say that God is perfect, this means that He is absolutely righteous, just and without any sin.

1. God is perfect and sinless

a. In Matthew 5:43-48 – Jesus taught that God is

_____ (5:48) in showing love toward enemies and evil people. We are to be _____ like God in this way.

b. 1 John 1:5-9 – In 1:5 we see that God is _____. We are to respond by walking in the _____ (1:7) by not claiming to be without _____ (1:8, 10) and _____ (1:9) sins to God.

c. Deuteronomy 32:4 – God's work is _____. All His ways are _____ and He is without _____. In addition to being a rock and faithful, He is _____ and _____.

d. Job 34:10 – It is far from God to _____ or to _____.

e. James 1:13 – God cannot be _____ nor does He _____ anyone.

2. God is good

a. Mark 10:18 _____ is good except God.

b. Psalm 34:8 – We can learn by experience that God is _____. We experience His blessing by taking _____ in Him. Then in Psalm 34:14 we imitate Him by departing from _____ and doing _____.

c. Psalm 119:68 - As we praise God for _____ good and _____ good, we are to ask Him to _____ us His commandments.

3. God is righteous

a. Psalm 92:15 – We are to _____ that God is _____ and there is no _____ in Him.

b. Psalm 145:17 - God is righteous in _____ His ways.

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C. God is perfect – continued

4. God is just

- a. Job 8:3 – God does not _____ justice.
- b. Job 34:12 – Even though God is all-powerful, He does not _____ justice or do _____.
- c. Job 40:8 – People cannot _____ God's _____ and condemn Him to _____ themselves.
- d. Ezekiel 33:17, 20 – People often insist that God's _____ declared in His word is not right or just when it is their _____ that is not right or just. God's will conclude the argument by _____ them according to their ways.
- e. Romans 2:11 states there is no _____ with God and in 1 Timothy 5:22 asks that we follow His principles without _____ in dealing with one another.
- f. Romans 3:25-26 explains that Christ satisfied God's righteous judgment against our sins so God could be _____ in His character and the _____ of the one who has faith in Jesus.
- g. Malachi 2:17 – People mock God's justice when they state that everyone who does evil is _____ in God's sight.
- h. Galatians 6:7-8 – We are not to _____ God and His justice because just as there is a time of sowing in doing the unjust act there is a time of _____ (receiving the consequences of the unjust act).

5. God is holy meaning God sets Himself apart from His creation for His purposes.

- a. 1 Peter 1:15-16 – God declares that He Himself is _____ and that we as His children are to be that way in _____ our conduct.
- b. 1 Samuel 2:2 – There is _____ holy like the LORD.

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C. God is perfect – continued

6. Because of God's absolute perfection, He is uniquely qualified to judge.

- a. Hebrews 12:23 – God is declared to be the judge of _____.
- b. Ecclesiastes 3:17 – God will both _____ and _____ people.
- c. Ecclesiastes 11:9 – People who follow the _____ of their heart and the _____ of their eyes will have to face God's judgment.
- d. Ecclesiastes 12:14 – God will bring _____ act or deed to judgment including everything that is _____ whether it is _____ or _____.
- e. Jeremiah 11:20 – God judges _____.
- f. Romans 2:16 – God will judge the _____ of people through _____.
- g. Romans 8:3 – At the cross through His Son Jesus, God judged or condemned _____ in the flesh.

7. God's wrath

- a. Romans 1:18 – The wrath of God keeps on being revealed against _____ sin.
- b. Psalm 7:11 – How often is God's anger and indignation expressed? _____
- c. Romans 12:19 – Believers are instructed to never take their own _____ to leave room for God's _____. God states that _____ is His and that He will _____.
- d. Romans 13:4-5 from NASB: *"For it is a minister of God to you for good. But if you do what is evil, be afraid; for it does not bear the sword for nothing; for it is a minister of God, an avenger who brings wrath on the one who practices evil. Therefore it is necessary to be in subjection, not only because of wrath, but also for conscience' sake."*
 - (1) Human government is a _____ (=servant) of God.
 - (2) Which two of the items in 7a, 7b and 7c does human government do as God's servant?

Note: Believers may let God take vengeance by utilizing human government.

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PART THREE: The trinity of God

A. One God

1. 1 Timothy 2:5 – There is _____ God.
2. Deuteronomy 6:4 – God is _____.

B. Three persons are that one God

1. Key words from Galatians 1:1 that show the Father is God.

2. Key words from John 20:28 that show Jesus is God.

3. Key words from 2 Corinthians 3:17-18 that show the Holy Spirit is God. _____

C. The three persons of God are separate or distinct

1. Matthew 3:16-17 – The Father speaks as a _____ out of heaven, the Son is standing in the _____ and the Holy Spirit is descending as a _____.

2. John 17:23-24 – Which two persons of God are distinguished from one another here? _____ and _____.

3. John 14:26 – The _____ Spirit whom the _____ will send.

4. John 15:26 – The one who is sent? _____

The one who is sending? _____

The one from whom the sent one is sent? _____

D. The trinity in the Old Testament

1. Isaiah 48:16-17 cp. 44:6 – Who is the speaker? _____

Who sent the speaker? _____
and _____.

2. Genesis 1:26; 3:22; 11:6-7; Isaiah 6:8 – What word shows plurality in the Godhead? _____

3. Zechariah 2:10-11 – Who is the speaker? _____

Who sent the speaker? _____

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E. Subordination within the trinity

1. What three members of the trinity are named on an equal basis?

a. in Matthew 28:19? _____,
and _____.

b. 2 Corinthians 13:14 – The grace of the _____
_____, the love of the _____
the fellowship of the _____

2. 1 Corinthians 11:3 – Christ is subordinate to the Father as shown by the words, “God is the _____ of Christ.”

3. John 14:26 teaches that the Holy Spirit is subordinate to the Father because the Father _____ Him.

4. John 15:26 teaches that the Holy Spirit is subordinate to the Son Jesus Christ because Jesus _____ Him.

5. John 5:17-18 tells us that Jesus claimed to be _____ with the Father.

Note: Voluntary subordination does not destroy the equality between the members of the trinity. This truth has great practical application to the husband wife relationship. 1 Peter 3:7 shows equality as heirs of Christ between spouses while at the same time asks the wives to voluntarily subordinate themselves to their husbands (Ephesians 5:22).