

WHO IS GOD?

Inspired by George W. Bailey

1. Text: “*Who is the Lord that I should obey his voice?*” (Exodus 5:2)
2. Does it really matter who God is?
 - a. It must, for the Bible says, “he that comes to God must believe that he is” (Hebrews 11:6).
 - b. How can we believe that he is, unless we know something about him?
 - c. Who is this God we are told to believe in? — Everything depends upon the answer to that question.
3. The prophet admonishes us, “Seek the Lord while he may be found” (Isaiah 55:6).
 - a. But where do we do that seeking?
 - b. It must be the Bible, for it is the only revelation we have *from* God, and the only revelation we have *of* God.
 - c. Outside that revelation we know nothing whatsoever about the Almighty.
 - 1) Here’s how the Bible begins (Genesis 1:1): “In the beginning God created the heaven and the earth.”
 - 2) Here’s how the Bible ends (Revelation 22:21): “The grace of our Lord Jesus Christ be with you all. Amen.”
 - 3) Between those two verses what a marvelous revelation God has given us.
4. There are two questions to be answered.
 - a. In Job 11:7 two very timely questions are asked: “Can you search out the deep things of God? Can you find out the limits of the Almighty?” — *Yes!*
 - b. But the answer to the second question (“can you find out the limits of the Almighty”) is *No*.
5. So, Who is God?

I. THE CREATOR OF ALL THINGS

- A. “By faith we understand that the worlds were framed by the word of God” (Hebrews 11:3).
- B. It was “God who created the heavens and the earth” (Genesis 1:1).
- C. John informed us that he “created all things” (Revelation 4:11).
 1. Not only did God speak things into existence, but by that same powerful word “he upholds all things” (Hebrews 11:3).
 2. God is the origin of all things, including life itself.
 - a. “In him we live, and move, and have our being” (Acts 17:28).
 - b. Our breath is in his hand (Daniel 5:23).
 - c. “He giveth to all life, and breath and all things” (Acts 17:25).
- D. In fact “every good and perfect gift” comes from God (James 1:17).

II. THE EVERLASTING, SELF-EXISTING, OMNIPRESENT ONE

- A. God has always been!
 1. He is “from everlasting to everlasting” (Psalm 90:2).
 2. That’s one of those things hard for finite minds to grasp.
 3. To us, everything had to have a beginning — but not God!
- B. Furthermore, “The Father has life in himself” (John 5:26).
 1. This means God exists in and of himself.
 2. Every one else, and everything else, depends on some one else or something else for existence, but not God.
 3. He is dependent on no one or on no thing (Exodus 3:14; John 8:58).
- C. He is the everlasting, self-existent, always-present Father!
 1. And he is everywhere. “The heaven and the heaven of heavens cannot contain him” (2 Chronicles 2:6; Psalm 139:7)?
 2. Not only is God omnipresent, but he is likewise omniscient.
 3. There isn’t anything that he does not know (Romans 11:33; Hebrews 4:13; Psalm 139:2, 4).
 4. Mortal man could never run or hide from his Creator.
- D. Our life is an open book before Jehovah. He knows our potential and our limitation.

III. THE ALL-POWERFUL, ALMIGHTY ONE

- A. God once asked, “Is there anything too hard for me” (Jeremiah 32:27)?
 1. Is there? Is there anything God cannot do?
 2. Can he make a rock too big for him to lift?
 3. Can he make two mountains without a valley between?
 4. Can he make a four-sided triangle?

5. Can he make unfrozen ice?
 6. Can he make a thing to be and not to be at the same time?
 7. These are questions skeptics like to ask.
- B. What about these questions?
1. Power has to do with what is possible.
 2. Jeremiah declared, “There is nothing too hard for you” (Jeremiah 32:17).
 - a. God has unlimited power . . . unbelievable power!
 - b. He “is able to do exceeding abundantly above all that we ask or think” (Ephesians 3:20).
- C. God has at his disposal what Isaiah referred to as “strange deeds” (Isaiah 28:21).
1. He could cause an axe head to swim (2 Kings 6:6) — We can’t do that, but God did.
 2. He caused the sun to stand still (Joshua 10:12).
 3. He caused a donkey to speak (Numbers 22:28), and Aaron’s rod to bud (Numbers 17:8).
 4. Three times God called wicked Nebuchadnezzar “my servant” (Jeremiah 25:9; 27:6; 43:10).
 5. What strange instruments God sometimes uses!

IV. THE PERFECT, UNERRING ONE

- A. If you were asked to write down on a piece of paper what you consider God’s greatest quality, what would you put on that piece of paper?
1. Well, anything you put down would be wrong, for God has no greatest quality.
 2. Whatever he is, he is to perfection.
- B. “if we are faithless, he remains faithful— for he cannot deny himself.” (2 Timothy 2:13).
1. He cannot be out of character with himself! (1 Samuel 2:2; Job 34:12; Hebrews 6:18; Deuteronomy 32:4; Romans 3:4).
 2. Our God can be trusted and depended on.

V. JUST, GRACIOUS AND MERCIFUL ONE

- A. God “is righteous in all his works he does” (Daniel 9:14).
- B. How can he be a “God of justice” (Isa. 30:18), and a “God of grace” (1 Pet. 5:10)?
- C. God’s justice demands that sin be dealt with.
- D. Since God “cannot deny himself,” how could he be just in condemning sin, and at the same time be the justifier of him who had sinned?

CONCLUSION

1. If one is lost, it won’t be because God didn’t want him to be saved.
 - a. Rather, one is lost because he failed to accept what God promised and on the conditions he promised it.
 - b. That being the case, I urge you to do as the prophet admonished, “Prepare to meet your God” (Amos 4:12).
2. Are you making that preparation?
3. If not, now is the time to do so.
4. Appeal!