

Disciple Christian

Chapter 4

Who is God The Father,- Jesus Christ, and The Holy Spirit

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(1) Who is God The Father,- Jesus Christ, and The Holy Spirit

1. God the Father (Yahweh)

God the Father is the **eternal source and origin of all things**, the Creator of heaven and earth (Genesis 1:1). He is often depicted as the planner and initiator of the divine will. In the Old Testament, God reveals Himself as **Yahweh**, the covenant-making and covenant-keeping God, holy, sovereign, just, and merciful. In the New Testament, Jesus refers to Him as “**Father**”, indicating an intimate relationship (John 17:1). He is the one who sent the Son into the world to redeem it (John 3:16), and He is the one to whom Jesus prayed and submitted (Luke 22:42). God the Father is not merely a distant force

but a personal, loving, and active ruler who desires a relationship with His people and disciplines them as a loving father disciplines his children (Hebrews 12:6).

2. Jesus Christ, the Son (Yeshua)

Jesus Christ is the **eternal Son of God**, the second person of the Trinity, who **became incarnate**—fully God and fully man (John 1:1,14). He was conceived by the Holy Spirit, born of the virgin Mary, lived a sinless life, performed miracles, taught with authority, died on the cross for the sins of humanity, and rose bodily from the dead on the third day. Through His **substitutionary atonement**, Jesus satisfied God's justice and made salvation possible for all who believe in Him (Romans 3:23–26). He ascended into heaven and now **intercedes for believers** at the right hand of God (Hebrews 7:25). He will return to judge the living and the dead (Acts 17:31). Jesus is not merely a teacher or prophet—He is **God in the flesh**, the exact representation of the Father's being (Hebrews 1:3), and the only way to salvation (John 14:6).

3. The Holy Spirit (Ruach HaKodesh)

The Holy Spirit is the **third person of the triune Godhead**, co-equal with the Father and the Son. He is not an impersonal force but a divine person who **guides, convicts, teaches, empowers, and indwells** believers (John 14:26, Romans 8:9–11). After Jesus ascended to heaven, He sent the Holy Spirit at Pentecost to empower the Church (Acts 2). The Spirit regenerates the hearts of believers, gives spiritual gifts, produces the fruit of the Spirit (Galatians 5:22–23), and helps Christians to live holy lives. The Spirit also plays a central role in revealing truth, comforting believers, and glorifying Jesus Christ (John 16:13–14). He is the presence of God with His people, assuring them of their adoption as sons and daughters (Romans 8:15–16).

The Trinity: One God, Three Persons

While each person—Father, Son, and Holy Spirit—has distinct roles and relationships, they are united in essence, purpose, and glory. Christians worship one God (Deuteronomy 6:4), but this one God exists eternally in three persons (Matthew 28:19, 2 Corinthians 13:14). This mystery of the Trinity is not a contradiction but a divine truth revealed in Scripture. It guards the faith from falling into errors like modalism (denying distinction among the persons) or tritheism (dividing God into three gods). The Trinity is not a theological abstraction but a truth that reveals the relational and loving nature of God—eternally loving, giving, and communing within Himself, and inviting us into that relationship through Jesus Christ.

Simple Analogies to understand the Trinity

- 1) Ice, Water, Steam = 3 forms but One substance
- 2) Some countries and governing authorities have three different individuals as the main authority, yet they represent one unified government, or kingship much like three persons sharing one essence, acting as one mind and will.

(2) Biblical Commentary: Who Is God (Yahweh), Jesus Christ (Yeshua), and the Holy Spirit (Ruach HaKodesh)

The Bible reveals God as the eternal, all-powerful, all-knowing, and holy Creator of heaven and earth. In the Old Testament, He is most often referred to by the name Yahweh (יהוה), which means “*I AM WHO I AM*” (Exodus 3:14). This sacred name expresses God's self-existence, unchanging nature, and absolute sovereignty. Yahweh is not one among many gods—He alone is God (Deuteronomy 6:4), the source of life, justice, and mercy. He enters into covenant relationship with His people, delivering them, guiding them, and calling them to holiness. Yahweh is transcendent above creation yet personally involved with it, particularly through His covenant with Israel and His promises of redemption. He is loving and faithful, yet righteous and just, judging sin but showing mercy to those who repent.

Jesus Christ (Hebrew: Yeshua, meaning “*Yahweh saves*”) is revealed in the New Testament as the Son of God, the eternal Word who became flesh (John 1:1, 14). He is not a separate god but is fully divine—coequal and coeternal with the Father. Jesus is the long-awaited Messiah, fulfilling the Old Testament prophecies concerning the Savior and King who would redeem God's people. Born of the Virgin Mary, He lived a sinless life, performed miracles, taught with divine authority, and revealed the heart of the Father to the world. His death on the cross was a substitutionary sacrifice for sin, and His resurrection from the dead demonstrated His victory over sin and death (Romans 4:25). Through faith in Him, believers are justified, adopted into God's family, and receive eternal life. Jesus is both fully God and fully man—the perfect mediator between God and humanity (1 Timothy 2:5). He is the risen Lord who now reigns in heaven and will return to judge the living and the dead.

The Holy Spirit is the third Person of the Trinity—not an impersonal force, but fully God, sharing in the divine nature of the Father and the Son. The Spirit is present from the beginning of creation (Genesis 1:2), empowering God's work throughout Scripture. In the New Testament, the Holy Spirit is sent by the Father and the Son to dwell within believers (John 14:16–17), guiding them into truth, convicting of sin, and producing spiritual fruit (Galatians 5:22–23). At Pentecost, the Holy Spirit was poured out upon the Church (Acts 2), empowering the disciples to bear witness to Christ across the world. The Spirit gives spiritual gifts for ministry, leads in prayer, illuminates Scripture, and conforms believers to the image of Christ. The Holy Spirit is the personal, divine presence of God at work in the world and in the hearts of His people.

Together, Yahweh (the Father), Yeshua (the Son), and the Holy Spirit are one God in three Persons—a mystery known as the Trinity. Though the word “Trinity” does not appear in Scripture, the concept is clearly taught: one divine essence, three distinct Persons, united in purpose, power, and glory. The Father sends the Son, the Son accomplishes redemption, and the Spirit applies it. Each is fully God, yet there is only one God (Isaiah 45:5). This triune God is worthy of all worship, love, and obedience. Understanding who God is—Father, Son, and Spirit—is foundational to the Christian faith.

and to the believer's relationship with the One who created, redeemed, and now indwells His people.

(3) How does anyone know that God of Christianity exists?

Our Personal Experience of Knowing God

Because we who have believed in Jesus Christ have personally experienced the revelation of who God is, and a complete transformation by faith—one that only God could accomplish—through the love and grace of Jesus Christ and the power of the Holy Spirit. This transformation and receiving His steadfast love stands as irrefutable evidence that our God not only exists, but reigns supreme above all.

Each of us who follows Jesus Christ has a personal witness and testimony. We know that only Jesus could have saved us, loved us, forgiven us, and transformed us. We've experienced His divine love, peace, guidance, and presence in ways we cannot deny.

Our God — the one true God — answers perfectly some of life's most challenging questions: Why are we here? What is our purpose? What is truth? Where do we find hope, forgiveness, and eternal life? He not only gives the trustworthy answers but also provides *the* living way for us to be reconciled to Himself, God the Father (Yahweh) through God the Son, Jesus Christ (Yeshua) and by God the Holy Spirit (Ruach HaKodesh) — something no lifeless idol, man-made philosophy, or false religion has ever done or could ever achieve.

God's Spirit within us bears witness that they together are truly one God, beyond all doubt. His presence brings conviction, peace, and assurance that cannot be manufactured or explained by human means. Through His Spirit, we know Him intimately — not just in theory, but in living reality.

The one true Godhead of Christianity stands alone — unchanging, holy, and eternal — far above all the contradictions, limitations, and inconsistencies of every other belief system. He doesn't merely offer moral teachings or abstract ideas; He gives us Himself. He entered into our world, bore our sins, and conquered death so that we could be redeemed and restored to a real, eternal relationship with Him.

This God, our God is not distant or silent — He is near, and He speaks through His Word, His Spirit, His creation, and the transformed lives of His people. That is how we know: because we have seen, heard, and experienced the reality of the living God through Jesus Christ, His truth and His love.

The divine love, grace, and wisdom that Jesus gives us far surpass anything this world could ever offer. No earthly philosophy, pseudo religious belief, achievement, or relationship can compare to the life, hope, and freedom we have found in Him. His truth cuts through confusion, His mercy restores what was broken, and His Spirit empowers us to live with purpose and joy. In Jesus, we have found everything our hearts were truly

longing for — and through Him, we know without a doubt that God is real, God is good, and God is with us.

We know that God exists because His light overcomes the darkness within us and in the world around us. And through Jesus, and God's Holy Spirit, we know the way.

Anyone can rightly determine and know that the God of Christianity exists through recognizing Jesus' fulfillment of countless biblical prophecies — written centuries before His birth — which confirm His identity as the promised Messiah and reveal the divine authorship of Scripture.

God has opened the eyes of our hearts and minds, revealing to us that Jesus truly has the words of life — new life and eternal life — and that His truth sets us free. We know that the God of Christianity exists because we have experienced His pure love and righteousness, which we have received through faith in Him. By believing in Jesus, we have been made a new creation, and His presence continues to transform our hearts and lives every day.

Jesus demonstrated the divine nature of God — for God is in Jesus and Jesus is God, along with God the Father and The Holy Spirit. Jesus exemplified and revealed the fullness of God's character. Since God is love, perfect love, justice, truth, and wisdom are clearly seen, revealed, and understood in Jesus Christ above all others. Those who hear His word and desire His love, grace, and forgiveness repent, believe in Him by faith, receive His love, and come to know God. But those who reject Him or His word will never truly see Him or know Him. Jesus is deity, God is love, and everyone who believes in Jesus, and abides in Him, has His love, and knows God.

Biblically Related Reasons

1. Creation Declares God's Glory Psalm 19:1 states, "The heavens declare the glory of God; the skies proclaim the work of his hands." The natural world reflects intentional design.
2. God's Self-Revelation in Scripture From Genesis to Revelation, the Bible presents God as real, active, and relational, beginning with Genesis 1:1: "In the beginning, God created the heavens and the earth."
3. Fulfilled Prophecies Prophecies such as those in Isaiah 53 and Micah 5:2 are fulfilled in Jesus' life, suggesting divine orchestration across centuries.
4. The Resurrection of Jesus 1 Corinthians 15:14 emphasizes the centrality of the resurrection: "If Christ has not been raised, our preaching is useless and so is your faith." The resurrection is presented as a historical and theological foundation.
5. Consistency of the Biblical Narrative Despite being written by about 40 authors over 1,500 years, the Bible maintains a unified story about God's redemption of humanity.

6. **Transformational Power of the Gospel** Romans 1:16 calls the gospel "the power of God that brings salvation," evidenced by countless transformed lives across cultures and generations.
7. **Personal Testimonies of Believers** Millions have reported personal experiences of God's presence and power, echoing John 9:25: "I was blind but now I see."
8. **Jesus' Claims to Divinity** In John 10:30, Jesus said, "I and the Father are one," directly asserting his divine nature.
9. **Biblical Miracles** The Bible contains numerous accounts of miracles, from parting the Red Sea to healing the sick and raising the dead, supporting the claim that God acts in history.
10. **Moral Teachings of the Bible** The Bible's moral wisdom—such as the Sermon on the Mount—points to a transcendent moral source, echoed in Romans 2:15, where Paul notes the law is "written on their hearts."

Logical and Philosophical Reasons

11. **The Cosmological Argument** Everything that begins to exist has a cause. The universe began to exist, so it must have a cause—God is the uncaused First Cause.
12. **The Fine-Tuning of the Universe** The precise constants that allow life suggest intentional calibration, best explained by an intelligent Designer.
13. **The Moral Argument** Objective moral values exist. These are best explained by a transcendent moral lawgiver—God.
14. **The Argument from Contingency** Contingent beings (like humans and the universe) require a necessary being for their existence—God.
15. **The Ontological Argument** If it is possible that a maximally great being exists (all-powerful, all-knowing, morally perfect), then such a being exists necessarily—this is God.
16. **Existence of Consciousness** Human consciousness and self-awareness are difficult to explain through material processes alone, suggesting a non-material source.
17. **Innate Desire for Transcendence** Ecclesiastes 3:11 says God has "set eternity in the human heart." This longing suggests we were made for something beyond the material world.
18. **Origin of Life and DNA** The complexity and information content in DNA resemble language and code, implying an intelligent source.

19. **Universality of Religious Belief** Across cultures and history, belief in a divine being or beings is nearly universal, implying a shared sense of the transcendent.
20. **Reality of Free Will** If humans truly have free will, it fits more coherently with the existence of a personal, free-willed Creator.

Historical and Existential Evidence

21. **Historical Reliability of the Bible** Archaeological discoveries have repeatedly confirmed the existence of places, people, and events described in Scripture.
22. **Martyrdom of the Apostles** The disciples went to their deaths proclaiming the resurrection. It's unlikely they would do so for a known lie.
23. **Rapid Spread of Christianity** Despite persecution and no political power, Christianity spread rapidly across the ancient world, consistent with divine empowerment.
24. **The Survival of Israel** The Jewish people's survival and return to their homeland mirror biblical prophecies, such as in Ezekiel 36 and 37.
25. **God's Providence in History** Many historical events appear to align with biblical prophecy or divine purposes as described in Scripture.
26. **The Problem of Evil Addressed Through the Cross** Christianity uniquely addresses suffering by presenting a God who enters into suffering (Jesus' crucifixion) and redeems it (Romans 8:28).
27. **Power and Consistency of Prayer** Many believers testify to specific, consistent answers to prayer that suggest personal interaction with God.
28. **Unity and Diversity of the Bible** Despite diverse literary forms, times, and cultures, the Bible tells one overarching story of redemption through Christ.
29. **Existential Satisfaction** Christianity provides coherent answers to life's deepest questions: Who am I? Why am I here? What happens after death?
30. **Primacy of Love in Christian Theology** 1 John 4:8 declares, "God is love." The central Christian claim is that love is not just an emotion, but the essence of ultimate reality.

Additional Biblically Connected and Theological Reasons

31. **The Witness of the Holy Spirit** Romans 8:16 "–The Spirit himself testifies with our spirit that we are God's children." Many Christians report an internal witness or assurance of God's reality through the Holy Spirit.

32. **Historical Impact of Jesus Christ** No individual has shaped human history more than Jesus. His life, teachings, death, and resurrection continue to influence billions.
33. **Existence of the Church** Despite persecution, division, and human flaws, the global Church has endured for over 2,000 years, as Jesus promised in Matthew 16:18: “The gates of Hades will not overcome it.”
34. **Jesus' Teachings are Unmatched** The moral depth, originality, and enduring relevance of Jesus' teachings (e.g., the Beatitudes, love your enemies) are compelling evidence of divine wisdom.
35. **The Uniqueness of Grace** Christianity uniquely teaches that salvation is by grace through faith, not by works (Ephesians 2:8–9), unlike every other major world religion.
36. **The Bible's Enduring Relevance** Hebrews 4:12 describes Scripture as “living and active.” Across centuries and cultures, the Bible continues to speak directly to human needs and situations.
37. **Conviction of Sin and Need for Forgiveness** John 16:8 “—When He [the Spirit] comes, He will convict the world concerning sin...” Many people experience moral conviction and a sense of the need for forgiveness, which aligns with the gospel message.
38. **God's Patience and Mercy in History** The biblical record, especially in the Old Testament, demonstrates a God who is patient with humanity despite continual rebellion (Exodus 34:6).
39. **Biblical Typology and Thematic Coherence** The Old Testament contains events and figures that foreshadow Christ (e.g., the Passover lamb, the sacrificial system), demonstrating a unified divine plan.
40. **The Beauty of Redemption** The Christian narrative tells of a God who redeems brokenness—not just saves souls but restores lives, relationships, and creation itself (Romans 8:21).

Additional Logical and Philosophical Points

41. **Existence of Objective Beauty** Beauty in music, art, nature, and relationships suggests a transcendent source beyond mere evolutionary survival.
42. **Moral Courage from Faith** Christian belief has inspired extraordinary moral actions—such as the abolition of slavery, civil rights movements, and sacrificial humanitarian work.

43. **Harmony Between Faith and Reason** The Christian worldview encouraged the rise of science, believing in a rational Creator whose universe can be studied (e.g., Isaac Newton, Johannes Kepler).
44. **The Inescapability of Meaning** Humans instinctively seek meaning, and the Christian God provides a coherent, purpose-driven framework for life.
45. **Christianity Makes Sense of Human Dignity** Genesis 1:27 teaches that humans are made in God's image, grounding the value of every person, regardless of ability or status.
46. **Prayer and Worship Are Universal** The human impulse to pray and worship is found in every culture, suggesting it fulfills a deeper spiritual design.
47. **God Is the Best Explanation for Love** The self-giving love described in 1 Corinthians 13 and demonstrated in Jesus' sacrifice is best grounded in a personal, loving God.
48. **Existence of Evil Suggests a Moral Standard** Recognizing evil implies a standard of good—something real and objective—which presupposes a moral source (God).
49. **The Paradoxical Nature of Jesus** Fully God and fully man, gentle yet powerful, humble yet sovereign—Jesus' character defies human invention and fits no expected mold.

More Biblically Rooted and Theological Reasons

51. **The Unlikelihood of a Fabricated Bible** The Bible often portrays its heroes with flaws (David's adultery, Peter's denial). This realism suggests authenticity rather than legend-making.
52. **Preservation of Scripture** Despite centuries of persecution and attempts to suppress it, the Bible remains the most widely preserved and distributed book in history.
53. **Jesus Fulfilled the Law, Not Abolished It** Matthew 5:17 – Jesus affirmed the continuity and fulfillment of God's moral law, displaying divine authority over revelation itself.
54. **God's Desire for Relationship Throughout Scripture** (e.g., Genesis 3:8, Revelation 21:3), God desires close fellowship with people, suggesting a personal being rather than an impersonal force.
55. **God's Covenant Faithfulness** Biblical covenants (with Noah, Abraham, Moses, David, and the New Covenant through Christ) show God's long-term commitment to redeeming humanity.

56. **Biblical Anthropology Matches Reality** Scripture portrays humans as both noble (made in God's image) and fallen (Genesis 3), which aligns with the complexity of human nature we observe.
57. **The Supernatural Birth of Jesus** The virgin birth (Isaiah 7:14, Matthew 1:23) points to divine origin and fulfills prophecy, suggesting Jesus is more than merely human.
58. **Jesus' Authority Over Nature** His calming of storms, walking on water, and multiplying food (e.g., Mark 4:39) exhibit dominion over the created order.
59. **Jesus' Authority Over Death** Jesus raised others from the dead (Lazarus in John 11) and himself rose bodily, which Christians see as victory over the final enemy.
60. **The Holy Spirit's Ongoing Work** John 14–16 speaks of the Spirit teaching, guiding, convicting, and empowering believers—a lived reality for many today.

Further Logical, Historical, and Existential Reasons

61. **God Is the Best Explanation for Abstract Objects** The existence of numbers, logic, and mathematics (which are immaterial and objective) points to a non-material, rational source.
62. **Existence of Universals and Categories** Our ability to recognize "dogness" or "beauty" across individual examples reflects abstract categories that imply a transcendent mind.
63. **God Explains the Unity and Diversity in the World** The Trinity models both unity (one God) and diversity (three persons), providing a theological foundation for the world's order and complexity.
64. **Cultural Transformation by the Gospel** Wherever Christianity has taken root, it has historically brought literacy, hospitals, care for the poor, and the elevation of women and children.
65. **God Is the Ground of Rational Thought** Reason presupposes order, logic, and trust in our cognitive faculties—better explained by a rational Creator than blind evolutionary processes.
66. **Hope That Transcends Circumstances** Christianity offers hope not based on worldly success or comfort, but on eternal truths (Romans 5:3–5; 1 Peter 1:3–5).
67. **Eternal Perspective on Suffering** 2 Corinthians 4:17 “—Our light and momentary troubles are achieving for us an eternal glory...” Christianity uniquely re-frames suffering as temporary and redemptive.

- 68. The Church as the Body of Christ 1 Corinthians 12 describes the Church as a unified, interdependent body—this metaphor illustrates a deeply relational and purposeful divine design.
- 69. The Consistent Identity of God in Both Testaments Despite being written centuries apart, the Old and New Testaments present a God who is holy, just, loving, merciful, and faithful.
- 70. The Christian God Answers Both Head and Heart Christianity offers a worldview that engages reason, satisfies emotional longings, and provides moral grounding—addressing the whole person.

Additional Biblically Grounded and Theological Reasons

- 71. God's Patience with Humanity's Rebellion Passages like 2 Peter 3:9 show that God delays judgment to allow time for repentance, revealing divine mercy and restraint.
- 72. The Biblical Concept of Justice God's justice, as shown throughout Scripture, reflects perfect moral balance—punishing evil and defending the oppressed (Micah 6:8).
- 73. The Depth of Biblical Wisdom Literature Books like Proverbs, Ecclesiastes, and Job explore deep existential questions that remain profoundly relevant today.
- 74. Jesus' Authority Over Demonic Forces In multiple Gospels, Jesus confronts and commands spiritual forces of evil, showing mastery over the unseen realm (Mark 1:27).
- 75. God's Names Reveal His Character Throughout Scripture (e.g., Yahweh, El Shaddai, Jehovah Jireh), the various names of God reflect His attributes—provider, healer, shepherd, etc.
- 76. The Cross as the Convergence of Justice and Mercy The crucifixion satisfies God's justice for sin while offering mercy, uniquely resolving the moral tension found in many religions (Romans 3:26).
- 77. The Bible's Treatment of Time and History Scripture presents time as linear, purposeful, and moving toward a climax—unlike cyclical or meaningless views of history.
- 78. Divine Election and Human Responsibility Complex theological themes (e.g., Romans 9–11) show the depth of God's mind—beyond human invention, yet consistent and coherent.

79. **Scripture's Balanced Portrayal of God's Wrath and Love** God's character is not sentimental nor tyrannical, but perfectly balanced—slow to anger, abounding in love (Exodus 34:6–7).
80. **The Doctrine of the Trinity Is Unique and Coherent** Though philosophically challenging, the Trinity explains God's nature in a way that upholds unity, diversity, and relationality.

More Logical, Philosophical, and Experiential Reasons

81. **The Inescapability of Worship** Even non-religious people "worship" something—fame, money, pleasure. Christianity rightly identifies this as misdirected longing for God (Romans 1:25).
82. **The Reliability of Eyewitness Accounts in the Gospels** The Gospels contain features of authentic eyewitness testimony, such as incidental details and undesigned coincidences.
83. **Scripture's Prophetic Pattern of Exile and Return** The theme of exile and restoration (e.g., Babylon, the cross, final return) mirrors the human spiritual condition and God's plan of redemption.
84. **God's Use of the Weak to Shame the Strong** The Bible repeatedly shows God using unlikely people to accomplish His purposes (1 Corinthians 1:27), displaying His sovereignty and grace.
85. **Christianity Honors Both Reason and Mystery** While faith includes mystery (e.g., the incarnation), it invites intellectual inquiry and does not fear questions or doubt (Isaiah 1:18).
86. **The Cross Offends Human Pride** Salvation by grace alone confronts the human desire to earn or control one's own righteousness, suggesting a divine origin (Ephesians 2:8–9).
87. **The Universal Longing for Redemption** Virtually every culture has myths or stories of a dying and rising hero, pointing to a deep longing fulfilled uniquely in Christ.
88. **The Peace That Surpasses Understanding** Philippians 4:7 speaks of supernatural peace experienced in suffering—widely reported by believers in crisis or persecution.
89. **Christianity Is Cross-Cultural and Multi-Ethnic** Unlike many belief systems that remain regional, the gospel transcends culture, thriving in radically different societies (Revelation 7:9).

90. Love of Enemies is Unparalleled Ethically Jesus' command to "love your enemies" (Matthew 5:44) is morally and socially revolutionary—and extremely difficult to invent or practice without divine influence.

(4) God

The One true GOD - Yahweh (God The Father), Yeshua (Jesus the Son of God) , and Ruach HaKodesh (The Holy Spirit) - Three Persons in One Divine God

In the beginning God, by His infinite power created the heavens, the earth, every living creature, every plant, and the first man and woman.

God, the Almighty God, is the creator of the universe. The universe did not just evolve from nothing by itself but was the creation of God. Furthermore, the fact of creation is supported by documented evidence of recorded history within the oldest book of mankind called the Bible.

The intricacy and intelligence within creation, moreover, the complexity and the compatibility of all life, declares the evidence that there is the supernatural power of God behind the design, birth and continual livelihood of all creation. The personal intimacy of God's Love and favor towards Man was demonstrated when God created man in His own image according to His likeness, giving man a free will, the power to think and decide, and the capacity of moral choice.

The greatness of God's goodness was further displayed when He gave man the privilege to communicate face to face with Him in a living relationship and by God's desire to share the Joys and His creation with man.

Adam, the first man of God's creation was originally morally pure in heart. And God saw it was not good for man to be alone so God created a companion for Adam, and therefore God formed the first woman from a rib of Adam and called her Eve. Adam and Eve lived in virtual perfect harmony with God and His creation, and Adam had dominion over all the animals and earth, till Adam disobeyed God and sinned, after Eve was deceived by Satan. This is called " The Fall of Man ".

KEY SCRIPTURES

Read and study the entire chapters of GENESIS 1 and 2

Genesis 1:1 In the beginning God created the heavens and the earth.

Genesis 1:26 Then God said, " Let us make man in Our image, according to Our likeness; and let them rule over the fish of the sea and over the birds of the sky and over the cattle and over all the earth and over every creeping thing that creeps on the earth.

Genesis 1:27 And God created man in His own image; in the image of God He created him; male and female He created them.

(5) Our one true GOD

The God of Christianity, is the Most High God with all authority far above every other so called god or gods in the universe; He is the one true God for all peoples of every nation and every island throughout the world. The English words " God " and " Lord " are actually simple generic terms used as translations for several Hebrew names of God and also refers to the three divine persons in one Godhead. There consists three separate divine persons that reign collectively as the one true Deity: They are God the Almighty Father, called YaHWeH or " I AM ", God the Son, who is Jesus Christ, and God the Holy Spirit.

God is the same God of Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob. He is also the same God of both the Jews and Christians.

God is Love, full of care, comfort and compassion. God loves us each individually and desires that we love Him with all of our heart, mind and strength, and to love one another as ourselves, and more important in the same way Jesus loved us.

God is all powerful, He is the everlasting God, He has always existed and lives forever.

God is the Creator of the universe and everything in it. He created man and the universe for His own good pleasure. God so lovingly desires to share His creation and eternal Kingdom with anyone who will follow Jesus Christ. Everything that we say and do should glorify and bring honor to God. God is Good and all that is within Him is wholesome, righteous and true.

All of who God is and what God has done is beyond our limited comprehension, but we still can come to know Him through Jesus Christ and the Holy Spirit.

To come to know God and Jesus Christ is a celebration beyond compare.

God is Spirit; God is not anything made with human hands, nor is God any plant, animal, water, fire, or earth, nor is God a human being, except Jesus Christ who was God manifested in the flesh. Neither should any man who now claims to be Christ, except Jesus, be recognized as God, because there are many false Christs. God sees and knows all things. His wisdom is infinite and beyond any earthly knowledge. His presence fills the universe while He reigns on a throne in Heaven. Yet God is even so intimate that He can spiritually abide in the hearts of Christians, of those who believe in Him.

God sits on a throne in the Kingdom of Heaven, and no man has seen God the Father while on the earth.

Yet God has the power also to be everywhere (omnipresent) at the same time by the Holy Spirit. God dwells and abides in the hearts of Christians those who accepted Jesus Christ as their Lord and Savior and sincerely desire to obey His Word.

There are Holy Angels in heaven that give glory and worship to God and serve God in heaven and on earth. God has the authority over both good and bad angels, they

can do nothing without God's approval. God is a righteous, perfect and Holy God and all who want to see God and have fellowship with Him, must be Holy. (1 Peter 1:13-15) Holy means to pure and separated from worldliness, and living for God. Jesus Christ establishes true Holiness in a person's life if we follow Him, through His grace.

No man can hide from God nor should any man try to hide from God even though that person may have done much wrong, because God desires to help set that person free from the bondage or guilt of evil. God knows all our weaknesses and gives us strength. God knows all of our sorrows and all of our suffering and every trial that we go through but still makes everything work for good for us who love Him.

God desires to bind up our broken hearts and set people free who are held captive by fear, oppression, depression, guilt, feelings of inadequacy etc. God protects His children, and surely if God is for us who can stand against us. God is all-powerful and has His legions of mighty angels who defend us daily in spiritual war.

ISAIAH 58:8 The glory of the Lord will be your rear guard.

God is righteous, just and true. The Truth of God is the standard for personal success. God is Light, Holy and Pure, without any darkness of evil. God is abounding in mercy and grace towards the humble in heart who want to depart away from evil and do what is right. God is always faithful even when we're faithless, He completes and fulfills His promises in our lives.

God knows His own, and we only can come to Him if He draws us to Himself, then we become His children, and serve Him as a bond servant, yet He does not regard us as a slave but as a friend.

Our God knows and cares for each one of us personally. He knows every thought we think and every word we speak. He knows everything we do, right and wrong and yet when we do wrong , He does not judge us or condemns us but rather is ever so patient with us in love , helping us to change by convicting our hearts through His Holy Spirit and enabling us to overcome our evil ways. God corrects and chastens the ones He loves. God sanctifies, conforms and transforms every sincere Christian into the image of Christ, if we are willing.

God has infinite power to perform miracles but God does not always choose to do so because He does not want us to base our belief in Him on miracles. Rather, He wants a people who seek and follow after Him because they seek after God's own heart and desire to bear in their own life the same love, kindness, gentleness, righteousness, that God has.

God tests the hearts of man, to see who sincerely desires to love and to trust Him and to further determine who desires to please and to obey Him.

God hates evil, pride, and the perverse mouth. He will destroy the wicked who choose not to repent and who choose to reject His Love and Jesus Christ. However God always has love and mercy towards anyone who desires to change and God will be faithful to help them. God is jealous for us in a good way. He doesn't have a careless attitude towards us. He sincerely loves us and is jealous for us because we are His children.

God is a faithful God, even if and when we are faithless, God will still be faithful on behalf of His children.

God's faithfulness and power gives and insures preservation and perpetuation of His creation, even though man pollutes, corrupts, abuses and destroys creation. God maintains a sovereign control over His creation. This is called God's providence. God is a very caring God, He tends and cares for the entire universe and for everything on this earth. He cares and provides for mankind. He tends and cares for the vegetation, the animals, the weather and for all of nature itself.

God speaks and communicates with us in many ways. God can speak to us in an audible voice, or a small silent voice in the spirit to our heart or in dreams and visions or through another Christian and through His word. God provides for all of our needs, but not our lusts or extravagance.

Nothing is impossible for God, but God will always provide or do something in the time that He sees and knows is best, for reasons often beyond our understanding. God's thoughts and ways are higher than ours.

God can heal any sickness, disease, or physical handicap, however God does not always choose to do so for various reasons, such as; God may want someone to get closer to Him in prayer and in their relationship with Him. God may want to touch and change the life of a doctor or nurse or family member. God may want to give other Christians the opportunity to grow in love by visiting and ministering to the sick. God may want to use a Christian to intercede and pray for that person. God may want to strengthen a person's endurance or help them to cease from sin. God may want to see if a person fully trusts in Him no matter what happens.

God can heal any sickness, disease, or physical handicapped, however God does not always

God gives perfect peace and rest to all those who come to Him and do His will. He knows our foolishness and brings us to maturity.

God wants us to learn and obey His ways so that we might be blessed, by having new life, and fullness of joy.

God abides spiritually within the hearts of every Christian who keeps His commandments. God wants us to willingly give Him Glory by singing praise to His name, by giving thanksgiving for all that He has done and by worshipping and adoring Him in word and deed. God does not want us to worship other gods or to follow false doctrines.

One day all Christians will rule and reign with God in His Heavenly Kingdom. God desires to give spiritual gifts to every Christian so that they can more effectively minister to others and so that the fullness of His love and goodness would abound to many.

The God of Christianity is so awesome mere words cannot properly and fully describe Him.

Exodus 3:14,15 " And God said to Moses, ' I AM WHO I AM, ' and He said, Thus you shall say to the sons of Israel, ' I AM has sent me to you. ' And God, furthermore, said to Moses, " Thus you shall say to the sons of Israel, " The Lord, the God of Abraham, The God of

Isaac, and The God of Jacob, has sent me to you. " This is My name forever, and this is My memorial name to all generations. "

(6) The One True God: The Trinity—Father, Son, and Holy Spirit

God has revealed Himself in Scripture as one God in three Persons—Father, Son, and Holy Spirit. This foundational Christian doctrine, known as the Trinity, affirms the unity and diversity within the divine nature. While the word “Trinity” does not appear in Scripture, the concept is thoroughly biblical, revealed progressively from Genesis to Revelation. The three Persons are co-equal, co-eternal, and consubstantial—distinct yet inseparable in essence.

The Trinity is not a contradiction, but a divine mystery. We do not worship three gods, but one God (Deuteronomy 6:4), who eternally exists in three Persons, all fully and truly God.

1. Key Scriptures on the Triune God

1.1 Deuteronomy 6:4

“Hear, O Israel: The Lord our God is one Lord.”

God is one in essence—He is the only true and living God.

1.2 Matthew 28:19

“Baptizing them in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost.”

Jesus affirms the Trinity in the Great Commission—three Persons, one Name.

1.3 John 1:1, 14

“In the beginning was the Word... and the Word was God... and the Word was made flesh.”

Jesus, the eternal Word, is God incarnate—fully divine and fully human.

1.4 2 Corinthians 13:14

“The grace of the Lord Jesus Christ, and the love of God, and the communion of the Holy Ghost, be with you all.”

A Trinitarian blessing recognizing all three Persons in divine harmony.

1.5 Genesis 1:26

“Let us make man in our image...”

The plural form hints at divine plurality within unity from the very beginning.

2. Hebrew and Greek Word Study

2.1 Hebrew (Old Testament)

אֱלֹהִים (Elohim) – God (plural form, used with singular verbs)
Indicates majesty and may suggest plurality within the one true God.

יְהוָה (YHWH) – The LORD, I AM
God's personal, covenant name—used for the Father, but also applied to the Son (e.g., Isaiah 6:5 / John 12:41).

2.2 Greek (New Testament)

Θεός (Theos) – God
Used for the Father, the Son (John 1:1), and sometimes for the Holy Spirit as part of the Godhead.

Κύριος (Kyrios) – Lord
Used for Jesus and the Father; denotes divine authority.

Πνεῦμα Ἅγιον (Pneuma Hagion) – Holy Spirit
Refers to the third Person of the Trinity, who indwells, empowers, and sanctifies believers.

3. God the Father

3.1 Creator and Sovereign

“One God and Father of all, who is above all...” (Ephesians 4:6)
God the Father is the origin and sustainer of all things.

3.2 Planner of Redemption

“The Father sent the Son to be the Saviour of the world.” (1 John 4:14)
He initiates the plan of salvation out of love.

3.3 Father of Believers

“Our Father which art in heaven...” (Matthew 6:9)
Believers are adopted into God's family through Christ.

4. God the Son – Jesus Christ

4.1 Eternal and Divine

“Before Abraham was, I AM.” (John 8:58)

Jesus claims the divine name of YHWH, showing His preexistence and deity.

4.2 Word Made Flesh

“The Word was made flesh, and dwelt among us...” (John 1:14)

The Son became incarnate to redeem fallen humanity.

4.3 Savior and Mediator

“There is... one mediator between God and men, the man Christ Jesus.” (1 Timothy 2:5)

Only Jesus bridges the gap between sinful man and holy God.

4.4 Risen and Reigning Lord

“He is Lord of all.” (Acts 10:36)

The Son reigns with the Father and will return in glory.

5. God the Holy Spirit

5.1 Divine Person

“Why hath Satan filled thine heart to lie to the Holy Ghost?... thou hast not lied unto men, but unto God.” (Acts 5:3–4)

The Holy Spirit is not a force, but a Person—fully God.

5.2 Indweller of Believers

“Know ye not that ye are the temple of God, and that the Spirit of God dwelleth in you?” (1 Corinthians 3:16)

The Spirit sanctifies and empowers the Church.

5.3 Guide and Teacher

“When he, the Spirit of truth, is come, he will guide you into all truth...” (John 16:13)

He reveals and applies the truths of God’s Word.

6. Unity and Distinction in the Trinity

6.1 Unity of Essence

All three Persons are fully and equally God, sharing the same divine nature.

6.2 Distinction of Roles

- Father plans and sends.
- Son accomplishes redemption.
- Spirit applies and empowers.

6.3 Eternal Relationship

The Father loves the Son (John 3:35), the Son obeys the Father (John 14:31), and the Spirit proceeds from both (John 15:26).

7. The Trinity in Salvation

7.1 Chosen by the Father

“According to the foreknowledge of God the Father...” (1 Peter 1:2)

7.2 Redeemed by the Son

“In whom we have redemption through his blood...” (Ephesians 1:7)

7.3 Sealed by the Spirit

“After that ye believed, ye were sealed with that holy Spirit of promise.” (Ephesians 1:13)

8. Theological Summary

- God is One: Monotheism is affirmed—only one God exists.
- God is Three Persons: The Father, Son, and Spirit are not modes or parts—they are distinct Persons.
- Each Person is Fully God: Not one-third God, but fully divine and personal.

The Trinity is the foundation of Christian faith, worship, and identity. Without it, the gospel collapses. The Father would not send, the Son could not save, and the Spirit would not sanctify.

9. Conclusion

The doctrine of the Trinity is central to knowing the one true God. He is not distant, divided, or impersonal. He is relational, eternal, and perfectly united in love and purpose. The Father created and sent, the Son came and redeemed, and the Spirit

dwells and empowers. Together, they work to save and sanctify a people for God's glory.

“Great is the mystery of godliness: God was manifest in the flesh...”

(1 Timothy 3:16)

Let us worship the one true God: Father, Son, and Holy Spirit—Three in One, perfectly holy, eternally glorious, and forever worthy of our praise.

(7) God the Father (Yahweh)

God the Father is the eternal source and origin of all things, the Creator of heaven and earth (Genesis 1:1). He is often depicted as the planner and initiator of the divine will. In the Old Testament, God reveals Himself as Yahweh, the covenant-making and covenant-keeping God, holy, sovereign, just, and merciful. In the New Testament, Jesus refers to Him as “Father”, indicating an intimate relationship (John 17:1). He is the one who sent the Son into the world to redeem it (John 3:16), and He is the one to whom Jesus prayed and submitted (Luke 22:42). God the Father is not merely a distant force but a personal, loving, and active ruler who desires a relationship with His people and disciplines them as a loving father disciplines his children (Hebrews 12:6).

(8) Various Biblical Names Of God The Father:

YHWH - YaHWeH

Who is the One true God - YHWH (יהוה)?

YHWH is the personal name of God revealed in the Hebrew Bible. It consists of four Hebrew letters—Yod (י), He (ה), Waw (ו), He (ה)—and is referred to as the Tetragrammaton, meaning "four letters."

