

WHAT IS GOD LIKE? Pt. 2

(The Essence and Nature of God)

- The most important thing about you is your _____ of God and how you _____ to Him. (Jer. 9:23-24) What does it mean to “know” God?
- How do you get to know God better?
 - 1) Through His _____, who is _____. (John 17:3)
 - 2) Through His _____, the _____. (Prov. 2:1-6; Luke 24:44-47)
 - 3) Through _____ in His person, provisions, and promises. (Hebrews 11:6)
 - 4) Through _____ Him and having many _____ with Him from day to day (fellowship).
- An attribute is a _____ to a being. It is not something acquired per se.
- The attributes are _____ component parts of God but are true of His _____ being, and thus, do not contradict each other.

IV. WHAT IS GOD LIKE?

A. God is a _____ Being. (John 4:24)

B. God is a _____ Being. (Daniel 6:26)

C. God is an _____ Being. (Isaiah 57:15)

D. God is an _____ and _____ Being. (1 Kings 8:27)

1. Immense means that God is not limited to _____, while infinite means that all of God's attributes are _____, knowing no boundaries. (Jer. 23:23-24; Psalm 8:1)

2. This also indicates that God is _____ while being _____. (Job 11:7-9; Psalm 113:4-9) Why is this distinction important?

- In what ways is God distinct?

(1) God is distinct in His _____. (Isa. 55:8-11)

(2) God is distinct in His _____. (2 Kings 19:15; Neh. 9:6; Psalm 97:9; 1 Cor. 8:4-6)

- Applications:

(1) God is worthy to stand in _____ of because of Who He is, and also for you & me in humility to _____ at His _____. (Isaiah 66:1-2)

(2) God is worthy to be _____ due to the reality that He would even be _____ of you & me. (Psalm 8)

(3) God wants to assure you that _____ and _____ can ever separate you as a believer from His infinite & special _____ revealed in Christ Jesus our Lord. (Romans 8:35-39)

E. God Is An _____ Being. (Malachi 3:6)

1. This means that God _____ in His _____ or _____.
(Numbers 23:19; Psalm 102:26-27; James 1:17)

2. This does not mean that God is _____, for He is described as _____ in this universe and changing in His _____ and responses toward man. (e.g. Dispensations; James 4:1-10)
How do you explain verses which declare that God “*repented*” and what you can learn from this?

- Exodus 32:14
- 2 Samuel 24:16
- Psalm 106:45
- Jeremiah 26:19
- Amos 7:3, 6
- Jonah 3 & 4

(1) “Repent” cannot mean ‘sorrow for sin’ when it relates to God but a _____, as God has no sin.

(2) When God “repented”, He changed His mind / response because man _____ or response and thus God can then bless instead of the opposite. (Jonah 3&4)

(3) This reminds us that God is _____ and _____ to those who seek & respond to Him.

• Applications:

(1) God is worthy of your _____ in your spiritual growth because God’s promises and oath are _____ . (Hebrews 6:11-18a)

(2) God wants to give _____ to those of you who have fled to Him for _____ as Jesus Christ gives you _____ as your _____ of the soul. (Heb. 6:18b-20)