



OHANA BAPTIST CHURCH

Doctrinal Studies Theology

Introduction: "What comes into our minds when we think about God is the most important thing about us." A.W. Tozer Dan. 11:32, Ex. 33:11

* What formulates most people's picture of God?

A. Definition of Theology

1. Theos = _____, Logos = Word or _____.
 - a. Broad meaning: The _____ of God and of the relations between God and the universe.
 - b. Restrictive meaning: The _____ of God, the study which deals with the nature of God, His Person, decrees and attributes.
2. Divisions of Theology
 - a. _____ology - the study of the Bible.
 - b. Theology - the study of God.
 - c. _____ology - the study of Christ.
 - d. Pneumatology - the study of the _____.
 - e. _____ology - the study of angels.
 - f. Anthropology - the study of _____.
 - g. Hamartiology - the study of _____.
 - h. Soteriology - the study of _____.
 - i. _____ology - the study of the church.
 - j. _____ology - the study of last days or end times

B. Knowing God

1. Unknown by _____. Is. 55:8-9, I Co. 2:11-12
2. Unknown by _____. Acts 17:22-27
3. Unknown by _____. Rom. 1:18-23

I. The Existence of God Heb. 11:6

A. Theories of God

1. _____Psa. 14:1 "There is no God."
2. Skepticism - Serious _____or _____about God.
3. Agnosticism - Denies that God can be _____.

4. Pantheism - _____ is God and God is _____.
5. Polytheism - There are _____ gods.
6. Dualism - There are two equal gods -- _____ and _____.
7. _____ - God created the world and left it.
8. Monotheism - There is only _____ God.

B. Proofs for the existence of God

1. Natural Proofs Rom. 1:18-20

a. _____ Rom. 1:18-19

1) Mans _____ nature Rom. 2:14-15

2) Mans _____ nature. Acts 17:22-27

b. _____ Rom. 1:20, Psa. 19:1-6

1) Cause and effect

2) Design & designer

2. Supernatural Proofs

a. Living Word. Jn 1:1-4, 14, 18

b. Written Word. Rom. 10:17

* The Scriptures do not attempt to prove God, but begin with a statement of His existence. Gn. 1:1

* We could not know God except that He chose to reveal Himself unto us. I Co. 2:9-10, Rm. 1:19

II. Description of God

A. God is a _____. Acts 17:27-28

B. God is a _____. Jn. 4:24 [Trancends matter, time, & space.](#)

C. God is _____. Deut. 6:4, Ex. 20:2,3

D. God is _____. One God in three persons. Matt. 28:19, II Cor. 13:14

1. God the Father. I Cor. 8:6

2. God the Son. Isa. 9:6, Jn. 1:1,14, Heb. 1:8

3. God the Holy Spirit. Acts 5:3-4

III. Names of God. Ps. 113:2-3, Prov. 18:10

* Why is it important for us to know God's name? Ex. 20:7, Is 43:7, Mt. 6:9 (Psa. 7:17; 8:1, 9; 9:2)