This name appears more than 6,800 times in the Old Testament and is considered the most sacred name of God in the Jewish tradition.

Meaning of YHWH

The name YHWH is related to the Hebrew verb "to be" (היה, *hayah*). This connection is drawn from Exodus 3:14, where God tells Moses:

"I AM WHO I AM" (in Hebrew: *Ehyeh Asher Ehyeh*)

He then says:

"Say to the people of Israel, 'I AM (Ehyeh) has sent me to you.'"

The name YHWH is thought to be the third-person form of the verb "to be"—essentially meaning "He is" or "He causes to be."

Therefore, YHWH can be interpreted as:

- "He is"
- "The One Who Is"
- "The One Who Causes to Be"
- "The Self-Existent One"

This conveys the idea that God is eternal, uncreated, and the source of all life and existence.

Pronunciation: Yahweh

Most scholars believe the original pronunciation of YHWH was "Yahweh." This is based on several lines of evidence:

- The shortened form "Yah" appears in the Bible (e.g., in "Hallelujah" which means "Praise Yah").
- Theophoric names like Elijah (Eliyahu) include the divine element "Yah."
- Early Greek writings by church fathers recorded versions such as "Iabe," which is likely based on "Yahweh."

Why the Name Was Not Pronounced

Over time, especially during the Second Temple period, Jewish tradition avoided speaking the divine name aloud, out of reverence and fear of misuse (see Exodus 20:7). Instead, when reading Scripture, Jews would substitute "Adonai" (meaning "Lord"). Later scribes added the vowel marks of Adonai to the consonants YHWH to indicate this substitution in the text.

This combination led Christian scholars in the Middle Ages to mistakenly read the name as "Jehovah," a form that never existed in biblical times.

Theological Significance

- YHWH is God's covenant name, used in the context of His relationship with Israel.
- It emphasizes God's eternity, self-existence, and faithfulness.
- Unlike titles such as "Elohim" (God) or "Adonai" (Lord), YHWH is a personal name, not a title or description.

Elohim - Hebrew. (PL) is the first usage in the bible to designate a name for God; It is used around 2500 times in the Old Testament.

Eloah - Hebrew (S) is the singular form of ELOHIM YHWH - Exodus 6:3

Jesus Christ (The Divine Son Of God) - Yeshua Hamashiach

Holy Spirit - Ruach Ha-Kodesh, Pneuma

Jehovah - The name "Jehovah" is not considered the best translation for the name of God primarily because of linguistic, historical, and textual accuracy issues. Here's a clear breakdown of the reasons:

1. "Jehovah" is a hybrid form, not original

- The name "Jehovah" is a conflation of the Tetragrammaton (YHWH or יהוה, the four Hebrew letters for God's name) and the vowel points of "Adonai" (אֲדֹנָי, meaning "Lord").
- Jewish tradition avoided pronouncing the divine name and instead said "Adonai." To remind readers not to pronounce YHWH, scribes placed the vowels of "Adonai" under the consonants YHWH.
- Early translators misunderstood this combination and read it literally as "Jehovah" (especially during the Middle Ages and Renaissance), but this was never how the name was originally intended to be pronounced.

2. There is no "J" sound in Hebrew

- Hebrew does not have a "J" sound. The letter Yod (י) is pronounced like a "Y."
- The "J" in Jehovah is a result of Germanic/Latin transliteration conventions, where "J" was originally pronounced like "Y" (e.g., in older German and Latin).
- So, a more accurate transliteration of יהוה would start with a "Y", not a "J."

3. Scholarly consensus favors "Yahweh"

- Based on linguistic and historical studies, most scholars believe the name was originally pronounced "Yahweh."
- This reconstruction is supported by:
 - Ancient Greek transcriptions of the name (e.g., Theodoret in the 5th century writes it as "Iabe")
 - Related names (like "Yah" as a poetic form in the Hebrew Bible, and names like Elijah = "My God is Yah")

4. "Jehovah" is a relatively recent invention

- The form "Jehovah" only started appearing widely in the 13th century, with Christian scholars like Raymundus Martini.
- It became common in English Bibles, such as the King James Version, but this was based on medieval misunderstandings, not original Hebrew usage.

Yahweh – God the Father: A Biblical Commentary

Yahweh is the personal and covenantal name of God revealed in the Hebrew Scriptures, most notably in Exodus 3:14, when God declares to Moses, “I AM WHO I AM” (Hebrew: *Ehyeh asher Ehyeh*). This profound self-identification captures the eternal, self-existent, and unchanging nature of God. The name Yahweh (יהוה), often rendered as “LORD” in most English Bibles, is built from the Hebrew root meaning “to be,” underscoring God's absolute being and sovereignty. Unlike pagan deities who were bound by geography, ritual, or myth, Yahweh reveals Himself as the living God who is not dependent on creation but who sustains it. He is not a tribal deity but the Creator of heaven and earth, who enters into covenant relationship with His people and reveals His will through acts of redemption, judgment, and mercy.

God the Father, as revealed in the New Testament, is not a different deity from Yahweh but is the fullest personal expression of that same eternal God. Jesus Himself speaks of God as Father with intimacy and reverence, yet never in contradiction to the Old Testament's portrayal of Yahweh's holiness and majesty. In fact, the New Testament shows that the same Yahweh who delivered Israel from Egypt and gave the Law at Sinai is the Father who sends His Son into the world to redeem it. The Lord's Prayer begins with the words, “Our Father in heaven, hallowed be your name,” echoing both the reverence for Yahweh's holy name and the nearness granted through Christ. The Apostle Paul likewise ties the identity of God the Father to His work in salvation history: “Yet for us there is one God, the Father, from whom are all things and for whom we exist” (1 Corinthians 8:6). This acknowledgment of God the Father as the source and goal of all creation aligns seamlessly with Yahweh's self-revelation in the Old Testament.

Throughout Scripture, Yahweh is not a distant, abstract force but a relational divine being who reveals His character through covenant, law, judgment, and mercy. He is the Father of Israel, calling the nation “my firstborn son” in Exodus 4:22. This fatherly language anticipates the fuller revelation of God as Father through Jesus Christ, the true Son, who makes known the Father's love and nature. In Deuteronomy 32:6, Yahweh is called the Father who created and established His people. His fatherhood is marked not by indulgence but by faithful discipline, provision, and care. The prophets repeatedly call Israel back to Yahweh, appealing to His faithfulness as a Father who has not abandoned His children despite their rebellion. This theme reaches its climax in the incarnation, where Jesus, the Son, reveals the heart of the Father in human flesh, showing that Yahweh's holiness and grace are not opposed but are perfectly united in the Godhead.

Understanding Yahweh as God the Father deepens the Christian view of God's nature and His relationship with humanity. He is the transcendent Creator who remains immanent and involved. He is holy beyond comprehension, yet approachable through the Son. In the economy of salvation, God the Father initiates redemption, sending the Son into the world and pouring out the Holy Spirit. While modern culture may attempt to redefine or reduce God's fatherhood to mere sentimentality, the biblical portrayal of

Yahweh as Father is both awe-inspiring and deeply personal. He is the one who disciplines, redeems, protects, and provides. To know Yahweh as Father is to rest in the security of His covenant love and to live in response to His call to holiness, obedience, and trust.

Primary Names of God in Hebrew

YHWH (יהוה) – *Yahweh* or *Jehovah*

- Meaning: "I AM THAT I AM" or "The Eternal One"
- Context: The covenant name revealed to Moses at the burning bush (Exodus 3:14). Considered the most sacred, often not pronounced.

Elohim (אֱלֹהִים)

- Meaning: "God" (plural of majesty)
- Context: Used in Genesis 1:1 — "In the beginning, God created..." Often signifies God as Creator and Judge.

El (אֵל)

- Meaning: "God" (singular)
- Context: A basic word for deity, often combined with other descriptors (e.g., El Elyon).

El Elyon (אֵל עֶלְיוֹן) – *God Most High*

- Meaning: Supreme or Exalted God
- Context: Genesis 14:18-20 (Melchizedek blesses Abram in the name of El Elyon).

El Shaddai (אֵל שַׁדַּי) – *God Almighty*

- Meaning: All-powerful, all-sufficient God
- Context: Genesis 17:1 — "I am El Shaddai; walk before Me and be blameless."

El Olam (אֵל עוֹלָם) – *Everlasting God*

- Meaning: God of eternity, timeless God
- Context: Genesis 21:33 — Abraham calls on the name of El Olam.

El Roi (אֵל רֹאִי) – *God Who Sees Me*

- Meaning: The God who sees (our affliction, pain, need)
- Context: Genesis 16:13 — Hagar names God El Roi after He sees her in distress.

Names Emphasizing Attributes or Roles

YHWH Yireh (יְהוָה יִרְאֶה) – *The LORD Will Provide*

- Genesis 22:14 — Abraham calls the place where God provided a ram "YHWH Yireh".

YHWH Nissi (יְהוָה נָסִי) – *The LORD Is My Banner*

- Exodus 17:15 — After victory over Amalek, Moses builds an altar.

YHWH Shalom (יְהוָה שְׁלוֹמִי) – *The LORD Is Peace*

- Judges 6:24 — Gideon builds an altar and names it YHWH Shalom.

YHWH Tsidkenu (יְהוָה צְדִיקָנוּ) – *The LORD Our Righteousness*

- Jeremiah 23:6 — Refers to the future Messiah and God's righteousness.

YHWH Sabaoth (יְהוָה צְבָאוֹת) – *The LORD of Hosts*

- Meaning: Commander of heavenly armies
- Frequently used in prophetic books (e.g., Isaiah, Malachi).

YHWH Ra'ah (יְהוָה רֹעִי) – *The LORD Is My Shepherd*

- Psalm 23:1 — "The LORD is my shepherd; I shall not want."

YHWH Shammah (יְהוָה שָׁמָּה) – *The LORD Is There*

- Ezekiel 48:35 — A future name of Jerusalem signifying God's presence.

Other Notable Titles

Avinu (אָבִינוּ) – *Our Father*

- Used especially in Jewish liturgy and prayers.

- Isaiah 63:16, "You, O LORD, are our Father."

Melech HaOlam (מֶלֶךְ הָעוֹלָם) – *King of the Universe*

- Common in Jewish blessings and prayers, e.g., “Baruch atah Adonai, Eloheinu Melech ha-olam...”

Names Of God The Father

EL, ELOAH: In Hebrew, "El" signifies strength, might, and power. It's a term that conveys the supreme deity in various ancient Semitic cultures, and in the Hebrew Bible, it often represents God's omnipotence and authority. "Eloah" is derived from the same root and carries similar connotations of strength and might. When we encounter "El" or "Eloah" in scripture, it underscores God's sovereignty and capability. For instance, in Nehemiah 9:17 and Psalm 139:19, "El" is referenced to highlight God's mighty and prominent nature.

In Isaiah 9:6: "For to us a child is born, to us a son is given; and the government shall be upon his shoulder, and his name shall be called Wonderful Counselor, Mighty God, Everlasting Father, Prince of Peace." Here, "Mighty God" translates to "El Gibbor" in Hebrew, emphasizing the Messiah's divine strength and power.

Moreover, in Genesis 31:29, it's associated with the characteristic of power. While "El" encompasses various divine attributes like integrity, everlasting, and compassion, its fundamental essence refers to “power”, “strength” and “might”.

In Psalm 68:14: "When the Almighty scattered kings for their armies, then snow fell on Zalmon." "Almighty" in this verse translates to "El Shaddai," highlighting God's ultimate power and authority over nations and rulers.

In Isaiah 40:28: "Have you not known? Have you not heard? The Lord is the everlasting God, the Creator of the ends of the earth. He does not faint or grow weary; his understanding is unsearchable." "Everlasting God" translates to "El Olam," emphasizing God's eternal nature and His role as the Creator of the universe. Also in Psalm 90:1-3

In Daniel 11:32: "He shall seduce with flattery those who violate the covenant, but the people who know their God shall stand firm and take action." "God" in this verse translates to "Eloah," highlighting the importance of knowing and trusting in the strength and power of God.

ELOHIM: The term "Elohim" is notable for its plural form, hinting at the complex nature of God. It's derived from "Eloah" and carries similar meanings of strength and might. The plurality of "Elohim" has been interpreted in various ways, including as a reflection of the Trinity in Christian theology. The opening verse of the Bible, Genesis 1:1, highlights the superlative power of God as "Elohim" speaks creation into existence. This plural form

underscores the vastness and magnitude of God's creative power, setting the stage for understanding His role as the supreme Creator and Sovereign. Psalm 19:1: "The heavens declare the glory of God, and the sky above proclaims his handiwork." Here, "God" translates to "Elohim," emphasizing the divine Creator's majestic power and creativity displayed in the heavens and the earth.

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Psalm 50:1: "The Mighty One, God the Lord, speaks and summons the earth from the rising of the sun to its setting." "The Mighty One" translates to "Elohim," highlighting God's sovereignty and authority over all creation.

Psalm 82:1: "God has taken his place in the divine council; in the midst of the gods he holds judgment." "God" in this verse translates to "Elohim," portraying God as the supreme ruler who presides over divine council and exercises judgment.

Genesis 2:4: "These are the generations of the heavens and the earth when they were created, in the day that the Lord God made the earth and the heavens." "Lord God" translates to "Yahweh Elohim," emphasizing the personal relationship between God (Yahweh) and His creation, as well as His role as the Creator.

EL SHADDAI: Translated as "God Almighty" or "The Mighty One of Jacob," "El Shaddai" emphasizes God's ultimate power and authority. This name appears in Genesis 49:24 and Psalm 132:2,5, underscoring God's ability to surpass all limitations and overcome every obstacle. "Shaddai" is often associated with fertility and abundance, suggesting God's ability to nourish and sustain life. When we invoke the name "El Shaddai," we acknowledge God's supremacy over all things and His capacity to fulfill His promises.

ADONAI: Meaning "Lord," "Adonai" is used as a reverential title for God, especially when referring to His authority and dominion. It's often employed in place of YHWH, deemed too sacred to be spoken by sinful humans. "Adonai" is more frequently used when God addressed Gentiles, while YHWH is more prevalent in God's interactions with His chosen people. This distinction reflects the reverence and respect accorded to God's name in ancient Hebrew tradition.

YHWH / YAHWEH / JEHOVAH [yah-way / ji-hoh-veh]: "LORD" (Deuteronomy 6:4; Daniel 9:14) YHWH, also rendered as Yahweh or Jehovah, is the most sacred and personal name of God revealed to Moses in the Old Testament, often translated as "LORD" in all capital letters in English Bibles. This name emphasizes God's eternal, self-existent nature—He is "I AM WHO I AM" (Exodus 3:14), unchanging, all-powerful, and

sovereign over all creation. It underscores the monotheistic foundation of the Hebrew faith, as seen in Deuteronomy 6:4: "Hear, O Israel: The LORD our God, the LORD is one."

YAHWEH-JIREH [yah-way-ji-reh]: "The Lord Will Provide" (Genesis 22:14)
Yahweh-Jireh means "The Lord Will Provide," a name revealed by Abraham after God provided a ram in place of Isaac for the sacrifice on Mount Moriah. This name highlights God's faithfulness in meeting the needs of His people, especially in times of testing and uncertainty. It reflects His foresight and provision in both physical and spiritual matters, reminding believers that God always supplies what is necessary according to His perfect will and timing.

YAHWEH-RAPHA [yah-way-raw-faw]: "The Lord Who Heals" (Exodus 15:26)
Yahweh-Rapha means "The Lord Who Heals," revealing God as the source of healing for the body, mind, and soul. Declared after God healed the waters of Marah for the Israelites, this name affirms His power to restore health, mend brokenness, and cleanse from sin. It reflects not only physical healing but also spiritual renewal, showing that God's compassion and power bring wholeness to every aspect of human life.

YAHWEH-NISSI [yah-way-nee-see]: "The Lord Our Banner" (Exodus 17:15)

ahweh-Nissi means "The Lord Our Banner," a name given by Moses after Israel's victory over the Amalekites, signifying that God is the rallying point and standard for His people. Just as banners in battle were symbols of identity and victory, this name declares that the Lord leads, protects, and gives triumph to those who trust in Him. It serves as a reminder that God is the one who fights for His people and ensures their victory.

YAHWEH-M'KADDESH [yah-way-meh-kad-esh]: "The Lord Who Sanctifies, Makes Holy" (Leviticus 20:8; Ezekiel 37:28)
Yahweh-M'Kaddesh means "The Lord Who Sanctifies," emphasizing God's role in setting His people apart for Himself. This name reveals God as the one who purifies and transforms His people, making them holy through His presence and laws. It underscores the truth that holiness is not achieved through human effort, but by God's grace and initiative, calling His people to live in righteousness and devotion to Him.

YAHWEH-SHALOM [yah-way-shah-lohm]: "The Lord Our Peace" (Judges 6:24)
Yahweh-Shalom means "The Lord Our Peace," a name declared by Gideon after encountering the Angel of the Lord. It expresses God's ability to bring calm, order, and well-being in the midst of fear and chaos. This peace is more than the absence of conflict—it is a deep, abiding sense of completeness and harmony that comes only from God's presence and covenant faithfulness.

YAHWEH-ELOHIM [yah-way-el-oh-him]: "LORD God" (Genesis 2:4; Psalm 59:5)
Yahweh-Elohim combines the personal name of God (Yahweh) with the more general term for God (Elohim), signifying the LORD as both the covenant-keeping God and the powerful Creator. This name emphasizes God's intimacy with His people as well as His majesty and authority over the universe. It reflects His dual nature as both personal and transcendent, the God who is both near and infinitely great.

YAHWEH-TSIDKENU [yah-way-tzid-kay-noo]: "The Lord Our Righteousness" (Jeremiah 33:16) Yahweh-Tsidkenu means "The Lord Our Righteousness," pointing to God as the source of righteousness for His people. In the context of Jeremiah's prophecy, this name refers to the coming of a righteous King from David's line who would rule justly—fulfilled ultimately in Jesus Christ. It proclaims that God provides the righteousness we cannot achieve on our own and justifies those who trust in Him.

YAHWEH-ROHI [yah-way-roh-hee]: "The Lord Our Shepherd" (Psalm 23:1) Yahweh-Rohi means "The Lord Our Shepherd," beautifully portraying God's guidance, care, and provision for His people as a shepherd lovingly tends his flock. As declared by David in Psalm 23, this name conveys God's intimate involvement in the lives of His people—leading them to rest, restoring their souls, protecting them from danger, and ensuring they lack nothing. It is a name of comfort, security, and faithful leadership.

YAHWEH-SHAMMAH [yah-way-sham-mahw]: "The Lord Is There" (Ezekiel 48:35) Yahweh-Shammah means "The Lord Is There," a name revealed in the prophetic vision of Ezekiel describing the restored Jerusalem. It signifies God's abiding presence among His people, offering comfort, assurance, and hope. This name proclaims that God is not distant or absent, but eternally present—dwelling with His people in both a spiritual and future, literal sense. It points to the fulfillment of God's promise to never leave nor forsake His own, culminating in His presence among His people forever.

YAHWEH-SABAOTH [yah-way-sah-bah-ohth]: "The Lord of Hosts" (Isaiah 1:24; Psalm 46:7) Yahweh-Sabaoth means "The Lord of Hosts," referring to God as the commander of angelic armies and the sovereign ruler over all heavenly and earthly powers. This name reveals God's supreme authority and power to execute justice, protect His people, and carry out His divine will. It is a name of might and majesty, assuring believers that the God they serve leads invincible hosts and fights on their behalf in spiritual and physical battles.

EL ELYON [el-el-yohn]: "Most High" (Deuteronomy 26:19) El Elyon means "Most High God," expressing God's exalted position above all creation, rulers, and false gods. This title emphasizes His supreme sovereignty, majesty, and preeminence, showing that no one and nothing can compare to His greatness. El Elyon reveals that God reigns over all things and deserves ultimate worship, obedience, and reverence as the highest authority in heaven and on earth.

EL ROI [el-roh-ee]: "God of Seeing" (Genesis 16:13) El Roi means "The God Who Sees," a name spoken by Hagar in the wilderness after God appeared to her in her distress. It reveals God's personal awareness, compassion, and care for those who feel forgotten or alone. This name affirms that God sees every detail of our lives—our pain, our struggles, and our circumstances—and that He acts with mercy and love in response to the needs of His people.

EL-OLAM [el-oh-lahm]: "Everlasting God" (Psalm 90:1–3) El-Olam means "Everlasting God," declaring God's eternal nature—without beginning or end. He exists beyond the boundaries of time and is unchanging throughout all generations. This name

highlights His infinite presence and reliability, offering comfort to believers that while human life is fleeting, God's presence, promises, and purposes endure forever. El-Olam is a firm foundation in a transient world.

EL-GIBHOR [el-ghee-bohr]: "Mighty God" (Isaiah 9:6) El-Gibhor means "Mighty God," a powerful title found in the Messianic prophecy of Isaiah, describing the divine strength and heroism of the coming Savior. This name reveals God as a warrior who is mighty to save, unconquerable in battle, and supreme in power. El-Gibhor assures us that God's might is not just in strength, but also in His ability to rule justly, save completely, and triumph over all evil.

ADONAI: Meaning "Lord," "Adonai" is used as a reverential title for God, especially when referring to His authority and dominion. It's often employed in place of YHWH, deemed too sacred to be spoken by sinful humans. While YHWH is more prevalent in God's interactions with His people, "Adonai" is frequently used in dealings with Gentiles. This distinction reflects the reverence and respect accorded to God's name in ancient Hebrew tradition.

YHWH / YAHWEH / JEHOVAH: The tetragrammaton YHWH represents the divine name revealed to Moses at the burning bush. It's translated as "LORD" in English translations, distinguishing it from "Adonai." The significance of this name lies in its immediacy and presence, signifying God's accessibility to His people. Yahweh is depicted as the God who delivers, forgives, and guides His followers, underscoring His intimate relationship with humanity.

YAHWEH-JIREH, YAHWEH-RAPHA, YAHWEH-NISSI, YAHWEH-M'KADDESH, YAHWEH-SHALOM, YAHWEH-ELOHIM, YAHWEH-TSIDKENU, YAHWEH-ROHI, YAHWEH-SHAMMAH, YAHWEH-SABAOTH: Each of these compound names of God reveals a specific aspect of His character and relationship with humanity. From provision to healing, sanctification to peace, righteousness to shepherding, and presence to sovereignty, these names encapsulate the multifaceted nature of God's attributes and His engagement with His creation.

EL ELYON: Meaning "Most High," "El Elyon" signifies God's exalted position above all creation. It denotes His supreme authority and sovereignty, emphasizing His absolute right to rule over the universe.

EL ROI: Omniscience: The name "El Roi" emphasizes God's omniscience, meaning that He knows and sees all things. It highlights His ability to see and understand every detail of our lives, including our thoughts, feelings, and circumstances. This attribute reassures us that nothing escapes God's notice or understanding. He sees our struggles, our joys, our fears, and our triumphs with perfect clarity.

Omnipresence: In addition to God's omniscience, "El Roi" also underscores His omnipresence, meaning that He is present everywhere. This aspect of God's nature assures us that He is not confined by time or space but is intimately present with us at all times, in every situation, no matter how challenging or remote. He sees us not only

physically but also spiritually and emotionally, offering comfort, guidance, and support wherever we are.

Comfort and Assurance: The name "El Roi" provides comfort and assurance to believers, especially in times of difficulty or uncertainty. Knowing that God sees us intimately and understands our needs intimately brings solace and strength. It assures us that we are not alone in our struggles but are deeply known and cared for by the God who sees us.

Divine Providence: "El Roi" also speaks to God's providential care and guidance in our lives. As the God who sees all things, He orchestrates events and circumstances according to His perfect plan and purpose. Even in the midst of wilderness experiences or trials, we can trust that God is actively working for our good, seeing us through every challenge and leading us toward His intended blessings.

"God of Seeing" reflects God's omniscience and omnipresence. It underscores His ability to perceive and understand the plight of His people, offering comfort and assurance even in the midst of wilderness experiences.

Proverbs 15:3: "The eyes of the Lord are in every place, keeping watch on the evil and the good." This verse speaks to God's omnipresence and omniscience, reinforcing the idea that He sees and knows all things, including the circumstances of His people.

2 Chronicles 16:9: "For the eyes of the Lord run to and fro throughout the whole earth, to give strong support to those whose heart is blameless toward him." This verse further emphasizes God's watchfulness over the earth and His readiness to provide support and assistance to those who are devoted to Him.

Psalms 33:13-15: "The Lord looks down from heaven; he sees all the children of man; from where he sits enthroned he looks out on all the inhabitants of the earth, he who fashions the hearts of them all and observes all their deeds." Here, the psalmist acknowledges God's comprehensive knowledge and understanding of humanity, highlighting His role as the Creator who intimately knows each individual.

Jeremiah 23:24: "Can a man hide himself in secret places so that I cannot see him? declares the Lord. Do I not fill heaven and earth? declares the Lord." This verse powerfully communicates God's omnipresence and His ability to perceive even the hidden thoughts and actions of human

EL-OLAM: As the "Everlasting God," El-Olam transcends time and space, existing from eternity past to eternity future. This name highlights God's timeless nature and His unchanging faithfulness throughout all generations.

EL-GIBHOR: Described as the "Mighty God," El-Gibhor points to the Messiah's role as a powerful warrior who triumphs over evil and establishes justice. It's a prophetic name that finds fulfillment in Jesus Christ, who conquers sin and death through His sacrificial death and resurrection.

(9) Some Of The Attributes Of God:

God Is Love

1 JOHN 4:16 "And we have come to know and have believed the love which God has for us, God is Love, and the one who abides in love abides in God, and God abides in Him."
“

Biblical Commentary: The Attributes of God — Love

The love of God is a central and defining attribute that reveals His deepest nature and motivation toward His creation. Unlike human love, which can be conditional, imperfect, or fleeting, God's love is perfect, unconditional, and eternal. Scripture declares in 1 John 4:8 that *“God is love,”* meaning love is not just something God does, but who He is in His very essence. This divine love is demonstrated supremely in the sending of His Son, Jesus Christ, to provide salvation for sinners (John 3:16), showing that God's love is sacrificial, self-giving, and redemptive. God's love seeks the good of His people and is expressed in mercy, grace, patience, and forgiveness, even when humanity is undeserving.

God's love creates a relational bridge between the infinite Creator and finite creatures, inviting us into fellowship and eternal life with Him. Romans 5:8 states, *“But God shows His love for us in that while we were still sinners, Christ died for us.”* This highlights the initiative and grace inherent in God's love—it pursues us despite our rebellion. God's love also calls for a response of trust, worship, and obedience. While God's holiness demands justice, His love provides a way for reconciliation, embodying both truth and grace. The love of God comforts believers in suffering, strengthens faith in trials, and assures us that nothing can separate us from His affection (Romans 8:38–39). Ultimately, God's love is the foundation of all His other attributes, revealing a God who is not distant or indifferent, but intimately involved and passionately committed to the salvation and flourishing of His creation.

God Is Spirit

Biblical Commentary: The Attributes of God — God is Spirit

The biblical declaration that “God is Spirit” (John 4:24) reveals a profound truth about God's invisible, spirit, and eternal nature. Unlike physical beings made of matter and confined by space, God exists as pure spirit—without a physical body or material form. This means God is not limited by physical boundaries, dimensions, or the constraints of time and space. As Spirit, God is infinite, omnipresent, and not subject to decay or change. Jesus emphasizes this when He tells the Samaritan woman, *“God is spirit, and those who worship Him must worship in spirit and truth”* (John 4:24), highlighting that true worship is not tied to a location or outward ritual but is a matter of the heart and spirit connecting with the invisible God.

God's spiritual nature also means He is fundamentally different from His creation, which is material and temporal. While God is invisible and intangible, He is fully personal and relational—He thinks, wills, loves, and communicates. The Spirit of God is active throughout Scripture: creating life (Genesis 1:2), inspiring prophecy (2 Peter 1:21), and dwelling within believers (1 Corinthians 6:19). The fact that God is Spirit points to the necessity of spiritual rebirth and communion with Him, as physical sight or sensory experience cannot grasp His essence. This attribute invites believers to a worship that transcends the physical and calls for a faith that trusts in the unseen. Ultimately, God as Spirit is the eternal, invisible, and living God who seeks a genuine, heartfelt relationship with His people, inviting them into fellowship beyond the limitations of the material world.

Incomprehensible:

Biblical Commentary: The Attributes of God — Incomprehensible

The incomprehensibility of God refers to the truth that God is beyond full human understanding. This doctrine does not mean that we can know nothing about God, but rather that we cannot know everything or comprehend Him fully or exhaustively. Scripture makes this clear in numerous passages. In Isaiah 55:8–9, God says, *“For my thoughts are not your thoughts, neither are your ways my ways... For as the heavens are higher than the earth, so are my ways higher than your ways.”* Similarly, Romans 11:33 declares, *“Oh, the depth of the riches both of the wisdom and knowledge of God! How unsearchable are His judgments and unfathomable His ways!”* These verses reveal that God's wisdom, knowledge, and nature are of such depth and purity that no finite mind can fully grasp them. The term “incomprehensible” does not imply contradiction or irrationality but rather points to the infinite magnitude of God's being, which exceeds the limits of human reason, logic, and imagination. Even in revelation, God always remains above and beyond the boundaries of our created minds.

Nevertheless, God graciously makes Himself known in ways that are true and sufficient for salvation, worship, and obedience. Through Scripture, creation, the person of Jesus Christ, and the inner witness of the Holy Spirit, God reveals real knowledge about Himself, though not exhaustively. This partial revelation is not a flaw but a feature of God's relational design with His creatures. Deuteronomy 29:29 wisely states, *“The secret things belong to the Lord our God, but the things that are revealed belong to us and to our children forever.”* While we cannot comprehend God's essence in totality, we can know Him truly in part—and that part is intended to lead us to trust, awe, and worship. The incomprehensibility of God invites humility; it reminds us that theology is never about mastering God, but about being mastered by the glory of who He is. It protects us from making God into our own image and keeps us dependent on divine revelation rather than human speculation. In short, God's incomprehensibility is not a barrier to knowing Him, but the very reason why knowing Him is so worthy of wonder and worship.

God is so awesome and the scriptures declare that He is incomprehensible to the fullest extent, however, we can come to know Him in a personal way.

Job 11:7 Who can discover the depths of God ? Can you discover the limits of the Almighty ?

Job 36:26 Behold, God is exalted and we do not know Him; The number of His years are unsearchable.

Romans 11:33 Oh, the depth of the riches both of the wisdom and knowledge of God. How unsearchable are His judgments and unfathomable His ways !

Omnipresent:

Biblical Commentary: The Attributes of God — Omnipresent

The omnipresence of God means that God is present everywhere at all times. He is not bound by space or limited to one location. This attribute sets God apart from all created beings, who are finite and confined to particular places. Scripture affirms God's omnipresence in many passages. One of the most profound is Psalm 139:7–10, where David writes, *"Where shall I go from your Spirit? Or where shall I flee from your presence? If I ascend to heaven, you are there! If I make my bed in Sheol, you are there!"* These verses highlight that there is no realm—heaven, earth, or the grave—where God is not fully present. His presence is not diluted or stretched thin but is entirely and fully present everywhere. God's omnipresence is not merely spatial—it reflects His personal nearness and involvement in all of creation. He upholds all things by His power (Hebrews 1:3), and nothing escapes His sight or attention. He is not distant or passive but intimately present in every moment and place, sustaining, observing, and governing all things.

Yet, while God is present everywhere, His presence manifests differently depending on the context. In a general sense, He is present to sustain creation (Acts 17:28: *"In Him we live and move and have our being"*), but in a special, relational sense, He is present with His people in grace, comfort, and covenant fellowship. Matthew 18:20 affirms, *"Where two or three are gathered in my name, there am I among them."* And in John 14:23, Jesus promises that those who love Him will be indwelt by the Father and the Son. This means that God's omnipresence is not just an abstract truth—it is deeply personal. For the believer, God's presence is a source of strength, peace, and assurance. For the rebellious, it is a warning that no one can hide from His judgment. The omnipresence of God reveals a profound mystery: He is infinitely beyond us, yet always near to us. It assures us that wherever we are—whether in the heights of joy or the depths of despair—God is already there, fully present, fully aware, and never absent.

God has the ability to be present in all places at the same time; He has a universal presence.

1 Kings 8:27 But will God abide only on the earth ? Behold, heaven and highest heaven cannot contain You, how much less this house I have built !

Jeremiah 23:23,24 " Am I a God who is near," declares the Lord, " And not a God far off ? " Can a man hide himself in hiding places, so I do not see him ? " declares the Lord. " Do I not fill the heavens and the earth?" declares the Lord.

Omnipotent:

Biblical Commentary: The Attributes of God — Omnipotent

The omnipotence of God refers to His unlimited power and sovereign ability to accomplish whatever He wills, consistent with His nature. God is all-powerful—there is no force in heaven or on earth that can restrain Him, oppose Him successfully, or exhaust His strength. This truth is declared throughout Scripture. In Genesis 18:14, when Sarah doubted she could bear a child in her old age, God asked, *“Is anything too hard for the Lord?”* Similarly, Jeremiah 32:17 proclaims, *“Ah, Lord God! It is you who have made the heavens and the earth by your great power and by your outstretched arm! Nothing is too hard for you.”* God's power is seen in creation, where He spoke the universe into existence (Psalm 33:6–9), in sustaining all life (Hebrews 1:3), and in redeeming sinners through the resurrection of Christ (Ephesians 1:19–20). His omnipotence means that no circumstance is too complex, no problem too great, and no enemy too strong for Him.

Importantly, God's omnipotence is always governed by His wisdom, holiness, and love. He cannot lie (Titus 1:2), deny Himself (2 Timothy 2:13), or act contrary to His righteous character. His power is never reckless or arbitrary, but perfectly aligned with His purposes and promises. This provides deep comfort for believers. When God says He will save, protect, or sustain His people, His omnipotent power guarantees that He is able to do what He has promised (Romans 4:21). Even in suffering or weakness, Christians are encouraged by the truth that God's power is made perfect in our weakness (2 Corinthians 12:9), and that nothing can separate us from His sovereign love (Romans 8:38–39). The omnipotence of God is not merely a theological concept—it is a foundation for confidence, worship, and peace. Because God is omnipotent, He is never defeated, never tired, never limited, and never in need. He is the Almighty, and all things are under His rule.

God is the All Mighty; God has the attribute of being all powerful, with unlimited power.

Genesis 17:1 Now when Abram was ninety-nine years old, the Lord appeared to Abram and said to him, " I am God Almighty; walk before Me and be blameless.

Omniscient:

Biblical Commentary: The Attributes of God — Omniscient

The omniscience of God means that God knows all things—past, present, and future—completely, perfectly, and simultaneously. His knowledge is not learned, acquired, or limited by time or perspective. He never discovers anything, forgets anything, or learns through observation as humans do. God's knowledge includes all actual things (what has happened and what is happening), as well as all possible things (what could happen in any given circumstance). Psalm 147:5 declares, *“Great is our Lord, and abundant in power; His understanding is beyond measure.”* Likewise, 1 John 3:20 affirms, *“God is greater than our heart, and He knows everything.”* The extent of God's knowledge encompasses even the inner thoughts and intentions of every heart (Hebrews 4:13). From the most distant galaxy to the most private human thought, nothing is hidden from God's sight. He sees the end from the beginning and knows the outcome of every event before it unfolds (Isaiah 46:9–10).

God's omniscience is not passive or indifferent—it is intimately personal and purposeful. He knows His people by name (John 10:14), knows every word before it is spoken (Psalm 139:4), and understands the deepest struggles and desires of every soul. His knowledge is a source of both comfort and accountability. For the believer, it means that God knows every need before we ask (Matthew 6:8), every sin we have committed and yet forgives us in Christ, and every trial we face with perfect understanding and care. For the unbeliever, it is a sober reminder that no sin, thought, or motive is hidden from the eyes of a holy and righteous Judge. God's omniscience also assures us that His plans are wise and perfect—He is never surprised or confused. Unlike human leaders, who act with limited insight, God governs all things with infinite wisdom. Therefore, the omniscience of God is not just a display of divine intellect; it is a call to trust in His perfect will and rest in the knowledge that we are fully known and fully loved by the One who knows all.

God has the attribute of having infinite knowledge

Psalm 147:5 Great is our Lord and abundant in strength; His understanding is infinite.

1 John 3:19 We shall know by this that we are of the truth and shall assure our heart before Him,

1 John 3:20 in whatever our heart condemns us; for God is greater than our heart, and knows all things.

Creator Of Man:

Biblical Commentary: The Attributes of God — Creator of Man

One of the most foundational truths in Scripture is that God is the Creator of man, forming humanity intentionally, personally, and uniquely in His image. According to Genesis 1:26–27, God said, *“Let us make man in our image, after our likeness.”* Then it continues, *“So God created man in His own image... male and female He created them.”* Unlike the rest of creation, which God brought into being through divine command (*“Let there be...”*), the creation of man involved personal deliberation and divine craftsmanship. In Genesis 2:7, it says, *“Then the LORD God formed the man of dust from the ground and breathed into his nostrils the breath of life, and the man became a living soul.”* This verse emphasizes both man's physical connection to the earth and his spiritual connection to God. Humanity is not the product of chance, nor a random development of nature, but the direct and deliberate work of a sovereign and wise Creator.

Being made in the image of God grants every human being inherent dignity, value, and purpose. The image of God (Latin: *Imago Dei*) refers to the reflection of God's moral, spiritual, relational, and rational nature in human beings. It includes the ability to reason, create, make moral choices, and enter into relationships—especially a relationship with God Himself. God's role as Creator also defines the authority and accountability between the Creator and the created. As the origin and owner of human life, God determines its purpose and direction. This truth opposes every worldview that reduces humans to mere accidents of biology or gives humanity autonomous moral authority. Theologically, it also forms the basis for human responsibility and redemption. Although sin has distorted the

image of God in man, it has not erased it, and through Christ, that image is being renewed (Colossians 3:10). Therefore, recognizing God as the Creator of man shapes how we view ourselves, others, morality, and the gospel. It reminds us that we are created by God, for God, and our ultimate fulfillment is found in knowing and serving Him.

God created man and woman; We did not just evolve.

Genesis 1:26-27 Then God said, Let Us make man in Our image, according to Our likeness; and let them rule over the fish of the sea and over the birds of the sky and over the cattle and over all the earth and over every creeping thing that creeps on the earth. And God created man in His own image, in the image of God He created him; male and female, He created them.

The Eternal Nature of God

The eternal nature of God means that God has no beginning, no end, and is not bound by time. He is infinite in duration, uncreated, and unchanging in His existence. This attribute sets God apart from everything else in creation, since all created beings are time-bound—they come into existence at a point in time and eventually pass away. In contrast, God exists eternally outside the limitations of time, while also acting within it. Psalm 90:2 declares, *“Before the mountains were brought forth, or ever you had formed the earth and the world, from everlasting to everlasting, you are God.”* Similarly, in Revelation 1:8, God identifies Himself as *“the Alpha and the Omega... who is and who was and who is to come, the Almighty.”* These passages affirm that God’s nature is timeless—He is not becoming or developing but fully and perfectly exists in all moments at once.

