

The Bible Companion Series

*THE ABSOLUTE TRUTHS A BELIEVER
SHOULD CONFIDENTLY BELIEVE*

Bible Doctrines I

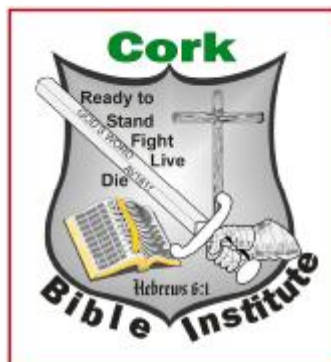
The Doctrine of God

A Bible-Believing Study Guide

AV 1611 Bible Companion

STUDENT EDITION

Thus saith the Lord!



Cork Bible Institute Course

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A Note Concerning the Cork Bible Institute

This study course is intended to be used in conjunction with the Cork Bible Institute and contains a Final Exam that can be applied towards credit in the Institute.

Class Textbook:

The following two textbooks are recommended for each student to purchase, and read:

The Great Doctrines of the Bible, by William Evans

Theological Studies, Volume 1, by Dr. Peter S. Ruckman

Class Project:

To pass this course, you will need to write a three page summary of one of the attributes of God that most impresses you.

Study Outline – Bible Doctrines I

The Doctrine of God

Doctrinal Series Introduction

A. What Is Doctrine?

B. Why Study Bible Doctrine?

1. The Old Testament And Doctrine
2. Jesus And Doctrine (Matthew 7:28-29)
3. The Early Church And Doctrine (Acts 2:42)
4. The Apostle Paul And Doctrine
5. The Apostle John And Doctrine

C. What Doctrines Should Be Mastered by all believers?

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

D. Previously Learned Doctrine

1. You should have already learned some of this material from the First Principles Discipleship Course, and therefore some will be a repeat
2. This material goes into much more detail though.

THE DOCTRINE OF GOD

I. THE EXISTENCE OF GOD.

The greatest and most profound idea the human mind can ever conceivably entertain concerns the possibility of the existence of a personal God. The sheer importance of man's response to this idea cannot be exaggerated, for it will not only govern his life down here but also determine his ultimate destiny. Unless one satisfactorily answers the *who* question, he cannot possibly solve the *how*, *why*, *when*, and *where* problems of his own existence.

A. Some philosophical arguments for the existence of God.

1. *The universal belief argument:*

2. *The cosmological argument:*

3. *The ontological argument:*

4. *The anthropological argument:*

B. *Scriptural arguments for the existence of God.* _____

II. THE DEFINITION OF GOD.

III. THE NAMES OF GOD.

A. _____

B. _____

1. *Elyon: The strongest strong One.*
2. *Roi: The strong One who sees.*
3. *Shaddai: The almighty One.*
4. *Olam: The everlasting God.*

C. _____: *Master, Lord.*

D. _____.

1. **Jireh:** *The Lord will provide.*
2. **Nissi:** *The Lord, my Banner.*
3. **Shalom:** *The Lord is Peace.*
4. **Sabaoth:** *The Lord of hosts.*
5. **Maccaddeschcem:** *The Lord thy Sanctifier.*
6. **Rohi (Raah):** *The Lord my Shepherd.*
7. **Tsidkenu:** *The Lord our Righteousness.*
8. **Shammah:** *The Lord who is present.*
9. **Rapha:** *The Lord our Healer.*

IV. THE NATURE OF GOD.

A. God is _____.

B. God is a _____.

1. *He creates.*
2. *He destroys.*
3. *He provides.*
4. *He promotes.*
5. *He cares.*
6. *He hears.*
7. *He hates.*
8. *He grieves.*
9. *He loves.*

C. God is _____.

D. God is a _____.

1. False views concerning the Trinity.

There are two serious errors about the doctrine of the Trinity.

- a. The error of tri-theism. This says that the Trinity consists of three separate (but co-operating) Gods.
- b. The error of modalism. According to this view there is but one God who simply reveals himself through three different modes, or roles. For example, a particular man could be considered a *husband* to his wife, a *father* to his children, and an *employee* to his boss.

2. Proposed illustration demonstrating the Trinity.

3. Old Testament passages regarding the Trinity.

4. *New Testament passages regarding the Trinity.*

5. *A scriptural summary of the Trinity.*

a. The Father is God (Jn. 6:44-46; Rom. 1:7; 1 Pet. 1:2).

b. The Son is God (Isa. 9:6; Jn. 1:1; 20:28; 1 Tim. 3:16; Titus 2:13; Heb. 1:8).

c. The Spirit is God (Acts 5:3, 4; Heb. 9:14).

V. THE ATTRIBUTES OF GOD.

We now consider some twenty-one attributes or perfections of God.

A. **God is _____.**

B. **God is _____.**

I AM THAT I AM

C. **God is _____.**

D. **God is _____.**

E. **God is _____.**

F. **God is _____ (all-powerful).**

1. *Over nature.*
2. *Over men.*
3. *Over angels.*
4. *Over Satan (Job 1:12; 2:6).*
5. *Over death.*

G. **God is _____ (all-knowing).**

1. *He sees all things.*
2. *He knows all things (the big and small of his universe).*
3. *He knows mankind.*
4. *He knows the past, present, and future.*
5. *He knows what might or could have been.*

H. God is _____.

I. God is immutable. (unchangeable)

“Jesus Christ
the same **yesterday**,
and to day,
and for ever.”
Hebrews 13:8

J. God is _____.

Two ancient problems usually surface during any discussion of the sovereignty of God.

1. *If God is sovereign, how do we explain the presence of sin and evil?*
2. *If God is sovereign, how do we reconcile the responsibility and freedom of man?*
 1. *By Moses:*
 2. *By Job:*
 3. *By a Galilean crowd in Jesus' day:*

M. God is _____.

In the Bible God underlines his holiness by direct commands, objects, personal visions, and individual judgments.