OHANA BAPTIST CHURCH

Doctrinal Studies Theology

1. His name _____ who He is. Ex. 3:13-15 (Gen. 32:29)
 2. His name _____ what He does. Is. 59:20
 3. His name brings _____ to Him. Ps. 29:2, 34:1-4
 4. His name establishes our _____ with Him. Rom. 8:15-16
 5. His name calls for _____. Ps. 7:17, 8:1,9, 9:2
 6. His name _____ salvation and strength. Ps. 33:21, 124:8, Pr. 18:10
- A. Elohim – “strong or mighty one”. Gn. 1:1-2 Plural of El or Eloah Gn. 1:26, Dt. 6:4-5
1. El Elyon “the most _____ God” Gen. 14:22 (Lk. 1:32,35)
 2. El Olam “the _____ God” Gen. 21:33, Is. 40:28
 3. El Shaddai “the _____ God” Gen. 17:1, 28:3
 4. El Roi “the God who _____” Gen. 16:13 (I Sam. 16:7, Rm. 2:16)
- B. Yahweh “_____” Ex. 3:13-15 “The I Am, The self-existent one”
- * Usually rendered LORD (all caps) in the English.
1. Yahweh Elyon “the Lord most _____” Ps. 7:17, 47:2, 97:9
 2. Yahweh Nissi “the Lord is my _____”. Ex. 17:15, Ps. 20:5, SoS 2:4
 3. Yahweh Shalom “the Lord is my _____” Jdg 6:24 (Jn 14:27, Phil 4:7)
 4. Yahweh Sabaoth “the Lord of _____”. Ps. 89:6,8 (Col. 1:16-17)
 5. Yahweh Rohi “the Lord is my _____”. Psa. 23:1 (Heb. 13:20)
 6. Yahweh Tsidkenu “the Lord is our righteousness”. Jer. 23:6 (Is. 64:6, II Co. 5:21)
 7. Yahweh Shammah “the Lord is _____” Ezek. 48:35, Matt. 1:23
 8. Yahweh M’Kaddesh “the Lord that _____”. Ex. 31:13
 9. Yahweh Jireh “the Lord who _____”. Gn 22:8,14 (Rm 8:32, Phil 4:19)
 10. Yahweh Raphe “the Lord that _____”. Ex. 15:2 (Jam. 5:13-15)
- C. Adonai “_____ or ruler” Josh. 7:6-7; Psa. 8:1
- D. New Testament names for God
1. Theos = O.T. _____. I Tim. 2:5
 2. Kurios “ruler or master” = O.T. _____ Jam. 1:7, cp. Vs. 5
 3. Pater “_____” Rm. 8:15-16 (Abba = “_____” in Aramaic)
 - 4.. Despotes “_____” = O.T. Adonai Acts 4:24

IV. The Attributes of God Job 26:14, Col. 1:10

* Understand not _____ Dt. 29:29

A. Attributes of His nature. Rom. 11:33-36

1. _____ - without limits or bounds. I Kgs. 8:27, Ex. 15:11
 - a. We are _____ (limited). Acts 17:28
 - b. If God could be known, He would not be God. Isa. 55:8-9, Ps. 50:21
 2. _____ - Existing independently of others. Ex. 3:14, Jn 5:26; 8:58
 3. _____ I Tim. 1:17, Rom. 1:20, Ps. 90:1-4, Gen. 1:1
 4. _____ - unchangeable; God is changeless in His person, attributes and purposes. Mal. 3:6, Ps. 102:26-27, Jas. 1:17
 - a. Gives me _____, Num. 23:19, Isa. 54:10
 - b. I can trust His _____. Isa. 40:8, Heb. 6:18
 5. _____ - The divine nature is undivided and indivisible, and there is but one perfect and infinite Spirit. Deut. 6:4, Mk. 12:29-30, I Cor. 8:4, I Tim. 1:17, Eph. 4:6
 6. _____ - He is the supreme ruler over all. I Chr. 29:11, Eph. 1:11, Ps. 135:6
 - a. He can do as He _____. Ps. 115:3
 - b. No one can stop or _____ Him. Dan. 4:35
- * All things are for the purpose of fulfilling God's _____ or _____
Rom. 11:36, Prov. 16:33, Eph. 1:1

B. Attributes of His greatness

1. _____ - all powerful. Rev. 19:6, Jer. 32:17, 27, Rm. 1:20
 - a. God has given me _____ to His power. Matt. 28:18-20; Acts 1:8
 - b. I must use it through Jesus Christ. Phil. 4:13; Phil. 2:12-13
2. _____ - all knowing. I Jn. 3:20, Isa. 46:10, Ps. 147:5
 - a. I can know the things of God through His Word and His Spirit I Co. 2:10-12
 - b. I can trust God with my _____. Rom. 8:38, Job 23:10
 - c. I should live knowing that God _____ all about me. Jn 1:47-49,
Heb. 4:13, Ps. 139:2-4, 23-24; Ezk. 11:5, Prov. 5:21