God’s eternity is not merely an abstract or philosophical truth; it is deeply practical and profoundly comforting for believers. Because God is eternal, He is not subject to decay, change, or surprise. His purposes and promises are unshakable and forever reliable (Isaiah 46:9–10). The eternal God is the foundation of eternal salvation—He chose His people before the foundation of the world (Ephesians 1:4), and His love is described as everlasting (Jeremiah 31:3). His eternal nature also gives perspective to human life, which is brief and fragile by comparison. As Ecclesiastes 3:11 notes, *“He has put eternity into man’s heart,”* reminding us that we were made to live in relationship with the eternal God. The eternal nature of God invites humility, awe, and trust. While our lives change moment by moment, God remains the same forever (Malachi 3:6). He is the eternal refuge and dwelling place for His people, and because He is eternal, so is His kingdom, His truth, and His faithfulness to all generations.

God always existed in the past and will always exist in the future.

Deuteronomy 33:27 The eternal God is a dwelling place, and underneath are the everlasting arms;

Psalm 90:2 Before the mountains were born, Or before You gave birth to the earth and the world, Even from everlasting to everlasting, You are God.

The Faithfulness Of God:

Biblical Commentary: The Attributes of God — The Faithfulness of God

The faithfulness of God means that God is absolutely trustworthy, constant, and true to His character, promises, and Word. He never lies, fails, forgets, or changes His mind. His faithfulness is not something He does occasionally; it is who He is. Deuteronomy 7:9 declares, *“Know therefore that the LORD your God is God, the faithful God who keeps covenant and steadfast love with those who love Him and keep His commandments, to a thousand generations.”* Similarly, Lamentations 3:22–23 proclaims, *“The steadfast love of the LORD never ceases; His mercies never come to an end; they are new every morning; great is Your faithfulness.”* God’s faithfulness is woven throughout the entire story of redemption—from His covenant with Abraham, to His deliverance of Israel, to the coming of Christ, and the future promise of eternal life. At every point, God acts in perfect consistency with His character, never failing to do what He says He will do.

For believers, the faithfulness of God is one of the most comforting and strengthening truths in Scripture. Because God is faithful, we can trust His promises without fear of betrayal or failure. When He says He will forgive, He will. When He promises to be with us in trials, He is. When He declares that nothing can separate us from His love, that word stands forever. 1 Corinthians 1:9 says, *“God is faithful, by whom you were called into the fellowship of His Son.”* Even when we are unfaithful, God remains faithful, for *“He cannot deny Himself”* (2 Timothy 2:13). His faithfulness is not based on our performance but on His unchanging nature. This attribute also calls us to live in faithful response to Him—holding fast to His truth, trusting His timing, and walking in obedience. In a world of broken promises and fading loyalties, the faithfulness of God anchors the believer’s soul in certainty. He is the Rock whose word never fails and whose loyalty never wavers, worthy of full trust and eternal praise.

God is forever faithful, to help us who are willing to overcome any evil and to become fully established in His love, complete for every good work.

1 Thessalonians 5:24 Faithful is He that called you, who also will do it.

2 Thessalonians 3:3 But the Lord is faithful and He will strengthen and protect you from the evil one.

Invisible:

Biblical Commentary: The Attributes of God — Invisible

The invisibility of God refers to the truth that God, in His divine essence, cannot be seen by human eyes. He is spirit (John 4:24), not composed of material or physical parts like created beings, and therefore inherently invisible to the human senses. This attribute sets God apart as transcendent and wholly other. 1 Timothy 1:17 declares, *“To the King of the ages, immortal, invisible, the only God, be honor and glory forever and ever.”* Similarly, John 1:18 says, *“No one has ever seen God; the only God, who is at the*

Father's side, He has made Him known." These verses affirm that God, in His infinite and holy nature, is beyond the grasp of physical vision. His invisibility does not imply absence or remoteness but underscores His spiritual nature, His holiness, and the limitations of human perception.

Despite being invisible, God is not unknowable or unreachable. He has made Himself known through revelation—in creation, in Scripture, and most fully in Jesus Christ, who is *"the image of the invisible God"* (Colossians 1:15). In Christ, the invisible God took on visible form, not by ceasing to be divine, but by adding humanity to His nature in order to dwell among us (John 1:14). This makes the invisibility of God both a theological reality and a redemptive mystery. God remains spiritually unseen, yet He graciously reveals Himself in ways we can understand. For the believer, this attribute teaches humility—we cannot reduce God to images, concepts, or idols—but it also fosters faith. As 2 Corinthians 5:7 reminds us, *"We walk by faith, not by sight."* The invisibility of God calls us to trust not in what we see, but in what He has spoken, knowing that one day, in glory, *"we shall see Him as He is"* (1 John 3:2). Until then, we live with the assurance that though God is invisible, He is always present, always working, and always worthy of worship.

God, the Father, is Spirit and no one can see Him while on this earth.

1 Timothy 6:16 Who alone possesses immortality and dwells in unapproachable light; whom no man has seen or can see. To Him be honor and eternal dominion ! Amen

1 Timothy 1:17 Now to the King eternal, immortal, invisible, the only God, be honor and glory forever and ever. Amen.

Exodus 33:20 But He said,"You cannot see My face, for no man can see Me and live."

John 1:18 No man has seen God (The Father) at any time; However the only begotten God, (Jesus) who is in the bosom of the Father, He has explained Him.

Immutability Of God:

Biblical Commentary: The Attributes of God — Immutability

The immutability of God means that God is unchanging in His nature, character, purpose, and promises. Unlike all created beings and things, which are subject to change, growth, decay, or fluctuation, God remains constant and steadfast through all time and circumstances. This attribute is essential because it guarantees the reliability and faithfulness of everything God is and does. Malachi 3:6 declares, *"For I the LORD do not change; therefore you, O children of Jacob, are not consumed."* Similarly, James 1:17 teaches, *"Every good gift and every perfect gift is from above, coming down from the Father of lights with whom there is no variation or shadow due to change."* God's immutability means that His holiness, love, justice, mercy, and wisdom remain perfect and consistent forever.

God's unchanging nature provides believers with assurance and stability in a world of constant change and uncertainty. Because God does not change, His promises stand

firm, His covenant remains secure, and His character is trustworthy. This means that when God says He will save, bless, or sustain His people, we can trust that He will do so eternally and without fail. However, God's immutability does not mean He is distant or uninvolved; He is actively engaged with creation while remaining fully consistent in His being. It also means that while God's actions may vary in response to human behavior (as He exercises justice or mercy), the essence of who He is and His ultimate purposes remain unchanged. The immutability of God calls us to rest in the stability of His nature and to trust confidently in His unchanging love, holiness, and faithfulness, even when circumstances around us shift or challenge our faith.

God is consistent in the goodness that He promises and gives; MALACHI 3:6 For I, the Lord, do not change; therefore you, O sons of Jacob, are not consumed.

James 1:17 Every good thing bestowed and every perfect gift is from above coming down from the Father of lights with whom there is no variation or shifting shadow.

Holiness

Biblical Commentary: The Attributes of God — Holiness

The holiness of God is one of the most fundamental and defining attributes of His nature. To say that God is holy means that He is utterly pure, morally perfect, and completely set apart from all sin, evil, and imperfection. Holiness is not just one attribute among many but the foundation of God's entire being and character. In Isaiah 6:3, the seraphim around God's throne declare, "*Holy, holy, holy is the LORD of hosts; the whole earth is full of his glory!*" The threefold repetition emphasizes the absolute perfection and transcendence of God's holiness. This attribute separates God from creation and human sinfulness, underscoring His transcendence as the righteous and just Judge who cannot tolerate evil.

God's holiness demands reverence, worship, and a call to moral purity for His people. In Leviticus 19:2, God commands, "*You shall be holy, for I the LORD your God am holy.*" This means that those who belong to God are called to reflect His holy nature in their conduct, thoughts, and attitudes. Holiness involves both separation from sin and dedication to God's will. Moreover, God's holiness is the reason for both His justice—punishing sin—and His mercy—providing a way for sinners to be cleansed through Christ. The cross reveals God's holy wrath against sin and His holy love in offering redemption. For believers, the holiness of God is both awe-inspiring and transformative; it calls us to live lives set apart, relying on God's grace to be made holy and to honor Him in all we do. Ultimately, God's holiness is the radiant perfection that shines in all His attributes and draws creation into the glory of His presence.

God is pure and good, therefore He is separated from all evil

Revelation 4:8 Holy, Holy, Holy is the Lord God the Almighty, Who was and Who is, and Who is to come.

Leviticus 19:2 You shall be holy, for I the Lord your God am holy.

God is Just

Biblical Commentary: The Attributes of God — Just

The justice of God is a vital attribute that reveals His perfect moral righteousness and fairness in all His actions and judgments. To say God is just means that He always acts in accordance with what is right and true, ensuring that good is rewarded and evil is punished. Unlike human justice, which can be flawed or biased, God's justice is perfect, impartial, and consistent. Deuteronomy 32:4 describes God as *"the Rock, His work is perfect, for all His ways are justice. A God of faithfulness and without iniquity, just and upright is He."* His justice flows directly from His holiness and truth, ensuring that His moral standards are upheld without compromise.

God's justice also highlights the seriousness of sin and the necessity of accountability before Him. Because God is just, sin cannot be ignored or tolerated—it demands judgment. Yet, God's justice is perfectly balanced with His mercy and love, as seen in the gospel where He provides atonement through Jesus Christ. Romans 3:26 reveals that God's justice and mercy meet in Christ, who satisfied the righteous demands of the law on behalf of sinners. For believers, God's justice provides assurance that evil will ultimately be dealt with and that His kingdom will be established in perfect righteousness. It also calls His people to pursue justice in their lives and communities, reflecting His character. The justice of God assures us that God is both a righteous Judge and a faithful Savior—one who will right every wrong and uphold His holy law forever.

God is full of true justice and righteousness, along with mercy

Psalms 89:14 Righteousness and justice are the foundation of Your throne:

Psalms 145:17 The Lord is righteous in all his ways and Holy in all His works,

Omnispective

God has the ability of seeing and beholding everything at the same time.

Biblical Commentary: The Attributes of God — Omnispective

The attribute of God's omnispectiveness refers to His ability to see and behold everything simultaneously—past, present, and future, in all places and details without limitation. While this term is less commonly used than omniscience or omnipresence, it beautifully captures the comprehensive scope of God's vision and awareness. Unlike humans, who see only a limited portion of reality at one time, God's divine perspective encompasses the entirety of creation at every moment. This means that nothing escapes His notice, whether it be the vast cosmos or the smallest actions of a person's heart. Psalm 33:13–15 states, *"The LORD looks from heaven; He sees all the children of man; from where He sits enthroned He looks out on all the inhabitants of the earth, He who*

fashions the hearts of them all, who considers everything they do.” This passage reflects God’s all-encompassing gaze—His omnipresent watchfulness and knowledge combined.

God’s omniscient nature brings deep comfort and solemn accountability. For believers, it means that God truly knows every struggle, every prayer, and every silent tear. Nothing is hidden or forgotten. Hebrews 4:13 underscores this by affirming, *“And no creature is hidden from His sight, but all are naked and exposed to the eyes of Him to whom we must give account.”* This divine attribute reassures us that God’s care and governance are based on complete awareness—His involvement in the world is not partial or blind but fully informed and perfectly wise. It also calls us to live with integrity, knowing that our lives are fully visible to the holy and loving gaze of God. His omniscient ability ensures that His justice, mercy, and love are perfectly applied, since He beholds all things with perfect clarity and understanding.

Goodness

God is fullness of all that is wonderful and good. PSALM 100:5 The Lord is good; His mercy is everlasting.

Biblical Commentary: The Attributes of God — Goodness

The goodness of God is a fundamental attribute that expresses His benevolent nature and His unwavering desire to bless, nurture, and do what is best for His creation. God’s goodness is not simply about moral perfection but also encompasses His kindness, generosity, and mercy toward all He has made. This attribute assures believers that God’s intentions toward them are always loving and gracious. Psalm 34:8 invites us to *“Taste and see that the LORD is good; blessed is the man who takes refuge in Him.”* Likewise, James 1:17 declares, *“Every good gift and every perfect gift is from above, coming down from the Father of lights.”* God’s goodness is the source of all blessings and the foundation of His covenant love.

God’s goodness is most profoundly displayed in His redemptive work through Jesus Christ, demonstrating that His love and care extend even to sinners who deserve judgment. His goodness provides comfort and hope in times of suffering, reminding believers that God works all things for their ultimate good (Romans 8:28). It also calls His people to reflect His goodness in their lives by living with compassion, generosity, and grace toward others (Ephesians 5:9). The goodness of God assures us that He is trustworthy, faithful, and kind—His loving nature invites us into relationship and encourages us to trust Him fully in every circumstance. Ultimately, God’s goodness is a radiant expression of His character that fills creation with hope, joy, and life.

Forgiving

Biblical Commentary: The Attributes of God — Forgiving

The forgiving nature of God is a profound and essential aspect of His character, reflecting His mercy, grace, and love toward sinful humanity. God’s forgiveness means that He willingly pardons the sins of those who repent and turn to Him, removing the guilt

and penalty that rightly belong to us because of our rebellion. Unlike human forgiveness, which can be reluctant or conditional, God's forgiveness is complete, gracious, and rooted in His covenant faithfulness. Psalm 103:12 beautifully expresses this truth: *"As far as the east is from the west, so far does He remove our transgressions from us."* This verse highlights the totality of God's forgiveness—sins are not just overlooked but are entirely taken away.

God's forgiving attribute is most fully revealed in the person and work of Jesus Christ. Through Christ's sacrificial death and resurrection, God provided the means for humanity's sins to be forgiven (Ephesians 1:7). This forgiveness is offered freely to all who place their faith in Him, emphasizing both God's justice and mercy. 1 John 1:9 assures believers, *"If we confess our sins, He is faithful and just to forgive us our sins and to cleanse us from all unrighteousness."* God's forgiveness brings restoration, peace, and reconciliation, allowing sinners to be reconciled to a holy God. It also calls believers to forgive others as a reflection of the forgiveness they have received (Matthew 6:14–15). The forgiving nature of God is a source of profound hope, transforming guilt and shame into joy and freedom, and inviting all to experience His boundless mercy and grace.

Merciful

Biblical Commentary: The Attributes of God — Merciful

The mercy of God is a deeply compassionate and tender attribute that reveals His willingness to withhold deserved punishment and extend kindness to the undeserving. God's mercy flows from His loving and gracious nature, showing that He is not indifferent to human suffering, sin, or weakness. Unlike justice, which demands that sin be punished, mercy is God's compassionate response that provides relief, forgiveness, and restoration. In Exodus 34:6, God reveals Himself to Moses as *"merciful and gracious, slow to anger, and abounding in steadfast love and faithfulness."* This description highlights mercy as a central aspect of God's self-revelation—He patiently withholds wrath and continually offers a way back to Himself.

God's mercy is displayed most clearly through the redemptive work of Jesus Christ, who bore the penalty of sin on behalf of humanity, providing a way for sinners to be forgiven and restored. Ephesians 2:4–5 declares, *"But God, being rich in mercy, because of the great love with which He loved us, even when we were dead in our trespasses, made us alive together with Christ."* God's mercy is therefore both the motive and means of salvation, extending grace to those who have no claim on it. For believers, God's mercy is a source of comfort and encouragement, assuring them that no matter their failures, God's compassion remains available. This attribute also calls Christians to be merciful to others, reflecting the heart of God in acts of kindness, forgiveness, and patience (Luke 6:36). The mercy of God is a beautiful expression of His loving character, inviting all people into His forgiving embrace and sustaining them with His steadfast love.

Kindness

Biblical Commentary: The Attributes of God — Kindness

The kindness of God is a gentle and gracious expression of His loving nature, demonstrating His desire to bless, care for, and do good to His creation. God's kindness is not random or occasional but is an ongoing, purposeful outpouring of goodness toward humanity, especially toward those who are weak, lost, or undeserving. Romans 2:4 highlights this attribute by stating, *"Or do you presume on the riches of His kindness and forbearance and patience, not knowing that God's kindness is meant to lead you to repentance?"* God's kindness reveals His patience and longsuffering, giving people time and opportunity to turn to Him rather than rushing to judgment.

God's kindness is ultimately revealed in the sending of Jesus Christ, who came to save sinners and extend grace and mercy (Titus 3:4–5). It is kindness that motivates God to meet our needs, guide us, and bless us daily. For believers, experiencing God's kindness is a source of comfort and hope, assuring them that God's love is tender and personal. This divine kindness also challenges Christians to emulate God by showing compassion, generosity, and goodwill toward others (Ephesians 4:32). In a world often marked by harshness and cruelty, God's kindness stands as a powerful testimony to His goodness and care, inviting all to experience His gentle and steadfast love.

Compassionate

Biblical Commentary: The Attributes of God — Compassionate

The compassion of God reveals His deep, tenderhearted concern and empathy for the suffering, pain, and brokenness of His creation. Unlike an indifferent or distant deity, God is intimately aware of human struggles and responds with loving kindness and mercy. Scripture frequently highlights this attribute, portraying God as one who "feels" for His people and moves to comfort and restore them. In Psalm 103:13, it says, *"As a father shows compassion to his children, so the LORD shows compassion to those who fear him."* This comparison emphasizes the personal and relational nature of God's compassion—He cares for us not just as Creator but as a loving Father.

God's compassion is especially evident in His actions throughout the Bible: He hears the cries of the oppressed, heals the brokenhearted, and delivers those in distress. The greatest demonstration of His compassion is found in the incarnation of Jesus Christ, who entered into human suffering, healed the sick, and ultimately gave His life for sinners (Matthew 9:36). God's compassion offers hope and comfort to believers, assuring them that they are never alone in their trials and that God's heart moves toward their healing and salvation. This attribute also calls believers to be compassionate, reflecting God's heart by caring for others with empathy and kindness (Colossians 3:12). The compassion of God is a powerful testimony of His loving character, inviting all to trust in His tender care amid life's challenges.

Glorious

God is full of glory that outshines the sun PSALM 19:1 The heavens declare the glory of God; and the firmament shows His handwork.

Biblical Commentary: The Attributes of God — Glorious

The glory of God is the radiant, majestic expression of His divine nature, revealing His infinite worth, beauty, and excellence. When Scripture speaks of God's glory, it points to the splendor and honor that are due to Him alone as the Creator and Sustainer of all things. God's glory is not just an abstract concept but is often described as a visible manifestation of His presence, such as the shining cloud that led Israel through the wilderness (Exodus 16:10) or the transfiguration of Jesus on the mountain (Matthew 17:2). Psalm 19:1 proclaims, *"The heavens declare the glory of God, and the sky above proclaims His handiwork,"* showing that creation itself reflects God's magnificent glory and power.

God's glory encompasses His holiness, majesty, wisdom, and love—all shining forth in perfect harmony. It is the ultimate reason for worship and awe, as God's glory draws all creation into praise and reverence. The Bible reveals that God's glory is both transcendent—far above and beyond all—and immanent—actively present in the world and in the lives of His people. For believers, reflecting God's glory means living in a way that honors and displays His character to the world (2 Corinthians 3:18). The glorious nature of God assures us of His supreme greatness and the ultimate fulfillment of His kingdom, where His glory will be fully revealed and celebrated forever (Revelation 21:23). To know God's glory is to encounter His overwhelming beauty **and worthiness**, inspiring worship, trust, and devotion.

The Attributes of God – A Biblical Commentary

The attributes of God are the essential qualities and characteristics that describe His divine nature and how He relates to creation. These attributes are not parts of God but reveal who He is in His entirety. They can be categorized into two broad types: incommunicable attributes, which belong to God alone, and communicable attributes, which He shares in some measure with His creation. Understanding God's attributes helps believers know Him more deeply, worship Him more reverently, and trust Him more fully. Scripture is the primary source of this revelation, progressively unveiling God's nature from Genesis to Revelation.

Among God's incommunicable attributes is His eternity—God has no beginning and no end (Psalm 90:2). He exists outside of time and is not bound by it. Closely related is His immutability, meaning He does not change (Malachi 3:6; James 1:17). God's purposes, character, and promises remain constant, offering believers a sure foundation in a world of uncertainty. Another incommunicable attribute is God's omnipresence—He is everywhere at all times (Psalm 139:7–10). This does not mean God is everything (which would be pantheism), but rather that there is no place where God is not fully present. His omniscience and omnipotence further define His nature: He knows all things perfectly (Hebrews 4:13) and is all-powerful (Jeremiah 32:17). These truths assure us that God is never surprised, never overwhelmed, and never limited in His ability to act.

God's communicable attributes, those He imparts in part to humanity, reflect His moral character. Love is central among them. "God is love" (1 John 4:8), not in a sentimental or permissive sense, but as the pure, self-giving, covenantal love that seeks the good of others, especially evident in Christ's sacrificial death. God is also holy (Isaiah 6:3), meaning He is utterly separate from sin and perfectly pure. Holiness defines all God's

other attributes—it is the beauty of His moral perfection. His justice ensures that He always does what is right and fair (Deuteronomy 32:4), and His mercy and grace show His willingness to forgive and bless those who deserve wrath (Ephesians 2:4–5). His faithfulness means He always keeps His promises (Lamentations 3:22–23), and His truthfulness means He never lies and is the ultimate source of truth (Titus 1:2; John 14:6).

These attributes are not isolated traits but exist in perfect harmony. God is not more loving than just, or more merciful than holy. In God, all attributes are perfectly and simultaneously present without contradiction. This is most clearly displayed at the cross of Jesus Christ, where God's justice and mercy meet. As Romans 3:26 declares, God presented Jesus as a propitiation to demonstrate His righteousness so that He might be just and the justifier of the one who has faith in Jesus. Here, the love, holiness, wrath, grace, and justice of God are not diminished but fully revealed. The cross becomes the clearest lens through which we see the glorious attributes of God at work for our redemption.

In response to these truths, the believer is called to worship God in reverence and awe (Hebrews 12:28–29), to imitate His communicable attributes (Ephesians 5:1), and to trust Him even in suffering and uncertainty. Knowing God's attributes deepens our theology, but more importantly, it anchors our faith in the One who is worthy of all praise. The study of God's nature is not just an academic exercise—it is a devotional pursuit that leads us into a deeper love for the God who made us, saved us, and sustains us.

1. Omnipotent (All-Powerful)

Jeremiah 32:17“ – Ah, Lord GOD! Behold, you have made the heavens and the earth by your great power and by your outstretched arm! Nothing is too hard for you.”

2. Omniscient (All-Knowing)

Psalms 147:5“ – Great is our Lord, and abundant in power; his understanding is beyond measure.”

3. Omnipresent (Everywhere Present)

Psalms 139:7-10“ – Where shall I go from your Spirit? Or where shall I flee from your presence?...”

4. Eternal

Psalms 90:2“ – Before the mountains were brought forth... from everlasting to everlasting you are God.”

5. Immutable (Unchanging)

Malachi 3:6“ – For I the LORD do not change; therefore you, O children of Jacob, are not consumed.”

6. Holy

Isaiah 6:3“ – Holy, holy, holy is the LORD of hosts; the whole earth is full of his glory!”

7. Love / Loving

1 John 4:8“ – Anyone who does not love does not know God, because God is love.”

8. Just

Deuteronomy 32:4“ – The Rock, his work is perfect, for all his ways are justice...”

9. Merciful

Ephesians 2:4-5“ – But God, being rich in mercy, because of the great love with which he loved us...”

10. Gracious

Exodus 34:6“ – The LORD, the LORD, a God merciful and gracious, slow to anger, and abounding in steadfast love...”

11. Faithful

Lamentations 3:22-23“ – The steadfast love of the LORD never ceases... great is your faithfulness.”

12. Truthful

John 14:6“ – Jesus said to him, ‘I am the way, and the truth, and the life...’”

13. Sovereign

1 Timothy 6:15“ – ...he who is the blessed and only Sovereign, the King of kings and Lord of lords.”

14. Wise

Romans 11:33“ – Oh, the depth of the riches and wisdom and knowledge of God!...”

15. Jealous (for His glory)

Exodus 34:14“ – ...for you shall worship no other god, for the LORD, whose name is Jealous, is a jealous God.”

16. Good

Psalms 100:5 – For the LORD is good; his steadfast love endures forever...”

17. Patient

2 Peter 3:9 – The Lord is not slow to fulfill his promise... but is patient toward you...”

18. Righteous

Psalms 145:17 – The LORD is righteous in all his ways and kind in all his works.”

19. Compassionate

Psalms 103:13 – As a father shows compassion to his children, so the LORD shows compassion to those who fear him.”

20. Self-Existent

Exodus 3:14 – God said to Moses, ‘I AM WHO I AM.’...”

21. Infinite

1 Kings 8:27 – But will God indeed dwell on the earth? Behold, heaven and the highest heaven cannot contain you...”

22. Transcendent

Isaiah 55:8–9 – For my thoughts are not your thoughts, neither are your ways my ways, declares the LORD...”

23. Immanent (Near and Involved)

Acts 17:27–28 – ...he is actually not far from each one of us, for ‘In him we live and move and have our being’...”

24. Creator

Genesis 1:1 – In the beginning, God created the heavens and the earth.”

25. Sustainer

Colossians 1:17 – And he is before all things, and in him all things hold together.”

26. Glorious

Psalm 19:1“ – The heavens declare the glory of God, and the sky above proclaims his handiwork.”

27. Majestic

Psalm 8:1“ – O LORD, our Lord, how majestic is your name in all the earth!”

28. Wrathful (Against Sin)

Romans 1:18“ – For the wrath of God is revealed from heaven against all ungodliness and unrighteousness...”

29. Judge

Psalm 96:13“ – ...for he comes to judge the earth. He will judge the world in righteousness...”

30. Redeemer

Isaiah 47:4“ – Our Redeemer—the LORD of hosts is his name—is the Holy One of Israel.”

31. Refuge

Proverbs 18:10“ – The name of the LORD is a strong tower; the righteous man runs into it and is safe.”

32. Peace (Jehovah Shalom)

Judges 6:24“ – Then Gideon built an altar there to the LORD and called it, The LORD Is Peace.”

33. Healer (Jehovah Rapha)

Exodus 15:26“ – ...for I am the LORD, your healer.”

34. Provider (Jehovah Jireh)

Genesis 22:14“ – So Abraham called the name of that place, ‘The LORD will provide’...”

35. Shepherd

Psalm 23:1“ – The LORD is my shepherd; I shall not want.”

36. Sanctifier (Jehovah M'Kaddesh)

Leviticus 20:8“ – Keep my statutes and do them; I am the LORD who sanctifies you.”

37. Father

Matthew 6:9“ – Our Father in heaven, hallowed be your name.”

38. King

Psalms 47:7“ – For God is the King of all the earth; sing praises with a psalm!”

39. Lawgiver

Isaiah 33:22“ – For the LORD is our judge; the LORD is our lawgiver; the LORD is our king; he will save us.”

40. Light

1 John 1:5“ – God is light, and in him is no darkness at all.”

41. Living God

Hebrews 10:31“ – It is a fearful thing to fall into the hands of the living God.”

42. Wise Counselor

Isaiah 9:6“ – ...and his name shall be called Wonderful Counselor, Mighty God...”

43. Longsuffering

Exodus 34:6 (KJV)“ – The LORD, The LORD God, merciful and gracious, longsuffering, and abundant in goodness and truth...”

44. Upholder of All Things

Hebrews 1:3“ – He upholds the universe by the word of his power.”

45. The Alpha and Omega

Revelation 22:13“ – I am the Alpha and the Omega, the first and the last, the beginning and the end.”

46. The Rock

2 Samuel 22:2“ – The LORD is my rock and my fortress and my deliverer...”

47. Deliverer

Psalms 18:2“ – ...my deliverer, my God, my rock, in whom I take refuge...”

48. Avenger

Romans 12:19“ – Vengeance is mine, I will repay, says the Lord.”

49. Comforter

2 Corinthians 1:3–4“ – ...the God of all comfort, who comforts us in all our affliction...”

50. Forgiving

Daniel 9:9“ – To the Lord our God belong mercy and forgiveness, for we have rebelled against him...”

51. Covenant Keeper

Deuteronomy 7:9“ – Know therefore that the LORD your God is God, the faithful God who keeps covenant...”

52. The Word (Logos)

John 1:1“ – In the beginning was the Word, and the Word was with God, and the Word was God.”

53. The Lamb

Revelation 5:12“ – Worthy is the Lamb who was slain, to receive power and wealth and wisdom and might...”

54. The Lion of Judah

Revelation 5:5“ – ...Behold, the Lion of the tribe of Judah, the Root of David, has conquered...”

55. Bridegroom

Matthew 9:15“ – Can the wedding guests mourn as long as the bridegroom is with them?”

56. Intercessor

Romans 8:34“ – ...Christ Jesus is the one who died... who indeed is interceding for us.”

57. Mediator

1 Timothy 2:5“ – For there is one God, and there is one mediator between God and men, the man Christ Jesus...”

58. Truth

John 17:17“ – Sanctify them in the truth; your word is truth.”

59. Giver of Life

Job 33:4“ – The Spirit of God has made me, and the breath of the Almighty gives me life.”

60. Resurrection and Life

John 11:25“ – Jesus said to her, ‘I am the resurrection and the life. Whoever believes in me, though he die, yet shall he live.’”

61. Everlasting Father

Isaiah 9:6“ – ...And he will be called Wonderful Counselor, Mighty God, Everlasting Father, Prince of Peace.”

62. Promise Keeper

2 Peter 3:9“ – The Lord is not slow to fulfill his promise as some count slowness...”

63. All-Seeing (El Roi)

Genesis 16:13“ – You are the God who sees me...”

64. Righteous Judge

2 Timothy 4:8“ – ...the Lord, the righteous judge, will award to me on that day...”

65. Warrior

Exodus 15:3“ – The LORD is a man of war; the LORD is his name.”

66. Builder and Maker

Hebrews 11:10“ – ...whose designer and builder is God.”

67. Fortress

Psalm 18:2“ – The LORD is my rock, my fortress, and my deliverer...”

68. Banner (Jehovah Nissi)

Exodus 17:15“ – Moses built an altar and called it, ‘The LORD is my Banner.’”

69. The Way

John 14:6“ – Jesus said to him, ‘I am the way, and the truth, and the life...’”

70. Shield

Psalm 3:3“ – But you, O LORD, are a shield about me, my glory, and the lifter of my head.”

71. Consuming Fire

Hebrews 12:29“ – ...for our God is a consuming fire.”

72. Friend

John 15:15“ – I have called you friends, for all that I have heard from my Father I have made known to you.”

73. Hope

Romans 15:13“ – May the God of hope fill you with all joy and peace...”

74. Lawful

Psalm 19:7“ – The law of the LORD is perfect, reviving the soul...”

75. Avenger of Innocence

Psalm 9:12“ – He does not forget the cry of the afflicted.”

76. Miracle Worker

Psalm 77:14“ – You are the God who works wonders...”

77. Jealous for His People

Nahum 1:2“ – The LORD is a jealous and avenging God...”

78. Helper

Psalms 54:4“ – Behold, God is my helper; the Lord is the upholder of my life.”

79. Unsearchable in Greatness

Job 5:9“ – Who does great things and unsearchable, marvelous things without number.”

80. Unfailing

Joshua 21:45“ – Not one word of all the good promises that the LORD had made to the house of Israel had failed...”

81. Patient and Slow to Anger

Numbers 14:18“ – The LORD is slow to anger and abounding in steadfast love...”

82. Incomprehensible

Isaiah 40:28“ – His understanding is unsearchable.”

83. Self-Sufficient

Acts 17:24–25“ – ...he himself gives to all mankind life and breath and everything.”

84. All-Wise

Proverbs 3:19“ – The LORD by wisdom founded the earth...”

85. Holy One of Israel

Isaiah 43:15“ – I am the LORD, your Holy One, the Creator of Israel, your King.”

86. Teacher

Psalms 32:8“ – I will instruct you and teach you in the way you should go...”

87. The Justifier

Romans 3:26“ – ...so that he might be just and the justifier of the one who has faith in Jesus.”

88. The One Who Raises the Dead

2 Corinthians 1:9“ – ...but that was to make us rely not on ourselves but on God who raises the dead.”

89. Savior

Titus 3:4–6“ – ...our Savior appeared... he saved us...”

90. The Door

John 10:9“ – I am the door. If anyone enters by me, he will be saved...”

91. The True Vine

John 15:1“ – I am the true vine, and my Father is the vinedresser.”

92. The Bread of Life

John 6:35“ – I am the bread of life; whoever comes to me shall not hunger...”

93. The Light of the World

John 8:12“ – I am the light of the world. Whoever follows me will not walk in darkness...”

94. The Good Shepherd

John 10:11“ – I am the good shepherd. The good shepherd lays down his life for the sheep.”

95. The Resurrection

John 11:25“ – I am the resurrection and the life...”

96. The Great High Priest

Hebrews 4:14–15“ – ...a great high priest who has passed through the heavens...”

97. Ruler of All

Psalms 103:19“ – The LORD has established his throne in the heavens, and his kingdom rules over all.”

98. Ever-Present Help

Psalm 46:1“ – God is our refuge and strength, a very present help in trouble.”

99. Unsearchable

Romans 11:33“ – How unsearchable are his judgments and how inscrutable his ways!”

100. Full of Glory

1 Peter 1:8“ – ...you believe in him and rejoice with joy that is inexpressible and filled with glory.”

(10) Knowing the One True God of Christianity –

To know the one true God is the central aim of the Christian faith, a truth that is declared throughout the pages of Scripture. In John 17:3, Jesus Himself prayed to the Father, saying, “This is eternal life, that they know you, the only true God, and Jesus Christ whom you have sent.” This statement reveals a vital foundation: eternal life is not merely the extension of time, but the experience of a relationship with the living God. To know God is not simply to know about Him, but to enter into a personal, covenantal relationship with Him through Jesus Christ. Christianity teaches that God is not an impersonal force or abstract idea but a personal Being—eternal, holy, and loving—who reveals Himself and invites us into fellowship with Him.

The identity of the one true God is made known through His self-revelation in Scripture. In the Old Testament, God revealed Himself to Israel as *Yahweh*, the “I AM” (Exodus 3:14), the self-existent and eternal Creator. He is the God who is holy, just, merciful, and faithful to His covenant. The Shema of Deuteronomy 6:4 proclaims, “Hear, O Israel: The LORD our God, the LORD is one,” affirming the oneness and uniqueness of God in contrast to the polytheism of surrounding nations. In the New Testament, this one true God reveals Himself fully in the person of Jesus Christ. Colossians 1:15 says that Jesus is “the image of the invisible God,” and Hebrews 1:3 describes Him as “the radiance of the glory of God and the exact imprint of his nature.” To truly know God, then, one must come to know Jesus Christ, for in Him, God has made Himself known in flesh.

This knowledge of the one true God is not attainable by human effort or intellect alone; it is a gift of divine revelation. God makes Himself known through His Word, His Spirit, and ultimately through His Son. In 1 Corinthians 2:10–12, Paul explains that “no one comprehends the thoughts of God except the Spirit of God,” and that believers have received this Spirit so that they may understand what God has freely given. This means that knowing God is both relational and spiritual—dependent on the work of the Holy Spirit in opening our hearts and minds to the truth. Apart from God’s grace, human beings remain in spiritual darkness. But in Christ, believers are brought into the light, adopted

into God's family, and enabled to grow in intimate knowledge of His character, will, and love.

Knowing the one true God transforms every aspect of life. It leads to worship, obedience, and a deepening desire to reflect His holiness. It compels believers to turn away from idols—whether material, philosophical, or self-made—and to trust in the sufficiency and supremacy of God alone. This knowledge brings peace in suffering, purpose in life, and hope in death. As Jeremiah 9:23–24 declares, “Let not the wise man boast in his wisdom... but let him who boasts boast in this, that he understands and knows me, that I am the LORD who practices steadfast love, justice, and righteousness in the earth.” To know the one true God is the highest privilege of humanity, the deepest source of joy, and the foundation of eternal life.

Key Scriptures:

Romans 1:19,20 Because that which is known about God is evident within them; for God made it evident to them. For since the creation of the world His invisible attributes, His eternal power and divine nature, have been clearly seen, being understood through what has been made, so they are without excuse.

1 John 2: 1-3 My little children, I am writing these things to you that you may not sin. And if anyone sins, we have an Advocate with the Father, Jesus Christ the righteous; and He Himself is the propitiation for our sins and not for our s only, but also for those of the whole world. And by this we know that we have come to know Him, if we keep His commandments.

1 John 4:7,8 Beloved, let us love one another, for love is from God; and everyone who loves is born of God and knows God.

And one who does not love does not know God, for God is love,

(11) The Nature and Significance of God (Yahweh):

Introduction:

The Nature of God:

- The nature of God, as revealed in the Bible, is multifaceted and transcendent. The foundational declaration of God's nature is found in Exodus 3:14, where God identifies himself to Moses as "I AM WHO I AM." This enigmatic phrase encapsulates the self-existence and eternal nature of God. The scriptures further affirm God's omniscience, omnipotence, and omnipresence, emphasizing the infinite and incomprehensible aspects of the divine nature (Psalm 139:7-10, Isaiah 55:8-9).

Attributes of God:

- The Bible portrays God with a set of attributes that reveal His character. The attribute of love is central, epitomized in 1 John 4:8, "God is love." This love is not merely an

emotion but a self-giving, sacrificial love demonstrated through the redemptive work of Jesus Christ. God's holiness, justice, mercy, and wisdom are also emphasized in various scriptures, providing a comprehensive understanding of His character (Isaiah 6:3, Romans 3:26, Ephesians 1:7, Proverbs 3:19).

Covenantal Relationship:

- The relationship between God and humanity is often depicted in the Bible as a covenantal one. The covenant with Abraham (Genesis 12:1-3), the Mosaic Covenant (Exodus 19-24), and the New Covenant established through Jesus (Luke 22:20) highlight God's commitment to His people. These covenants underscore God's faithfulness, grace, and the desire for a reconciled relationship with humanity despite human shortcomings.

Immanence and Transcendence:

- The tension between God's immanence (His presence within creation) and transcendence (His existence beyond and above creation) is a recurring theme in theological discourse. Psalm 139 beautifully captures both aspects, acknowledging that God is intimately acquainted with every aspect of creation while remaining sovereign over it. This dynamic relationship reinforces the understanding that God is both intimately involved in the details of our lives and beyond our finite comprehension.

In conclusion, as Christians, and disciples of Jesus Christ, we understand and believe, the theological exploration of God—Yahweh—reveals not just a divine being of infinite majesty and mystery, but our loving Father, is intimately involved in His creation. His attributes—holiness, justice, mercy, and faithfulness—are not abstract concepts, but living realities we encounter through His covenantal relationship with His people. The balance between His transcendence and immanence reminds us that while God is high and lifted up, He is also near, dwelling with us through the Holy Spirit. Ultimately, God's significance in the Judeo-Christian tradition is fulfilled in Jesus Christ—our Redeemer—through whom we are invited into a personal, transformative relationship. This relationship is marked by love, sustained by grace, and directed toward an eternal purpose: to glorify God and enjoy Him forever.

