



Lecture #4, Part 4

Course Information

1. Course Description

A study of the persons of The Father, The Son and The Holy Spirit and their unified teaching of the doctrines of the Bible.

Survey of the Doctrines of the Bible

II-The Doctrine of God

1-Cosmological Argument for the existence of God	Rom. 1:20
2-Teleological Argument for the existence of God	Psalms 94:9
3-Ontological Argument for the existence of God	Heb. 3:4
4-Anthropological Argument for the existence of God	Rom. 2:15
5-Nature of God	1 John 4:8
6-Definition of God	John 4:24
7-Anthropomorphisms	Gen. 4:14
8-Simplicity of God	1 John 1:15
9-Immensity of God	1 Kings 8:27
10-Unity of God	Deut. 6:4
11-Wisdom of God	Prov. 9:1
12-Love of God	John 3:16
13-Immutability of God	James 1:17
14-Holiness of God	Lev. 19:2
15-Truth of God	John 14:6
16-Justice of God	Acts 17:31
17-Goodness of God	Mark 10:18
18-Grace of God	Eph. 2:8
19-Comparative Attributes of God	Psalms 139
20-Sovereignty of God	Eph. 1:8
21-Providence of God	Esther 4:14
22-Freedom of God	Isaiah 40:13
23-Will of God	Rom. 12:1
24-Law of God	Psalms 37:31
25-Primary Names of God	Exodus 3:13
26-Call of God	Phil. 3:14
27-Trinity	Matt. 28:19
28-God the Father	Matt. 6:9

Introduction to Doctrinal Footnotes

These theological footnotes are divided into three sections (1) explanation, (2) illustration, and (3) application. When you have absorbed all the notes within one topic area, you will have completed a total survey of that doctrine.



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19-Comparative Attributes of God

Psalm 139

Explanation: The comparative attributes of God contrast human abilities with the divine nature. Everyone has some knowledge, but only God has all knowledge (**omniscience**). Everyone has presence, but only God has presence at all times everywhere (**omnipresence**). Everyone has some degree of power but only God has unlimited power (**omnipotence**).

Illustration: [Psalm 139](#) lays a foundation for understanding the comparative attributes. The **omniscience** of God is seen in [verses 1-6](#). The **omnipresence** of God is seen in [verses 7-11](#). The **omnipotence** of God is seen in [verses 12-16](#).

Application: A Christian's response to the comparative attributes of God should be to surrender to **His** leadership because **He is wise**, **He is able to protect us**, and **He knows the true way to life with Himself**.

20-Sovereignty of God

Eph. 1:8

Explanation: "Sovereignty" means God is "the supreme Ruler over all." While we are free moral agents, we are, nevertheless, subject to **His** sovereign will and purposes. Everything is subject to **His** judgment. **He** is ultimately in control, although **He** often works indirectly through others.

Illustration: Even Satan cannot oppose the work of God unless God so permits. Before Satan could attack Job, he first had to obtain the permission of God ([Job 1, 2](#)).

Application: Many Christians find great comfort in knowing that God is in control of their every circumstance.

21-Providence of God

Esther 4:14

Explanation: The word "providence" means "foreseeing" and suggest the idea of providing for the future. In theology the term is used of God's continuous activity whereby **He** makes all events work out according to **His** purposes. Thus the Scriptures teach that God rules over the physical universe ([Psalm 103:19](#)), animal life ([Job 12:10](#)), the nations of the earth ([Job 12:23](#)), and the affairs of individual lives ([1 Sam. 16:1](#)).

Illustration: While the Book of Esther never records the name of God, the story is one of the fullest biblical illustrations of God's providence, in **His** use of a young woman to protect **His** people.

Application: As we confront situations in life, we should remember these come directly or indirectly from God. We should therefore seek to accomplish **His** will in every circumstance.