



Aseity: (independence)

• The attribute that God is self-existent, and dependent upon no other being. God is the cause and effect of himself; a singular reality beyond the scope of all other cause and effect.

• Job 38ff: God defines Himself as independent from all things.



Eternal: (timelessness)

• The attribute that God is without beginning or end. God exists on a plane beyond linear time which is without measure, and transcends temporal relationships.

• Isaiah 9:6 "Father of Eternity; Habbakuk 1:12; "Art thou not from everlasting. . " Deut. 33:27 "The eternal God is thy dwelling place."

Goodness: (benevolence)

· The attribute that God is all good, and that His love and interest in His creation, especially man, is divinely connected between the physical and eternal planes. God's love is so great, that His toleration for man's sinfulness while limited, is also great, longing that man repent, and withholding punishment as long as man might Lucy La Laine (Car 10 22 77 1alan 71/)



Holiness: (godliness)

• The attribute of God that declares His divinity as pure and undefiled from all other created things, unaffected by and impermeable to evil.

• Lev. 11:44; Psalm 24:3ff



Immutability: (changeless)

• The attribute that God is consistent with His character, and that no other power or authority may change God, alter His will, or modify His laws, edicts, or attributes outside of God.

• Exodus 3:15; Isaíah 41:4



- · The attribute that God is unlimited in all aspects: Time, space, power, knowledge, love, authority, wisdom, justice, etc. While God defines and reveals himself to man in definite terms and linear time, He is of such character that exceeds finite description, boundaries of earthly dimension, and external limitations (limitations not imposed by God himself).
- Psalm 147:5



 The attribute of God which establishes rectoral justice: the institution of righteous laws and establishment of just rewards and penalties; distributive justice in which God distributes or remunerates expressions of his love, and retributes expressions of his wrath; relative justice in that all justice allowed by man is based upon the authority originated by God; and absolute justice in which He upholds against His own character violations of

Omnipotence: (all powerful)

• The attribute of God which describes His ability to do whatever He wills. God's will is limited by His nature, and He therefore cannot do anything contrary to His nature as God, such as to ignore sin, to sin, or to do something absurd or self contradictory. God is not controlled by His power, but has complete control over

Omnipresence: (all present)

· The attribute of God by virtue of which He fills the universe in all its parts and is present everywhere at once. Not a part, but the whole of God is present in every place. This is true of all three members of the Trinity. They are so closely related that where one is the others can be said to be (John 14:9-11; Psalm 139).



Omniscience: (all knowing)

• The attribute by which God perfectly and eternally knows all things which can be known, past, present, and future. God knows how best to attain to this desired ends.

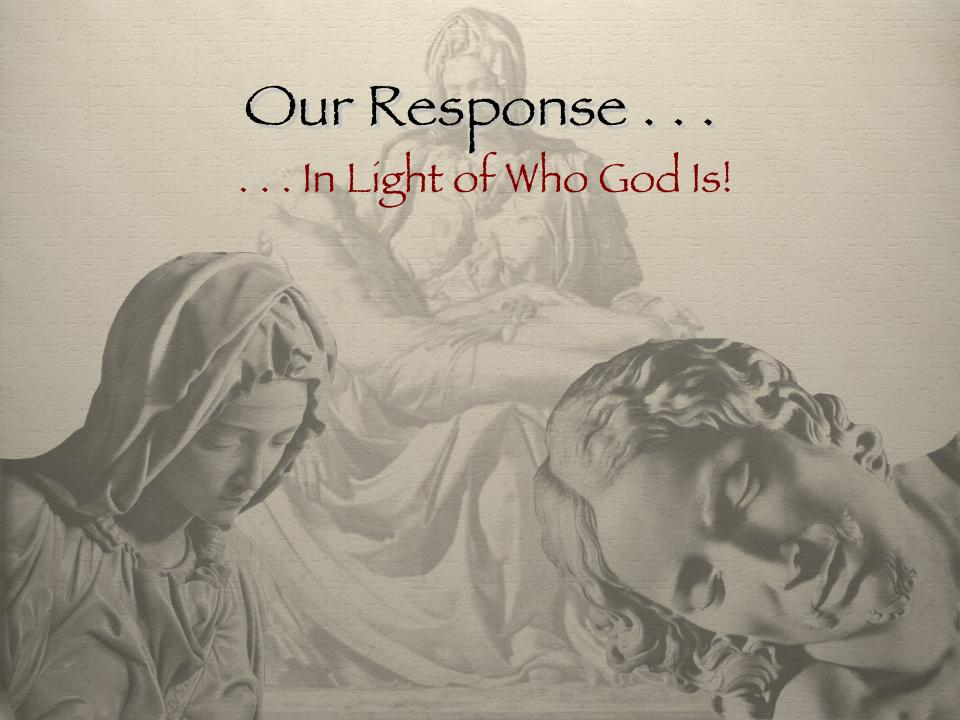
• Psalm 139



Sovereignty: (supremacy)

• The attribute that God is above all things created, and that no other deities exists which compare to or exceed God's attributes, authority, or existence.

• Gen. 1; Job 38ff





He Is . . . And We Are:

Aseity Justice

Goodness Eternal Holiness Immutability Infinity Omnipotence

- · Our one and only God: There is no other like Him, no other compared to Him, and no other worthy of our worship, praise, and adoration.
- · His character affirms to us that He is our refuge and strength, a sure and mighty fortress in times of trial, trouble, and tribulation.
- His love surpasses all understanding, and nothing in heaven or earth, nor past, present, or future can ever separate us from God's love!

The Attributes of God

- Aseity: (independence) The attribute that God is self-existent, and dependent upon no other being. God is the cause and effect of himself; a singular reality beyond the scope of all other cause and effect.
- .Eternal: (timelessness) The attribute that God is without beginning or end. God exists on a plane beyond linear time which is without measure, and transcends temporal relationships.
- .Goodness: (benevolence) The attribute that God is all good, and that His love and interest in His creation, especially man, is divinely connected between the physical and eternal planes. God's love is so great, that His toleration for man's sinfulness while limited, is also great, longing that man repent, and with-holding punishment as long as man might turn to him.
- Holiness: (godliness) The attribute of God that declares His divinity as pure and undefiled from all other created things, unaffected by and impermeable to evil.
- .Immutability: (changeless) The attribute that God is consistent with His character, and that no other power or authority may change God, alter His will, or modify His laws, edicts, or attributes outside of God.
- Infinity: (without limitation) The attribute that God is unlimited in all aspects. Time, space, power, knowledge, love, authority, wisdom, justice, etc. While God defines and reveals himself to man in definite terms, He is of such character that exceeds finite description, boundaries of earthly dimension, and external limitations (limitations not imposed by God himself).

The Attributes of God

- Justice: (righteousness) The attribute of God which establishes rectoral justice: the institution of righteous laws and establishment of just rewards and penalties; distributive justice in which God distributes or remunerates expressions of his love, and retributes expressions of his wrath; relative justice in that all justice allowed by man is based upon the authority originated by God; and absolute justice in which He upholds against His own character violations of His righteousness- with retribution and remuneration of eternal proportion.
- .Omnipotence: (all powerful) The attribute of God which describes His ability to do whatever He wills. God's will is limited by His nature, and He therefore cannot do anything contrary to His nature as God, such as to ignore sin, to sin, or to do something absurd or self-contradictory. God is not controlled by His power, but has complete control over it.
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