

# The Existence of God

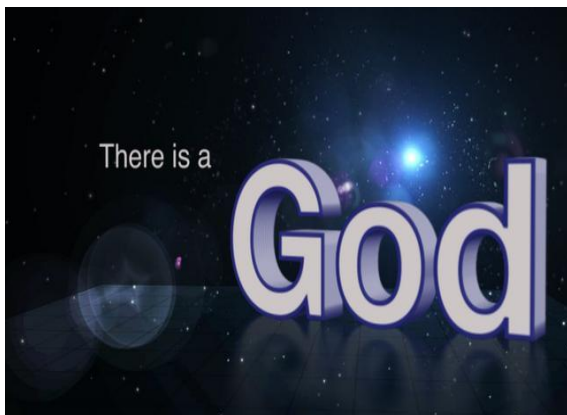
## 1. Who is God?

### A. Creator (Genesis 1:1):

One significant question often pondered is the existence of God and, if affirmed, our response to it. Some scientists dismiss God's significance, asserting there is no God. However, in Psalms 14 and 53, David confronts the folly of those claiming "there is no God." The Omniscience of God refuted their misguided belief that their actions go unseen (Psalm 19:1; Proverbs 15:3). The Bible unequivocally declares God as the Creator of the heavens and the earth (Genesis 1:1), solidifying the profound evidence of God's existence. God is the source of all being, bringing forth the heavens, the earth, and every living thing. His creative act surpasses limitations and shapes every condition. As the Creator, God's power differs from finite power; creation is not merely an exhibition of almightiness but a manifestation of God as the Absolute Reason within temporal and spatial frameworks (International Standard Bible Encyclopedia). Interestingly, in the New Testament, Jesus is presented as the Creator or agent through whom God created the world (Colossians 1:15-17, John 1:2-3, 1 Corinthians 8:6, Hebrews 1:2). This affirms the equality of the Father and the Son in the works of creation and salvation (John 10:30; 14:7-14, Acts 4:12).



### 2. Eternal (Psalm 90:2):



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God transcends time, having no beginning or end. His existence surpasses temporal limitations. The opening words of Genesis, "In the beginning, God," signify two crucial aspects:

1. **Time:** The universe had a starting point initiated by someone or something other than itself.
2. **God's Pre-Existence:** God existed before the world, emphasizing His eternal nature (John 1:1, 1:14).

The narrative from Genesis underscores God's timeless existence, reinforced by John's New Testament account. This

continuity across different books affirms the foundational belief in God's eternal presence.

Defining the term God in the Hebrew text as El/Elohim reveals His might and leadership (Genesis 23:6, Dictionary of Biblical Languages). God, though unseen, orchestrated the universe's creation from nothing, defying human science perspectives (Hebrews 11:2).

### **3. Omnipotent (Jeremiah 32:17):**

God is all-powerful, capable of accomplishing anything according to His will. His power is limitless, and nothing is beyond His control.

### **4. Omnipresent (Psalm 139:7-10):**

God is present everywhere simultaneously. Regardless of our location, God is with us at all times. Scriptures beautifully express His omnipresence, affirming that no place is beyond the reach of God's presence (Psalm 139:7-10, Jeremiah 23:23-24, Acts 17:27-28, 1 Kings 8:27, Matthew 28:20, Hebrews 13:5).



### **5. Immutable (Malachi 3:6):**

God does not change. His nature, character, and promises remain constant, providing a reliable anchor amid life's fluctuations.

### **5. Other Divine Traits:**

Beyond omnipotence, omnipresence, and immutability, God possesses diverse attributes:

- Holy (Isaiah 6:3)
- Loving (1 John 4:8)
- Merciful (Exodus 34:6)
- Just (Deuteronomy 32:4)
- Graceful (Ephesians 2:8-9)
- Faithful (Lamentations 3:22-23)
- Jealous (Exodus 34:14)
- Good (Psalm 100:5)
- Wise (Romans 16:27)
- Righteous (Psalm 145:17)

- Gracious (Exodus 34:6-7)
- Provider (Matthew 6:26)
- Sovereign (Psalm 103:19)
- Father (Matthew 6:9)