(12) Some Of The Divine Aspects and Workings of God

Introduction:

Continuing the theological exploration of God, or Yahweh, delves deeper into the divine workings that shape our faith and our Judeo-Christian understanding of the Creator. This essay extends the examination to encompass God's sovereignty, providence, redemptive plan, and the role of the Holy Trinity in shaping the narrative of faith.

Sovereignty and Providence:

- At the heart of our Judeo-Christian belief and understanding of God is His absolute sovereignty over all creation. As Christians, we affirm through the Bible that God's authority is unmatched and eternal. Psalm 103:19 proclaims, *"The Lord has established his throne in heaven, and his kingdom rules over all,"* reminding us that every aspect of existence is under His divine rule. This sovereignty is not distant or detached, but intimately connected with His providence—His active guidance, provision, and care for the world and for us, His people. We find deep reassurance in Romans 8:28, which promises that *"in all things God works for the good of those who love him, who have been called according to his purpose."* In this, we see that God's sovereign rule is not only powerful but also deeply personal, working all things together for our good and His glory.

Redemptive Plan:

- God's redemptive plan is woven throughout the entire biblical narrative, revealing His steadfast love and sovereign purpose to restore fallen humanity. As followers of Jesus, we see this plan unfolding from the very beginning, with God's covenantal promise to Abraham in Genesis 12:3—*"all peoples on earth will be blessed through you"*—pointing forward to the coming of the Messiah. The Old Testament, rich with prophecy and anticipation, prepares the way for Christ, especially in passages like Isaiah 53, where the suffering servant is portrayed as bearing the sins of many. This divine plan finds its ultimate fulfillment in the New Testament through the person and work of Jesus Christ. In His life, death, and resurrection, Jesus embodies God's saving grace, offering salvation, forgiveness, and reconciliation to all who believe. As John 3:16 declares, *"For God so loved the world that he gave his one and only Son, that whoever believes in him shall not perish but have eternal life,"* and Romans 5:8 reminds us, *"But God demonstrates his own love for us in this: While we were still sinners, Christ died for us."* In Christ, the heart of God's redemptive mission is made known—a love that reaches, rescues, and restores.

God Abides in Us and We in Him

- One of the most beautiful and humbling truths of our faith as Christians is that God doesn't just dwell *with* us—He lives *in* us, and invites us to live in Him. This mutual abiding isn't merely symbolic; it's a real, living relationship that shapes every part of our lives. Scripture tells us in 1 John 4:13, *"This is how we know that we live in Him and He in us: He has given us of His Spirit."* Through the Holy Spirit, God makes His home in our hearts—not as a guest, but as a loving Father who remains with us always.
- This abiding relationship is deeply personal. It's in the quiet moments of prayer, the wrestling of faith, and the daily acts of obedience that we begin to experience what it means to truly dwell in God and have Him dwell in us. Jesus paints this picture so clearly in John 15:4 when He says, *"Abide in me, and I in you."* Just as a branch cannot survive apart from the vine, we cannot thrive apart from Christ. When we stay connected to Him—through His Word, through prayer, through surrender—His life flows through us, changing how we think, live, and love.

- To abide in God is to rest in His presence, trust in His promises, and walk in step with His Spirit. And because He abides in us, we are never alone. We are strengthened, comforted, and empowered from within. This is not just doctrine—it's the heartbeat of our daily walk with Him: a life of closeness, dependence, and deep, abiding love.

Divine Revelation:

- God's revelation to humanity stands as a foundational pillar of our theological understanding and faith. As Christians, we believe that God, in His grace, has made Himself known—not as a distant or hidden deity, but as a personal and relational God. Through the Holy Scriptures, God reveals His nature, His will, and His unfolding redemptive plan for creation. Hebrews 1:1–2 powerfully affirms this: *"In the past, God spoke to our ancestors through the prophets at many times and in various ways, but in these last days, he has spoken to us by his Son."* This climactic revelation in Jesus Christ—the incarnate Word—is the fullness of God revealed. In Christ, the mysteries of God are made known with divine clarity. He not only speaks God's truth but embodies it, showing us the heart of the Father through His life, teachings, death, and resurrection. In Him, we no longer see in shadows, but in the light of God's perfect self-disclosure, inviting us into deeper relationship and worship.

God's Unmerited Grace and Forgiveness

- At the very core of our Christian faith is the astounding truth that God offers us grace—freely, fully, and undeserved. His grace is not something we can earn or achieve; it is a gift, given out of His deep love and mercy. Ephesians 2:8–9 reminds us of this foundational truth: *"For it is by grace you have been saved, through faith—and this is not from yourselves, it is the gift of God—not by works, so that no one can boast."* As believers, we stand not on our own merit, but on the grace of a God who meets us in our brokenness and welcomes us with open arms.
- This grace is inseparable from God's forgiveness. Through the life, death, and resurrection of Jesus Christ, we are offered complete pardon—not because we are worthy, but because He is merciful. Romans 5:8 beautifully declares, *"But God demonstrates His own love for us in this: While we were still sinners, Christ died for us."* In Christ, our sins are not merely covered—they are washed away. We are made new, restored, and reconciled to God.
- To receive God's grace is to step into a life of freedom—not freedom to live however we please, but freedom from guilt, shame, and condemnation. It is a call to live in humble gratitude, knowing we have been forgiven much. And as we experience His forgiveness, we are also empowered to forgive others, extending the same grace that has so radically changed us.
- God's unmerited grace and forgiveness are not just theological concepts—they are the lifeline of our walk with Him. They remind us daily that we are loved beyond measure, redeemed by His mercy, and held secure in His unfailing love.

Divine Presence: Experiencing God's Divine Presence

- The reality of God's presence is a profound truth that echoes throughout both the Old and New Testaments—and continues to be a living reality in our lives today. As Christians, we cherish the intimacy of a God who is not distant but deeply involved in the details of our lives. Psalm 46:1 powerfully affirms this: *"God is our refuge and strength, an ever-present help in trouble."* From the pillar of cloud and fire that led Israel in the wilderness to the indwelling presence of the Holy Spirit in the life of the believer, Scripture continually reveals a God who draws near to His people. His presence brings comfort in sorrow, strength in weakness, guidance in confusion, and peace in chaos. Unlike human relationships that may falter, God's presence is constant and faithful. It is not limited to sacred spaces or special moments but abides in the hearts of all who seek Him in faith. In Christ, we are invited into a daily, personal communion with God—one that transforms how we live, worship, and walk through every season of life.

Immanuel – God With Us

The name *Immanuel*, meaning "God with us," is more than a title—it is a powerful declaration of God's love and nearness to humanity. As Christians, we hold this truth close to our hearts, especially as revealed in Matthew 1:23: *"The virgin will conceive and give birth to a son, and they will call him Immanuel" (which means 'God with us')*. In the person of Jesus Christ, God stepped into human history—not as a distant observer, but as one of us.

The incarnation is the ultimate expression of God's desire for relationship. In Jesus, God did not remain far off or inaccessible. Instead, He entered our world with all its mess, pain, and beauty. He walked where we walk, felt what we feel, and bore the full weight of sin and suffering on our behalf. This is the heart of the gospel: that the holy God chose to dwell among us in order to redeem us.

The birth of Immanuel signifies more than a moment in history—it reveals an eternal truth. God is not only *for* us; He is *with* us. And through Christ's life, death, and resurrection, He has made a way for us to be reconciled to Him. Even now, by the presence of the Holy Spirit, God continues to dwell with His people. In every joy and every trial, we are never alone.

Immanuel is the assurance of God's faithful presence—a presence that brings hope, peace, and the promise that He will never leave nor forsake us.

The Spirit's Indwelling

The indwelling of the Holy Spirit is one of the most intimate and transformative gifts we receive as followers of Christ. It is the very continuation of God's presence in us—His immanence made personal and permanent. Scripture reminds us in 1 Corinthians 6:19: *"Do you not know that your bodies are temples of the Holy Spirit, who is in you, whom you have received from God?"* This incredible truth reveals that God no longer dwells in temples made of stone but in the hearts of His people.

Through the Holy Spirit, we are not left to walk the Christian life alone. He is our Comforter in sorrow, our Counselor in confusion, and our Strength in weakness. The Spirit leads us in truth, convicts us of sin, and empowers us to live in alignment with God's will. He helps us to pray when words fail and reminds us of our identity as beloved children of God.

This indwelling presence is not abstract—it's deeply personal. The Spirit fosters an ongoing, direct relationship between us and the Father, making the presence of God real in our everyday lives. As we yield to His leading, we grow in spiritual maturity, walk in greater obedience, and bear the fruit that reflects Christ in us.

To be filled with the Spirit is to know that God is not only with us—but within us—guiding, shaping, and drawing us ever closer to His heart.

(13) God is the Creator of All the Earth, Universe, and Heavens

Text: Genesis 1:1 (AKJV):

"In the beginning God created the heaven and the earth."

Introduction: The Magnificence of God's Creation

As followers of Jesus Christ, we recognize that God is not only the Creator of the earth, the universe, and the heavens but that His creation speaks of His greatness, power, and love. Genesis 1:1 marks the beginning of all things—our planet, the galaxies, the universe and everything in existence. It reminds us that everything we see around us is not by accident but by divine design. As Christians, we find a deep sense of awe in knowing that the God we worship is the Creator of all things. This understanding shapes our worldview, inviting us to view nature, humanity, and the universe as a reflection of God's glory. In this commentary, we will explore the biblical truth that God is the Creator and the implications this has for our lives as disciples of Jesus Christ. We will reflect on how our relationship with God, the Creator, should influence our actions, attitudes, and interactions with His creation.

1. The Biblical Foundation of God as Creator

The Bible opens with the profound truth that God created the heavens and the earth. As Christians, we believe this foundational statement reveals that the universe did not come into being by chance, nor is it the product of impersonal forces. The Creator is personal, purposeful, and present. From Genesis 1:1 onward, Scripture reinforces that God is the Creator of everything—both seen and unseen.

1.1 Creation in the Old Testament

In the Old Testament, God is repeatedly portrayed as the Creator of the universe. The Psalms, in particular, are filled with praise to God for His creative work. Psalm 19:1 (AKJV) declares, “The heavens declare the glory of God; and the firmament shows His handiwork.” As Christians, we are invited to join in this declaration. The natural world, in all its beauty and complexity, is a testimony to God’s handiwork. As followers of Jesus Christ, we are encouraged to recognize the greatness of God’s creation, whether in the vast expanse of the stars or in the intricacy of a single flower.

1.2 The Role of God as Creator in the Life of Jesus

As disciples of Jesus Christ, we acknowledge that Jesus, though fully human, is also fully God. The New Testament confirms that Jesus was present at the creation of the world. John 1:3 (AKJV) states, “All things were made by Him; and without Him was not anything made that was made.” This truth emphasizes that Jesus, as the Word, was active in the creation of the universe. As Christians, we believe that Jesus, in His divine nature, participated in the creation of the world, and as such, He is intimately connected with the very world He made. When we look at creation, we see the imprint of Jesus’ presence and power, reminding us that He is the Creator and sustainer of all things.

1.3 Creation in the New Testament

In the New Testament, God’s role as Creator is emphasized as part of the redemptive work of Christ. Colossians 1:16 (AKJV) proclaims, “For by Him were all things created, that are in heaven and that are in earth, visible and invisible.” This statement asserts the sovereignty of Jesus as the Creator. As disciples of Jesus Christ, we understand that the creation of the world is not an isolated event but part of God’s ongoing plan for redemption. Creation was made to bring glory to God, and our lives as Christians should reflect that same glory through our worship, obedience, and stewardship of His creation.

2. The Creation of the Earth, the Heavens, and the Universe: God's Magnificent Design

When we contemplate the earth, the heavens, and the universe, we are reminded that God's creation is both vast and intricately detailed. As Christians, we affirm that the heavens declare the glory of God, and the earth displays His handiwork (Psalm 19:1). The complexity and beauty of creation reveal not only God’s power but also His care and attention to detail.

2.1 The Earth: A Place for God's Glory and Our Stewardship

In Genesis 1:1, we see that the earth is the stage upon which God's story unfolds. It is His creation, a place where He has chosen to reveal His glory and His purposes. As followers of Jesus Christ, we are called to steward the earth and its resources wisely. This means caring for the environment, respecting all forms of life, and using the resources God has provided in a way that honors Him. Our stewardship of creation is an act of worship, recognizing that everything we have is a gift from God. As disciples of Jesus, we are called to reflect His love and care in how we interact with the world He has made.

2.2 The Heavens: A Display of God's Majesty

The heavens—both the sky above us and the expansive universe beyond—are a testament to God's majesty and power. As Christians, we believe that the stars, planets, and galaxies are not just physical phenomena but declarations of God's greatness. When we gaze upon the heavens, we should be filled with awe and wonder, recognizing the Creator who fashioned all things. Romans 1:20 (AKJV) reminds us, "For the invisible things of Him from the creation of the world are clearly seen, being understood by the things that are made, even His eternal power and Godhead; so that they are without excuse." As followers of Jesus, we are called to reflect on the **beauty of the heavens as a reminder of God's infinite power and wisdom.**

2.3 The Universe: A Testament to God's Infinite Power

The vastness of the universe points to the boundless nature of God's power. The sheer immensity of space, with billions of stars and galaxies, overwhelms our senses, and yet the Bible reminds us that God holds the universe in His hands. Isaiah 40:26 (AKJV) states, "Lift up your eyes on high, and behold who has created these things, that brings out their host by number: He calls them all by names by the greatness of His might, for that He is strong in power; not one fails." As Christians, we find comfort in knowing that the Creator of the universe is the same God who is intimately involved in our lives, guiding us, sustaining us, and drawing us into His redemptive story.

3. Our Response to God's Creation

As Christians, our response to God's creation should be one of worship, stewardship, and reverence. We are called to acknowledge that the Creator of the universe is worthy of our praise and honor. Additionally, we are entrusted with the responsibility to care for the earth and all that is in it.

3.1 Worship the Creator

Psalms 95:6 (AKJV) commands, "O come, let us worship and bow down: let us kneel before the Lord our maker." As Christians, we worship God for His creation, acknowledging His greatness in the world around us. When we reflect on the beauty of nature and the intricacies of life, we are reminded of God's incredible creativity and power.

3.2 Stewardship of Creation

As disciples of Jesus Christ, we are called to be stewards of God's creation. This includes caring for the environment, protecting animal life, and using resources wisely. We must recognize that the earth belongs to God, and we are caretakers of what He has entrusted to us. Through responsible stewardship, we honor God by managing His creation in a way that reflects His goodness.

3.3 Living in Harmony with God's Creation

Finally, as Christians, we are called to live in harmony with God's creation. This means cultivating an attitude of gratitude for the world around us and a commitment to preserving it for future generations. By living in accordance with God's design, we reflect His glory and demonstrate His love for all creation.

Conclusion: God, the Creator of All, Calls Us to Reflect His Glory

As disciples of Jesus Christ, we are reminded that God is the Creator of all the earth, the heavens, and the universe. He has made everything with purpose and for His glory. As Christians, we are called to live in awe of God's creation, to steward it well, and to worship Him as the Creator of all things. Not that anything in the natural world is God, such as the trees, rocks, waters or animals etc. but these are only the work of his hand, given to us to enjoy and to be stewards over. Our relationship with God, the Creator, should influence how we live, how we care for His creation, and how we reflect His love to the world. May we, as followers of Jesus, honor Him, as we are witnesses of his magnificent creation, let us testify to His glory through our lives.

(14) God the Father (Yahweh), Jesus (Yeshua), and the Holy Spirit Will Abide in You

Text: John 14:23

"Jesus answered and said to him, 'If anyone loves Me, he will keep My word; and My Father will love him, and We will come to him and make Our home with him.'"

Introduction: The Divine Presence in Us

The promise of God the Father, Jesus the Son, and the Holy Spirit abiding within believers is one of the most profound and life-changing truths in Scripture. Jesus, in John 14:23, assures His followers that if they love Him and obey His words, both He and the Father will come to them and make their home in them. This divine indwelling is not just a theological concept but a lived reality for all who follow Christ. It means that the Triune God—Father, Son, and Holy Spirit—will take residence in the heart of every believer, guiding, empowering, and transforming them from the inside out.

In this commentary, we will explore the significance of God's presence in our lives, how the Father, Son, and Holy Spirit dwell within us, and the transforming power this has for every believer. This abiding presence is not just about proximity but about participation in the very life of God. It is an invitation into a relationship where we are made one with God through His abiding presence.

1. The Abiding Presence of God the Father (Yahweh)

The Father is the source of all life, and His presence is foundational to the believer's existence. Throughout Scripture, God the Father is depicted as the One who created, sustains, and loves His people with an everlasting love. The promise that the Father will abide in us is both comforting and empowering.

1.1 The Father's Presence as Creator and Sustainer

God's desire to dwell with His people began in the Garden of Eden, where He walked with Adam and Eve. After humanity's fall into sin, that perfect fellowship was broken, but God's desire to dwell with His people was never thwarted. He continually sought ways to restore that intimacy through covenants, through the tabernacle, and ultimately through the sending of His Son, Jesus.

Scripture Reference: Genesis 3:8

"And they heard the voice of the Lord God walking in the garden in the cool of the day..."

This verse speaks of a time when God walked with Adam and Eve in perfect fellowship. While this fellowship was lost due to sin, God's plan was always to restore it.

1.2 The Father's Presence in Believers

Through Jesus Christ, the Father's presence is made accessible to all who believe. The indwelling of the Father is a promise that He will never leave us nor forsake us, and His presence is not just for guidance but also for transformation.

Scripture Reference: Ephesians 3:16-17 *"That He would grant you, according to the riches of His glory, to be strengthened with might by His Spirit in the inner man; That Christ may dwell in your hearts by faith; that ye, being rooted and grounded in love..."* Paul prays that Christ would dwell in the hearts of believers, and this includes the Father's presence, strengthening and empowering them for the Christian life.

2. The Abiding Presence of Jesus (Yeshua)

Jesus, as the incarnate Son of God, is the perfect representation of the Father. Through His life, death, and resurrection, Jesus makes it possible for humanity to be reconciled to God. When Jesus promises that He and the Father will come and make their home with those who love Him, He is speaking of the intimate fellowship that is possible only through Him.

2.1 Jesus as the Way to the Father

The presence of Jesus within the believer is foundational because He is the one who brings us into fellowship with the Father. Through His sacrifice, Jesus bridged the gap between a holy God and fallen humanity, making it possible for the believer to experience the Father's love and presence.

Scripture Reference: John 14:6 *"Jesus said to him, 'I am the way, the truth, and the life. No one comes to the Father except through Me.'"* Jesus makes it clear that the only way to the Father's presence is through Him. He is the mediator who reconciles us to the Father, and it is through His indwelling presence that we can experience true communion with God.

2.2 Jesus Dwelling in Believers

Jesus promises that He will dwell in the hearts of those who love Him. This means His presence is not just a distant theological concept but a present reality. His abiding presence in us is the assurance that we are not alone and that He continues to work in and through us.

Scripture Reference: Galatians 2:20 *"I have been crucified with Christ; it is no longer I who live, but Christ lives in me; and the life which I now live in the flesh I live by faith in the Son of God, who loved me and gave Himself for me."* This verse highlights the profound reality that Christ is living in us. Through His Spirit, He empowers us to live the life He has called us to live, demonstrating His love and presence in the world.

3. The Abiding Presence of the Holy Spirit

The Holy Spirit, the third person of the Trinity, is the One who makes the Father and the Son's presence real and tangible in our lives. Jesus promised that the Holy Spirit would come to dwell in believers, not just to be with them, but to be in them.

3.1 The Holy Spirit as the Presence of God

When the Holy Spirit comes to live within the believer, He is the tangible presence of God. The Spirit convicts, empowers, teaches, and comforts believers, making God's presence known in every circumstance. He is the promise of God's abiding presence with His people until the end of the age.

Scripture Reference: John 14:16-17 *"And I will pray the Father, and He will give you another Helper, that He may abide with you forever—the Spirit of truth, whom the world cannot receive, because it neither sees Him nor knows Him; but you know Him, for He dwells with you and will be in you."* Here, Jesus promises that the Holy Spirit will come to dwell in believers. The Spirit is God's active presence in the lives of Christians, leading and guiding them into all truth.

3.2 The Holy Spirit's Role in Transformation

The indwelling Holy Spirit transforms believers into the image of Christ. He empowers Christians to live according to God's will, producing the fruit of the Spirit in their lives. The presence of the Holy Spirit is the means by which we experience ongoing spiritual growth.

Scripture Reference: Romans 8:11 *"But if the Spirit of Him who raised Jesus from the dead dwells in you, He who raised Christ from the dead will also give life to your mortal bodies through His Spirit who dwells in you."* The Holy Spirit gives life to believers, both now and in eternity. His presence in us guarantees that we will be empowered to live as God's people, and He continually works in us to make us more like Christ.

4. The Impact of the Triune God's Abiding Presence

When God the Father, Son, and Holy Spirit abide in us, the impact is profound. This indwelling presence shapes our hearts, transforms our minds, and empowers our actions. We are no longer living by our own strength but by the strength of God living within us.

4.1 Empowered for Christian Living

With God's presence within us, we are equipped to live the Christian life. We are empowered to overcome sin, to love others, and to be faithful witnesses of God's grace and truth.

Scripture Reference: Philippians 4:13 *"I can do all things through Christ who strengthens me."* The indwelling of Christ gives believers the strength and ability to face any circumstance, knowing that it is God who empowers them.

4.2 Transformed from the Inside Out

The abiding presence of the Father, Son, and Holy Spirit changes everything about us. As we walk in fellowship with God, our lives become increasingly marked by His holiness, love, and joy. We are being transformed into the image of Christ, and our lives become a testimony to the world of God's amazing grace.

Scripture Reference: 2 Corinthians 3:18 *"But we all, with open face beholding as in a glass the glory of the Lord, are changed into the same image from glory to glory, even as by the Spirit of the Lord."* As we behold God's glory, the Holy Spirit transforms us into that same image. The more we experience the abiding presence of the Triune God, the more we are conformed to His likeness.

Conclusion: The Gift of God's Abiding Presence

The promise that God the Father, Jesus the Son, and the Holy Spirit will abide in believers is an incredible gift. It is a reminder that God is not distant but intimately involved in our

lives. Through His presence, we are empowered to live according to His will and are transformed into His image. As we love God and keep His word, we experience the richness of His presence, which sustains us, guides us, and ultimately shapes our eternal destiny.

Let us live in the reality of God's abiding presence, drawing near to Him daily, and allowing His presence to flow through us as we walk in the power of the Father, Son, and Holy Spirit.

(15) The Omnipresence of God (Psalm 139:7-10)

The Omnipresence of God – A Biblical Commentary

The omnipresence of God is one of His most awe-inspiring and foundational attributes, affirming that God is present everywhere at all times. Unlike created beings who are limited by time and space, God is infinite in His being. Scripture is rich with declarations of this truth. One of the most poetic and profound descriptions comes from Psalm 139:7–10: “Where shall I go from your Spirit? Or where shall I flee from your presence? If I ascend to heaven, you are there! If I make my bed in Sheol, you are there!” David’s reflection makes it clear that there is no place in the universe where God is absent—whether in the highest heavens, the depths of the earth, or the most hidden corners of human experience. This does not mean that God is *in* everything in a pantheistic sense, but that He is *present* with all creation while remaining distinct from it. His presence transcends physical boundaries, making Him both near and far, immanent and transcendent.

Theologically, God’s omnipresence reveals both His majesty and His intimacy. In Jeremiah 23:23–24, God asks rhetorically, “Am I a God at hand, declares the Lord, and not a God far away? Can a man hide himself in secret places so that I cannot see him?... Do I not fill heaven and earth?” This affirms that God’s presence is not passive but active; He sees, knows, and engages with all creation at once. There is no hiding from His presence—no secret sin, no quiet sorrow, no unnoticed act of faith. This truth is both convicting and comforting. For the unrepentant, God’s omnipresence means there is no escaping His judgment. But for the believer, it means constant companionship and care. The omnipresent God is not a distant observer but a loving Father who is always with His children, guiding, protecting, and sustaining them.

In the New Testament, the omnipresence of God continues to be a source of profound comfort, especially in the ministry of the Holy Spirit. Jesus, in His earthly ministry, was confined to one place at a time. Yet after His ascension, He promised that He would be with His disciples always—even “to the end of the age” (Matthew 28:20). This is made possible through the indwelling presence of the Holy Spirit, who is fully God and who abides within every believer. The Spirit’s presence ensures that God is not just near, but within His people (John 14:17). As Paul writes in 1 Corinthians 3:16, “Do you not know

that you are God's temple and that God's Spirit dwells in you?" The omnipresence of God, therefore, becomes deeply personal—it means that wherever we go, God goes with us. He is not only present in the grandeur of creation or the assembly of believers but also in the quietness of our hearts and the struggles of our daily lives.

Ultimately, the omnipresence of God is a doctrine that leads to worship, trust, and holy fear. It reminds us that God is not confined to sacred spaces or religious rituals—He fills all of life with His presence. Whether in times of joy or sorrow, victory or trial, believers can rest in the assurance that they are never alone. God is with them in the hospital room, in the workplace, in the wilderness, and even in the valley of the shadow of death. This truth empowers prayer, fuels perseverance, and assures us of God's ongoing involvement in every detail of our lives. The omnipresence of God is not merely a theological abstraction—it is a living reality that shapes how we live, worship, and relate to Him. To walk in the awareness of His presence is to walk in peace, purpose, and unshakable hope.

(16) Only One True God in Christianity: A Biblical Explanation

Christianity proclaims with absolute clarity and conviction that there is only one true and living God. This truth is foundational to biblical faith and sharply distinguishes Christianity from both polytheistic religions (which believe in many gods) and from pseudo-Christian cults that distort the nature of God. The doctrine of monotheism—that there is only one God—is affirmed throughout the Bible and is central to understanding the gospel, the nature of worship, and the identity of Jesus Christ.

1. Biblical Monotheism: One God Alone

The Bible repeatedly affirms that there is only one God, eternal and unchanging. The Shema in Deuteronomy 6:4 declares, *"Hear, O Israel: The Lord our God, the Lord is one."* This was the core confession of Israel's faith, and Jesus affirmed it as the greatest commandment (Mark 12:29). Isaiah 45:5 echoes this truth: *"I am the Lord, and there is no other; besides Me there is no God."* God Himself speaks throughout Scripture to emphasize that He alone is Creator, Sustainer, and Sovereign over all things (Isaiah 44:6–8). The New Testament affirms this same monotheism: *"There is one God, and one Mediator between God and men, the man Christ Jesus"* (1 Timothy 2:5). Christianity does not teach three gods, nor a hierarchy of divine beings, but one eternal God.

2. The Trinity: One God in Three Persons

Christianity teaches that the one true God eternally exists in three co-equal and co-eternal persons: the Father, the Son (Jesus Christ), and the Holy Spirit. This is not a contradiction,

but a profound mystery revealed in Scripture. The Trinity does not divide God into parts; rather, each Person is fully God, yet the three are one in essence, will, and nature. Matthew 28:19 presents this unity when Jesus commands baptism *“in the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Spirit.”* The word “name” is singular, indicating one God, while recognizing three distinct Persons. This truth guards against both polytheism (belief in many gods) and modalism (the idea that God is one person who appears in different forms).

3. God Is Unique, Incomparable, and Exclusive

The God of Christianity is not one among many; He is utterly unique and cannot be compared to any other being. He alone is self-existent (Exodus 3:14), all-powerful (Jeremiah 32:17), all-knowing (Psalm 147:5), and present everywhere (Psalm 139:7–10). He is holy (Isaiah 6:3), righteous (Psalm 11:7), and unchanging (Malachi 3:6). False gods and idols are repeatedly condemned in Scripture as lifeless, man-made inventions that cannot save (Psalm 115:4–8, Isaiah 44:9–20). God demands exclusive worship, saying, *“You shall have no other gods before Me”* (Exodus 20:3). Worshiping any other god is idolatry and a violation of His covenant.

4. Salvation Depends on Knowing the One True God

Jesus explicitly taught that eternal life comes through knowing the one true God and Jesus Christ whom He sent (John 17:3). This makes monotheism not just a theological point but a matter of salvation. Believing in the wrong god, or in multiple gods, is not a harmless error—it is spiritual deception. The apostles preached the gospel in a world full of idols and false deities, calling people to turn from worthless things to the living God (Acts 14:15, 1 Thessalonians 1:9). True Christianity begins with the recognition that there is only one God, revealed in the Scriptures, and made known perfectly in Jesus Christ. All other claims to divinity, whether from other religions or modern spiritual philosophies, are false and must be rejected. To know and worship the only true God is to find life, truth, and hope.

Only One True God in Christianity: Key Scriptures

John 17:3 - Now this is eternal life: that they know you, the only true God, and Jesus Christ, whom you have sent.

Deuteronomy 32:39 " Now see that I, even I, am He, and there is no god besides Me. "

Isaiah 46:9 Remember the former things of old, for I am God, and there is no other; I am God, there is none like Me.

Isaiah 45:5,6 I am the Lord, and there is no there; THERE IS NO GOD BESIDES ME. I will strengthen you though you have not known Me.

Isaiah 45:14 They will make supplication to you saying, " Surely God is in you, and there is no other. There is no other god.

Isaiah 44:8 You are My witnesses. Is there a god besides Me ? Indeed there is NO OTHER ROCK, I know not one.

Isaiah 44:6 Thus says the Lord, the King of Israel, and His Redeemer, the Lord of Hosts; I am the First and I am the Last; BESIDES ME THERE IS NO GOD.

Isaiah 43:10,11 "You are my witnesses," declares the Lord, "and my servant whom I have chosen, so that you may know and believe me and understand that I am he. Before Me NO GOD FORMED, nor will there be one after Me.

Isaiah 45:18-21 For this is what the Lord says—he who created the heavens, he is God; he who fashioned and made the earth, he founded it; he did not create it to be empty, but formed it to be inhabited—he says: "I am the Lord, and there is no other. 19 I have not spoken in secret, from somewhere in a land of darkness; I have not said to Jacob's descendants, ' Seek me in vain. I, the Lord, speak the truth; I declare what is right. 20 "Gather together and come; assemble, you fugitives from the nations. Ignorant are those who carry about idols of wood, who pray to gods that cannot save. 21 Declare what is to be, present it—let them take counsel together. Who foretold this long ago, who declared it from the distant past? Was it not I, the Lord? And there is no God apart from me, a righteous God and a Savior; there is none but me.

Zechariah 14:9 And the Lord shall be King over all the earth, In that day it shall be; " The Lord is ONE, and His Name is ONE.

1 Timothy 2:5 For there is ONE God, and ONE Mediator between God and men, the Man, Jesus Christ.

Matthew 4:10 Jesus said to him, "Away from me, satan! For it is written: 'Worship the Lord your God, and ONLY serve Him.'

Acts 19:26 ...This Paul has persuaded and turned away many people saying that, THEY ARE NOT GODS which are made by hands.

1 Corinthians 8:4 So then, about eating food sacrificed to idols: We know that "An idol is nothing at all in the world" and that "There is no God but ONE."

Galatians 4:8 But then, indeed, when you did not know God, you served those which by nature are NOT GODS.

1 Timothy 6:15,16 15 which God will bring about in his own time—God, the blessed and ONLY Ruler, the King of kings and Lord of lords, 16 who ALONE is immortal and who lives in unapproachable light, whom no one has seen or can see. To Him be honor and might forever. Amen.

Acts 4:12 Nor is there salvation in any other, for there is no other name under heaven given among men by which we must be saved.

Jeremiah 16:19,20 ...Surely our fathers have inherited lies, worthlessness, and unprofitable things. Will a man make for himself, which are not gods ?

Psalms 96:5 ALL the gods of the peoples are idols...

Jeremiah 10:2-5 2 This is what the Lord says:

“Do not learn the ways of the nations
or be terrified by signs in the heavens,
though the nations are terrified by them.
3 For the practices of the peoples are worthless;
they cut a tree out of the forest,
and a craftsman shapes it with his chisel.
4 They adorn it with silver and gold;
they fasten it with hammer and nails
so it will not totter.
5 Like a scarecrow in a cucumber field,
their idols cannot speak;
they must be carried
because they cannot walk.
Do not fear them;
they can do no harm
nor can they do any good.”

2 Kings 5:15 Then Naaman and all his attendants went back to the man of God. He stood before him and said, “Now I know that there is no God in all the world except in Israel. So please accept a gift from your servant.”=

The Exclusive Lordship of the One True God:

The foundational principle of monotheism, the belief in the existence of only one true God, is central to the Bible. Deuteronomy 6:4 emphatically declares, "Hear, O Israel: The LORD our God, the LORD is one." This verse, known as the Shema, encapsulates the uncompromising monotheistic nature of God in the Judeo-Christian tradition.

God's Revelation of Himself as the Sole Deity:

Throughout the scriptures, God reveals Himself as the exclusive and only true God. In Isaiah 43:10-11, God asserts, "Before me no god was formed, nor shall there be any after

me. I, I am the LORD, and besides me, there is no savior." This underscores the uniqueness of God and affirms that no other deity rivals His sovereignty.

Jesus' Affirmation of Monotheism:

Jesus, in alignment with the monotheistic tradition, reaffirms the exclusive worship of the one true God. In John 17:3, He prays, "And this is eternal life, that they know you, the only true God, and Jesus Christ whom you have sent." Here, Jesus distinguishes the Father as the only true God, reinforcing the singular devotion to God in the Christian faith.

Idolatry Condemned:

The Bible vehemently condemns idolatry and the worship of false gods. Exodus 20:3-5 explicitly commands, "You shall have no other gods before me. You shall not make for yourself a carved image... You shall not bow down to them or serve them." This commandment underscores the exclusivity of worship directed to the one true God.

God's Omnipotence and Omnipresence:

God's attributes of omnipotence and omnipresence are highlighted in scriptures, reinforcing His uniqueness. In Jeremiah 23:23-24, it is proclaimed, "Am I a God at hand, declares the LORD, and not a God far away? Can a man hide himself in secret places so that I cannot see him? declares the LORD. Do I not fill heaven and earth? declares the LORD." This emphasizes that the one true God is both all-powerful and present everywhere.

Salvation Through the One True God:

Acts 4:12 declares, "And there is salvation in no one else, for there is no other name under heaven given among men by which we must be saved." This verse emphasizes that salvation is exclusively found through the one true God, further emphasizing the singularity of God's redemptive plan.

The Great Commission:

In the Great Commission, Jesus instructs His disciples to make disciples of all nations, baptizing them in the name of the Father, the Son, and the Holy Spirit (Matthew 28:19). While this verse introduces the triune nature of God, it affirms the unity and oneness of God, as all three persons share the same divine essence.

The Eternal Nature of the One True God:

Psalms 90:2 affirms the eternal nature of the one true God, stating, "Before the mountains were brought forth, or ever you had formed the earth and the world, from everlasting to everlasting you are God." This eternal existence sets God apart as the uncreated and unchanging source of all existence.

In exploring the scriptural foundation of the belief in the one true God, these verses underscore the exclusivity, uniqueness, and supreme nature of the God of the Bible. The monotheistic principle forms a cornerstone of Judeo-Christian theology, emphasizing the worship and acknowledgment of the singular, eternal, and omnipotent God.

Creation Acknowledges the One True God:

The created order itself testifies to the existence of the one true God. Romans 1:20 states, "For his invisible attributes, namely, his eternal power and divine nature, have been clearly perceived, ever since the creation of the world, in the things that have been made." This verse suggests that the complexity and beauty of creation point to the existence of a singular, powerful Creator.

Israel's Affirmation of Monotheism:

Israel's unique relationship with God is underscored by their commitment to monotheism. In Isaiah 44:6, God declares, "I am the first and I am the last; besides me there is no god." This affirmation of God's oneness is a recurring theme in the Old Testament, emphasizing the exclusive devotion of Israel to the one true God.

The Prohibition of False Gods:

The Ten Commandments, foundational to the moral and religious code of the Bible, include a prohibition against the worship of false gods. Exodus 20:3-6 emphasizes, "You shall have no other gods before me... for I the LORD your God am a jealous God." This command reinforces the exclusive worship of the one true God.

God's Unique Name:

God's unique name, often represented as YHWH or Yahweh, is significant in highlighting His distinctiveness. Exodus 3:14 records God's self-identification to Moses, "I am who I am." This divine name signifies God's eternal and unchanging nature, setting Him apart from any created being.

The Exclusive Right to Glory:

Throughout the Bible, God asserts His exclusive right to glory and worship. In Isaiah 42:8, God declares, "I am the LORD; that is my name; my glory I give to no other, nor my praise to carved idols." This emphasizes the singular honor due to the one true God and prohibits the sharing of divine glory with any other entity.

New Testament Affirmation of God's Oneness:

The New Testament consistently affirms the oneness of God. James 2:19 asserts, "You believe that God is one; you do well. Even the demons believe—and shudder!" Here, the belief in the one true God is presented as a foundational truth, distinguishing it from the misguided faith of even the demonic realm.

The Unchanging Nature of God:

Malachi 3:6 underscores the unchanging nature of the one true God, stating, "For I the LORD do not change; therefore you, O children of Jacob, are not consumed." This unchangeability emphasizes the reliability and constancy of the one true God, a contrast to the variability of human existence.

The Revelation of the One True God in Jesus:

In John 14:6, Jesus asserts, "I am the way, and the truth, and the life. No one comes to the Father except through me." This statement, part of Jesus' discourse on His identity, emphasizes the exclusive role of Jesus in bringing humanity to the Father, reaffirming the oneness of God in the context of the Christian understanding of the Trinity.

These additional scriptural references further emphasize the monotheistic foundation of the Judeo-Christian faith, highlighting the exclusive worship, unique attributes, and unchanging nature of the one true God. The Bible consistently underscores the singularity of God, inviting believers to acknowledge and worship Him alone.

The Sovereignty of the One True God:

Psalms 115:3 declares, "Our God is in the heavens; he does all that he pleases." This verse emphasizes the sovereignty of the one true God, highlighting His supreme authority and ability to act according to His will without any limitations.

The Prophet Isaiah's Monotheistic Declarations:

The prophet Isaiah provides several declarations affirming the oneness of God. Isaiah 45:5 states, "I am the LORD, and there is no other, besides me, there is no God." Isaiah's writings consistently reinforce the exclusive nature of God's divinity.

Rejecting Other "Gods":

Joshua, in his farewell address to the Israelites, emphasizes the importance of rejecting false gods. Joshua 24:15 proclaims, "And if it is evil in your eyes to serve the LORD, choose this day whom you will serve, whether the gods your fathers served in the region beyond the River, or the gods of the Amorites in whose land you dwell. But as for me and my house, we will serve the LORD."

Paul's Declaration in 1 Corinthians:

The Apostle Paul, in addressing the Corinthians, reiterates the concept of the one true God. In 1 Corinthians 8:6, he states, "Yet for us, there is one God, the Father, from whom are all things and for whom we exist, and one Lord, Jesus Christ, through whom are all things and through whom we exist." This affirms the singularity and source of all existence in God.

Monotheistic Prayers in Psalms:

Various psalms express monotheistic prayers, emphasizing the worship of the one true God. Psalm 86:10 states, "For you are great and do wondrous things; you alone are God." This acknowledges God's uniqueness and greatness.