OHANA BAPTIST CHURCH

Doctrinal Studies

Theology

B. Attributes of His greatness

1. _____ - all powerful. Rev. 19:6, Jer. 32:17, 27, Rm. 1:20
 - a. God has given me _____ to His power. Mt. 28:18-20; Acts 1:8
 - b. I must use it through Jesus Christ. Phil. 4:13; Phil. 2:12-13
2. _____ - all knowing. I Jn. 3:20, Isa. 46:10, Psa. 147:5
 - a. I can know the things of God through His Word and Spirit. I Co. 2:10-12
 - b. I can trust God with my _____. Rom. 8:38, Job 23:10
 - c. I should live knowing that God _____ all about me. Jn 1:47-49, Heb. 4:13, Psa. 139:2-4, 23-24; Ezk. 11:5, Prov. 5:21
 - d. I cannot _____ anything from God. Ps. 44:21, Jer. 23:24, Heb. 4:13
3. _____ - present every where at the same time. Jer. 23:24, Ps 139:7-10
 - a. I cannot _____ the presence of God. Psa 139:7
 - b. God is always _____ me. Joshua 1:9
 - c. God _____ me at all times. Gen. 16:13, Prov. 15:3
4. _____ - all wisdom Rom. 11:33, I Tim. 1:17
 - a. I can _____ an all wise God completely. Heb. 11:1,6
 - b. I can _____ God for wisdom Prov. 2:6-7, Jas. 1:5, 3:13-18

C. Attributes of Goodness Psa 31:19, 52:1 (Psa 106:1, 107:1 & 8)

1. _____ - set apart, separate, pure, morally excellent. Ex. 15:11, Is. 6:3, Rev. 4:8
 - a. I should be _____ as He is _____. I Pet. 1:15-16, I Jn. 3:3
 - b. It is never _____ to do _____ to do _____.
2. _____ - based on the character of God and not the person being loved. John 3:16, I Jn 3:16, 4:8, 16
 - a. I do not need to _____ because He will always love me. I Jn 4:18
 - b. I will love God and others because He loved me. I Jn 4:19-21, Mt. 22:36-40
3. _____ - equitable, fair, righteous. Deut. 10:17, 32:4, Psa 19:9
 - a. I can expect to _____ what I sow. I Pt. 1:17, Gal. 6:7-9 (Mt. 5:45)
 - b. God is fair in His _____. Psa. 19:9, Heb. 12:9-11

4. Mercy (Psa 86:5) and Grace (Eph. 2:8-9, Rom. 1:6) Psa 103:8; 145:7-8
- a. _____ - not giving us what we deserve. Ps 103:17, 136:1-3, Tit 3:5
- 1) _____ II Pet. 3:8-9, 15
- 2) _____ Psa 86:5
- b. _____ - giving us what we don't deserve. Rom. 5:8
- * Grace comes from the Greek word for _____.
- 1) Grace is not of _____. Eph. 2:8-9, Rom. 11:6
- 2) Grace is according to God's _____. Ex. 33:19
- 3) God's grace is always _____. II Cor. 12:9
5. _____ - Ps. 138:2, Jn 17:3, Rm. 3:4, Tit. 1:2, (I Jn 1:10, 5:10, Col. 3:9)
6. _____ - I Cor. 1:9, Deut. 7:9 (Matt. 25:21, I Cor. 4:2)

"Most Christians have a very limited view of God. We see Him in only one dimension, viewing only attribute at a time. Rather we need to see Him as He is; one God with many attributes so intertwined that He cannot be one without being the others at the same time. God cannot stop being Holy in order to manifest His love nor can he not be Sovereign when He shows His grace and mercy."

