

A.W. Pink: The Attributes of God.

Chapter 3: The Omniscience of God

Woodland Park Study Group (7/26/13)

Sing Psalm 139C.

Read Psalm 139.

What do we mean when we say that God is *omniscient*?

WCF Chapter II.2: “In his sight are all things open and manifest, his knowledge is infinite, infallible, and independent upon the creature, so as nothing is to him contingent, or uncertain.”

God knows everything there is to know—*all at the same time*.

Sproul (ETCF): “God’s knowledge is absolute in the sense that He is forever aware of all things. ...He does not have to ‘access’ information.... All knowledge is always directly before God.”

God’s omniscience is arguably His most hated attribute. What does fallen man most want to do?

How does God’s omniscience relate to His *solitariness* and His *decree*?

How does the psalmist describe God’s *comprehensive* knowledge? (vv. 2-5, 8-9, 12, 16)

How does the psalmist relate God’s *present, past, and future* knowledge? (vv. 2, 13, 16)

How does the psalmist relate God’s *knowledge* to His *purposes*? (vv. 5, 10, 13, 16)

How does the psalmist relate God’s *knowledge* to his present *circumstances*? (v. 19)

How does the psalmist *petition* God on the basis of His comprehensive knowledge? (vv. 19, 23-24)

Psalm 139 is arguably one of the most “pro-life” passages in Scripture. Why?

While God’s *knowledge* is of a higher order than ours, His *logic* is of the same order.

Sproul (ETCF): “If God in fact has a different order of logic whereby what is contradictory to us is logical to Him, then we have no reason to trust a single word of the Bible.”

If God knows everything, why does He ask so many questions?

What are some practical implications of God’s omniscience—

- In regard to suffering?
- In regard to prayer?
- In regard to justice?

Preparation for Prayer:

- Read Heidelberg #116, 117
- Prayer Requests