The First Commandment:

The first of the Ten Commandments, found in Exodus 20:2-3, declares, "I am the LORD your God, who brought you out of the land of Egypt, out of the house of slavery. You shall have no other gods before me." This commandment establishes the foundation for monotheistic worship and devotion.

Monotheistic Confessions in Isaiah:

Isaiah, in several passages, includes monotheistic confessions. Isaiah 46:9 affirms, "Remember the former things of old; for I am God, and there is no other; I am God, and there is none like me." These declarations highlight the incomparability and exclusivity of God's divine nature.

Jesus' Monotheistic Teachings:

In Mark 12:29, Jesus responds to a question about the greatest commandment by saying, "Hear, O Israel: The Lord our God, the Lord is one." Jesus reinforces the Shema, emphasizing the fundamental truth of monotheism.

The Culmination of History in Revelation:

The book of Revelation, in its depiction of the culmination of history, reinforces the worship of the one true God. Revelation 4:11 states, "Worthy are you, our Lord and God, to receive glory and honor and power, for you created all things, and by your will, they existed and were created." This proclamation emphasizes God as the ultimate Creator and worthy of worship.

God's Declaration in Isaiah:

In Isaiah 45:22, God makes a powerful declaration, saying, "Turn to me and be saved, all the ends of the earth! For I am God, and there is no other." This verse not only affirms the exclusive divinity of God but also extends an invitation for salvation to all people.

Moses' Affirmation in Deuteronomy:

Moses, in his teachings to the Israelites, reinforces the concept of the one true God. In Deuteronomy 4:35, he declares, "To you it was shown, that you might know that the LORD is God; there is no other besides him." This statement emphasizes the uniqueness of God's revelation to Israel.

The Singularity of God's Name:

Malachi 2:10 poses a rhetorical question, "Have we not all one Father? Has not one God created us?" This verse emphasizes the singularity of God's identity as the Creator and Father, underscoring a shared understanding among humanity.

The Apostle John's Monotheistic Emphasis:

In 1 John 5:20, the apostle John emphasizes the exclusive nature of the one true God, stating, "And we know that the Son of God has come and has given us understanding, so that we may know him who is true; and we are in him who is true, in his Son Jesus Christ. He is the true God and eternal life."

God's Challenge in Isaiah:

Isaiah 44:8 records a challenge from God, "Fear not, nor be afraid; have I not told you from of old and declared it? And you are my witnesses! Is there a God besides me? There is no Rock; I know not any." This challenge underscores the unique and unchanging nature of God.

Monotheistic Proclamation in Zechariah:

In Zechariah 14:9, a messianic prophecy declares, "And the LORD will be king over all the earth. On that day the LORD will be one and his name one." This future vision emphasizes the ultimate oneness and kingship of God over all creation.

Jesus' Monotheistic Prayer in John:

In Jesus' high priestly prayer in John 17:3, He makes a profound statement, "And this is eternal life, that they know you, the only true God, and Jesus Christ whom you have sent." Here, Jesus explicitly acknowledges the Father as the only true God, reinforcing the monotheistic foundation.

Prophetic Utterance in Joel:

Joel 2:27 declares, "You shall know that I am in the midst of Israel, and that I am the LORD your God, and there is none else. And my people shall never again be put to shame." This prophetic utterance emphasizes God's exclusive presence and protection over His people.

God's Self-Revelation to Moses:

In Exodus 3:14, during God's self-revelation to Moses, He declares, "I AM WHO I AM." This divine name signifies God's self-existence and uniqueness, further emphasizing the exclusivity of the one true God.

The Apostle Paul's Affirmation in 1 Timothy:

In 1 Timothy 2:5, Paul emphasizes the exclusive mediatorship of Christ, stating, "For there is one God, and there is one mediator between God and men, the man Christ Jesus." This verse reinforces the singularity of God and the unique role of Jesus as the mediator.

These additional scriptural references continue to affirm the monotheistic foundation of the Judeo-Christian faith, emphasizing the exclusive worship, uniqueness, and supreme nature of the one true God. The Bible consistently upholds the belief in the singularity of God as a central tenet of its theological framework.

The Exclusive Nature of God's Salvation:

Isaiah 43:11 emphasizes the exclusive role of God in salvation, stating, "I, I am the LORD, and besides me, there is no savior." This verse underscores that God alone is the source of salvation, reinforcing the unique and singular nature of His redemptive work.

The Lord's Challenge in Isaiah:

Isaiah 45:5 issues a challenge, "I am the LORD, and there is no other, besides me, there is no God; I equip you, though you do not know me." This challenge from the Lord emphasizes His unparalleled position and authority, inviting acknowledgment of His exclusive divinity.

Monotheistic Praise in Psalms:

Psalm 86:8-10 expresses a prayer of monotheistic praise, stating, "There is none like you among the gods, O Lord, nor are there any works like yours. All the nations you have made shall come and worship before you, O Lord, and shall glorify your name. For you are great and do wondrous things; you alone are God." This psalm celebrates the uniqueness and greatness of the one true God.

God's Revelation to Jeremiah:

In Jeremiah 10:10, God reveals through Jeremiah, "But the LORD is the true God; he is the living God and the everlasting King. At his wrath, the earth quakes, and the nations cannot endure his indignation." This verse underscores the living and eternal nature of the one true God.

The Declaration in 1 Corinthians:

In 1 Corinthians 8:4, Paul addresses the Corinthians, stating, "Therefore, as to the eating of food offered to idols, we know that 'an idol has no real existence,' and that 'there is no God but one.'" This declaration emphasizes the emptiness of false gods and asserts the exclusive reality of the one true God.

The Prophet Isaiah's Assurance:

Isaiah 44:24 presents God's assurance, "Thus says the LORD, your Redeemer, who formed you from the womb: 'I am the LORD, who made all things, who alone stretched out the heavens, who spread out the earth by myself.'" This verse emphasizes God's unique role as the Creator and Redeemer.

Monotheistic Confession in Nehemiah:

Nehemiah 9:6 records a monotheistic confession in a prayer, "You are the LORD, you alone. You have made heaven, the heaven of heavens, with all their host, the earth and all that is on it, the seas and all that is in them, and you preserve all of them; and the host of heaven worships you." This prayer acknowledges the sole divine authority of the Lord.

The Apostle Paul's Declaration in Romans:

Romans 3:30 affirms the oneness of God, stating, "since God is one—who will justify the circumcised by faith and the uncircumcised through faith." This verse reinforces the unity and singular nature of God's redemptive plan for all people.

The Prophet Zephaniah's Proclamation:

Zephaniah 3:17 proclaims the Lord's exclusive role in salvation, "The LORD your God is in your midst, a mighty one who will save; he will rejoice over you with gladness; he will quiet you by his love; he will exult over you with loud singing." This verse highlights the Lord's personal and exclusive involvement in the salvation of His people.

The Apostle Peter's Declaration in Acts:

In Acts 4:12, Peter asserts the exclusive role of Jesus in salvation, stating, "And there is salvation in no one else, for there is no other name under heaven given among men by which we must be saved." This declaration underscores the uniqueness of Christ as the sole mediator of salvation.

These additional scriptural references continue to affirm the central theme of the one true God in the Bible, emphasizing His exclusive role in salvation, creation, and divine authority. The consistent witness of the scriptures underscores the uniqueness and supremacy of the one true God in the Judeo-Christian tradition.

The Uniqueness of God's Knowledge:

In Job 21:22, Job reflects on God's knowledge, stating, "Can anyone teach knowledge to God, since he judges even the highest?" This verse underscores the uniqueness of God's wisdom and understanding, emphasizing His incomparable knowledge.

Monotheistic Affirmation in Ephesians:

Ephesians 4:6 emphasizes the oneness of God, stating, "one God and Father of all, who is over all and through all and in all." This verse, found in the New Testament, reiterates the monotheistic foundation of the Christian faith.

The Psalmist's Acknowledgment:

Psalm 96:4-5 celebrates the uniqueness of God among the nations, declaring, "For great is the LORD, and greatly to be praised; he is to be feared above all gods. For all the gods of the peoples are worthless idols, but the LORD made the heavens." This psalm emphasizes God's greatness and the futility of false gods.

The Lord's Proclamation in Isaiah:

Isaiah 42:8 records the Lord's proclamation, "I am the LORD; that is my name; my glory I give to no other, nor my praise to carved idols." This verse highlights God's exclusive right to glory and worship, rejecting the attribution of divine praise to any other.

The Exclusive Nature of God's Reign:

Psalm 47:7-8 declares the exclusivity of God's reign, stating, "For God is the King of all the earth; sing praises with a psalm! God reigns over the nations; God sits on his holy throne." This psalm affirms God's sovereignty over all nations, emphasizing His exclusive rule.

Monotheistic Confession in Deuteronomy:

Deuteronomy 32:39 presents a monotheistic confession, "See now that I, even I, am he, and there is no god beside me; I kill and I make alive; I wound and I heal; and there is none that can deliver out of my hand." This verse underscores God's unique authority over life and death.

The Apostle Paul's Teaching in 1 Corinthians:

In 1 Corinthians 10:20-21, Paul contrasts the worship of false gods with the worship of the one true God, stating, "No, I imply that what pagans sacrifice they offer to demons and not to God. I do not want you to be participants with demons. You cannot drink the cup of the Lord and the cup of demons. You cannot partake of the table of the Lord and the table of demons." This teaching reinforces the exclusivity of true worship.

The Revelation of God's Name in Exodus:

In Exodus 34:14, God reveals His name and emphasizes exclusivity, saying, "For you shall worship no other god, for the LORD, whose name is Jealous, is a jealous God." This verse highlights God's jealousy for exclusive devotion and worship.

The Exclusive Right to Declare the Future:

Isaiah 46:9-10 emphasizes God's exclusive right to declare the future, stating, "for I am God, and there is no other; I am God, and there is none like me, declaring the end from the beginning and from ancient times things not yet done, saying, 'My counsel shall stand, and I will accomplish all my purpose.'" This passage underscores God's unparalleled ability to predict and control the course of history.

Monotheistic Praise in Revelation:

Revelation 15:4 echoes the sentiment of exclusive worship, stating, "Who will not fear, O Lord, and glorify your name? For you alone are holy. All nations will come and worship you, for your righteous acts have been revealed." This verse envisions a future state where all nations acknowledge and worship the one true God.

Monotheistic Acknowledgment in Revelation:

Revelation 19:6 underscores monotheistic acknowledgment, "Then I heard what seemed to be the voice of a great multitude, like the roar of many waters and like the sound of mighty peals of thunder, crying out, 'Hallelujah! For the Lord our God the Almighty reigns.'" This verse celebrates the exclusive reign of the Lord God Almighty.

These additional scriptural references continue to highlight the exclusivity and uniqueness of the one true God in various aspects, including knowledge, reign, worship, and predictive power. The Bible consistently affirms the incomparable nature of God within the context of the Judeo-Christian tradition.

The Singularity of God's Glory:

Isaiah 42:8 emphasizes the singularity of God's glory, stating, "I am the LORD; that is my name; my glory I give to no other, nor my praise to carved idols." This verse underscores God's exclusive right to receive glory, highlighting His unmatched majesty.

The Uniqueness of God's Ways:

Isaiah 55:8-9 reveals the uniqueness of God's ways, "For my thoughts are not your thoughts, neither are your ways my ways, declares the LORD. For as the heavens

are higher than the earth, so are my ways higher than your ways and my thoughts than your thoughts." This passage highlights the distinct and superior nature of God's divine ways.

Monotheistic Affirmation in 1 Timothy:

In 1 Timothy 1:17, Paul offers a monotheistic affirmation, stating, "To the King of the ages, immortal, invisible, the only God, be honor and glory forever and ever. Amen." This verse reinforces the sole kingship and glory attributed to the one true God.

The Prophet Jeremiah's Confession:

Jeremiah 10:6-7 records a confession of God's uniqueness, "There is none like you, O LORD; you are great, and your name is great in might. Who would not fear you, O King of the nations? For this is your due; for among all the wise ones of the nations and in all their kingdoms, there is none like you." This confession acknowledges God's unparalleled greatness and sovereignty.

The Apostle John's Revelation:

Revelation 1:8 echoes the exclusive identity of God, "I am the Alpha and the Omega," says the Lord God, "who is and who was and who is to come, the Almighty." This verse emphasizes God's eternal existence and almighty nature.

The Singularity of God's Holiness:

Leviticus 19:2 calls for the singular holiness of God's people, stating, "Speak to all the congregation of the people of Israel and say to them, You shall be holy, for I the LORD your God am holy." This verse underscores the unique holiness of the one true God, setting the standard for His people.

Monotheistic Praise in Revelation:

Revelation 4:11 presents monotheistic praise, "Worthy are you, our Lord and God, to receive glory and honor and power, for you created all things, and by your will, they existed and were created." This verse celebrates God's worthiness to receive exclusive glory, honor, and power as the Creator.

The Prophet Isaiah's Description:

Isaiah 40:25-26 provides a description of God's uniqueness, "To whom then will you compare me, that I should be like him? says the Holy One. Lift up your eyes on high and see: who created these? He who brings out their host by number, calling them all by name; by the greatness of his might and because he is strong in power, not one is missing." This passage emphasizes the incomparability of God's creative power.

The Lord's Invitation in Isaiah:

Isaiah 1:18 presents the Lord's invitation to reason together, "Come now, let us reason together, says the LORD: though your sins are like scarlet, they shall be as

white as snow; though they are red like crimson, they shall become like wool." This verse reflects God's unique willingness to engage with humanity and offer redemption.

These additional scriptural references further illuminate the singularity, uniqueness, and holiness of the one true God. The Bible consistently upholds the exclusive attributes and nature of God within the context of the Judeo-Christian tradition.

(17) The Deity of Jesus Christ

The deity of Jesus Christ is a foundational doctrine of the Christian faith, affirming that Jesus is not merely a prophet, teacher, or moral example, but God Himself in human flesh. This truth is revealed throughout Scripture, both implicitly and explicitly, and is essential for understanding salvation, worship, and the nature of God. The Gospel of John opens with one of the most powerful declarations of Christ's divinity: *"In the beginning was the Word, and the Word was with God, and the Word was God... And the Word became flesh and dwelt among us"* (John 1:1, 14). Here, Jesus (the Word/Logos) is described as eternal, distinct from the Father, and fully divine. He is not a created being, but co-eternal with God, involved in creation, and the full embodiment of divine glory and truth.

Jesus openly claimed divinity during His earthly ministry. In John 8:58, He declared, *"Before Abraham was, I AM"*—invoking the sacred name Yahweh used in Exodus 3:14. His Jewish audience understood the implication and attempted to stone Him for blasphemy. Jesus also accepted worship, which is due only to God (Matthew 14:33; John 9:38). He forgave sins (Mark 2:5–12), something only God can do, and taught with divine authority, not like the scribes. His use of titles such as "Son of God," "Son of Man," and "I and the Father are one" (John 10:30) further affirmed His equality with God. The resurrection, the ultimate confirmation of His divine identity, was not only a miracle but a vindication of His claims and a demonstration of His authority over life and death (Romans 1:4).

The apostles and early Church affirmed the deity of Christ as central to the Gospel message. Paul writes in Colossians 2:9, *"For in Him all the fullness of Deity dwells in bodily form."* This is a clear assertion that Jesus possesses the entire nature and essence of God. Philippians 2:6–11 describes how Christ, *"being in very nature God,"* humbled Himself in the incarnation and is now exalted above all. The writer of Hebrews echoes this in 1:3, stating, *"The Son is the radiance of God's glory and the exact representation of His being."* These passages reflect the early Christian conviction that Jesus was not a lesser divine being but fully and truly God, worthy of worship, obedience, and trust.

Understanding the deity of Jesus is not merely a theological point—it is vital for salvation. Only God can save sinners, and if Jesus were not divine, His death could not atone for the sins of the world. His sinless life, substitutionary death, and victorious resurrection are

effective because He is God incarnate. As the divine Son, He reveals the Father perfectly, mediates between God and man, and reigns eternally as Lord and King. To deny the deity of Christ is to deny the Gospel itself (1 John 4:2–3). Therefore, Christians confess Jesus as “my Lord and my God” (John 20:28), not only with their mouths but with their lives, honoring Him as the divine Savior who alone is worthy of all praise, now and forever.

Jesus The Only Savior

Acts 4:12 Neither is there salvation in any other; for there is none other name under heaven given among men, whereby we must be saved.

John 20:31 But these are written that you may believe that Jesus is the Christ, the Son of God and that believing you may have life in His Name.

The Deity Of Jesus Christ - Key Scriptures

God, manifested in the flesh - 1 Timothy 3:16

Emmanuel " God with us - Matthew 1:23 Isaiah 7:14

He is the image of the invisible God - Colossians 1:15

Form of God - Equal with God - Philippians 2:6

Jesus Above Angels - Hebrews 1:4,5

God our Savior - Titus 3:4

Jesus Christ our Savior - Titus 3:6

Only Jesus was without sin - 2 Corinthians 5:21

My Lord and My God - John 20:28

"All power is given unto Me in Heaven and in earth"- Matthew 28:18

Lord of the Sabbath - Matthew 12:8, Genesis 2:3

I and My Father are one - John 10:30

Make yourself God -John 10:33

For unto us a Child is born... Mighty God -Isaiah 9:6 Isaiah 40:3,9,10 -Matthew 3:3

Mighty God, Everlasting Father – Isaiah 9:6

Prepare the way of the LORD – Isaiah 40:3, Matthew 3:3

The Word was God – John 1:1

The Word was made flesh – John 1:14

Before Abraham was, I AM – John 8:58

Thy throne, O God – Hebrews 1:8

Alpha and Omega... Almighty – Revelation 1:8

First and the Last – I was dead – Revelation 1:17–18

Church of God... His own blood – Acts 20:28
Christ... God over all – Romans 9:5
God and Savior Jesus Christ – 2 Peter 1:1
From everlasting – Micah 5:2
The Lord... come to His temple – Malachi 3:1, Matthew 11:10
Fullness of the Godhead bodily – Colossians 2:9
One Lord Jesus Christ... by whom are all things – 1 Corinthians 8:6
God was in Christ – 2 Corinthians 5:19
In Him all things consist – Colossians 1:17
Creator of all things – John 1:3
Upholding all things by the word of His power – Hebrews 1:3
God with us – Isaiah 8:10 (supporting Matthew 1:23)
The Holy One – Acts 3:14
God sent His Son – Galatians 4:4
He that hath seen me hath seen the Father – John 14:9
Christ is all, and in all – Colossians 3:11
Christ lives in me – Galatians 2:20
Author of life – Acts 3:15
God in the form of man – implied in Genesis 18:1–2 (the LORD appears to Abraham)
The Lord is our righteousness – Jeremiah 23:6
They shall look upon me whom they have pierced – Zechariah 12:10, John 19:37
Immanuel – God with us – repeated emphasis: Isaiah 8:8, Matthew 1:23

" For there are Three Who bear witness in heaven, the Father, the Word, and the Holy Spirit and these Three are One." - 1 John 5:7

Worshiping Jesus

Every knee shall bow – Philippians 2:9–11
Let all the angels worship Him – Hebrews 1:6
The four living creatures and The 24 elders fell down and worshiped the Lamb – Revelation 5:8–14
Hosanna to the King – John 12:13–16, Zechariah 9:9, Matthew 21:1–9
He (Holy Spirit) shall glorify Me (Jesus) – John 16:14

People Worshiping Jesus

Come to worship Him (born King) – Matthew 2:2,11

They worshiped Him (Herod slaughtered) – Matthew 2:18

They worshiped Him (calming storm) – Matthew 14:33

Came and worshiped Him (Canaanite woman) – Matthew 15:25

Mother of Zebedee's children worshiped Him – Matthew 20:20

Held Him by the feet, and worshiped Him – Matthew 28:9

They worshiped Him on the mountain – Matthew 28:16–17

Worshiped Him, cried with loud voice – Mark 5:6–7

Unclean spirits... fell down before Him – Mark 3:11

Hosanna; Blessed is He that cometh – Mark 11:9

Devils came out, crying, Thou art Christ – Luke 4:41

Peter fell at Jesus' knees – Luke 5:8

Lord, remember me – Luke 23:42

They worshiped Him... returned with joy – Luke 24:52

All should honor the Son – John 5:23

He said, Lord, I believe. And worshiped Him – John 9:38

Grow in grace... to Him be glory – 2 Peter 3:18

Glory and dominion forever to Jesus – Revelation 1:6

Glorify Me... with the glory I had – John 17:1–5

Thomas answered... My Lord and my God – John 20:28

Jesus receives glory and honor – Revelation 5:12

All creation worships the Lamb – Revelation 5:13

Every creature fell and worshiped Him – Revelation 5:14

They cried, Salvation... to the Lamb – Revelation 7:9–10

The Lamb shall shepherd them – Revelation 7:17

The Lord God Almighty and the Lamb are the temple – Revelation 21:22

The Lamb is the light – Revelation 21:23

Throne of God and of the Lamb – Revelation 22:1,3

His name shall be on their foreheads – Revelation 22:4

They shall reign with Him – Revelation 22:5

Stephen called upon God... Lord Jesus – Acts 7:59

Baptized in the name of Jesus – Acts 2:38

Calling on the name of the Lord (Jesus) – Acts 9:14, 1 Corinthians 1:2

He is Lord of all – Acts 10:36

Jesus Christ is Lord – to the glory of God – Philippians 2:11

He received from God honor and glory – 2 Peter 1:17

To Him be glory forever – Romans 11:36

Christ, who is over all, God blessed forever – Romans 9:5

Blessing and honor to Him who sits on the throne and the Lamb – Revelation 5:13

(18) Jesus Christ Abides In Us

As a Christian, you have become the temple of God's Holy Spirit and you have the honor to also have God the Father and Jesus Christ dwell spiritually in your heart. It is Jesus Christ in you that is your hope to receive a glorified eternal body. Only individuals who have sincerely confessed their sins and asked for Jesus Christ to come into their life, actually do have Christ within. This is contrary to false New Age beliefs, that imply everyone has Christ within them.

God wants us to know Jesus Christ more than just intellectually. We all need Jesus Christ to rule and reign in our heart spiritually in order to overcome sin and to be filled with His Love.

What a privileged and a blessing that God who created the universe and Jesus Christ, the King of Kings, would want to dwell in your heart. When Jesus, Who is God, enters your heart this is the greatest miracle of all and then His light can shine through you to others. As we decrease, Jesus can increase His very nature within our lives.

KEY SCRIPTURES

Colossians 1:27 (AKJV) To whom God would make known what is the riches of the glory of this mystery among the Gentiles; which is Christ in you, the hope of glory:"

Galatians 2:20 (AKJV) "I am crucified with Christ: nevertheless I live; yet not I, but Christ lives in me: and the life which I now live in the flesh I live by the faith of the Son of God, who loved me, and gave himself for me

John 15:4 (AKJV) "Abide in me, (Jesus) and I in you. As the branch cannot bear fruit of itself, except it abide in the vine; no more can you, except you abide in me."

Romans 8:9,10 (AKJV) But you are not in the flesh, but in the Spirit, if so be that the Spirit of God dwell in you. Now if any man have not the Spirit of Christ, he is none of his. 10And if Christ be in you, the body is dead because of sin; but the Spirit is life because of righteousness.

John 17:20-26 (AKJV) Neither pray I for these alone, but for them also which shall believe on me through their word; 21That they all may be one; as you, Father, are in me, and I in you, that they also may be one in us: that the world may believe that you have sent me. 22And the glory which you gave me I have given them; that they may be one, even as we

are one: 23I in them, and you in me, that they may be made perfect in one; and that the world may know that you have sent me, and have loved them, as you have loved me. 24Father, I will that they also, whom you have given me, be with me where I am; that they may behold my glory, which you have given me: for you loved me before the foundation of the world. 25O righteous Father, the world has not known you: but I have known you, and these have known that you have sent me. 26And I have declared to them your name, and will declare it: that the love with which you have loved me may be in them, and I in them.

CHRIST IN YOU

Text: Colossians 1:27 (AKJV):

To whom God would make known what is the riches of the glory of this mystery among the Gentiles; which is Christ in you, the hope of glory: "

Introduction: The Mystery of Christ in You

The statement "Christ in you, the hope of glory" is one of the most profound and transformative truths in the New Testament. It encapsulates the central reality of the Christian life—that Jesus Christ, by His Spirit, dwells within every believer. This truth is not just theological but practical, shaping every aspect of how Christians live, think, and relate to God and others.

The Apostle Paul, in Colossians 1:27, unveils this mystery that had been hidden for ages but is now revealed in Christ: that the living, risen Savior dwells within His people, bringing with Him the hope of eternal glory. This commentary will explore the significance of Christ living in us, its implications for our daily lives, and how we are called to live in the reality of this incredible truth.

1. The Mystery Revealed: Christ in You

The idea of "Christ in you" is both a mystery and a privilege. For the Colossians, and for us today, this was a groundbreaking truth. To understand the fullness of what it means to have Christ in us, we must first recognize the nature of this mystery as revealed in Scripture.

1.1 The Hidden Mystery of the Ages

Text: Colossians 1:26 (AKJV):

"Even the mystery which has been hid from ages and from generations, but now is made manifest to his saints:"

- **God's Plan Unveiled Before the coming of Christ, God's full plan of salvation, particularly the indwelling of Christ through the Holy Spirit, was veiled. In the Old Testament, God dwelt among His people in the tabernacle and later the temple, but His presence was not as intimately close as it is now in the New Covenant. The mystery Paul refers to is the uniting of the believer with Christ**

Himself through the Holy Spirit. The promise is that Christ would not only be with us but would dwell within us, empowering us to live lives that glorify God.

- The Fulfillment in Christ With the incarnation, death, resurrection, and ascension of Jesus, this mystery was revealed. Christ now dwells in believers through the Holy Spirit, and it is through this indwelling presence that we are transformed into His image.

1.2 The Indwelling Christ

Text: John 14:20 (AKJV):

"At that day you shall know that I am in my Father, and you in me, and I in you."

The Union of Believer and Christ In His conversation with His disciples, Jesus speaks of a profound union between Himself, the Father, and His followers. Jesus promises that He will be in His followers, making His presence an active, guiding, and transforming reality in their lives. This union with Christ is not just metaphorical; it is spiritual and real. Christ indwells every believer, giving them the strength to live in a way that pleases God.

- A Personal Relationship The indwelling of Christ means that we do not serve God out of our own strength but out of the power of Christ within us. This relationship is not distant or abstract; it is intimate and life-changing. Christ in us means we can know Him personally, experience His presence daily, and rely on His power for everything we do.

2. The Hope of Glory

In Colossians 1:27, Paul connects the indwelling of Christ with the "hope of glory." This hope is not only future but also present, as Christ's presence in us guarantees the ultimate fulfillment of God's promises for our lives.

2.1 Christ in Us: A Living Hope

Text: 1 Peter 1:3,4 (AKJV):

"Blessed be the God and Father of our Lord Jesus Christ, which according to his abundant mercy has begotten us again to a lively hope by the resurrection of Jesus Christ from the dead, 4To an inheritance incorruptible, and undefiled, and that fades not away, reserved in heaven for you,"

- Living Hope Through the Resurrection The hope of glory is rooted in the resurrection of Jesus. Because Christ lives, we also have the hope of eternal life with Him. The indwelling Christ is the seal of this hope; He is the firstfruits of our resurrection, and His life in us assures us that we will one day share in His glory. This hope is not wishful thinking, but a confident expectation grounded in the person and work of Jesus Christ.

- **Hope in the Present** While the ultimate "glory" will be realized in eternity, Christ's indwelling presence transforms our present lives. The hope of glory isn't just a future reality, but a present one—an assurance that we are becoming more like Christ and that we have access to His grace, power, and love every day. Christ in us enables us to live lives of holiness, joy, peace, and purpose, giving us a taste of the glory to come.

2.2 The Promise of Eternal Glory

Text: Romans 8:18 (AKJV):

"For I reckon that the sufferings of this present time are not worthy to be compared with the glory which shall be revealed in us."

- **Future Glory** The hope of glory ultimately points to the future when we will be fully united with Christ and transformed into His likeness. This "glory" includes our full redemption and the restoration of all things. Christ in us now is a guarantee that this future glory is certain, and our present trials and sufferings are temporary in light of the eternal glory that awaits us.
- **Glorification in Christ** When Christ returns, those who are in Him will experience the full revelation of His glory. We will receive glorified bodies, and our relationship with God will be fully realized. The indwelling Christ is the "down payment" of this future glory, giving us a living hope that sustains us through every trial and difficulty.

3. Living in the Reality of Christ in You

The presence of Christ in us is not just a theological concept but a practical reality that should affect every area of our lives. As believers, we are called to live in the power of His indwelling presence and reflect His glory to the world.

3.1 Living with Christ's strength

Text: Philippians 4:13 (AKJV):

"I can do all things through Christ which strengthens me."

- **Christ's Empowerment** Because Christ lives in us, we have access to His power. This means that we are not left to live the Christian life in our own strength. Christ strengthens us to do His will, overcome temptation, serve others, and endure trials. The Christian life is not about our ability but about His power working through us. We can face any challenge, knowing that the One who is in us is greater than anything we will face in the world.

3.2 Christ in Us: The Hope of Transformation

Text: Galatians 2:20 (AKJV):*"I am crucified with Christ: nevertheless I live; yet not I, but Christ lives in me: and the life which I now live in the flesh I live by the faith of the Son of God, who loved me, and gave himself for me.."*

- **Living a New Life**The indwelling of Christ transforms our very identity. We are no longer ruled by sin or our old nature but are empowered to live a new life in Christ. As Christ lives in us, we begin to reflect His character—His love, joy, peace, patience, and holiness. This transformation is an ongoing process, but it is certain because it is Christ who is at work in us.
- **A Life of Faith**The life we now live is one of faith in Christ. We trust in His presence, His strength, and His promises. By faith, we believe that Christ is in us, that He will continue to transform us, and that He will one day bring us into the full glory He has promised.

3.3 Christ in Us: A Testimony to the World

Text: Matthew 5:16 (AKJV):

"Let your light so shine before men, that they may see your good works, and glorify your Father which is in heaven."

- **A Light to the World**The presence of Christ in us is a light to the world. As we live in His power and reflect His character, we point others to the hope of glory that is found in Christ alone. Our lives should be a testimony of His love, grace, and transforming power. When the world sees Christ in us, they are drawn to Him and the hope of salvation that He offers.

Conclusion: Christ in You—The Hope of Glory

The truth that "Christ is in you, the hope of glory" is a powerful, life-altering reality. It means that through faith in Jesus, we are not only forgiven and redeemed, but we are brought into an intimate relationship with God, where Christ Himself dwells in us. This presence is the guarantee of our future glory and the power for our present transformation. As we live in the reality of Christ in us, may we grow in His likeness, reflect His glory, and live out the hope of the eternal life He has promised us.

(19) God Is Our Provider

Text: Philippians 4:19 (AKJV):

"But my God shall supply all your need according to his riches in glory by Christ Jesus."

Introduction: The Faithful Provision of God

In Philippians 4:19, Paul assures followers of Jesus Christ of God's unwavering provision, stating that God will meet all our needs according to His infinite resources. This verse highlights not only God's ability to provide but His faithful commitment to doing so. Throughout Scripture, God's provision is not limited to material needs but encompasses spiritual, emotional, and relational aspects of life as well. It is an expression of His love, sovereignty, and care for His people.

The theme of God as our Provider runs throughout Scripture, beginning with the creation narrative and continuing through the lives of His people. This commentary will explore the biblical understanding of God as our Provider, the nature of His provision, and how believers can trust Him to meet all their needs, both in times of abundance and in times of scarcity.

1. The Biblical Foundation of God as Provider

God's role as the Provider is deeply rooted in His nature and His relationship with His people. From the very beginning of creation, God demonstrated His role as the Provider, ensuring that all creation had what it needed to flourish. His provision is consistent, faithful, and overflowing, demonstrating His care for His creation.

1.1 God's Provision in the Old Testament

In the Old Testament, God's provision is a recurring theme that shows His faithfulness to His covenant people. Whether it was manna from heaven or the provision of a ram in place of Isaac, God demonstrated His care in tangible, life-sustaining ways.

God Provides for Abraham: Scripture Reference: Genesis 22:13-14 (AKJV) In one of the most profound moments in the life of Abraham, God provides a ram to be sacrificed in place of his son, Isaac. This moment, which comes after God tests Abraham's faith, is marked by the name Abraham gives to the place: *"The Lord will provide"* (Jehovah-Jireh). "And Abraham lifted up his eyes, and looked, and behold behind him a ram caught in a thicket by his horns: and Abraham went and took the ram, and offered him up for a burnt offering in the stead of his son. 14 And Abraham called the name of that place Jehovahjireh: as it is said to this day, In the mount of the LORD it shall be seen." *Genesis 22:13-14 (AKJV)* God's provision for Abraham was not just material; it was spiritual and relational. It was a moment of trust and faithfulness, illustrating that God provides not only for our physical needs but also for our deepest spiritual needs. God's provision in this story points to His ability to meet needs even in the most difficult and unexpected circumstances.

1.2 God's Provision in the Life of Israel

Throughout Israel's journey, God's provision was evident. In the wilderness, God provided manna, quail, and water from a rock—supplies that were miraculously given in times of scarcity.

The Manna from Heaven:Scripture Reference: Exodus 16:4-15 After Israel left Egypt, they found themselves in the wilderness, facing hunger and thirst. Yet, God provided for them daily, sending manna from heaven and quail to sustain them.

"Then said the LORD to Moses, Behold, I will rain bread from heaven for you; and the people shall go out and gather a certain rate every day, that I may prove them, whether they will walk in my law, or no. 5And it shall come to pass, that on the sixth day they shall prepare that which they bring in; and it shall be twice as much as they gather daily. 6And Moses and Aaron said to all the children of Israel, At even, then you shall know that the LORD has brought you out from the land of Egypt: 7And in the morning, then you shall see the glory of the LORD; for that he hears your murmurings against the LORD: and what are we, that you murmur against us? 8And Moses said, This shall be, when the LORD shall give you in the evening flesh to eat, and in the morning bread to the full; for that the LORD hears your murmurings which you murmur against him: and what are we? your murmurings are not against us, but against the LORD. 9And Moses spoke to Aaron, Say to all the congregation of the children of Israel, Come near before the LORD: for he has heard your murmurings. 10And it came to pass, as Aaron spoke to the whole congregation of the children of Israel, that they looked toward the wilderness, and, behold, the glory of the LORD appeared in the cloud. And the LORD spoke to Moses, saying, 12I have heard the murmurings of the children of Israel: speak to them, saying, At even you shall eat flesh, and in the morning you shall be filled with bread; and you shall know that I am the LORD your God.13And it came to pass, that at even the quails came up, and covered the camp: and in the morning the dew lay round about the host. 14And when the dew that lay was gone up, behold, on the face of the wilderness there lay a small round thing, as small as the hoar frost on the ground. 15And when the children of Israel saw it, they said one to another, It is manna: for they knew not what it was. And Moses said to them, This is the bread which the LORD has given you to eat." *Exodus 16:4-15 (AKJV)*

God's provision in this instance was not just about food but about His constant presence and faithfulness. He gave them what they needed, when they needed it, showing that His provision is timely and perfect.

1.3 God's Provision in the New Testament

In the New Testament, the theme of God's provision continues, particularly in the life and teachings of Jesus. Jesus teaches His followers to trust in God's provision, reminding them that God knows their needs and will provide for them.

Jesus 'Teaching on Provision:Scripture Reference: Matthew 6:25-34 In the Sermon on the Mount, Jesus reassures His followers that God will provide for them. He urges them not to worry about material needs such as food, clothing, or shelter, because God, who provides for the birds of the air and the lilies of the field, will certainly provide for His children."*But seek you first the kingdom of God, and his righteousness; and all these things will be added unto you.*"This teaching reveals the character of God as a generous Provider who cares deeply about the well-being of His people. Jesus emphasizes that our primary focus should be on seeking God's kingdom, trusting that He will take care of our needs.

1.4 Jesus, the Provider of Spiritual Needs

Beyond physical needs, Jesus also provided for the spiritual needs of humanity. He is the Bread of Life (John 6:35), the living water (John 4:14), and the Good Shepherd who provides rest for our souls (Matthew 11:28-30). His ultimate provision came through His sacrificial death, which provided salvation and eternal life for all who believe in Him.

2. God's Provision as an Act of Grace

God's provision is not based on our merit but on His grace. The apostle Paul emphasizes this point in Ephesians 2:8-9, teaching that we are saved by grace through faith, and this grace extends to all areas of our lives. God provides out of His loving kindness, not because we deserve it but because He delights in blessing His children.

2.1 God's Grace in Meeting Our Needs

Paul's words in Philippians 4:19 reflect God's abundant grace in providing for us. While we may experience moments of need, God's provision is never out of reach. He provides not according to our small capacities but according to His glorious riches. This means that His provision is limitless, far exceeding anything we could imagine or desire.

Paul's Trust in God's Provision: Scripture Reference: Philippians 4:10-19 Paul speaks of the generosity of the Philippians and their support of his ministry. He assures them that God will supply all their needs according to His riches in glory by Christ Jesus. *"Not that I speak in respect of want: for I have learned, in whatsoever state I am, to be content."* Paul's contentment was rooted in his trust in God's provision, not in his circumstances. This teaches us that God provides not only in times of abundance but also in times of want, and that contentment comes from knowing God is faithful.

2.2 God's Provision Through His People

God often provides for His people through the generosity of others. The Philippians are a prime example of this, as they gave to Paul's ministry out of their own resources. God uses His people to meet the needs of others, creating a community of provision and care within the body of Christ.

3. How Christians Can Trust in God's Provision

Trusting in God's provision requires faith and dependence on Him. It involves recognizing that God, as our Creator and Sustainer, knows our needs and will meet them in His perfect timing.

3.1 Living with Faith and Gratitude

The key to trusting in God's provision is living by faith and cultivating a heart of gratitude. As believers, we are called to trust in God's promises and live with a spirit of thankfulness

for what He has already provided. Faith is not just believing that God will meet our needs but also trusting Him when things seem uncertain.

Jesus' Assurance of God's Provision: Scripture Reference: Luke 12:22-31 Jesus instructs His disciples not to worry about their life, what they will eat or wear, because God knows their needs. He assures them that they are of great value to God, and He will provide for them. *"But rather seek first the kingdom of God; and all these things will be added unto you."* By seeking God's kingdom first, we align our hearts with His will and trust that He will provide for our needs.

3.2 God Provides in Unexpected Ways

God's provision often comes in ways we don't expect. Whether it's through a small miracle, the generosity of others, or a surprising opportunity, we can trust that God will meet our needs in ways that demonstrate His glory and sovereignty.

Elijah and the Widow of Zarephath: Scripture Reference: 1 Kings 17:8-16 God provided for Elijah, the widow, and her son during a time of severe famine. Despite their dire circumstances, God caused their oil and flour to never run out, providing them with enough to survive. Quote: *"And the barrel of meal wasted not, neither did the cruse of oil fail, according to the word of the Lord, which he spoke by Elijah."*

This story reminds us that God's provision often comes in unexpected ways, but it is always faithful and sufficient.

4. How Christians Can Reflect God's Provision to Others

As recipients of God's generous provision, we are called to reflect that generosity to others. By being stewards of the resources God has entrusted to us, we become conduits of His provision.

