

BEHOLDING YOUR GOD IN HIS AMAZING ATTRIBUTES

* Psalm 27:4; Luke 10:42

A. WHY SHOULD YOU KNOW AND BEHOLD YOUR GOD?

1. You should know and behold your God because He created you with the _____ and _____ of knowing Him. (Gen. 1:26-27)
2. You should know and behold your God because He _____ you to know Him! (Jer. 9:24; John 17:3)
3. You should know God because what you think and _____ about Him will affect your _____ in life. (Dan. 11:32; 1 Sam. 17:46)
4. You should know and behold your God because there is no one else so _____ of your attention, trust, devotion, and praise. (Exod. 8:10; 15:11; Isa. 45:22; Rev. 15:3-4)

B. BEHOLDING YOUR GOD IN HIS UNIQUE NATURE OR ESSENCE

1. The Bible teaches the _____ of God, meaning He is completely _____ of His _____. (Gen. 1:1; Exod. 3:14)
2. In His nature or essence, God is a _____ or immaterial, invisible, and yet personal. (John 4:24)
3. The Bible also teaches _____ or the unity of God, namely, that He is _____. (Deut. 6:4)
4. The Bible teaches the _____ of God, that in the One being who is God there are three persons, Father, Son, and Holy Spirit, sharing the same attributes and equally worthy of trust, glory, and honor. (Matt. 3:16-17; John 14:7-9; 2 Cor. 13:14)

C. BEHOLDING YOUR GOD IN HIS AMAZING ATTRIBUTES

1. God is *sovereign*, meaning He is the one _____ of the universe. (Ps. 103:19; 145:13)

2. God is **righteous**, meaning He is _____ and _____ in His character and deeds, being in Himself the _____ of what is right. (Ps. 11:7; 92:15; 145:17; Neh. 9:8)

3. God is **just**, meaning He cannot be _____ to Himself or to others. (2 Chron. 19:7; Neh. 9:33; Ps. 89:14; Rom. 3:26).

4. God is **love**, meaning He eternally and sacrificially _____ of Himself out of His very _____ to accomplish what is _____ for others. (1 John 4:7-10)

5. God is **eternal life**, meaning He is without _____ and _____. (Exod. 3:14; Ps. 90:2; John 8:58)

6. God is **omniscient**, meaning He _____ perfectly and infinitely (Job 37:16; Ps. 147:4-5; Isa. 40:28; Rom. 11:33), including all things _____ (Heb. 4:13) and _____ (1 Sam. 23:11-13).

7. God is **omnipresent**, meaning He is _____ at the _____ time. (1 Kgs. 8:27; Ps. 139:7-10; Matt. 28:20)

8. God is **omnipotent**, meaning He has _____ to do all that He wills and all that is in harmony with His nature. (Isa. 26:3-4; 40:25-31; Rom. 1:20; Rev. 19:6)

9. God is **immutable**, meaning He _____ and _____ change with respect to His _____. (Ps. 102:26-27; Mal. 3:6; Jam. 1:17; Heb. 13:8)

10. God is **veracity**, meaning He is _____. (Deut. 32:4; Rom. 3:4; Heb. 6:18)

** What should knowing and beholding God's amazing attributes cause in your life?*