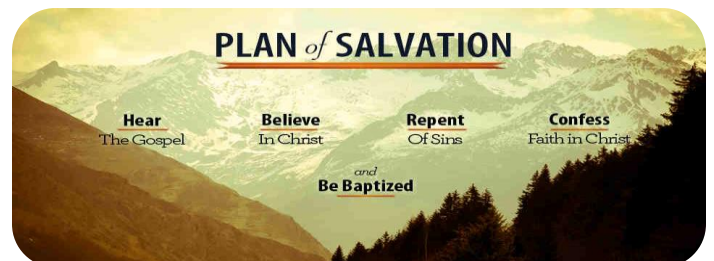
## 6. Conclusion:

The evidence emphasizes the existence of God and our duty to recognize and submit to His authority. The scriptures describe our stewardship, which includes transparency because everything belongs to God. This stewardship is active and reminds us of the value of honoring God right now because of the coming day of judgment (2 Corinthians 5:10). God gives a severe caution to those who disobey this obligation, highlighting the long-lasting effects of violating his will (2 Thessalonians 1:7-9).

May our action be one of proper reverence and obedience, not just accepting the existence of God. As stewards navigating life's intricacies, let us be aware of the approaching day of accountability and understand that honoring God is an invitation to experience the fullness of life that He intends for us, not just a duty.

Here's God's plan of redemption in Christ:

1. Believing in Christ's sacrifice (John 3:16)
2. Repenting from sin (Acts 17:30-32)
3. Confessing Christ's divinity (John 12:42, Rom 10:9,10)
4. Baptizing in water for the remission of sin (Acts 2:36-38)



## Testing



### 1. Question: What is the main topic of the text?

- A. The origins of the universe
- B. The attributes of God
- C. Human Responsibility

- D. The nature of science

**2. Question: What evidence does the author present in the text for the existence of God?**

- A. Human achievements
- B. The complexity of the universe
- C. Scientific theories
- D. Historical events

**3. Question: According to the text, what term is used in the Hebrew text for God, signifying a mighty leader?**

- A. Adonai
- B. El/Elohim
- C. Yahweh
- D. Jehovah

**4. Question: In which book of the Bible does David confront the folly of those claiming "there is no God"?**

- A. Proverbs
- B. Psalms
- C. Ecclesiastes
- D. Isaiah

**5. Question: How does the text describe God's creative power in Genesis?**

- A. He spoke everything into existence.
- B. He formed everything from pre-existing material.
- C. He created using the power of human hands.
- D. He delegated the creative process to angels.

**6. Question: What aspect of God's nature is highlighted by the term "Immutable"?**

- A. All-powerful
- B. Unchanging
- C. All-knowing
- D. Ever-present

**7. Question: According to the text, what does God's omnipresence mean?**

- A. He is present only in specific locations.
- B. He is present everywhere at all times.
- C. He is present only during specific periods.
- D. He is present only in the spiritual realm.

**8. Question: What term is used in the text to describe God's ability to accomplish anything according to His will?**

- A. Omnipresent
- B. Immutable
- C. Omnipotent

- D. Omniscient

**9. Question: What does the text emphasize about God's wisdom?**

- A. It is limited to human understanding.
- B. It is manifested through creation.
- C. It is confined to religious matters.
- D. It is a result of human effort.

**10. Question: According to the text, what does God's holiness mean?**

- A. He is distant and uncaring.
- B. He is morally perfect and separate from sin.
- C. He is subject to change.
- D. He is dependent on human actions.

**11. Question: What attribute of God is emphasized by the term "Jealous"?**

- A. Love
- B. Wrath
- C. Desire for exclusive devotion
- D. Indifference

**12. Question: In what way does the text describe God's omnipotence in the New Testament?**

- A. God's power is limited in the New Testament.
- B. The Bible presents Jesus as the agent through whom God created the world.
- C. The New Testament contradicts the Old Testament regarding God's power.
- D. God's power is irrelevant in the New Testament.

**13. Question: According to the text, what is our role as human beings regarding God's possessions?**

- A. We are owners of God's possessions.
- B. We are stewards of God's possessions.
- C. We are to demand God's possessions.
- D. We are to ignore God's possessions.

**14. Question: What is the consequence mentioned in the text for those who neglect their responsibility to honor God?**

- A. Eternal life
- B. Pouring out of God's wrath
- C. Increased prosperity
- D. Enhanced spiritual gifts

**15. Question: What is the text's invitation to readers regarding their response to acknowledging God's existence?**

- A. Be indifferent
- B. Respond with commitment, humility, and a desire to obey

- C. Disregard the acknowledgment
- D. Question the existence of God

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