4.1 Practicing Generosity

We are called to be generous, sharing with those in need and supporting the work of the gospel. Our generosity reflects the heart of God, who gave His Son for our salvation.

Paul's Instructions on Generosity:

Scripture Reference: 2 Corinthians 9:6-8

Paul encourages believers to give cheerfully and generously, knowing that God will provide for them in abundance.

"But this I say, He which sows sparingly will also reap sparingly; and he which sows bountifully will reap also bountifully."

Generosity is a way for us to mirror God's provision to the world around us.

Conclusion: Trusting in the Provider

God is our Provider in every sense of the word—He provides for our physical, emotional, spiritual, and relational needs. His provision is a demonstration of His love and grace, and it calls us to trust in His faithfulness. As believers, we are invited to rest in the assurance that God will supply all our needs according to His glorious riches in Christ Jesus. May we live with faith and gratitude, knowing that God, our faithful Provider, will never fail us.

(20) Jesus - "I Am the Resurrection and the Life" (John 11:25)

In John 11:25, Jesus declares, "I am the resurrection and the life. He who believes in me, though he may die, he shall live." These words spoken by Jesus reveal His divine authority over life and death, offering profound comfort and hope to all who believe in Him.

Jesus' assertion that He is the resurrection and the life speaks to His role as the source of eternal life for all who put their trust in Him. He is not merely a messenger of life but the very embodiment of life itself. Through His death and resurrection, Jesus conquered sin and death, opening the way for humanity to experience forgiveness, reconciliation with God, and the promise of everlasting life.

As believers, we are invited to place our faith in Jesus as the resurrection and the life. In Him, we find the assurance of salvation and the hope of resurrection to eternal life. Even in the face of physical death, we can trust that Jesus holds the power to raise us to new life in Him.

Moreover, Jesus' statement underscores the intimate relationship He desires to have with each of His followers. He doesn't merely offer life as an abstract belief but invites us into a personal relationship with Himself, the source of all life. Through faith in Him, we experience spiritual rebirth and ongoing transformation into His likeness.

Let us hold fast to the truth that Jesus is the resurrection and the life. May His words bring comfort to our hearts in times of grief and assurance to our souls in moments of doubt. May we continually draw near to Him, finding in Him the abundant life that He promises to all who believe.

Text: John 11:25-26 (AKJV):

"Jesus said to her, I am the resurrection, and the life: he that believes in me, though he were dead, yet shall he live: 26And whoever lives and believes in me shall never die. Believe you this?"

Introduction: Jesus as the Resurrection and the Life

In the Gospel of John, Jesus presents Himself in several "I am" statements, each revealing a profound aspect of His divine identity and mission. Among these powerful declarations is His statement, "I am the resurrection, and the life," made to Martha in the context of the death of her brother Lazarus. This declaration not only reveals the power of Jesus over death but also underscores His unique role as the giver of eternal life. Jesus' claim as the Resurrection and the Life speaks not only to His power to raise the dead physically but also to the spiritual life He offers to all who believe in Him. This commentary will explore the implications of Jesus as the Resurrection and the Life, delving into its meaning for us as believers and how this truth shapes our understanding of life, death, and eternal hope.

1. The Biblical Foundation of Jesus as the Resurrection and the Life

Jesus' statement about being the Resurrection and the Life is deeply rooted in Scripture, where God's power over life and death is a central theme. Throughout the Bible, God is depicted as the giver of life, and the promise of resurrection is a recurring hope for believers. Jesus, as the Son of God, fulfills these promises, offering both physical resurrection and spiritual life to all who come to Him in faith.

1.1 God's Power Over Life and Death

In the Old Testament, God demonstrates His sovereignty over life and death. For example, in Ezekiel 37, the prophet Ezekiel is shown a vision of dry bones, representing the people of Israel in exile, and God commands the bones to live again. This vision points to God's ultimate power to restore life even from the grave.

Scripture Reference: Ezekiel 37:4-5 (AKJV): "Again he said to me, Prophecy on these bones, and say to them, O you dry bones, hear the word of the LORD. 5Thus says the Lord GOD to these bones; Behold, I will cause breath to enter into you, and you shall live."

This passage foreshadows the resurrection that Jesus would later bring to fruition in His own ministry, where He would not only raise the physically dead but also offer eternal life to all who believe.

1.2 Jesus' Role in Resurrection and Eternal Life

Jesus' claim to be the Resurrection and the Life directly ties His divine identity to God's power over life and death. By proclaiming this, He reveals that He is not merely a messenger of resurrection, but He is the source of resurrection itself. He possesses the power to give life and to conquer death, making this statement a profound declaration of His divinity and the hope He offers to humanity.

John 10:17-18 (AKJV):

"Therefore does my Father love me, because I lay down my life, that I might take it again. 18No man takes it from me, but I lay it down of myself. I have power to lay it down, and I have power to take it again. This commandment have I received of my Father.." Here, Jesus speaks of His ability to lay down His life and take it up again, pointing directly to His power over death and His resurrection. This power is not only for Himself but is also shared with those who believe in Him, as He offers both physical resurrection and eternal life.

1.3 The Significance of the Resurrection in Jesus 'Ministry

The resurrection of Lazarus, the event that prompts Jesus' declaration in John 11, is a powerful demonstration of Jesus' authority over death. Jesus calls Lazarus from the tomb, showing that He has the power to give life even after death has claimed a body. However, Lazarus' resurrection was temporary, pointing forward to the ultimate resurrection that Jesus would accomplish through His own death and resurrection.

Scripture Reference: John 11:43-44 (AKJV):

"And when he (Jesus) had spoken, he cried with a loud voice, Lazarus, come forth. And he that was dead came forth, bound hand and foot with grave clothes: and his face was bound about with a napkin. Jesus said to them, Loose him, and let him go."

The resurrection of Lazarus serves as a precursor to the greater resurrection that Jesus would bring about for all who believe in Him, culminating in His own resurrection from the dead.

2. The Promise of Eternal Life Through Jesus

When Jesus declares that He is "the life," He is offering something far beyond the temporary life that we experience in this world. He speaks of eternal life, the kind of life that is not bound by death or decay. This eternal life is a life with God, a life that begins the moment we place our faith in Jesus Christ and continues forever in His presence.

2.1 Jesus as the Source of Spiritual Life

In John 14:6, Jesus declares, "I am the way, the truth, and the life." Jesus is not only the means by which we have access to eternal life but He is also the source of that life. By believing in Him, we are given new spiritual life—life that is characterized by a relationship with God and the indwelling of the Holy Spirit.

John 5:24 (AKJV):

"Verily, verily, I say unto you, He that hears my word, and believes on him (God the Father (YaHWeH) that sent me, hath everlasting life, and shall not come into condemnation; but is passed from death unto life."

The promise of eternal life is not just a future hope but a present reality for every believer. Through Jesus, we experience new life now, as we are made spiritually alive through faith in Him.

2.2 The Victory Over Death

Jesus' role as the Resurrection is also a declaration of His victory over death. Death, once the ultimate enemy, has been defeated through Jesus' death and resurrection. As believers, we share in this victory, knowing that death no longer has the final word.

1 Corinthians 15:54-57 (AKJV):

"So when this corruptible shall have put on incorruption, and this mortal shall have put on immortality, then shall be brought to pass the saying that is written, Death is swallowed up in victory. 55O death, where is your sting? O grave, where is your victory? 56The sting of death is sin; and the strength of sin is the law. 57But thanks be to God, which gives us the victory through our Lord Jesus Christ."

Through His resurrection, Jesus assures us that even though we face death, it is not the end. Just as He was raised from the dead, so too will we be raised to eternal life.

3. The Call to Believe and Live

The central message of Jesus' statement as the Resurrection and the Life is the call to believe in Him. Jesus asks Martha, "Believest thou this?" This question is not only for her but for all who hear His words. Belief in Jesus as the Resurrection and the Life is the key to receiving the eternal life He offers.

3.1 Belief in Jesus as the Path to Eternal Life

To believe in Jesus as the Resurrection and the Life is to trust in His ability to give both physical and spiritual life. It means accepting His power over death and placing our hope in His resurrection as the guarantee of our own.

John 3:16 (AKJV):

"For God so loved the world, that he gave his only begotten Son, that whosoever believes in him should not perish, but have everlasting life."

This belief is not just intellectual assent but a personal trust in Jesus' work on the cross and His power to give eternal life to all who come to Him in faith.

3.2 Living in the Hope of Resurrection

For believers, the promise of resurrection shapes the way we live. We are called to live with the hope of eternal life, knowing that our present suffering is temporary and that death is not the final end. This hope transforms how we face challenges, how we love others, and how we live our lives in obedience to Christ.

Romans 8:11 (AKJV):

"But if the Spirit of him that raised up Jesus from the dead dwell in you, he that raised up Christ from the dead shall also quicken your mortal bodies by his Spirit that dwells in you."

4. How We Can Live in the Light of Jesus as the Resurrection and the Life

To live in the light of Jesus as the Resurrection and the Life means to live with a heart full of hope and trust in God's promises. It means walking by faith, confident that Jesus has conquered death and offers life to all who believe in Him.

4.1 Living with Eternal Perspective

Believers are called to live with eternity in view. The resurrection of Jesus assures us that death is not the end, and this should shape how we live and what we value. Our priorities shift as we focus on the things that matter for eternity.

Colossians 3:1-4 (AKJV):

"If you then be risen with Christ, seek those things which are above, where Christ sits on the right hand of God. 2Set your affection on things above, not on things on the earth. 3For you are dead, and your life is hid with Christ in God. 4When Christ, who is our life, shall appear, then shall you also appear with him in glory."

4.2 Living in Hope and Assurance

As believers, we can face life's challenges and even death itself with confidence because we know that Jesus has overcome the grave. Our hope is secure in Him, and we can live each day in the assurance that, just as He was raised, we too will be raised to eternal life.

Conclusion: The Life-Changing Truth of Jesus as the Resurrection and the Life

Jesus' declaration that He is the Resurrection and the Life is a powerful reminder that He is the source of both physical and spiritual life. Through His death and resurrection, He has conquered death and offers eternal life to all who believe in Him. This truth is not just a theological concept but a living reality that shapes the way we live, hope, and relate to others. As we place our faith in Jesus, we can live with the assurance that death has been defeated and that we will live forever with Him. May we live in the light of this truth, sharing the hope of resurrection and life with the world around

(21) Jesus - Fullness of the Godhead Incarnate

Main Scripture: Colossians 2:9

***"For in Him (Jesus) dwells all the fullness of the Godhead bodily."* (AKJV)**

In his letter to the Colossians, the apostle Paul makes a profound declaration about the nature of Jesus Christ. He affirms that in Christ, all the fullness of the Deity dwells in bodily form, highlighting the mystery and majesty of the incarnation—the eternal Word of God taking on human flesh and dwelling among us.

The phrase "fullness of the Godhead bodily" encapsulates the central truth of the Christian faith: Jesus Christ is not merely a man, prophet, or moral teacher. He is the very embodiment of the divine nature. In Him, the totality of God's being is present and expressed in human form. This union of full divinity and full humanity in the person of Jesus is unparalleled and foundational to our understanding of who He is.

Through His life, teachings, miracles, death, and resurrection, Jesus reveals the fullness of God's character—His love, justice, mercy, holiness, and power. He is the visible image of the invisible God, the one through whom we come to truly know and experience the Father.

The truth of Christ's divine fullness also affirms His absolute sufficiency for salvation. As fully God and fully man, He alone is qualified to reconcile humanity to God. His sacrificial death was sufficient to atone for sin, and His resurrection confirms His authority over life and death.

This reality calls us to a deeper trust and devotion. Christ is not only our Savior but the fullness of God made known to us. To believe in Him is to believe in the God who created us, loves us, and redeems us.

Let us respond with worship, surrender, and proclamation—worshiping Him as Lord, surrendering our lives to His will, and proclaiming His name so that others, too, may encounter the fullness of God in Jesus Christ.

Additional Supporting Scriptures:

- John 1:14 “—And the Word became flesh and dwelt among us...”
- Hebrews 1:3 “—He is the radiance of the glory of God and the exact imprint of His nature...”
- Philippians 2:6–7 – “...though He was in the form of God, did not count equality with God a thing to be grasped...”

(22) Jesus is Living Water

Scripture: John 4:14 (AKJV) “But whoever drinks of the water that I shall give him shall never thirst; but the water that I shall give him shall be in him a well of water springing up into everlasting life..”.

In the encounter between Jesus and the Samaritan woman at the well, we witness a profound revelation of the spiritual truth concerning living water. Jesus offers her something far greater than physical water—a source of spiritual refreshment and eternal life that satisfies the deepest longings of the human soul.

Living water, as described by Jesus, is a metaphor for the Holy Spirit and the life-giving power of God's grace and presence. It is a spiritual nourishment that quenches the thirst of our souls and provides sustenance for abundant and eternal life. Unlike earthly water that temporarily satisfies physical thirst, living water satisfies our deepest spiritual hunger and provides lasting fulfillment.

Moreover, living water is not a stagnant reservoir but a dynamic and overflowing spring that continually replenishes and rejuvenates our spirits. As we drink deeply from the well

of God's grace, His Spirit dwells within us, filling us with His love, joy, and peace, and empowering us to live lives that honor and glorify Him.

Embracing the promise of living water requires a posture of humility and receptivity to God's invitation. It involves recognizing our spiritual thirst and turning to Jesus as the source of true satisfaction and fulfillment. As we come to Him with open hearts and thirsty souls, He pours out His Spirit upon us, refreshing and renewing us from the inside out.

Let us, therefore, embrace Jesus as the giver of living water with hearts full of gratitude and anticipation. May we drink deeply from the well of His grace and allow His Spirit to flow through us, bringing life and transformation to every aspect of our being.

Jesus is Living Water

John 4:13-14 (AKJV):

“Jesus answered and said to her, Whoever drinks of this water shall thirst again: 14But whoever drinks of the water that I shall give him shall never thirst; but the water that I shall give him shall be in him a well of water springing up into everlasting life”

Introduction: The Gift of Living Water

In the Gospel of John, Jesus offers a powerful metaphor of "living water" that captures the essence of His mission and the spiritual nourishment He provides. When Jesus speaks to the Samaritan woman at the well in John 4, He offers her something far greater than physical water—He offers the gift of living water, which satisfies the deepest thirst of the human soul. This living water is not something that can be found in the physical world but comes only from Jesus Christ, who is the source of eternal life and spiritual fulfillment.

In this commentary, we will explore what it means for Jesus to be the "Living Water," how this metaphor reveals the depth of His salvation, and how He quenches the thirst of every believer in a way that nothing else in this world can.

1. The Thirst of the Human Soul

1.1 The Universal Thirst for Fulfillment

Human beings are created with a deep, inherent longing for meaning, purpose, and satisfaction. This thirst is not merely physical but spiritual. Throughout life, people search for something to fill this void—whether through relationships, achievements, possessions, or pleasures. But no matter how much we drink from the wells of the world, we find ourselves thirsty again. Nothing in this world can fully satisfy the longing of the human heart.

Scripture Reference: Ecclesiastes 1:8 (AKJV):

“All things are full of labor; man cannot utter it: the eye is not satisfied with seeing, nor the ear filled with hearing..”

The emptiness we often feel is a reflection of the deep spiritual thirst we have—our soul's longing for a connection with God, for truth, and for everlasting life. All earthly pursuits, no matter how fulfilling they may seem at first, ultimately fall short of satisfying this deep thirst.

1.2 The Samaritan Woman's Encounter with Jesus

When Jesus speaks to the Samaritan woman at the well, He engages her in a conversation that reveals the deeper spiritual need behind her physical thirst. She is drawing water from a well, but Jesus invites her to drink of a different kind of water—one that will quench her thirst permanently. This dialogue highlights how human beings often search in the wrong places to satisfy their spiritual hunger, but only Jesus can provide the water that truly satisfies.

Scripture Reference: John 4:7-10 (AKJV):

“There cometh a woman of Samaria to draw water: Jesus saith unto her, Give me to drink... Jesus answered and said unto her, If thou knewest the gift of God, and who it is that saith to thee, Give me to drink; thou wouldest have asked of him, and he would have given thee living water.”

Jesus' offer of living water is an invitation to something deeper than the physical realm—a spiritual sustenance that leads to eternal life.

2. The Nature of Living Water

2.1 Living Water Represents the Holy Spirit

In John 7:37-39, Jesus gives further explanation about what He means by "living water." He states that those who believe in Him will receive the Holy Spirit, who will dwell within them and satisfy their deepest spiritual needs. The Holy Spirit, like living water, is the source of life, comfort, guidance, and power for the believer.

Scripture Reference: John 7:38-39 (AKJV):

“He that believes on me, as the scripture has said, out of his belly shall flow rivers of living water. 39(But this spoke he of the Spirit, which they that believe on him should receive: for the Holy Ghost was not yet given; because that Jesus was not yet glorified.).”

Here, the living water is identified as the Holy Spirit, who comes to dwell within believers after Jesus' ascension. The Holy Spirit is the ultimate fulfillment of Jesus' promise to quench our spiritual thirst. Through the Holy Spirit, believers experience the presence of God, receive power for godly living, and are constantly nourished in their relationship with Christ.

2.2 Living Water Brings Eternal Life

The living water that Jesus offers is connected to the promise of eternal life. When we drink of this water, we are not only satisfied in the present but are given the hope of everlasting life. Jesus provides not just temporary relief from spiritual thirst but eternal satisfaction. The life He offers is abundant and unending.

Scripture Reference: John 4:14 (AKJV):

“But whoever drinks of the water that I shall give him shall never thirst; but the water that I shall give him shall be in him a well of water springing up into everlasting life. 15The woman says to him, Sir, give me this water, that I thirst not, neither come here to draw..”

This living water is not a one-time drink but a continuous flow of life that springs up within the believer, offering peace, joy, and fulfillment that endures throughout eternity. It is a life that cannot be found in anything else—only in Jesus.

3. The Invitation to Drink from the Well of Jesus

3.1 Jesus Offers Living Water Freely

One of the most powerful aspects of the offer of living water is that it is freely given. Jesus does not require us to do anything to earn this water; He simply invites us to come to Him in faith. The woman at the well, though initially confused by Jesus' words, is invited to receive this free gift of grace. In the same way, all who come to Jesus in faith will be given the living water of the Holy Spirit, and their thirst will be forever quenched.

Scripture Reference: Revelation 21:6 (AKJV):

“And he said to me, It is done. I am Alpha and Omega, the beginning and the end. I will give to him that is thirsty of the fountain of the water of life freely..”

This verse in Revelation emphasizes that the water of life is freely given by God. There is no cost to us, no work to be done—just a humble acceptance of Jesus' offer.

3.2 Responding to the Invitation

The woman at the well's response to Jesus' invitation was one of curiosity and, eventually, faith. She believed in what Jesus had told her and went on to share the news with others in her town. Her response is a model for how we should respond to the offer of living water—by accepting Jesus' invitation to drink, by believing in Him, and by sharing the good news with others.

Scripture Reference: John 4:28-29 (AKJV):

“The woman then left her water pot, and went her way into the city, and says to the men, 29Come, see a man, which told me all things that ever I did: is not this the Christ?Her encounter with Jesus transformed her, and she became a witness to others, sharing the life-giving message that she had received.

4. The Overflow of Living Water in the Believer's Life

4.1 The Living Water Springs Up Within Us

The living water that Jesus gives does not merely satisfy us temporarily; it springs up within us, causing an overflow that impacts every area of our lives. Jesus promised that the water He gives would become “a well of water springing up into everlasting life.” This water, the Holy Spirit, empowers us to live out God’s will, transforming us from the inside out.

Scripture Reference: John 7:38 (AKJV):

“He that believes on me, as the scripture has said, out of his belly shall flow rivers of living water. 39(But this spoke he of the Spirit, which they that believe on him should receive: for the Holy Ghost (Spirit) was not yet given; because that Jesus was not yet glorified.)”

The presence of the Holy Spirit in our lives is not just for us alone; it flows outward, blessing others and bearing fruit in our lives. This spiritual overflow is a testimony to others of the grace and power of God.

4.2 Living Water Brings Spiritual Refreshment

For believers, the living water of Jesus brings continuous spiritual refreshment. In times of difficulty, weariness, or dryness, we can draw from this well of life, finding strength and peace in Christ. The Holy Spirit nurtures and sustains our spiritual lives, providing the nourishment we need to endure and thrive.

Scripture Reference: Isaiah 58:11 (AKJV):

“And the LORD shall guide you continually, and satisfy your soul in drought, and make fat your bones: and you shall be like a watered garden, and like a spring of water, whose waters fail not..”

When we drink deeply from the living water of Jesus, we experience spiritual renewal and a constant supply of His grace.

Conclusion: Drink Deeply from Jesus the Living Water

Jesus is the Living Water—the only source that can truly satisfy the spiritual thirst of our souls. In Him, we find fulfillment, purpose, peace, and eternal life. He offers this water freely, and all who come to Him in faith will never thirst again.

As believers, we are called not only to drink from this well ourselves but also to share the good news of this living water with others, inviting them to come to Jesus and be filled. May we never forget the life-changing power of the water He offers and continue to drink deeply from it, allowing it to spring up within us and overflow to the world around us.

(23) Jesus - He is the Propitiation for our sins

Scripture: 1 John 2:2

"And he is the propitiation for our sins: and not for ours only, but also for the sins of the whole world."

Biblical Commentary on "Jesus – He is the Propitiation for Our Sins" (1 John 2:2)

The Apostle John's statement in 1 John 2:2, "He is the propitiation for our sins, and not for ours only but also for the sins of the whole world," is rich in theological depth and rooted in the heart of the Gospel. The term "propitiation" (Greek: *hilasmos*) refers to the act by which God's righteous wrath against sin is satisfied through a sacrificial offering. In the Old Testament, particularly within the sacrificial system outlined in Leviticus, the concept of atonement involved the shedding of blood to cover sins. John's use of this term directly connects Jesus to that sacrificial system but emphasizes a greater fulfillment. Unlike the repetitive sacrifices of bulls and goats, Jesus' death was once and for all (Hebrews 10:10). His crucifixion was not merely a symbolic gesture or moral example; it was a divine transaction in which Jesus, the sinless Lamb of God, bore the full penalty of sin to appease the wrath of a holy God and secure our forgiveness.

This propitiation reveals both the justice and love of God. On one hand, it underscores that sin is not a trivial offense but a serious rebellion that incurs the wrath of a just and holy God. God's justice demands that sin be punished. On the other hand, God's love is displayed in that He Himself provides the means for that punishment to be fulfilled without condemning the sinner. Romans 3:25 echoes this truth, declaring that God presented Christ as a propitiation through faith in His blood to demonstrate His righteousness. God did not overlook sin; He dealt with it fully in Christ. Thus, Jesus stands as both the High Priest and the sacrificial Lamb, the one who offers and the one who is offered. Through this act, believers are no longer under condemnation (Romans 8:1) because the righteous anger of God has been turned away.

Furthermore, the scope of Jesus' propitiatory work is striking. John asserts that Christ is not the propitiation for our sins only, referring to the immediate community of believers, but also for the sins of the whole world. This does not imply universalism—that all will be saved regardless of faith—but rather that the offer of salvation through Jesus is universal in its availability. The atonement is sufficient for all, though only effective for those who believe. This truth serves as a theological foundation for global missions and evangelism. The cross of Christ is not limited by ethnicity, nationality, or social status. Anyone who comes to God through Jesus can receive mercy because the atoning sacrifice of Christ is universally sufficient to cover all human sin.

In practical application, this doctrine provides believers with a profound sense of assurance and peace. Because Jesus is the propitiation for our sins, we can approach God with confidence, knowing that our guilt has been fully dealt with. We are no longer estranged from God but reconciled through the blood of Christ (Colossians 1:20). This reconciliation transforms our relationship with God from one of fear to one of love and communion. It also compels us to extend the message of grace to others, knowing that no one is beyond the reach of Christ's atoning work. In a world burdened by guilt, shame, and spiritual alienation, the message that Jesus is the propitiation for our sins is both

liberating and life-giving—a cornerstone of the Christian faith and the eternal hope for all who believe.

One crucial aspect of the nature of Jesus Christ is that He is the Propitiation of our sins, revealing the depth of God's love and the extent of His redemptive work through Jesus Christ, the Son of God. In 1 John 2:2, we are reminded that Jesus is the propitiation for our sins—the atoning sacrifice that reconciles us to God and secures forgiveness for our transgressions.

Propitiation speaks to the act of appeasing God's righteous anger and wrath against sin. As sinners separated from God by our rebellion, we stand deserving of His judgment and condemnation. Yet, in His mercy and grace, God provided a way for reconciliation through the sacrificial death of His Son, Jesus Christ.

Through His death on the cross, Jesus bore the full weight of our sins and suffered the punishment we deserved. He became the atoning sacrifice that satisfied the demands of divine justice and made possible our forgiveness and reconciliation with God. In Jesus, we find redemption, forgiveness, and the assurance of eternal life.

Embracing Jesus as our propitiation requires us to acknowledge our need for His atoning sacrifice and to place our trust fully in His finished work on the cross. It is a humbling recognition of our own sinfulness and unworthiness, coupled with profound gratitude for God's unmerited favor and grace.

Moreover, the scope of Jesus' propitiation extends beyond individual believers to encompass the sins of the entire world. His sacrifice is sufficient to atone for the sins of all humanity, offering the promise of salvation to all who would believe and receive Him as Lord and Savior.

Let us, therefore, embrace Jesus as our propitiation with hearts full of gratitude and awe. May we never take for granted the immeasurable price He paid for our redemption, but instead live lives that honor and glorify Him, sharing the good news of His atoning sacrifice with the world.

(24) Jesus Died for Our Sins – A Reflection of God's Grace and Love

Text: 1 Peter 2:24 (AKJV):

"Who his own self bore our sins in his own body on the tree, that we, being dead to sins, should live to righteousness: by whose stripes you were healed. "

Introduction: Jesus 'Sacrifice and Its Personal Meaning for Us

In 1 Peter 2:24, we are reminded of the profound truth that Jesus, in His immense love for us, bore our sins on the cross, taking upon Himself the penalty that was rightfully ours. This verse points to the heart of the gospel—the substitutionary atonement of Jesus Christ. He, the sinless Son of God, died in our place so that we could be reconciled with

God, live in righteousness, and be healed from the spiritual brokenness caused by sin. As followers of Jesus Christ, we must continually meditate on the depth of His sacrifice, recognizing that it is not just a historical event but a deeply personal and transforming reality for each of us.

This commentary will explore the significance of Jesus' death for our sins, how it affects our identity as Christians, and how we, as His disciples, are called to live in light of this immense grace. We will understand that Jesus' sacrifice is the foundation of our salvation and the means through which we can live a life pleasing to God.

1. The Necessity of Jesus' Death for Our Sins

The death of Jesus on the cross was not a random or unfortunate event; it was the fulfillment of God's divine plan for the redemption of humanity. As Christians, we understand that Jesus' death was necessary for several reasons, all rooted in God's justice, mercy, and love.

1.1 The Reality of Sin and Its Consequences

Sin, as described in Scripture, is not merely a list of wrong actions but a deep-seated rebellion against God. It separates us from our Creator, disrupts our relationship with Him, and brings about death and destruction. Romans 3:23 reminds us that "all have sinned and fall short of the glory of God." As disciples of Jesus Christ, we recognize that sin has corrupted every part of our being, and there is no way for us to bridge the gap between us and God on our own.

Romans 6:23 (AKJV):

"For the wages of sin is death, but the gift of God is eternal life in Christ Jesus our Lord." Sin brings death—not only physical death but spiritual death as well, which is eternal separation from God. As followers of Jesus, we acknowledge that without the sacrifice of Jesus, we would remain under the curse of sin, destined for eternal separation from God. Yet, because of God's mercy, Jesus bore this penalty for us, taking upon Himself what we deserved.

1.2 The Perfect Sacrifice of Jesus Christ

Jesus' death was the only way to satisfy the just requirements of God's law. In the Old Testament, animals were sacrificed to atone for the sins of the people, but these sacrifices were temporary and could not fully remove the stain of sin. They pointed forward to the ultimate sacrifice that would take away the sins of the world.

Hebrews 10:4 (AKJV):

"For it is not possible that the blood of bulls and goats could take away sins."

Only the sinless Lamb of God, Jesus Christ, could bear the full weight of our sins and offer a once-and-for-all sacrifice for them. As Christians, we place our hope in this perfect

sacrifice, knowing that Jesus' death on the cross was sufficient to pay the penalty for all of our sins—past, present, and future.

2. The Purpose of Jesus' Death: Our Redemption and Righteousness

Jesus did not die merely to take away the penalty of sin; His death also had the purpose of transforming us. As disciples of Jesus Christ, we understand that His sacrifice was not only for our forgiveness but also for our new life in Him. Jesus' death opened the door for us to live righteously, empowered by the Holy Spirit.

2.1 The Cross as the Path to Righteousness

Through His death, Jesus not only takes away the penalty of our sin but also enables us to live a life of righteousness. We, who were once slaves to sin, are now free to live for God. This righteousness is not something we can achieve on our own but is a gift from God, received by faith in Jesus Christ.

Romans 5:19 (AKJV):

"For as by one man's disobedience many were made sinners, so also by one Man's obedience many will be made righteous."

As Christians, we are called to live in the righteousness that Jesus has made available to us. His death has justified us, meaning we are declared righteous in the sight of God, not because of anything we have done but because of what Jesus has done on our behalf. This gift of righteousness is not just a legal declaration; it is a transformative power that shapes how we live day by day.

2.2 The Healing Power of the Cross

Jesus' death also brings healing—healing not just of our physical bodies but, more importantly, healing of our relationship with God. Through His stripes, we are healed from the brokenness caused by sin. This healing is both spiritual and emotional, restoring our relationship with God and bringing peace to our hearts.

Isaiah 53:5 (AKJV):

"But He was wounded for our transgressions, He was bruised for our iniquities; The chastisement for our peace was upon Him, and by His stripes we are healed."

As disciples of Jesus Christ, we recognize that His death on the cross provides complete healing for our souls. It is through His sacrifice that we find forgiveness, peace, and reconciliation with God. This healing is ongoing, as we continually experience the fullness of God's grace in our lives.

3. Our Response to Jesus' Sacrifice: Living for Righteousness

As followers of Jesus Christ, we are called to respond to His sacrifice by living for righteousness. Jesus did not die for our sins so that we could continue in our old ways of life but so that we could walk in the newness of life that He offers.

3.1 Dying to Sin and Living for God

The Apostle Peter emphasizes in 1 Peter 2:24 that Jesus died for our sins so that we might die to sin and live for righteousness. This is a call to radical transformation. As disciples of Jesus, we must put to death our old nature and live according to the new nature that we have received through the Holy Spirit.

Romans 6:11 (AKJV):

"Likewise you also, reckon yourselves to be dead indeed to sin, but alive to God in Christ Jesus our Lord."

Our response to the cross is a daily choice to reject sin and embrace righteousness. This transformation is not something we accomplish on our own, but it is the result of God's work in our lives as we submit to Him and allow His Spirit to empower us.

3.2 Living as Witnesses of His Love and Sacrifice

The death of Jesus for our sins is not only a personal gift but also a message that we, as Christians, are called to share with the world. As His disciples, we are witnesses of His great love and sacrifice, and we are called to reflect His love in our relationships with others.

2 Corinthians 5:14-15 (AKJV):

"For the love of Christ compels us, because we judge thus: that if One died for all, then all died; and He died for all, that those who live should live no longer for themselves, but for Him who died for them and rose again."

Our lives are to be lived in response to the love of Christ, and part of that response is sharing the good news of His sacrifice with others. We live not for ourselves but for Him who died for us, and in doing so, we fulfill our calling as His ambassadors.

Conclusion: Embracing the Gift of Jesus' Sacrifice

Jesus' death on the cross was not just an event in history—it is the foundation of our salvation, the source of our new life, and the reason we can live for God. As Christians, we are called to live in light of this profound truth, embracing the forgiveness, righteousness, and healing that Jesus offers. Through His sacrifice, we are empowered to live as His disciples, reflecting His love and grace in every area of our lives.

May we, as followers of Jesus Christ, never take for granted the magnitude of His sacrifice for our sins. Let us live in gratitude, joy, and obedience, knowing that by His stripes, we are healed and made righteous.

(25) Jesus Our Only Savior - No Other Way

With so many different religions and beliefs around the world, one may ask and wonder;

Why is Jesus proclaimed to be the only Way to God the Father and unto Eternal Life ?

Jesus is truly the only Way, simply because, first of all, He declared that He is the only Way to Life. Jesus said " I AM the Way, the Truth, and the Life, and no one comes to the Father except through Me. " John 14:6

Jesus Christ is the only Savior of mankind, who is able to save us from our sinful nature and from the penalty of our sins.

Jesus Christ was the only one who was truly sent by God the Father to save mankind from evil. There are many people who falsely claim to be Christ or the Messiah, who are deceptive impersonators and have no spiritual ability to truly cleanse any other person's spirit from evil.

Jesus, was the only one without sin, because He was conceived by the Holy Spirit by the power of God within a woman who was a virgin; Thereby Jesus was the only one born into the world without the sinful nature which was passed on from Adam to all other men and women at birth.

Jesus was God manifested in the flesh, and was pure in heart and full of the power of God's Holy Spirit.

All prophets of old, have sinned, even the most recognize so-called holy men of any religion, all have sinned. None of these men have any power, nor truth, nor authority from God, to save or deliver any man from sin and evil. The sinless life of Jesus Christ was witnessed by thousands of people and they testify to that effect in the Bible;

Jesus Christ, who being without sin, became the perfect recompense or sacrifice for our sins in the sight of God the Father, by what He alone accomplished at the cross. When Jesus Christ laid down His life in Love for mankind, He thereby had victory over the power of sin and spiritual death. Jesus Christ was the only one who truly rose again from the dead and ascended into Heaven.

We can now be made free and saved from the bondage and penalty of sin and overcome evil through a sincere personal relationship with Jesus Christ alone. Jesus Christ Himself claimed and the Bible declares that there is no other way we can be saved, nor is there any other person who can save us.

Jesus Christ is the only mediator or spiritual bridge for man to cross over back to God. If we believe in Jesus by faith and through His provision of Grace, and by the washing of God's Word, then our minds and hearts are made pure by God. Moreover, if we keep His commandments, Jesus and God the Father will dwell in our hearts by the Holy Spirit.

No Other Way

Scripture: John 14:6 "Jesus said to him, I am the way, the truth, and the life: no man comes to the Father, but by me."

Reflection:

In a world filled with various philosophies, religions, and ideologies, the words of Jesus in John 14:6 stand as a profound truth: He is the only way to God the Father. Jesus declared Himself to be the exclusive path to salvation, emphasizing that there is no other way except through Him.

The exclusivity of Jesus Christ as the way to salvation is a central tenet of Christian belief. Acts 4:12 proclaims, "Salvation is found in no one else, for there is no other name under heaven given to mankind by which we must be saved." Jesus alone has the power to reconcile humanity to God, bridging the gap caused by sin and offering eternal life to all who believe in Him.

The uniqueness of Jesus as the way, the truth, and the life highlights His divine nature and His role as the Savior of the world. He is not merely one option among many; He is the only solution to humanity's deepest need for redemption and reconciliation with God. As Hebrews 7:25 states, "Wherefore he is able also to save them to the uttermost that come to God by him, seeing he ever lives to make intercession for them."

Embracing Jesus as the exclusive way to God requires humility and faith. It entails acknowledging our need for a Savior and surrendering our lives to Him. It means trusting in His finished work on the cross for the forgiveness of sins and eternal life. As we place our faith in Jesus Christ, we are welcomed into relationship with God the Father and experience the abundant life He offers.

May we, therefore, proclaim with confidence the truth of Jesus Christ as the only way to salvation. Let us share His gospel with boldness and compassion, inviting others to come to know Him and experience the life-transforming power of His grace.

Key Scriptures - Jesus Our Only Savior

John 14:6 Jesus said, "I am the Way, the Truth, and the Life. No one comes to the Father except through Me."

John 10:9 I am the door. If anyone enters by Me (Jesus) he will be saved, and will go in and out and find pasture.

Acts 4:12 Neither is there salvation in any other; for there is no other name under heaven given among men, whereby we must be saved."

Hebrews 5:9 And having been perfected, He became the author of eternal salvation to all who obey Him.

1 Timothy 2:5 For there is one God, and one mediator also between God and men, the man Christ Jesus.

1 John 3:5 And you know that He appeared in order to take away sins; And in Him (Jesus) there is no sin.

2 Corinthians 6:21 He (God) made Him (Jesus) who knew no sin to be sin on our behalf, that we might become the righteousness of God in Him. (Jesus)

Romans 5:8,9 But God demonstrates His own Love toward us, in that while we were still sinners, Christ died for us. Much more then, having now been justified by his blood, we shall be saved from wrath through Him.

Luke 2:10-14 But the angel said to them, "Do not be afraid. I bring you good news that will cause great joy for all the people. 11 Today in the town of David a Savior has been born to you; he is the Messiah, the Lord. 12 This will be a sign to you: You will find a baby wrapped in cloths and lying in a manger." 13 Suddenly a great company of the heavenly host appeared with the angel, praising God and saying, 14 "Glory to God in the highest heaven, and on earth peace to those on whom his favor rests."

John 3:16-21 For God so loved the world that he gave his one and only Son, that whoever believes in him shall not perish but have eternal life. 17 For God did not send his Son into the world to condemn the world, but to save the world through him. 18 Whoever believes in him is not condemned, but whoever does not believe stands condemned already because they have not believed in the name of God's one and only Son. 19 This is the verdict: Light has come into the world, but people loved darkness instead of light because their deeds were evil. 20 Everyone who does evil hates the light, and will not come into the light for fear that their deeds will be exposed. 21 But whoever lives by the truth comes into the light, so that it may be seen plainly that what they have done has been done in the sight of God.

The belief of that "Jesus Our Only Savior" is an essential doctrine of Christianity as it emphasizes the central role of Jesus Christ, in redeeming and saving humanity. It highlights Jesus as the mediator between God and humans the source of forgiveness and reconciliation and the ultimate embodiment of Gods love and grace towards mankind.

The exclusivity of Jesus as our Savior is repeatedly emphasized throughout the New Testament. Acts 4:12 proclaims that there is no name under heaven given to humankind through which we can find salvation. This passage underscores the distinctive role of Jesus Christ in the process of salvation emphasizing that acknowledging Him as the only path is essential for humanity to be reconciled with God. The phrase "Jesus Our Only Savior" signifies how crucial Christ's centrality is within Gods plan affirming that salvation is exclusively found through faith in Him.

Moreover Jesus role as our only Savior emphasizes His death on the cross and His atoning work. 1 Timothy 2:5 6 underscores that there is one God and one mediator between God and humanity—Jesus Christ—who gave Himself as a ransom, for all.

This passage highlights the significance of Jesus sacrificial death. Emphasizes His role, as the ultimate mediator. Jesus offered Himself as a ransom to reconcile humanity with God showcasing the depth of His love and self sacrifice for our salvation.

Furthermore by proclaiming "I am the way and the truth and the life. No one comes to the Father except through me" (John 14;6) Jesus underscores His position as Savior. This statement emphasizes that He is the means by which we can access God and attain life. It also fulfills Old Testament prophecies about Him affirming His authority as the Messiah.