V. The Fatherhood of God

- A. Fatherhood by _____. Acts 17:29
- B. Fatherhood by _____. Gal. 3:26, Jn 1:12
1. Relationship of love (_____) Rom. 8:15-16, Gal. 4:6
2. Relationship of _____ Rom. 8:15, I Pet. 1:17
- C. Fatherhood by _____.
1. _____ us. I Jn 3:1
2. Gives us all good _____. Jas. 1:17, Matt. 7:11
3. _____ us. Heb. 12:5-11

VI. The _____ of God

- A. Definition of the decree



OHANA BAPTIST CHURCH

Doctrinal Studies Theology

1. "The decree of God is His eternal purpose or purposes, based on His most wise and holy counsel, whereby He freely and unchangeably, for His own glory, ordained either directly or permissively, all that comes to pass."
(Thiessen)

2. Analysis of the definition

a. The decree is God's eternal _____ or _____. Is. 14:24, 26-27

b. The decree is _____. Heb. 6:17

c. The decree has as its end the _____ of God not: Ps. 19:1, Is. 48:11, Rev. 4:11

1) The _____ of man. II Pt. 3:9

2) The _____ of souls. Eph. 2:8-10, (1:6, 12, 14)

3) The _____ of the saints. Eph. 4:11-16

d. The decree involves God's: (Rom. 11:36)

1) _____ will

2) Permissive will

e. _____ happens contrary to or outside of God's decree. Pr. 16:33, Eph. 1:11

B. Biblical basis for the decree

1. Names of the decree

a. _____ Psa. 2:7,8 Prov. 8:29

b. _____ Acts 2:23

c. _____ I Pet. 1:20

d. _____ Rom. 9:19, Eph. 1:11

e. _____ Rom. 8:28, Eph. 1:9, Isa. 46:9-11

2. The Bible speaks of God's _____ decisions. Eph. 1:4; 3:11, I Tim. 1:9,

C. The extent of the decree Tit. 1:2, Rev. 13:8

1. The _____ and physical realm Psa. 148:1-6

2. The moral and _____ realm. Gen. 50:20, Psa. 76:10

3. The _____ and political realm. Acts 17:26-27, Rom. 13:1-2

4. The death, burial and resurrection of _____. Acts 2:23, 4:27-28

5. The final _____ of God. Psalms 2:6-9, I Cor. 15:27-28

VII. The _____ of God. Eph. 1:4-6

"Try to explain election and you may lose your mind, try to explain it away and you may lose your salvation."

A. God has _____ us: Jn. 15:16

1. For _____, II Th. 2:13

a. We didn't _____ Him (Rm. 3:10-11) He sought us. Lk.19:10

b. God sent His Son for the whole _____ Jn. 3:16, I Jn. 2:2, Rm. 5:8

c. Salvation is by faith for _____ will" Jn. 3:15-16, 4:14, Acts 2:21, Rm. 10:13

d. We must _____ to come to Him believing. II Th. 2:13, Jn. 6:37

"The door to Heaven says "Whosoever will" on the outside and "The Elect" on the inside"

2. For _____. Jn. 15:16, Rm. 9:11 (Acts 2:23, I Pt. 1:20)

B. God cannot separate His sovereign _____ (Ps. 22:28, 115:3, Dan.

4:35, I Tim. 1:17, 6:15) or His _____ (Rm. 8:29-30, 11:2, I Pt. 1:2, 20) from His grace. Eph. 1:11.

1. The emphasis of predestination is on being _____ to the image of His Son. Rm. 8:29, Eph. 2:7-10

2. God's choice does not limit who _____ be saved (Jn. 3:15-16, Acts 10:43, Rm. 10:13, Rev. 22:17), but who _____ be saved in Him. I Jn. 2:2

3. The proof of election is in the _____ lives of believers. I Th. 1:3-4, Col. 3:12, II Pt. 1:10

"To argue that God is "trying His best" to save all mankind, but that the majority of men will not let Him save them, is to imply that the will of the Creator is impotent, and that the will of the creature is omnipotent. To throw the blame, as so many do, upon the Devil, does not remove the difficulty, for if Satan is defeating the purpose of God, then Satan is almighty and God is no longer the Supreme Being." A.W. Pink



