

Biblical Doctrine - Yellowstone Baptist Church

God the Father - Theology Proper (pgs. 140-160)

I. Begin this lesson by listening to the beautiful words and melody of this hymn as sung by Grace Community Church. -- <http://tinyurl.com/327w5zt>

II. The Existence of God (pgs. 142-154)

A. The Bible does not begin with a rationalistic argument for the existence of God, but what does it assume (pg. 144)

B. Why is one's concept of God not able to come from human reasoning? (pg. 144)

C. What belief does the Bible require from anybody who wants to be properly related to Him? Provide Scriptural reference. (pg. 144)

D. What does it mean that God is eternal? (pg. 145)

E. Write out Isaiah 40:28 about the truth that God cannot be fully searched out. (pg. 146)

F. Write out Romans 11:33-34 about the incomprehensibility of God’s intellect. (pg. 147)

G. In and of themselves, the “natural proofs” for the existence of God prove the existence of the God of the Bible. (Circle the correct answer: **T** **F** (pg. 148)

H. What are the four main arguments for the existence of God (pgs. 148-149)

1. Ontological - _____

2. Cosmological - _____

3. Teleological - _____

4. Moral - _____

I. “Natural proofs” must be considered in concert with what three biblical presuppositions? (pg. 151)

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

J. What radical changes are needed or must take place for sinful man to come to a true knowledge of the triune God of Scripture? (pg. 151)

K. Why do Christians believe that God exists? (pg. 151)

L. What beliefs does Paul stand against in his message on Mars Hill in Athens from Acts 17 as he speaks about God and creation? (pg. 152)

1. Define Stoic belief - _____

2. Define Epicurean belief - _____

M. Give a summation of what the Stoics and Epicureans believed about the duty of man in serving the gods properly. (pgs. 152-153)

N. In proclaiming the gospel based on an Old Testament theology of God and creation, what five things does Paul express? (pg. 153)

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

III. The Names of God (pgs. 154-160)

A. Why were God's names important to God and the people of Israel? (pg. 154)

B. The most common name for God in the Old Testament is Yahweh. How many times does it appear and what is it derived from? (pg. 155)

C. What does the name Yahweh imply? (pg. 156)

D. What do we need to know from the name Yahweh about God? (pg. 156)

E. What do these Yahweh Compounds mean? (pgs. 156-157)

1. Yahweh-tsabaoth _____
2. Yahweh-yireh _____
3. Yahweh-rophe _____
4. Yahweh-nissi _____
5. Yahweh-meqaddishkem _____
6. Yahweh-shalom _____
7. Yahweh-roiy _____
8. Yahweh-tsidkenu _____
9. Yahweh-shammah _____

F. What is the significance of the name *Elohim*? (pgs. 157-158)

G. What do these examples of the compound name for God mean? (pg. 158)

1. El Shaddai _____

2. El Elyon _____

3. El/Elohey Olam _____

4. El/Elohim Khayyim/Khay _____

H. When used of the true God, what does *Adonai* indicate? (pg. 159)

I. What does it mean when the Bible refers to God as the Rock? (pg. 159)

J. Write out Deuteronomy 32:3-4. (pgs. 159-160)

K. Summarize the name Ab (Father) as seen in Scripture. What does it indicate? (pg. 160)