Moreover Jesus role as our sole Savior highlights not His plan but also His resurrections transformative power. As stated in 1 Corinthians 15;22 just as all die through Adam all will be made alive through Christ.

In summary this passage underscores Jesus sacrificial death emphasizes His role as Savior and mediator between humanity and God affirms His fulfillment of Old Testament prophecies. Highlights the transformative power of His resurrection, for our assurance of eternal life.

Continuing the commentary, on the significance of "Jesus Our Only Savior " it is crucial to emphasize Jesus unique role as the embodiment of God's love and grace, towards humanity. In the passage of John 3;16 it proclaims that God had love, for the world that He willingly gave His one and only Son, so that anyone who believes in Him will not face destruction but will have eternal life. This verse highlights the depth of Gods love. Emphasizes how Jesus' mission was sacrificial in nature. It underscores His role as a reflection of Gods redeeming love for humanity. When we refer to "Jesus our Savior" in this context it signifies the display of God's grace and mercy through Jesus Christs person and work. It affirms His position as the embodiment of love and as the source of eternal life for all those who place their faith in Him.

Furthermore emphasizing Jesus as the sole Savior underscores how transformative His teachings are and urges us to follow His example. In John 8;12 Jesus declares, "I am the light of the world. Whoever follows me will never walk in darkness. Will have the light of life." This statement highlights the impact of Jesus teachings. Encourages us to live according to His example. It emphasizes how He serves as a guiding light leading humanity away from darkness, towards Gods truth and grace.

In this context the phrase "Jesus our Savior" signifies the profound impact of His teachings. It confirms His role, as the source of wisdom, truth and spiritual enlightenment for anyone who chooses to follow Him.

Moreover Jesus being recognized as the Savior highlights His promise of a life that's abundant and everlasting. As stated in John 10;10 Jesus proclaims, "I have come so that they may have life and have it in abundance." This declaration emphasizes Jesus redemptive mission. Underscores how He provides a life that's rich, fulfilled and transformed for those who place their faith in Him. In this context "Jesus our Savior" represents the assurance of a satisfying existence that comes from a profound and

intimate connection with Him. It affirms His role as the wellspring of nourishment, contentment and enduring joy for all who seek Him.

Additionally acknowledging Jesus as the exclusive Savior underscores His role and assures believers of His unwavering presence in their lives. Hebrews 7:25 emphasizes that through Jesus continuous intercession, on behalf of those who approach God through Him He is able to save them. This passage reminds us that Jesus perpetually advocates for us before God.

This passage highlights the supportive role of Jesus, as the mediator between God and humanity. It emphasizes how He advocates for and stands by those who trust in Him. When we say "Jesus our Savior" in this context it signifies the assurance of His presence and support. It affirms His position as the source of comfort, strength and confidence for all who rely on Him for salvation and redemption.

In summary "Jesus our Savior" is a theological truth that underscores Jesus Christ's exclusive and central role in the redemption, transformation and eternal life of humanity. It emphasizes His identity as God's embodiment of love and grace. He serves as a guiding light for all who seek truth and enlightenment while offering everlasting life to those who put their faith in Him. The phrase "Jesus our Savior" represents the power of His teachings and highlights His ongoing intercessory role. This reaffirms His position as the source of comfort, strength and eternal hope, for all who desire salvation and reconciliation with God.

(26) Jesus: Our Mediator To God The Father

Scripture: 1 Timothy 2:5 - "For there is one God, and one mediator between God and men, the man Christ Jesus;"

Before we became believers and followers of Jesus Christ, there was a spiritual void in our hearts and the Holy Spirit revealed to us that we were separated from God due to the sin in our lives. . We longed for a better life and realized that we needed to be reconciled back to God.

It was in our darkest hour, that we came to understanding that Jesus Christ, was and is our only possible Mediator to God the Father.

The Bible declares in 1 Timothy 2:5 that there is only one Mediator between God and humanity, and that is Jesus Christ. He alone has the authority and the ability to stand in the gap between us and God, to reconcile us to our Heavenly Father.

Jesus' role as our Mediator is multi-faceted. Firstly, He mediates on our behalf before God. Through His sacrificial death on the cross, Jesus paid the price for our sins and made a way for us to be reconciled to God. He stands before the Father, interceding for us and pleading our case with His own blood.

Secondly, Jesus mediates between us and others. He teaches us to forgive as we have been forgiven, to love as we have been loved. His example of humility and selflessness

inspires us to seek reconciliation with those who have wronged us and to extend grace and mercy to those in need.

Furthermore, Jesus mediates within us, transforming our hearts and minds by His Spirit. He convicts us of sin, leads us into repentance, and empowers us to live lives that honor God. He is the bridge that connects us to the abundant life that God desires for us, guiding us every step of the way.

In times of conflict, confusion, or despair, we can turn to Jesus, our Mediator, with confidence. He understands our struggles, He empathizes with our weaknesses, and He offers us His peace that surpasses all understanding. Through Him, we can find healing, restoration, and true reconciliation with God and with one another.

Jesus Our Mediator

Text: 1 Timothy 2:5 (AKJV):

“For there is one God, and one mediator between God and men, the man Christ Jesus.”

Introduction: Jesus as Our Mediator

In 1 Timothy 2:5, the Apostle Paul affirms a profound truth about Jesus—He is the one mediator between God and mankind. This statement highlights the unique and irreplaceable role that Jesus plays in bridging the gap between a holy God and sinful humanity. Through Jesus, we have access to God and the ability to receive forgiveness and grace. Understanding Jesus as our mediator is central to grasping the message of the gospel, and it reveals the depth of God's love for humanity.

This commentary will explore the biblical understanding of Jesus as the mediator between God and humanity. We will examine the theological implications of this role and how it impacts our relationship with God. Through this, we will see how Jesus' mediatory work is essential not only for our salvation but also for our ongoing relationship with the Father.

1. The Biblical Foundation of Jesus as Mediator

The concept of mediation in Scripture is deeply rooted in God's desire to reconcile with His people. From the Old Testament, where mediators like Moses and the high priests interceded for the people, to the New Testament where Jesus takes on this role in a final, once-and-for-all manner, mediation is a vital theme in the Bible.

1.1 Mediation in the Old Testament

In the Old Testament, the role of mediator was often held by prophets or priests who stood between God and the people. They conveyed God's message and offered sacrifices for the atonement of sins. Moses, for example, acted as a mediator between Israel and God during the Exodus, and the high priest mediated during the Day of Atonement.

Scripture Reference: Exodus 32:30-32 After Israel's sin with the golden calf, Moses mediates on behalf of the people, interceding for their forgiveness: Exodus 32:30-32 (AKJV) *"And it came to pass on the morrow, that Moses said to the people, You have sinned a great sin: and now I will go up to the LORD; peradventure I shall make an atonement for your sin. 31 And Moses returned to the LORD, and said, Oh, this people have sinned a great sin, and have made them gods of gold. 32 Yet now, if you will forgive their sin—; and if not, blot me, I pray you, out of your book which you have written. 33 And the LORD said to Moses, Whoever has sinned against me, him will I blot out of my book. 34 Therefore now go, lead the people to the place of which I have spoken to you: behold, my Angel shall go before you: nevertheless in the day when I visit I will visit their sin on them. 35 And the LORD plagued the people, because they made the calf, which Aaron made.*

Moses' plea reflects his deep love for the people and his role as an intercessor.

1.2 The Role of Jesus as Mediator

In the New Testament, the role of mediator reaches its ultimate fulfillment in Jesus Christ. Unlike the temporary mediation offered by prophets and priests, Jesus' mediation is permanent and perfect. His work as mediator is grounded in His dual nature—fully God and fully man.

Scripture Reference: Hebrews 9:15 (AKJV):

"And for this cause he is the mediator of the new testament, that by means of death, for the redemption of the transgressions that were under the first testament, they which are called might receive the promise of eternal inheritance."

Through His sacrificial death, Jesus established the new covenant, offering eternal redemption to those who trust in Him.

1.3 The Need for a Mediator

The need for a mediator arises from the fact that humanity, because of sin, cannot approach God directly. Sin creates a chasm between God and man, and without mediation, that relationship is broken. Jesus, in His grace, willingly steps into this role, bridging the gap through His sacrifice and making a way for us to be reconciled with God.

Scripture Reference: Romans 5:10 (AKJV):

"For if, when we were enemies, we were reconciled to God by the death of his Son, much more, being reconciled, we shall be saved by his life"

Jesus' mediation enables us to be reconciled to God, not because of anything we have done, but because of His work on our behalf.

2. The Mediator's Work: Reconciliation and Access

Jesus' mediatory work can be understood through two key aspects: reconciliation and access.

2.1 Reconciliation

Reconciliation is at the heart of Jesus' role as mediator. By His death on the cross, Jesus removes the enmity between God and man, making peace through His blood. The Bible speaks of how we were once alienated from God, but through Jesus, we are brought near.

Scripture Reference: Colossians 1:19-20 (AKJV):

"For it pleased the Father that in him should all fullness dwell; 20And, having made peace through the blood of his cross, by him to reconcile all things to himself; by him, I say, whether they be things in earth, or things in heaven.."Through Jesus' sacrifice, peace is made between God and humanity, and the relationship that was severed by sin is now restored.

2.2 Access to God

As the mediator, Jesus not only reconciles us to God but also grants us access to God. In the Old Testament, only the high priest could enter the Holy of Holies and be in God's direct presence. However, through Jesus' sacrifice, the veil was torn, and all believers are granted direct access to God.

Scripture Reference: Hebrews 10:19-20 (AKJV):

"Having therefore, brethren, boldness to enter into the holiest by the blood of Jesus, by a new and living way, which he has consecrated for us, through the veil, that is to say, his flesh."

Through Jesus, we no longer need an earthly mediator, for He is the perfect and eternal mediator who opens the way for us to approach the throne of grace with confidence.

3. The Mediator's Sacrifice: A Necessary and Perfect Atonement

Jesus' mediation is rooted in His sacrificial death, which was the necessary price to pay for the sins of humanity. His sacrifice is not only the means by which we are reconciled to God but also the ultimate demonstration of God's love and justice.

3.1 A Perfect Sacrifice

Unlike the imperfect sacrifices of the Old Testament, which had to be repeated year after year, Jesus' sacrifice was once and for all. His death on the cross was sufficient to pay for the sins of the entire world, and His resurrection assures us that this work has been accepted by God.

Scripture Reference: Hebrews 7:27 (AKJV):

"Who needs not daily, as those high priests, to offer up sacrifice, first for his own sins, and then for the people's: for this he did once, when he offered up himself"

Jesus' perfect sacrifice provides a permanent solution to the problem of sin and enables His mediation to be effective and eternal.

3.2 The Role of Jesus as Advocate

Even now, Jesus continues His mediating work on behalf of believers. He serves as our advocate before the Father, interceding for us and applying the benefits of His sacrifice to our lives.

Scripture Reference: 1 John 2:1 (AKJV):

"My little children, these things I write to you, that you sin not. And if any man sin, we have an advocate with the Father, Jesus Christ the righteous." As our advocate, Jesus pleads our case before God, not based on our own merit but on His righteousness and His completed work on the cross.

4. The Implications of Jesus as Mediator for Believers

Understanding Jesus as our mediator has profound implications for how we live as Christians. His mediation assures us of our salvation and enables us to live with confidence and hope.

4.1 Confidence in Prayer

Because of Jesus' mediation, we can approach God with confidence in prayer, knowing that He hears us and that we have access to Him through Christ.

Scripture Reference: Hebrews 4:16 (AKJV):

"Let us therefore come boldly to the throne of grace, that we may obtain mercy, and find grace to help in time of need." Our relationship with God is no longer one of fear or distance but one of intimacy and access, all because of Jesus' mediatory work.

4.2 Living in Gratitude

As believers, we are called to live in response to the great work of Jesus as our mediator. This means living lives of gratitude, worship, and obedience, acknowledging that it is only through Him that we have been reconciled to God and granted eternal life.

Scripture Reference: Romans 5:1 (AKJV):

"Therefore being justified by faith, we have peace with God through our Lord Jesus Christ."

Peace with God is the result of Jesus' work as mediator, and it is a peace that surpasses understanding, enabling us to live with joy and assurance.

Conclusion: The Mediator Who Changes Everything

Jesus as our mediator is the key to understanding the gospel. His sacrifice, His intercession, and His role as our advocate before the Father make possible the relationship that we, as sinful humans, could never have achieved on our own. Through Jesus, we are reconciled, we have access, and we are assured of salvation. May we, therefore, live in the freedom and peace that His mediatory work has secured for us, reflecting His grace and love to the world around us.

(27) Jesus: Our Redeemer

Scripture: Ephesians 1:7 In whom we have redemption through his blood, the forgiveness of sins, according to the riches of his grace;

Thank Jesus for our Redemption

Jesus Christ is rightly called our Redeemer. The act of redemption was through His sacrificial death on the cross, He paid the price to ransom us from sin and reconcile us to God. In Him, we find forgiveness, restoration, and freedom.

Ephesians 1:7 beautifully articulates the truth of our redemption in Christ. It is through His shed blood that we are redeemed, that our sins are forgiven, and that we are brought into right relationship with God. This redemption is not something we can earn or achieve on our own; it is a gift of God's grace, freely given to all who believe in Jesus Christ.

As our redeemer, Jesus accomplishes several profound truths in our lives. Firstly, He redeems us from the power of sin and death. Through His death and resurrection, He breaks the chains that bind us and sets us free from the penalty and power of sin. No longer are we slaves to our sinful nature; instead, we are made new in Christ, empowered to live lives of righteousness and holiness.

Secondly, Jesus redeems us from the curse of the law. The law, which condemns us for our inability to live up to God's perfect standard, is fulfilled in Christ. He becomes the atoning sacrifice for our sins, satisfying the righteous demands of the law and granting us access to God's presence.

Moreover, Jesus redeems us from the bondage of guilt and shame. His blood washes away our sins, cleansing us from all unrighteousness, and restoring us to a right relationship with God. No longer do we need to carry the weight of our past mistakes; instead, we can walk in the freedom and confidence of God's unconditional love and acceptance.

Finally, Jesus redeems us for a purpose. He calls us to live lives that reflect His glory and proclaim His kingdom. He empowers us with His Spirit to be His witnesses in the world, sharing the good news of redemption with all who will listen. Our lives become a testimony to the transforming power of God's grace and the reality of His kingdom come.

Text: Ephesians 1:7 (AKJV):

"In whom we have redemption through his blood, the forgiveness of sins, according to the riches of his grace."

Introduction: Jesus as Our Redeemer

The doctrine of redemption is central to our Christian faith and represents one of the most profound aspects of God's work through Jesus Christ. To "redeem" means to buy back, to restore, or to rescue from a state of captivity or ruin. The Bible teaches that humanity, because of sin, is in bondage to sin and death, unable to save itself. But in God's great love and mercy, He sent His Son, Jesus, as our Redeemer. Through His death on the cross and the shedding of His blood, Jesus paid the price for our sins and redeemed us from the power of sin and eternal separation from God.

In Ephesians 1:7, Paul highlights the significance of Jesus' sacrifice by stating that "in Him we have redemption through His blood." This powerful act of redemption is rooted in God's grace, and it is through Jesus Christ that believers experience forgiveness of sins, restoration, and the promise of eternal life. Jesus, our Redeemer, has bought us back from the slavery of sin and brought us into a new relationship with God, one that is based on grace, forgiveness, and love.

This commentary will explore the biblical meaning of redemption, the role of Jesus as our Redeemer, and the practical implications of this truth in our lives as Christians.

1. The Biblical Concept of Redemption

The doctrine of redemption has deep roots in the Old Testament and points to the work of Christ in the New Testament. Redemption involves a payment, a ransom, or a deliverance from captivity, and it is always an act of grace, initiated by God for the benefit of His people.

1.1 Redemption in the Old Testament

In the Old Testament, redemption often referred to God's deliverance of His people from physical bondage. The most significant act of redemption was the Exodus, where God, through Moses, rescued the Israelites from slavery in Egypt. This deliverance was a picture of the ultimate spiritual redemption that would come through Christ.

Scripture Reference: Exodus 6:6 (AKJV):

"Wherefore say unto the children of Israel, I am the Lord, and I will bring you out from under the burdens of the Egyptians, and I will rid you out of their bondage, and I will redeem you with a stretched out arm, and with great judgments."

This redemption foreshadowed the spiritual redemption that would come through Jesus. Just as God redeemed Israel from slavery in Egypt, so Jesus redeems humanity from the slavery of sin.

1.2 Redemption as a Payment

In the New Testament, redemption is closely linked to the concept of a price being paid for something. Jesus, as the Redeemer, paid the ultimate price for our sins—His own life. The shedding of His blood on the cross was the ransom that freed humanity from the penalty of sin and death.

Scripture Reference: Mark 10:45 (AKJV):

"For even the Son of man came not to be ministered unto, but to minister, and to give his life a ransom for many."

The word "ransom" here indicates the cost of redemption. Jesus' life was the ransom that was paid to free us from the captivity of sin. Through His sacrifice, He paid the price for our redemption, and in doing so, He reconciled us to God.

2. The Role of Jesus as Our Redeemer

Jesus is the central figure in God's redemptive plan. His life, death, and resurrection are the foundation of our redemption. Through His work on the cross, He secured our release from sin, death, and the power of Satan, making it possible for us to be reconciled to God and experience eternal life.

2.1 Jesus 'Sacrifice on the Cross

Jesus' death on the cross is the defining moment of redemption. It is through His sacrifice that the penalty for sin—death—was paid in full. Jesus willingly gave His life, taking upon Himself the punishment that we deserved. His blood, shed for us, covers our sins and provides the means for forgiveness.

Scripture Reference: 1 Peter 1:18-19 (AKJV):

"Forasmuch as you know that you were not redeemed with corruptible things, as silver and gold, from your vain conversation received by tradition from your fathers; But with the precious blood of Christ, as of a lamb without blemish and without spot."

This verse emphasizes that our redemption was not purchased with material wealth but with the precious blood of Christ. The perfection and innocence of Jesus made His sacrifice sufficient to cover the sins of the entire world.

2.2 Jesus as the Only Redeemer

There is no other person who could redeem humanity. Jesus is the only one who could pay the price for sin because He is both fully God and fully man. As the Son of God, He had the authority to forgive sins, and as a man, He could represent humanity in His sacrifice.

Scripture Reference: Acts 4:12 (AKJV):

"Neither is there salvation in any other: for there is none other name under heaven given among men, whereby we must be saved."

Jesus alone is our Redeemer. His unique nature as both God and man allows Him to be the perfect mediator between humanity and God, making Him the sole means of redemption.

3. The Result of Redemption: Forgiveness and New Life

Through Jesus' redemptive work, believers experience the forgiveness of sins and are given new life in Christ. Redemption brings about a radical transformation in the life of the believer, as it releases them from the bondage of sin and death and enables them to live for God.

3.1 Forgiveness of Sins

One of the primary results of redemption is the forgiveness of sins. Jesus' blood, shed for us, cleanses us from all unrighteousness and restores us to a right relationship with God. Because of His sacrifice, believers no longer stand guilty before God but are declared righteous in His sight.

Scripture Reference: 1 John 1:7 (AKJV):

"But if we walk in the light, as he is in the light, we have fellowship one with another, and the blood of Jesus Christ his Son cleanses us from all sin."

This forgiveness is not based on our own efforts but on the work of Jesus. His sacrifice is the basis for our forgiveness, and it is through faith in Him that we receive this grace.

3.2 Freedom from the Power of Sin

Redemption not only delivers believers from the penalty of sin but also frees them from the power of sin. Through Jesus, believers are given the Holy Spirit, who enables them to live in obedience to God's will and resist the temptation to sin.

Scripture Reference: Romans 6:18 (AKJV):

"Being then made free from sin, you became the servants of righteousness."

Through redemption, believers are no longer slaves to sin but are empowered to live according to God's righteousness. This freedom is part of the new life that Jesus offers to all who trust in Him.

4. The Continuing Work of Redemption in the Believer's Life

While redemption is a completed work in the sense that Jesus' sacrifice has secured forgiveness and freedom, believers are still called to live out the implications of

redemption in their daily lives. This includes living with gratitude for what Christ has done, sharing the message of redemption with others, and continuing to grow in holiness.

4.1 Living in the Light of Redemption

As those who have been redeemed, believers are called to live in a way that reflects the grace and mercy they have received. This involves walking in the light, living according to God's Word, and continually seeking to honor Christ in every area of life.

Scripture Reference: Ephesians 4:1-2 (AKJV):

"I therefore, the prisoner of the Lord, beseech you that you walk worthy of the vocation wherewith you are called, With all lowliness and meekness, with longsuffering, forbearing one another in love."

Living worthy of the calling of redemption involves humility, patience, and love. These are the fruits of a life that is shaped by the grace of God.

4.2 Proclaiming the Message of Redemption

As recipients of God's redemptive work, believers are entrusted with the message of redemption to share with others. The gospel is the good news of what Jesus has done, and Christians are called to proclaim this truth to a world in need of salvation.

Scripture Reference: 2 Corinthians 5:19-21 (AKJV):

"To wit, that God was in Christ, reconciling the world to himself, not imputing their trespasses to them; and has committed to us the word of reconciliation. 20Now then we are ambassadors for Christ, as though God did beseech you by us: we pray you in Christ's stead, be you reconciled to God. 21For he has made him to be sin for us, who knew no sin; that we might be made the righteousness of God in him.."

Believers are ambassadors of Christ, called to share the message of redemption with those who have not yet experienced it.

Conclusion: Jesus, Our Redeemer

Jesus Christ is the ultimate Redeemer, and His sacrifice on the cross has made redemption possible for all who believe. Through His blood, we are forgiven of our sins, set free from the power of sin and death, and given new life in Christ. As redeemed people, we are called to live in a way that reflects the grace and mercy we have received, sharing the message of redemption with others and glorifying God in all that we do.

Let us live in the light of our redemption, continually giving thanks for the precious sacrifice of Jesus and allowing His work to transform us into His image. Jesus, our Redeemer, has made a way for us to be reconciled to God, and for that, we are eternally grateful.

(28) Jesus- Wonderful Counselor

Scripture: Isaiah 9:6 “For to us a child is born, to us a son is given: and the government shall be on his shoulder: and his name shall be called Wonderful, Counselor, The mighty God, The everlasting Father, The Prince of Peace..”

In the prophecy of Isaiah, we encounter a profound revelation of the Messiah, who is described as the "Wonderful Counselor." This title speaks to the wisdom, guidance, and comfort that Jesus offers to all who seek Him.

As the Wonderful Counselor, Jesus embodies the perfect source of wisdom and understanding. His counsel surpasses human understanding, offering insight and clarity in every situation we face. Whether we are grappling with difficult decisions, navigating challenging circumstances, or seeking direction for our lives, Jesus stands ready to offer His guidance and wisdom.

Moreover, the counsel of Jesus is characterized by His boundless love and compassion. He understands the depths of our hearts and the intricacies of our lives, and He meets us in our moments of need with empathy and grace. In His presence, we find comfort and reassurance, knowing that He walks with us through every trial and triumph.

Embracing Jesus as our Wonderful Counselor requires a posture of humility and openness to His leading. It involves surrendering our own understanding and trusting in His wisdom and timing. As we draw near to Him in prayer and meditation on His Word, He illuminates our paths and empowers us to walk in His truth.

Let us, therefore, embrace Jesus as our Wonderful Counselor with hearts full of gratitude and trust. May we seek His counsel in every area of our lives, knowing that in Him, we find the wisdom and guidance we need to navigate life's journey with confidence and grace.

"Jesus – Wonderful Counselor"*Text: Isaiah 9:6 (AKJV):*

“For to us a child is born, to us a son is given: and the government shall be on his shoulder: and his name shall be called Wonderful, Counselor, The mighty God, The everlasting Father, The Prince of Peace.”

Introduction: Jesus, the Wisdom of God

In Isaiah 9:6, one of the most profound messianic prophecies in the Bible, the coming Savior is described by a series of powerful titles. Among them is “Wonderful Counselor,” a name that points to the divine wisdom and guidance that Jesus brings to His people. This title speaks to His role as the perfect source of wisdom and guidance in all situations, offering counsel that is not only truthful but transformative.

The phrase “Wonderful Counselor” captures two distinct qualities: “Wonderful” refers to the awe-inspiring nature of Jesus, while “Counselor” refers to His role as a guide, advisor, and source of divine wisdom. This commentary will explore what it means for Jesus to be our Wonderful Counselor, how He provides guidance in our lives, and how we can seek His wisdom as we navigate the complexities of life.

1. The Meaning of “Wonderful Counselor”

The title “Wonderful Counselor” encapsulates two aspects of Jesus’ nature that set Him apart from any earthly advisor.

1.1 “Wonderful” – Beyond Our Understanding

The word “Wonderful” in this context conveys something extraordinary, marvelous, and beyond human comprehension. It refers to the divine wonder of God’s plan, which is fulfilled in the coming of Jesus. His wisdom and knowledge surpass all human understanding, and the counsel He gives is always perfect and filled with wonder.

Scripture Reference: Isaiah 25:1 (AKJV):

“O Lord, you are my God; I will exalt you, I will praise your name; for you have done wonderful things; your counsels of old are faithfulness and truth.”

In this verse, the word “wonderful” points to the miraculous and awe-inspiring nature of God’s deeds. Jesus, as the incarnation of God, embodies this wonder and offers counsel that reflects divine wisdom—wisdom that is both supernatural and life-changing.

1.2 “Counselor” – The Divine Guide

The title “Counselor” speaks to Jesus’ role as the one who provides wise guidance. As a counselor, He offers direction, instruction, and advice that leads us to true understanding and transformation. Unlike the counselors of this world, whose advice can be limited or flawed, Jesus’ counsel is always perfect, rooted in divine truth, and directed toward the flourishing of our lives.

Scripture Reference: John 14:26 (AKJV):

“But the Comforter, which is the Holy Ghost, whom the Father will send in my name, he shall teach you all things, and bring all things to your remembrance, whatever I have said to you..”

As the “Wonderful Counselor,” Jesus continues to guide His followers through the Holy Spirit. The Spirit is sent to teach us, remind us of Jesus’ words, and lead us in truth. This ongoing counsel enables us to live according to God’s will, bringing peace and understanding to our hearts.

2. The Role of Jesus as Our Wonderful Counselor

Jesus as the Wonderful Counselor plays a vital role in every believer's life. He is the one we turn to for wisdom, guidance, and comfort in every situation. His counsel is available to us through His Word, through prayer, and through the leading of the Holy Spirit.

2.1 Jesus Offers Perfect Guidance

The wisdom Jesus provides is perfect and suited to every circumstance. When we face difficult decisions, moments of confusion, or spiritual battles, His counsel is the most reliable and trustworthy source of guidance. Unlike human counselors, whose advice can sometimes be swayed by personal biases or limited knowledge, Jesus' counsel is always grounded in divine truth and love.

Scripture Reference: Matthew 7:24-25 (AKJV):

"Therefore whoever hears these sayings of mine, and does them, I will liken him to a wise man, which built his house on a rock: 25And the rain descended, and the floods came, and the winds blew, and beat on that house; and it fell not: for it was founded on a rock" Jesus' wisdom provides a firm foundation for our lives. When we follow His counsel, our lives are built on the solid rock of His truth, and we can withstand any trial or storm.

2.2 Jesus Knows Us Deeply and Offers Personal Guidance

As the Wonderful Counselor, Jesus understands the depths of our hearts and minds. He is not distant or detached but intimately involved in the lives of His followers. His counsel is personalized, taking into account our unique struggles, questions, and needs.

Scripture Reference: Hebrews 4:15-16 (AKJV):

"For we have not an high priest which cannot be touched with the feeling of our infirmities; but was in all points tempted like as we are, yet without sin. 16Let us therefore come boldly to the throne of grace, that we may obtain mercy, and find grace to help in time of need."

Jesus, as our Counselor, sympathizes with our weaknesses and offers grace and mercy in our times of need. His guidance is not cold or distant but **compassionate and understanding, offering the comfort we need in our struggles.**

2.3 Jesus Offers Comfort and Peace Through His Counsel

In addition to offering wisdom, Jesus' counsel brings peace. His advice is never meant to add stress or burden but to guide us to the freedom and peace that come from walking in His will. As the Wonderful Counselor, He brings rest to our weary souls.

Scripture Reference: Matthew 11:28-30 (AKJV):

"Come to me, all you that labor and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest. 29Take my yoke on you, and learn of me; for I am meek and lowly in heart: and you shall find rest to your souls. 30For my yoke is easy, and my burden is light."

The counsel of Jesus is gentle and kind. It brings peace to the troubled heart and restores us to a place of spiritual rest.

3. Seeking Jesus 'Counsel in Our Lives

As believers, we are called to seek the wisdom and guidance of our Wonderful Counselor in all areas of our lives. Whether we are facing life's challenges, making decisions, or simply seeking direction, Jesus is the ultimate source of wisdom.

3.1 Seeking Counsel Through Prayer

One of the primary ways we seek Jesus 'counsel is through prayer. Prayer is our direct line of communication with God, where we can pour out our hearts, seek guidance, and listen for His response. In prayer, we can ask the Holy Spirit to lead us in wisdom and understanding.

Scripture Reference: James 1:5 (AKJV):

"If any of you lack wisdom, let him ask of God, that gives to all men liberally, and upbraids not; and it shall be given him.."

God is generous in giving wisdom to those who ask. As we seek His guidance in prayer, we can trust that He will provide the direction and clarity we need.

3.2 Seeking Counsel Through Scripture

The Word of God is another powerful source of counsel. The Bible contains God's wisdom for all aspects of life—how to live in relationship with others, how to handle conflict, how to navigate suffering, and how to walk in holiness.

Scripture Reference: Psalm 119:105 (AKJV):

"Your word is a lamp to my feet, and a light to my path. ."

The Bible illuminates our way and shows us the path that leads to life. Through reading and meditating on Scripture, we receive the counsel of our Wonderful Counselor.

3.3 Seeking Counsel in Community

While Jesus provides individual counsel, He also uses the community of believers to offer guidance and support. Through fellowship with other Christians, we receive wisdom, encouragement, and accountability.

Scripture Reference: Proverbs 11:14 (AKJV):

"Where no counsel is, the people fall: but in the multitude of counsellors there is safety"

In the body of Christ, we find wisdom from others who have walked with God and can offer insights into the ways of the Lord.

4. The Benefits of Jesus 'Counsel

Seeking Jesus as our Wonderful Counselor brings numerous benefits to our lives, both in the present and for eternity. His guidance leads us to wisdom, peace, strength, and ultimately to greater intimacy with God.

4.1 Jesus 'Counsel Brings Peace

When we seek Jesus' counsel, He leads us to peace—peace with God, peace with ourselves, and peace with others. His wisdom calms our hearts and helps us navigate life's challenges without anxiety or fear.

Scripture Reference: John 14:27 (AKJV):

“Peace I leave with you, my peace I give to you: not as the world gives, give I to you. Let not your heart be troubled, neither let it be afraid.”

Jesus 'peace is not temporary or based on circumstances. It is the deep, abiding peace that comes from trusting in His guidance and His sovereignty.

4.2 Jesus 'Counsel Leads to Transformation

The counsel of Jesus doesn't just give us temporary solutions; it transforms us. His wisdom guides us toward a life that is pleasing to God, marked by love, humility, and grace.

Scripture Reference: Romans 12:2 (AKJV):

“And be not conformed to this world: but be you transformed by the renewing of your mind, that you may prove what is that good, and acceptable, and perfect, will of God.”

As we receive Jesus 'counsel and follow His guidance, we are transformed into His likeness, becoming more like Him in thought, word, and deed.

Conclusion: Embracing the Wisdom of Jesus, Our Wonderful Counselor

Jesus, as the Wonderful Counselor, offers us more than advice—He offers divine wisdom that transforms lives. He knows us intimately and guides us through every trial and decision with compassion, understanding, and peace. By seeking His counsel through prayer, Scripture, and community, we can walk confidently in His will and experience the abundant life He promises.

Let us embrace Jesus as our Wonderful Counselor, trusting in His perfect wisdom and following His guidance every day of our lives. May we be open to His leading and find joy and peace in the wisdom He offers.

(29) Resurrection Of Jesus Christ

After Jesus Christ died at the cross, and was buried, Mary Magdalene came to the tomb and found it empty. Jesus Christ had miraculously risen alive from the dead, this is called the resurrection.

John 2:19 On the third day after Jesus Christ was crucified, died, and was buried in a sealed tomb, Mary Magdalene came to the tomb and found it empty.

Jesus had arose from the dead and later she had seen Him personally. There were also over 500 witnesses who personally saw Jesus Christ alive after He died. Jesus' own disciple Thomas was a skeptic but when he saw the wounds in the hands and side of Jesus then He knew for sure that He was looking at our risen Savior Jesus.

The hope is that one day very soon, all the believers in Jesus Christ who have died already, will also rise from the dead at the second coming of Jesus Christ. Jesus Christ ascended into heaven where He physically is in His glorified body, however Jesus Christ spiritually lives in the hearts of every Christian, by the Holy Spirit.

Resurrection - Key Scriptures

John 20:1-19 Now on the first day of the week Mary Mag'dalene came to the tomb early, while it was still dark, and saw that the stone had been taken away from the tomb. 2 So she ran, and went to Simon Peter and the other disciple, the one whom Jesus loved, and said to them, "They have taken the Lord out of the tomb, and we do not know where they have laid him." 3 Peter then came out with the other disciple, and they went toward the tomb. 4 They both ran, but the other disciple outran Peter and reached the tomb first; 5 and stooping to look in, he saw the linen cloths lying there, but he did not go in. 6 Then Simon Peter came, following him, and went into the tomb; he saw the linen cloths lying, 7 and the napkin, which had been on his head, not lying with the linen cloths but rolled up in a place by itself. 8 Then the other disciple, who reached the tomb first, also went in, and he saw and believed; 9 for as yet they did not know the scripture, that he must rise from the dead. 10 Then the disciples went back to their homes. 11 But Mary stood weeping outside the tomb, and as she wept she stooped to look into the tomb; 12 and she saw two angels in white, sitting where the body of Jesus had lain, one at the head and one at the feet. 13 They said to her, "Woman, why are you weeping?" She said to them, "Because they have taken away my Lord, and I do not know where they have laid him." 14 Saying this, she turned round and saw Jesus standing, but she did not know that it was Jesus. 15 Jesus said to her, "Woman, why are you weeping? Whom do you seek?" Supposing him to be the gardener, she said to him, "Sir, if you have carried him away, tell me where you have laid him, and I will take him away." 16 Jesus said to her, "Mary." She turned and said to him in Hebrew, "Rab- bo'ni!" (which means Teacher). 17 Jesus said to her, "Do not hold me, for I have not yet ascended to the Father; but go to my brethren and say to them, I am ascending to my Father and your Father, to my God and your God." 18 Mary Mag'dalene went and said to the disciples, "I have seen the Lord"; and she told them that he had said these things to her.

Resurrection - Key Scriptures

JOHN 5:25-29 Truly, truly. I say to you, an hour is coming and now is, when the dead shall hear the voice of the Son of God; and those who hear shall live. 26 For just as the Father has life in Himself, even so He gave to the Son also to have life in Himself; 27 and He gave Him authority to execute judgment because He is the Son of Man.

28 Do not marvel at this; for an hour is coming, in which all who are in the tombs shall hear His voice, and shall come forth; those who did the good deeds to a resurrection of life, and those who committed the evil deeds to a resurrection of judgment.

John 11:25,26 Jesus said to her," I am the resurrection and the life, he who believes in Me shall live even if he dies, and everyone who lives and believes in Me shall never die. Do you believe this ?

1 Thessalonians 4:13,14 But we do not want you to be uniformed, brethren, about those who are asleep, that you may not grieve, as do the rest who have hope. For if we believe that Jesus died and rose again, even so God will bring with Him those who have fallen asleep in Jesus.

Resurrection - Key Scriptures

John 20:19-31 On the evening of that day, the first day of the week, the doors being shut where the disciples were, for fear of the Jews, Jesus came and stood among them and said to them, "Peace be with you." 20 When he had said this, he showed them his hands and his side. Then the disciples were glad when they saw the Lord. 21 Jesus said to them again, "Peace be with you. As the Father has sent me, even so I send you." 22 And when he had said this, he breathed on them, and said to them, "Receive the Holy Spirit. 23 If you forgive the sins of any, they are forgiven; if you retain the sins of any, they are retained." 24 Now Thomas, one of the twelve, called the Twin, was not with them when Jesus came. 25 So the other disciples told him, "We have seen the Lord." But he said to them, "Unless I see in his hands the print of the nails, and place my finger in the mark of the nails, and place my hand in his side, I will not believe." 26 Eight days later, his disciples were again in the house, and Thomas was with them. The doors were shut, but Jesus came and stood among them, and said, "Peace be with you." 27 Then he said to Thomas, "Put your finger here, and see my hands; and put out your hand, and place it in my side; do not be faithless, but believing." 28 Thomas answered him, "My Lord and my God!" 29 Jesus said to him, "Have you believed because you have seen me? Blessed are those who have not seen and yet believe." 30 Now Jesus did many other signs in the presence of the disciples, which are not written in this book; 31 but these are written that you may believe that Jesus is the Christ, the Son of God, and that believing you may have life in his name.

Philippians 3:10,11 That I may know Him and the power of His resurrection and the fellowship of His sufferings, being conformed to His death, in order that I may attain to the resurrection from the dead

John 6:39,40 And this is the will of Him who sent Me, that of all that He has given Me I lose nothing, but raise it up on the last day.

For this is the will of My Father, that everyone who beholds the Son and believes in Him, may have eternal life; and I Myself will raise him up on the last day.

Resurrection of Jesus Christ – A Biblical Commentary

The resurrection of Jesus Christ stands at the very heart of the Christian faith. It is not merely a symbolic event or theological metaphor—it is a historical, bodily event with eternal significance. According to the Gospels, on the third day after His crucifixion, Jesus rose from the dead, leaving behind an empty tomb and appearing to many of His disciples (Matthew 28, Mark 16, Luke 24, John 20–21). This act was not simply a reversal of death, but a divine vindication of His identity, mission, and message. Jesus had predicted His own resurrection multiple times (Mark 8:31; John 2:19–22), making it an essential part of His ministry and the proof of His claims. If Christ had not been raised, His death would have been tragic but not redemptive. But because He rose, His death is validated as a true atonement for sin, and He is declared "with power to be the Son of God by His resurrection from the dead" (Romans 1:4).

The resurrection is not just an event; it is the cornerstone of the gospel. Paul writes emphatically in 1 Corinthians 15 that without the resurrection, Christian preaching and faith are in vain. "If Christ has not been raised, your faith is futile; you are still in your sins" (1 Corinthians 15:17). This shows that the resurrection is not an add-on to the cross, but its divine confirmation. Through it, God declared that the sacrifice of Jesus was accepted and that sin, death, and Satan were defeated. The resurrection means that death does not have the final word—not for Jesus, and not for those who are united to Him by faith. It also provides believers with the living hope of their own future resurrection. Christ is called "the firstfruits of those who have fallen asleep" (1 Corinthians 15:20), indicating that His resurrection is the beginning of a much greater harvest to come: the bodily resurrection of all who belong to Him.