OHANA BAPTIST CHURCH

Doctrinal Studies Theology

CALVINISM TULIP	ARMINIANISM
TOTAL DEPRAVITY Sin controls every part of man. He is spiritually dead and blind, and unable to obey, believe or repent. He continually sins, for his nature is completely evil.	FREE WILL Sin does not control man's will. He is sick and near-sighted, but still able to obey, believe, and repent. He does not continually sin, for his nature is not completely evil.
UNCONDITIONAL ELECTION God chose the elect solely on the basis of His free grace, not anything in them. He has a special love for the elect. God left the rest to be damned for their sins.	CONDITIONAL ELECTION God chose the elect on the basis of their foreseen faith. He loves all men equally. God passed over no one, but gives to everyone an equal chance to be saved.
LIMITED ATONEMENT Christ died especially for the elect, and paid a definite price for them that guarantees their salvation.	UNIVERSAL ATONEMENT Christ died equally for all men, and paid a provisional price that made salvation possible for all but guaranteed it for none.
IRRESISTIBLE GRACE Saving Grace is irresistible, for the Holy Spirit is invincible and intervenes in man's heart. He sovereignly gives the new birth, faith, and repentance to the elect.	RESISTABLE GRACE Saving grace is resistible, for God cannot interfere with man's free will. Man is born again after he believes, for faith and repentance are not gifts from God.
PERSEVERANCE OF THE SAINTS God preserves all the elect and causes them to persevere in faith and obedience to the end. None are continually backslidden or finally lost.	FALLING FROM GRACE Only a few Christians continue in faith and obedience to the end. Arminians are divided over whether one can actually lose his salvation.)

VIII. The _____ of God.

A. Definition - *"That continuous work of God whereby He makes all events of the universe to fulfill the original design with which He created it."*

B. There is nothing outside of the providential control of God. Eph 1:11, Ps. 103:19

1. The _____ world. Ps. 135:6-7, Job 37:5-10

2. The _____ Matt. 6:26, 10:29

3. The affairs of _____, Job 12:23, Ps. 22:28

4. The lives of _____ Ps. 139:13-16, Jer. 1:5, Gal 1:15-16, (Ps. 75:6-7, Lk. 1:52)
5. "Luck", " _____ ", "Accidents" = providence Pr. 16:33, Mt. 10:30
6. The _____ of the righteous Ps. 4:8, 5:12, 121:3, Rom. 8:28
7. The supply of our _____ Gn. 22:8, 14, Dt. 8:3, Phil. 4:19
8. Answers to _____ Is. 64:4, Mt. 6:8, 33
9. The _____ of the wicked Ps. 7:12, 13, 11:6, Rom. 12:19

C. God's providence is manifested in four ways

1. Preventive will - God _____ what would otherwise have happened. Gen. 20:6, Ps 19:13, 2 Thess. 2:6
2. Permissive will - God withholds _____ and permits man to have his way. Act 14:16, Rm. 1:24-28, Ps.106:15
3. Directive will - God directs the _____ of men or nature to bring about unforeseen results. Gn. 50:20, (45:5-8), Ps. 76:10
4. Determinate will - God determines the _____ and the _____ of men or nature. Job 1:12, Ps. 124:2-3, 1 Cor. 10:13

D. We should meditate on the providence of God in _____ and in our _____, Ps. 77:11-12, 143:5

1. God uses _____ to remind us of His providence. Ps. 70 (title)
2. What else does God use to remind us of His providence?



