

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

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

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

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

10. God is _____, 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?*