1. The direct commandments.
 - a. the moral law (Ten Commandments) (Ex. 10:10-25; 20:1-17)
 - b. the spiritual law (feasts and offerings) (Ex. 35-40; Lev. 1-7, 23)
 - c. the ceremonial law (diet, sanitation, etc.) (Lev. 11-15)
2. The objects. The main object was the tabernacle itself.
3. Personal visions.

**Holy, Holy, Holy
Lord God Almighty**

4. Individual judgments.
5. Our responsibility in light of God's holiness.

N. God is _____ and just.

O. God is _____.

P. God is _____.

1. In nature.
2. In keeping his promises to his friends.
3. In keeping his promises to his enemies.
4. In times of temptation.
5. In chastening his children.
6. In forgiving our sins.
7. In answering our prayers.
8. In keeping the saved saved.
9. In defending his people.

Q. God is _____.

R. God is _____.

S. God is merciful.

**Mercy is not
getting what
we deserve**

1. The example of David (Ps. 51).
2. The example of Israel.
3. The example of Jonah.
4. The example of Paul.

T. God is _____.

1. *God's grace is seen through all dispensations (time periods) in history.*

**Grace is getting
what we do not
deserve.**

2. *God's grace is always a free gift.*
3. *God's grace always precedes his peace.*
4. *God's grace was incarnate (in the flesh) in Christ (Jn. 1:17).*
5. *God's grace is greater than man's sin.*
6. *God's grace was displayed at Calvary.*
7. *God's grace makes the sinner what he is (2 Cor. 12:9).*
8. *God's grace was perhaps the attribute which prompted him to create the world in the first place (see Eph. 2)*

U. God is _____.

A few objects of God's love.

1. God loves Israel.
2. God loves the world.
3. God loves the church.
4. God loves the sinner.
5. God loves the spiritual Christian.
6. God loves the carnal Christian (Lk. 15:12-24).
7. God loves his Son.
8. God loves the cheerful giver.

VI. GOD AS FATHER.

A. He is the Father of all life.

B. He Is the Father of Our Lord Jesus Christ.

1. *The Father sent his Son.*
2. *The Father commanded the angels to worship his Son.*
3. *He sealed his Son.*
4. *He honoured (and honours) his Son.*

5. *He bore witness to his Son (Jn. 8:18).*
6. *He loved (and loves) his Son.*
7. *He glorified his Son.*
8. *He taught his Son.*
9. *He anointed his Son.*
10. *He delighted in his Son.*
11. *He listened to his Son.*
12. *He offered his Son.*
13. *He was totally satisfied by his Son.*
14. *He raised his Son.*
15. *He exalts his Son.*
16. *He makes his Son head of the church.*
17. *He commits judgment unto his Son.*

C. He Is the Father of All Believers.

1. *He foreknew the believer (Rom. 8:29; 1 Pet. 1:2).*
2. *He redeemed the believer.*
3. *He predestinated (to decree, destine before hand) the believer.*
4. *He called the believer (Rom. 8:30).*
5. *He elected the believer.*
6. *He gave all the elected believers to Christ.*
7. *He justified the believer (Rom. 8:33).*
8. *He indwells the believer.*
9. *He sealed the believer with the Holy Spirit.*
10. *He keeps the believer.*
11. *He conforms the believer to the image of Christ (Rom. 8:29).*
12. *He honours the believer.*
13. *He blesses the believer.*
14. *He loves the believer.*
15. *He comforts the believer.*
16. *He sanctifies the believer.*
17. *He bestows peace upon the believer. (See Rom. 1:7; 1 Cor. 1:3; Gal. 1:3; Eph. 1:2; Phil. 1:2; Col. 1:2; 1 Thess. 1:1; 2 Thess. 1:2; Titus 1:4.)*
18. *He is glorified when the believer bears fruit.*
19. *He reveals truth to the believer.*
20. *He supplies the needs of believers.*
21. *He seeks the worship of believers.*
22. *He chastens believers.*
23. *He restores the believer.*
24. *He will someday gather all believers in Christ*
25. *He will someday reward all believers.*
26. *He will someday glorify all believers.*

Conclusion

The study of the Doctrines of God can have no end. Indeed, this does not even scratch the surface of all that may be known about Him. We might say it is but the end of the introduction to the study of God. We shall, without doubt, continue to learn of Him through all eternity.

**Exam Questions for
THE DOCTRINE OF GOD**

STUDENT NAME: _____ DATE: _____
SCORE: _____

1. Give the scriptural argument for the existence of God.

2. Give a philosophical argument for the existence of God: _____

3. List the four (4) basic names of God, and their meaning:

a. _____ - _____

b. _____ - _____

c. _____ - _____

d. _____ - _____

4. Give the meaning of the following compound names of God:

a. Jehovah-Jirah _____

b. Jehovah-Shalom _____

c. Jehovah-Sabaoth _____

5. Explain the following four (4) characteristics about the nature of God

a. God is Spirit: _____

b. God is a Person: _____

c. God is One: _____

d. God is a Trinity: _____

6. Give a Scripture reference that clearly shows God as a Trinity: _____

7. Briefly explain the following attributes of God:

a. God is self-existent: _____

b. God is omnipresent: _____

c. God is omnipotent: _____

d. God is omniscient: _____

e. God is immutable: _____

f. God is sovereign: _____

g. God is faithful: _____

8. Define mercy: _____

9. Define grace: _____

10. The most prominent attribute of God in both the Old and New Testaments is his _____

11. The most universally known and misunderstood attribute of God is what? _____

12. Why? _____