OHANA BAPTIST CHURCH

Doctrinal Studies Theology

- I. Go to the _____ Mt. 6:33
- A. Seek Him through _____ Is. 55:6
1. _____ Jam. 4:2
 2. Ask for His _____ . I Jn. 5:14
 - a. _____ in it Ps. 40:8
 - b. _____ God's will Eph. 5:10
 3. Ask for His _____ Jam. 1:5-6
 - a. _____ it to me Ps. 25:4-5 143:10
 - b. Teach _____ II Tim. 2:2, Ps. 51:13
 4. Ask _____ Heb. 11:6, Lk. 18:1-8
 5. Ask _____ Col. 1:9
- B. Seek Him through His _____ Ezra 7:10
1. _____ the Word II Tim. 2:15
 2. Study to _____ I Th. 4:11-12 (3), Jn. 7:17
 - a. _____ & _____ Phil. 4:9
 - b. Not just _____ Jam. 1:21-25
 3. Study _____ Eccl. 12:9-13
- C. Seek Him through His _____ I Co. 2:10-11
1. _____ Mt. 7:21-23
 - a. Have to have the _____ Rm. 8:9,14,16
 - b. Bring to _____ Jn. 14:23-26, 16:7-15
 2. _____ Eph. 5:17-18
 - a. _____ with Him Rm. 8:4-5, Gal. 5:16-18,25
 - b. _____ with Him Rm. 8:26-28
 - c. Go the right _____ Gn. 24:27, Ps. 1:6, Is. 48:17
 - d. One _____ at a time Ps. 37:4-5, 23-24
 3. _____ Eph. 4:30, I Th. 5:19
- D. Seek Him _____ Jer. 29:11-13, Lk. 10:27

1. All your _____ Pr. 3:5-6, Ps. 119:2, 10, 145
2. All your _____ Ps. 63:1
3. All your _____ Rm. 12:1-2
4. All your _____ Eccl. 12:13-14

II. **U**nderstand God's _____ Jam. 4:12-17

- A. God's _____ Rm. 8:28, 11:36, Rev. 4:11
- B. God's _____ Is. 14:24, 26-27
- C. God's _____ Rm. 8:31,34
- D. God's _____ Pr. 16:33, Eph. 1:11
 1. _____ will – God prevents what would otherwise have happened Gn. 20:6, II Th. 2:6
 2. _____ will – God withholds impediments and permits man to have his way Acts 14:16, Rm. 1:24-28, Ps. 106:15
 - a. _____ sin Ps. 19:13
 - b. _____ sin I Sam. 8:19-22, 12:19, 23
 3. _____ will – God directs the acts of men or nature to bring about unforeseen results. Gn. 5:20 (45:5-8)
 4. _____ will – God determines the bounds and the effects of man or nature Job. 1:12, Ps. 124:2-3, I Co. 10:13

III. **I**nvestigate your _____

- A. _____ the Lord Lk. 1:46, Ps. 34:3
 1. How _____ is your God? Lk. 1:37, 18:27
 2. Will God _____ and I _____ ? Jn. 3:30-31
- B. Put a _____ on yourself Ps. 139:23-24
 1. What are my _____ ? Jam. 4:3, 1:19-21
 2. Am I _____? Jam. 1:6-8
 3. Is it of _____ Rm. 14:22-23, I Jn. 3:19-22
- C. Check all of the _____ and the _____
 1. _____ Col. 4:3, Rev. 3:8
 2. _____ Acts 16:6-10



OHANA BAPTIST CHURCH

Doctrinal Studies Theology

* Satan _____ us I Th. 2:18

IV. **D**iscuss it with _____ Pr. 15:22, 19:20 (Pr. 20:5)

- A. **A**_____ Heb. 13:7, 17
- B. **S**_____ counsel Pr. 12:15, Ps. 1:1
- C. **K**_____ people Pr. 1:5, 20:18
- D. **M**_____ of counsel Pr. 11:14, 15:22, 24:6
- E. **E**_____ result I Sam. 15:24, I Kgs. 12:5-6, 8

V. **E**xercise your _____ in Christ I Co. 10:23

- A. Evaluate your _____ by God's Word Is. 8:20
- B. Evaluate present _____ by past experiences I Sam. 23:16 cp. 30:6
- C. Evaluate the _____
 - 1. Is it _____? I Co. 6:12
 - 2. Does it _____? Rm. 14:19