Moreover, the resurrection of Christ inaugurated the new creation and established Jesus as the exalted Lord of all. After rising, Jesus did not return to ordinary human life. Instead, He ascended to the right hand of the Father, where He reigns in glory and intercedes for His people (Acts 1:9–11; Hebrews 7:25). This transition marks the beginning of His heavenly ministry and affirms His authority over all things. The risen Christ commissions His disciples, fills them with His Spirit, and builds His Church. Every aspect of Christian life and mission flows from the resurrection: evangelism, baptism, spiritual gifts, and even Christian ethics are grounded in the reality that Jesus is alive. Romans 6:4 teaches that just as Christ was raised from the dead, believers too are called to "walk in newness of life." Thus, the resurrection is not only a past event or future hope—it is a present power that transforms lives.

In sum, the resurrection of Jesus Christ is the defining truth of Christianity. It confirms who Jesus is, secures our salvation, guarantees our future resurrection, and empowers us for holy living. Unlike the founders of other religions whose graves still contain their remains, the tomb of Jesus is empty. That emptiness shouts the victory of God over sin and death. It assures believers that their faith is not in vain, their sufferings are not purposeless, and their future is not uncertain. The risen Christ stands as both Savior and Judge, calling all people to repentance and faith. To believe in the resurrection is to acknowledge that Jesus is Lord, and to live in light of it is to embrace the hope, joy, and triumph that only He can give.

(30) Jesus' Ascension Into Heaven

The Ascension refers to when Jesus Christ ascended into heaven, physically, after He rose again from the dead.

To the Christian the ascension of Jesus Christ will always be an event to be contemplated with awe, and reverence.

Not only was it the final and irrevocable proof of His divinity, but it was the logical sequence of His glorious resurrection and final triumph of His mortal ministry. Besides it fulfilled the ancient prophecies. It occurred forty days after He rose from the dead. The evidences were many and complete.

Key Scriptures:

Acts 1:9 And after He had said these things, He was lifted up while they were looking on, and a cloud received Him out of their sight. 1:10 And as they were gazing intently into the sky while He was departing, behold, two men in white clothing stood beside them; 1:11 and they also said, " Men of Galilee, why do stand looking into the sky ? This Jesus, who has been taken up from you into heaven, will come in just the same way as you have watched Him go into Heaven. "

Mark 16:19 So then, when the Lord Jesus had spoken to them, He was received up into heaven, and sat down at the right hand of God.

Luke 24:50 And He led them out as far as Bethany and He lifted up His hands and blessed them. 24:51 And it came about that while He was blessing them, He parted from them.

Jesus 'Ascension Into Heaven – A Biblical Commentary

The ascension of Jesus Christ into heaven is a pivotal event in the biblical narrative, marking the conclusion of His earthly ministry and the beginning of His exalted reign. Recorded in Acts 1:9–11, as well as in Luke 24:50–53 and alluded to in various New Testament epistles, the ascension was a visible, physical departure of the resurrected Jesus from earth to heaven. "While they were watching, He was taken up, and a cloud hid Him from their sight" (Acts 1:9). This moment is not simply about Jesus leaving; it is about Him being enthroned. The cloud that received Him echoes Old Testament imagery of God's glory, such as the cloud that filled the tabernacle or led Israel in the wilderness, signifying divine presence and approval. The ascension affirms that the risen Christ was not merely resuscitated—He was glorified and exalted to the right hand of the Father.

Theologically, the ascension fulfills several key promises and prophecies. In Psalm 110:1, David wrote, "The Lord says to my Lord: 'Sit at my right hand until I make your enemies a footstool for your feet.'" This prophecy finds its ultimate fulfillment in Jesus, who, after defeating sin and death, now reigns in heaven. Ephesians 1:20–23 describes Christ as being seated "far above all rule and authority," with all things under His feet. His ascension

is not His absence, but His elevation to a place of divine authority and intercession. According to Hebrews 7:25, Christ now “lives to make intercession” for believers, serving as the perfect and eternal High Priest. The ascension, therefore, is not the end of His work but the transition to a new phase of ministry on behalf of His people—a ministry of advocacy, mediation, and continual grace.

The ascension also paved the way for the coming of the Holy Spirit. Jesus had promised His disciples that He must go in order for the “Helper” to come (John 16:7). After His departure, on the day of Pentecost, the Holy Spirit was poured out on the believers (Acts 2), empowering them for mission and confirming that Jesus was indeed exalted. Peter explains this in his sermon: “Being therefore exalted at the right hand of God... He has poured out this that you yourselves are seeing and hearing” (Acts 2:33). The ascension, then, is the bridge between resurrection and Pentecost. It confirms Christ’s divine authority and initiates the era of the Spirit-filled Church. Believers no longer walk beside Jesus physically, but they are united to Him spiritually through the indwelling presence of the Holy Spirit. This dynamic presence empowers the Church to be His witnesses “to the ends of the earth” (Acts 1:8).

Finally, the ascension points forward to Christ’s return. The angels at the scene declare, “This same Jesus, who has been taken from you into heaven, will come back in the same way you have seen Him go into heaven” (Acts 1:11). The ascension is thus not only a theological climax but an eschatological promise. It assures us that Jesus reigns now as King and will return one day to judge the world and fully establish His kingdom. For the believer, the ascension is both a comfort and a call. It assures us of Christ’s sovereign rule and ongoing intercession, and it calls us to live as His faithful ambassadors in anticipation of His return. Jesus’ ascension into heaven is not an end, but a glorious beginning—of a reign that continues even now and will be fully realized in the age to come.

(31) God Is The Giver Of New Life -

We are Born Again, A New Creation Through Jesus Christ

1. We Are Born Again:

When we are born again, God gives us a new spiritual life through the Holy Spirit. This isn’t just a nice metaphor—it’s a radical transformation. We were once spiritually dead in our sins, but through Jesus, we are made spiritually alive. It’s not something we can achieve on our own. It’s God’s grace and power at work in us.

- John 3:3-7:(AKJV) Jesus answered and said to him, Truly, truly, I say to you, Except a man be born again, he cannot see the kingdom of God. 4Nicodemus says to him, How can a man be born when he is old? can he enter the second time into his mother’s womb, and be born? 5Jesus answered, Truly, truly, I say to you, Except a man be born of water and of the Spirit, he cannot enter into the kingdom

of God. 6That which is born of the flesh is flesh; and that which is born of the Spirit is spirit. 7Marvel not that I said to you, You must be born again.

2. We Are New Creations in Christ:

As a result of being born again, we become new creations. Our old selves—those sinful tendencies and patterns of living—are gone, and the new us is made to reflect the righteousness and holiness of God. This transformation is real and powerful.

- 2 Corinthians 5:17:(AKJV)“ Therefore if any man be in Christ, he is a new creature: old things are passed away; behold, all things are become new.” This isn’t just a shift in our behavior; it’s a complete renewal of our hearts, minds, and lives. We are a new creation, and this changes everything about who we are and how we live.

3. The Holy Spirit Is at Work in Us:

The Holy Spirit doesn’t just visit us; He lives in us. Through His presence, He gives us the power to resist sin and live according to God’s will. The Holy Spirit is the one who makes the new birth possible, and He continues to renew us every day.

- Titus 3:5-6:(AKJV)“ Not by works of righteousness which we have done, but according to his mercy he saved us, by the washing of regeneration, and renewing of the Holy Ghost; 6Which he shed on us abundantly through Jesus Christ our Savior;” The Holy Spirit not only cleanses us from our sins, but He continues to renew our hearts and minds so that we can live more like Christ.

4. Living the New Life:

Being born again is about more than a moment in time; it’s about our daily walk with God. We are not only made new in Christ, but we are called to live out that new identity every day. This means we put off our old selves and put on the new life Christ has given us.

- Romans 6:4:(AKJV)“ Therefore we are buried with him by baptism into death: that like as Christ was raised up from the dead by the glory of the Father, even so we also should walk in newness of life..” The old has truly passed away—we now walk in a completely different way, empowered by God’s Spirit, living in newness of life.
- Ephesians 4:22-24:(AKJV)“ That you put off concerning the former conversation the old man, which is corrupt according to the deceitful lusts; 23And be renewed in the spirit of your mind; 24And that you put on the new man, which after God is created in righteousness and true holiness.” Every day, we are called to choose the new life, to walk in righteousness and holiness, reflecting God’s character in our words, actions, and decisions.

5. The Blessing of New Life:

The new life in Christ gives us is a blessing and gives us hope. We are no longer slaves to sin or fear. The same power that raised Jesus from the dead is at work in us, enabling us to live victoriously over sin and death.

- Romans 8:11:(AKJV)“ And if the Spirit (The Holy Spirit) of Him (God the Father) who raised Jesus from the dead is living in you, He who raised Christ from the dead will also give life to your mortal bodies because of his Spirit who lives in you.” The resurrection power that transformed Jesus is the same power that is at work in us. This power gives us the strength to resist temptation, live in victory, and walk in the abundant life Jesus promised.

6. Our Daily Walk as New Creations:

As new creations, we don't just live for ourselves anymore. Our lives now reflect the love, grace, and truth of God. Every day, we are called to live out this new identity in practical ways—loving others, living in peace, speaking truth, and growing in holiness. It's not always easy, but we know that God is with us and that He will continue to shape us into His likeness.

- Colossians 3:9-10: (AKJV) “Lie not one to another, seeing that you have put off the old man with his deeds; 10And have put on the new man, which is renewed in knowledge after the image of Him that created Him:” This renewal is a daily process. We grow and mature as we live in fellowship with God and with others.
- 1 Peter 1:3: “In his great mercy, he has given us new birth into a living hope through the resurrection of Jesus Christ from the dead.” The new life we have is filled with hope. It's not just for this life, but for eternity. This living hope sustains us through trials and motivates us to live with purpose.

7. Hope and Assurance:

Finally, the new life we have in Christ gives us an unshakable hope. Because of the resurrection, we know that our future is secure and that one day we will be fully transformed, free from sin and death forever. This hope empowers us to persevere, to keep living with joy and peace, knowing that God is doing a work in us that will one day be fully completed.

- Philippians 1:6: “Being confident of this, that he who began a good work in us will carry it on to completion until the day of Christ Jesus.” God has started something new in us, and He will bring it to completion. We don't have to do this on our own—He is with us, and He will finish the work He began.

Final Thoughts:

To be born again and to be made a new creation in Christ means that we are radically changed by God. Our old way of life—our sin, our separation from God—is gone. In its place, we have been given a new heart, a new mind, and a new purpose. The Holy Spirit

lives in us, empowering us to live the life God has called us to. And we can live with confidence, knowing that the work He started in us will be completed in His perfect timing.

This new life isn't just a future hope—it's a present reality. Every day, we can live in the power of the resurrection, walking in freedom, joy, and purpose as new creations in Christ.

(32) Jesus Is Our Advocate.

Scripture: 1 John 2:1 (AKJV) - "My little children, these things write I to you, that you sin not. And if any man sin, we have an advocate with the Father, Jesus Christ the righteous::"

In our walk of faith, we often stumble and fall short of God's perfect standard. Yet, even in our moments of weakness and failure, we have a powerful advocate in Jesus Christ. He stands before the Father on our behalf, interceding for us and pleading our case with His own righteousness.

1 John 2:1 reassures us of Jesus' role as our advocate. He is not only the Savior who redeemed us through His sacrificial death but also the advocate who continues to represent us before the Father's throne of grace. His advocacy is based on His perfect righteousness, which covers our sins and grants us access to God's presence.

As our advocate, Jesus understands our struggles and empathizes with our weaknesses. He experienced the full range of human emotions and temptations during His time on earth, yet He remained without sin. Because He can identify with our humanity, He is able to represent us before the Father with compassion and understanding.

Moreover, Jesus' advocacy is not limited to a one-time event but is ongoing and continuous. He is always at the right hand of the Father, making intercession for us and advocating for our needs. His advocacy is based on His unchanging love for us and His desire to see us restored and reconciled to God.

Knowing that Jesus is our advocate should give us confidence and assurance in our relationship with God. We can approach the Father boldly, knowing that we have an advocate who speaks on our behalf. We can bring our sins, our struggles, and our needs before Him, trusting that He will hear us and respond with grace and mercy.

Furthermore, Jesus' advocacy should compel us to live lives that honor and glorify Him. As recipients of His grace and mercy, we are called to extend the same to others, advocating for justice, mercy, and compassion in a world in need.

"Jesus Is Our Advocate"

Text: 1 John 2:1 (AKJV):

"My little children, these things write I to you, that you sin not. And if any man sin, we have an advocate with the Father, Jesus Christ the righteous::"

Introduction: The Role of Jesus as Our Advocate

In 1 John 2:1, the Apostle John reminds believers of a vital truth: Jesus Christ is our advocate before the Father. An advocate is someone who stands in our defense, interceding on our behalf, and working to protect our rights and interests. In the context of our salvation, Jesus fulfills this role perfectly. He is not only our Savior who died for our sins but also our Advocate who continually intercedes for us, ensuring that we are reconciled to the Father despite our failings.

This commentary will explore the significance of Jesus as our Advocate, what this means for us as believers, and how we can respond to this incredible truth. In a world full of injustice and accusation, the assurance that Jesus advocates for us before the Father brings comfort, hope, and confidence.

1. The Meaning of Jesus as Our Advocate

An advocate is someone who speaks on behalf of another, especially in a legal or judicial context. In the Bible, the role of an advocate can be understood through both legal and relational lenses—someone who defends, pleads for, and protects the interests of those they represent. Jesus, as our Advocate, does this for us before God the Father.

1.1 Jesus Advocates for Us in the Heavenly Court

The concept of an advocate is especially important in the context of our relationship with God. Because of sin, humanity is guilty before a holy and righteous God, and we deserve judgment. Yet, Jesus stands in the heavenly court as our Advocate, interceding on our behalf. He speaks for us and defends us, not based on our merits, but on His righteousness.

Scripture Reference: Romans 8:33-34 (AKJV):

“Who shall lay any thing to the charge of God’s elect? It is God that justifies. 34Who is he that condemns? It is Christ that died, yes rather, that is risen again, who is even at the right hand of God, who also makes intercession for us.”

In these verses, Paul reminds us that no one can bring a valid charge against God’s chosen people because Jesus has justified us through His sacrifice on the cross. Furthermore, He is now at the right hand of God, interceding on our behalf. Jesus advocates for us in the presence of God, and His advocacy is powerful because He is the one who paid the price for our sins.

1.2 Jesus is the Righteous Advocate

Unlike any human advocate, who might be flawed or limited in their capacity, Jesus is the perfect and righteous Advocate. His plea before the Father is based on His own perfect righteousness, not our flawed attempts at righteousness.

Scripture Reference: 1 John 2:1,2 (AKJV):

“...My little children, these things write I to you, that you sin not. And if any man sin, we have an advocate with the Father, Jesus Christ the righteous: 2And he is the propitiation for our sins: and not for ours only, but also for the sins of the whole world”

Jesus' righteousness is the basis of His advocacy. When we sin, the accuser (Satan) may try to remind God of our failures, but Jesus steps forward as our advocate, declaring that He has paid the penalty for our sins through His death on the cross. Because of His righteousness, our sins are forgiven, and we are justified before God.

2. The Intercessory Role of Jesus as Our Advocate

As our Advocate, Jesus does not merely represent us once for all at the moment of salvation but continually intercedes for us. His advocacy is not a one-time event but an ongoing ministry. Jesus pleads for us before the Father every time we fall short and need forgiveness. His intercession brings us grace, mercy, and help in times of need.

2.1 Jesus Intercedes for Us When We Sin

John's letter speaks directly to the reality that believers, though saved by grace, will still face struggles with sin. Jesus, however, does not leave us without help in these moments. When we sin, we have the assurance that Jesus stands before God, advocating for us and securing our forgiveness.

Scripture Reference: Hebrews 7:25 (AKJV):

“Why he is able also to save them to the uttermost that come to God by him, seeing he ever lives to make intercession for them..”

Jesus lives forever to make intercession for us. His constant and effective advocacy ensures that when we sin, we can always return to God and receive forgiveness. This is not to be taken as an excuse for sin, but as a reminder that God's grace is greater than our failures.

2.2 The Holy Spirit's Role in Intercession

While Jesus intercedes for us in heaven, the Holy Spirit also plays a role in our intercession here on earth. The Spirit helps us in our weaknesses and brings our prayers before God, even when we don't know how to pray as we ought.

Scripture Reference: Romans 8:26-27 (AKJV):

“Likewise the Spirit also helps our infirmities: for we know not what we should pray for as we should: but the Spirit itself makes intercession for us with groanings which cannot be uttered. 27And he that searches the hearts knows what is the mind of the Spirit, because he makes intercession for the saints according to the will of God.”

The Holy Spirit intercedes on our behalf, in perfect alignment with God's will. Together with Jesus, the Trinity works on our behalf to ensure that we remain in the grace and favor of God, even when we fail.

3. The Assurance of Jesus' Advocacy

Knowing that Jesus is our Advocate should give us deep comfort and confidence. We do not stand alone in the face of condemnation or accusation. When we fail, we are not abandoned or left without recourse. Jesus is always advocating for us, securing our forgiveness, and ensuring that we have access to the Father.

3.1 Jesus' Advocacy Provides Assurance of Salvation

The fact that Jesus advocates for us before the Father is a sign of the security of our salvation. If we were left to defend ourselves before God, we would have no chance. But Jesus stands in the gap, declaring that we are covered by His sacrifice.

Scripture Reference: John 14:6 (AKJV):

“Jesus says to him, I am the way, the truth, and the life: no man comes to the Father, but by me. .”

Through Jesus, we have the assurance of access to God. We do not have to worry about being rejected or condemned because Jesus has already secured our standing before God. His advocacy means that we can approach the throne of grace with confidence.

3.2 Jesus' Advocacy Brings Peace to Our Hearts

When we know that Jesus is advocating for us, it calms our fears and brings peace to our hearts. We are no longer fearful of God's wrath or judgment because we know that Jesus is making intercession for us continually.

Scripture Reference: Romans 8:1 (AKJV):

“There is therefore now no condemnation to them which are in Christ Jesus, who walk not after the flesh, but after the Spirit..”

In Christ, there is no condemnation. The accuser has no hold over us because Jesus has already paid the price for our sins. This is a source of great peace and assurance for every believer.

4. How We Should Respond to Jesus as Our Advocate

Knowing that Jesus is our Advocate should lead us to several practical responses in our Christian walk. It should inspire gratitude, confidence, and a desire to live in accordance with His will.

4.1 Confession and Repentance

Though we are assured of Jesus' advocacy, we are called to confess our sins and repent when we fall short. His advocacy does not give us license to continue in sin but motivates us to turn back to God when we stumble.

Scripture Reference: 1 John 1:9 (AKJV):

“If we confess our sins, he is faithful and just to forgive us our sins, and to cleanse us from all unrighteousness.”

We are encouraged to confess our sins because of the advocacy of Jesus. We can trust that He will faithfully forgive us and cleanse us from all unrighteousness.

4.2 Living in Gratitude for His Advocacy

Understanding the depth of Jesus' advocacy should lead us to a heart of gratitude and worship. He is not just our Savior but also our ongoing Intercessor. His love for us is evident in His constant work on our behalf before the Father.

Scripture Reference: Hebrews 4:16 (AKJV):

“Let us therefore come boldly to the throne of grace, that we may obtain mercy, and find grace to help in time of need.”

We are invited to approach God boldly, knowing that Jesus is there advocating for us. This invitation to come before God with confidence should fuel our hearts with gratitude for His eternal advocacy.

Conclusion: The Eternal Advocate

Jesus is our Advocate, a title that carries profound meaning for every believer. He is the one who defends us, intercedes for us, and ensures our eternal standing before the Father. His advocacy is based on His righteousness, and it brings us peace, assurance, and confidence in our relationship with God.

As we navigate life's challenges, we can take comfort in the truth that we have a Savior who stands before the throne of God on our behalf, securing our place in His presence. Let this truth fill us with awe, gratitude, and a renewed commitment to live for His glory, knowing that we are never alone—Jesus is always advocating for us.

(33) Jesus Christ Is Lord - ADONAI (PI) ADON (Sing) Master, Ruler, King

As Christians when we say, Jesus Christ is " Lord " we must regard and reverence Him as our Lord, by willingly obeying and following Him and God the Father.

As Lord, Jesus Christ must be ruling and reigning foremost upon our minds, and hearts, above every person and every thing; If someone or something else is the master passion of our life, then that has become our god, and is an idol.

No one can serve two masters, either you will love the one or hate the other. As Christians we are under the protection and wisdom of the perfect kingship of Jesus Christ who is the King of Kings; Under a Kingship the people do not determine the life decisions of the people but rather of the King.

Jesus is the King of Kings and the Lord of lords:

Revelation 17:14 (AKJV) These shall make war with the Lamb, and the Lamb shall overcome them: for he is Lord of lords, and King of kings: and they that are with him are called, and chosen, and faithful.

Jesus is not just “a king” nor just “a lord”, He is divine and above all .

The phrase "Jesus is Lord" holds profound significance within our Christian faith, encapsulating the essence of Jesus' divine authority and sovereignty. When we declare Jesus as Lord, we acknowledge His position as the ultimate authority over all creation, including our lives. If Jesus Christ is truly our Lord we will do the will of God and willingly obey the commandment and teachings of Jesus Christ. This proclamation highlights a central tenet of our belief: that Jesus is not merely a historical figure or a moral teacher, but the incarnate Son of God who possesses divine power and authority. Our understanding of this truth is rooted in various scriptural references that affirm Jesus' lordship and His relationship with God the Father.

Throughout the New Testament, the term of lordship is intricately tied to Jesus' identity as the Messiah. In our community of believers, we openly proclaim Jesus' lordship as a response to His resurrection and ascension. The resurrection is a pivotal event that confirms His authority over sin and death, transforming our understanding of life and hope. This powerful event leads us to recognize that Jesus is the one who fulfills Old Testament prophecies and establishes a new covenant. For us, acknowledging Jesus as Lord signifies our commitment to follow Him and submit to His teachings, reflecting our belief that He is the guiding force in our lives.

Moreover, the declaration that Jesus is Lord emphasizes His role in the Trinity. Our relationship with God the Father is fundamental to understanding Jesus' divine nature. This relationship is characterized by mutual authority and purpose, illustrating the unity and distinctiveness within the Godhead. We affirm that Jesus, in His lordship, reveals the character of God and invites us into a deeper relationship with the divine. The call to recognize Jesus as Lord is an invitation for us to experience His grace, love, and transformative power in our daily lives.

The implications of declaring "Jesus is Lord" extend beyond our personal faith; they influence how we engage with the world around us. This declaration challenges societal norms and authority structures, as it places Jesus above all earthly powers. In a world often marked by division and strife, our affirmation of Jesus as Lord serves as a unifying call for us to embody His teachings, promote justice, and share the message of hope and salvation. Ultimately, proclaiming Jesus as Lord is both a personal confession and a communal commitment, shaping our identity and mission as the Church, the body of Christ, in the world.

Key Scriptures

Acts 17:24-25 (AKJV) God that made the world and all things therein, seeing that he is Lord of heaven and earth, dwells not in temples made with hands; 25Neither is

worshipped with men's hands, as though he needed any thing, seeing he gives to all life, and breath, and all things;

For Jesus to be our Lord, we need to do the things that He says.

Luke 6:46-49 (AKJV) And why call you me, Lord, Lord, and do not the things which I say? 47Whoever comes to me, and hears my sayings, and does them, I will show you to whom he is like: 48He is like a man which built an house, and dig deep, and laid the foundation on a rock: and when the flood arose, the stream beat vehemently on that house, and could not shake it: for it was founded on a rock. 49But he that hears, and does not, is like a man that without a foundation built an house on the earth; against which the stream did beat vehemently, and immediately it fell; and the ruin of that house was great.

Romans 10:9 (AKJV) That if you shall confess with your mouth the Lord Jesus, and shall believe in your heart that God has raised him from the dead, you shall be saved.

Romans 10:13 (AKJV) For whoever shall call on the name of the Lord shall be saved.

John 20:28-29 (AKJV) And Thomas answered and said to him, My LORD and my God. 29Jesus says to him, Thomas, because you have seen me, you have believed: blessed are they that have not seen, and yet have believed.

Jesus Christ is our Lord

The proclamation that “*Jesus Christ is our Lord*” signifies not only a theological truth but a deeply personal and transformative commitment. It reflects a wholehearted devotion to live under His authority, follow His teachings, and pursue an intimate relationship with Him.

In Philippians 3:8, the Apostle Paul declares the surpassing worth of knowing Christ Jesus as Lord. This acknowledgment is not abstract—it redefines personal priorities, values, and ambitions. Recognizing Jesus' lordship means placing Him at the center of life, above all other pursuits.

Revelation 19:16 portrays Jesus as the “*King of kings and Lord of lords*,” a triumphant image of His ultimate reign and final victory over all opposing powers. This vision points to a future in which His authority is fully revealed and universally acknowledged. His lordship is not temporary or partial—it is absolute and eternal.

At its core, this confession calls for more than belief; it demands discipleship. In Galatians 2:20, Paul proclaims that he has been “*crucified with Christ*,” and that Christ now lives in him. This reflects a profound transformation—where personal identity is redefined in light of Jesus' lordship. To confess Jesus as Lord is to surrender one's will and embrace a new life of faith and purpose in Him.

Similarly, Philippians 3:7–8 reveals Paul's heart: he counts all things as loss compared to the surpassing worth of knowing Christ. This demonstrates that devotion to Jesus surpasses all worldly gain and achievement. Knowing Christ as Lord brings deep fulfillment, joy, and eternal significance.

The confession also reshapes how believers live physically and ethically. In 1 Corinthians 6:19–20, Paul reminds believers that their bodies are temples of the Holy Spirit, purchased by Christ. Acknowledging Jesus as Lord compels a life of stewardship, holiness, and purpose. It means honoring God in every action, recognizing His rightful ownership over our lives.

Luke 6:46 provides a sobering reminder from Jesus Himself: *“Why do you call me ‘Lord, Lord,’ and not do what I tell you?”* This question underscores that true lordship is demonstrated in obedience. Words alone are not enough—faith is authenticated by a life shaped by Jesus' commands and example.

In summary, to say *“Jesus Christ is my Lord”* is to embrace a total way of life—one marked by surrender, transformation, obedience, and personal devotion. It is a confession that redefines identity, rewrites values, and directs every aspect of life toward the glory of the One who reigns forever.

The declaration *“Jesus Christ is my Lord”* is not merely a doctrinal statement—it is a deeply personal confession of faith that transforms every aspect of a believer's life. This profession embodies trust, surrender, and an intimate relationship with Jesus, the risen Savior and sovereign King.

In 1 Peter 1:3–5, Peter celebrates the *living hope* believers receive through the resurrection of Jesus Christ. This living hope is not a passive optimism but a powerful, sustaining reality rooted in Jesus' lordship. It enables believers to endure trials with confidence, assured of His abiding presence and eternal inheritance. His authority brings strength, perseverance, and unshakable hope.

Colossians 3:17 reinforces the comprehensive scope of Jesus' lordship, urging believers to do *everything* in His name, giving thanks to God the Father. Every word, deed, and decision is to be lived in recognition of Christ's authority—an act of continual worship and gratitude that encompasses daily life.

In 2 Timothy 1:12, Paul expresses personal trust in the Lord: *“I know whom I have believed, and I am convinced that He is able to guard what I have entrusted to Him.”* This confession reflects unwavering faith in Jesus' power to preserve and protect. It affirms a deeply relational trust, built on the knowledge of Christ's character and promises.

1 Peter 2:6 presents Jesus as the cornerstone—a foundation chosen and precious. Belief in Him is the basis of spiritual stability and security. This image of Jesus as the cornerstone underscores His centrality in both personal faith and the collective identity of the Church. To declare Jesus as Lord is to build one's life upon Him.

1 John 4:15 further emphasizes the relational dimension of this confession: *“Whoever confesses that Jesus is the Son of God, God abides in him, and he in God.”* This union with God through Jesus is intimate and transformative. It speaks of mutual indwelling—God living in the believer and the believer in God—made possible through the acknowledgment of Jesus' divine lordship.

The New Testament consistently presents this confession as a personal and life-altering reality. To say *“Jesus Christ is my Lord”* is to embrace His authority over one's identity,

values, relationships, and purpose. It calls for complete surrender, daily obedience, and a life lived in communion with the living Christ.

The title “Lord” itself carries immense theological and cultural weight. In both the Old and New Testaments, it denotes divine sovereignty, supreme power, and reverence. In the New Testament, applying this title to Jesus affirms His divinity and messianic role. It identifies Him not only as Savior, but as the divine ruler through whom redemption is accomplished and God is made known.

Recognizing Jesus as Lord, then, is to affirm His redemptive work, His victory over sin and death, and His reign over all creation. It is to live under His lordship with humility, gratitude, and unwavering trust—allowing His character, teachings, and presence to shape every aspect of life.

The meaning Of “Lord” In The Bible

The term “*Lord*” carries deep and multifaceted significance throughout Scripture, reflecting both divine and human dimensions.

In the Old Testament, “*Lord*” expresses God’s covenantal relationship with His people Israel. It highlights a personal and intimate bond marked by God’s faithfulness, provision, and guidance. This relational use underscores a reciprocal commitment: God’s steadfast devotion alongside Israel’s responsibility to live faithfully under His authority. It reminds believers of the seriousness and privilege of being in covenant with the Almighty.

Beyond its divine context, “*Lord*” also denotes authority, leadership, and ownership in human relationships. It describes the position of a master or ruler within the hierarchical social structures of ancient societies. In this framework, “*Lord*” points to themes of submission, obedience, and servanthood—where subjects or servants owe loyalty and service to their masters. These social norms reflect the relational dynamics expected in biblical culture.

Taken together, the biblical use of “*Lord*” encapsulates:

- **God’s supreme divine authority and sovereignty over creation,**
- **The messianic identity and lordship of Jesus Christ,**
- **The covenantal relationship of faithfulness between God and His people,**
- **The social realities of authority and submission within human society.**

As such, “*Lord*” functions as a theological cornerstone, grounding the Christian faith’s core beliefs, values, and practices. It highlights the profound and layered nature of God’s lordship, which calls for reverence, obedience, and trust from believers in every area of life.

Key Scriptures on Jesus as Lord

1 Corinthians 12:3

- No one can say “Jesus is Lord” except by the Holy Spirit.
- Highlights the spiritual revelation necessary to recognize Jesus 'lordship.

Philippians 2:11

- Every tongue will confess that Jesus Christ is Lord, to the glory of God the Father.
- Emphasizes the universal acknowledgment and exaltation of Jesus 'lordship.

1 Corinthians 8:6

- For believers, there is one Lord, Jesus Christ, through whom all things exist.
- Affirms Jesus 'supreme authority as creator and sustainer.

Colossians 2:6–7

- Encourages believers to walk in Christ, rooted and built up in Him, established in faith, abounding in thanksgiving.
- Stresses living under Christ's lordship daily.

2 Timothy 2:19

- The firm foundation of God stands with the seal: “The Lord knows those who are His,” and calls everyone naming the Lord to depart from iniquity.
- Calls believers to righteous living under Jesus 'lordship.

1 Peter 3:15

- Honor Christ the Lord as holy and be prepared to give a defense for the hope within.
- Emphasizes reverence and readiness to testify to Jesus 'lordship.

Ephesians 4:5

- One Lord, one faith, one baptism.
- Highlights unity and centrality of Jesus 'lordship in Christian faith.

Philippians 3:8

- Paul counts all things loss for the surpassing worth of knowing Christ Jesus as Lord.

- Underscores the supreme value of Jesus 'lordship.

1 Timothy 6:15

- Jesus described as the blessed and only Sovereign, King of kings and Lord of lords.
- Emphasizes Jesus 'ultimate authority and reign.

1 Timothy 6:14

- Believers encouraged to keep commandment blameless until the appearing of the Lord Jesus Christ.
- Points to anticipation of Jesus 'return as Lord and Judge.

James 2:1

- Do not show partiality as you hold faith in our Lord Jesus Christ, the Lord of glory.
- Affirms equality and impartiality under Christ's lordship.

2 Peter 1:11

- Rich welcome into the eternal kingdom of our Lord and Savior Jesus Christ.
- Highlights the hope and destination under His lordship.

2 Peter 3:18

- Grow in grace and knowledge of our Lord and Savior Jesus Christ.
- Encourages continual spiritual growth under Jesus 'lordship.

Jude 1:4

- Warns against those who deny our only Master and Lord, Jesus Christ.
- Stresses the importance of recognizing Jesus 'lordship.

Revelation 17:14

- The Lamb overcomes all opposition; He is Lord of lords and King of kings.
- Declares Jesus 'ultimate victory and reign.

Revelation 19:16

- Jesus is called The Word of God, with a name known only to Himself, clothed in a robe dipped in blood.
- Emphasizes His unique authority and identity as Lord of all.

These passages collectively affirm the sovereignty, authority, and universal lordship of Jesus Christ, encouraging believers to acknowledge, honor, and live under His rule with faith and devotion.

(34) Jesus, Our Passover Lamb

The metaphorical description of Jesus as our Passover Lamb finds its roots in the Old Testament event recorded in Exodus 12, when God commanded the Israelites to sacrifice a spotless lamb and apply its blood to their doorposts so that the angel of death would “pass over” them. This act not only brought deliverance from physical death but also symbolized divine redemption from slavery in Egypt. The lamb had to be without blemish (Exodus 12:5), a direct foreshadowing of the sinless nature of Jesus Christ (1 Peter 1:19). In the New Testament, the apostle Paul explicitly connects this symbolism, stating, “For Christ, our Passover Lamb, has been sacrificed” (1 Corinthians 5:7). Just as the blood of the lamb provided physical salvation for Israel, the blood of Jesus provides eternal spiritual salvation for all who place their faith in Him.

In fulfillment of this type, Jesus entered Jerusalem at the very time the Passover lambs were being selected, lived before the people without fault, and was crucified during Passover itself. His crucifixion aligned perfectly with the slaughter of the lambs in the temple, signifying that the ultimate and final sacrifice was being made. The Gospel of John makes this connection clear when it notes that not one of Jesus’ bones was broken (John 19:36), directly fulfilling the requirement that the Passover lamb’s bones remain unbroken (Exodus 12:46). In this way, God carefully orchestrated every detail of Christ’s passion to mirror and complete the prophetic picture painted in the original Passover event.

Theologically, Jesus as our Passover Lamb reveals the depth of God’s redemptive plan and the seriousness of sin. The shedding of blood was not optional—it was necessary for atonement (Hebrews 9:22). Just as the Israelites could not be spared without applying the lamb’s blood to their homes, no one can escape judgment without applying Christ’s blood by faith to their lives. This “application” is not a physical act but a spiritual reception—trusting in His sacrificial death and resurrection as the only means of salvation. In this sense, Passover points to the truth that salvation is both a divine provision and a personal choice. God provides the Lamb, but each person must “apply” His blood through repentance and belief.

Finally, the ongoing significance of Jesus as our Passover Lamb extends beyond salvation into the daily Christian walk. Paul urges believers in 1 Corinthians 5:7-8 to “keep the festival... with the unleavened bread of sincerity and truth,” referring to the

unleavened bread that followed the Passover meal. This speaks to living a purified life, free from the “leaven” of sin, hypocrisy, and malice. Remembering Jesus as our Passover Lamb is not just an annual reflection—it is a continual call to holiness, gratitude, and trust in His finished work. As the Lamb who was slain yet lives forever (Revelation 5:6-12), Christ is not only the One who secured our deliverance from judgment but also the One who continually intercedes for us until the day we enter God’s eternal kingdom, where the shadow of death will be no more.

(35) The Names of Jesus

The names and titles of Jesus found throughout Scripture reveal the fullness of His divine nature, His redemptive work, and His eternal relationship with His people. Each name given to Him in the Old and New Testaments carries deep theological significance, showing not only who He is but also how He relates to humanity. For example, titles like *Emmanuel* (Matthew 1:23, “God with us”) emphasize His incarnation—God stepping into human history to dwell among His creation. Names such as *The Word* (John 1:1) and *The Image of the Invisible God* (Colossians 1:15) affirm His deity and role as the perfect revelation of the Father. These names are not mere labels; they are divinely inspired revelations, each one unlocking a different aspect of His person and mission.

Many of Jesus’ names are rooted in Old Testament prophecy and foreshadowing. *The Lamb of God* (John 1:29) directly connects to the sacrificial system and the Passover lamb in Exodus 12, portraying Him as the ultimate and final offering for sin. *The Branch* (Jeremiah 23:5; Zechariah 6:12) points to the Messianic hope of David’s righteous descendant, while *Shiloh* (Genesis 49:10) foretells the One to whom the obedience of the nations would belong. When the New Testament writers identify Jesus with these prophetic titles, they show that He is the fulfillment of God’s promises across centuries of redemptive history. The continuity of these names from prophecy to fulfillment testifies to God’s sovereign plan and the unchanging identity of His Son.

The names of Jesus also reveal His character and attributes as they apply to the believer’s life. Titles like *Good Shepherd* (John 10:11), *Friend of Sinners* (Matthew 11:19), and *Prince of Peace* (Isaiah 9:6) bring comfort and assurance, showing His compassion, care, and reconciling work. Names such as *Lord of Lords* (Revelation 19:16) and *King of Kings* speak to His authority over all creation, reminding believers that no earthly power can overrule His reign. By meditating on these names, Christians are invited into deeper trust, worship, and obedience, seeing in each title a reflection of His love, wisdom, and power. These names are not abstract theological concepts; they are deeply personal, shaping how believers relate to Jesus in prayer, worship, and daily life.

Finally, the names of Jesus point forward to His eternal glory and the consummation of His kingdom. In Revelation, He is called *Faithful and True* (Revelation 19:11), *The Alpha and the Omega* (Revelation 22:13), and *The Bright Morning Star* (Revelation 22:16), titles that proclaim His everlasting rule, His role as both the beginning and end of history, and the hope He brings to His people. In eternity, the redeemed will see Him fully and know Him completely, yet His names will continue to declare the endless depths of His person. Every name is an invitation to worship and an anchor for faith, assuring believers that the

One who came in humility as *Jesus of Nazareth* will return in glory as *Lord of All*. The study of His names, therefore, is not simply an academic exercise—it is a devotional journey that leads to greater awe, love, and surrender to the One whose name is above every name (Philippians 2:9-11).

100 Names of Jesus with References

1. Advocate – 1 John 2:1
2. Almighty – Revelation 1:8
3. Alpha and Omega – Revelation 22:13
4. Amen – Revelation 3:14
5. Apostle of Our Profession – Hebrews 3:1
6. Author and Finisher of Our Faith – Hebrews 12:2
7. Author of Eternal Salvation – Hebrews 5:9
8. Beginning of the Creation of God – Revelation 3:14
9. Beloved – Ephesians 1:6
10. Bishop of Souls – 1 Peter 2:25
11. Blessed and Only Potentate – 1 Timothy 6:15
12. Branch – Zechariah 6:12
13. Bread of Life – John 6:35
14. Bridegroom – Matthew 9:15
15. Bright and Morning Star – Revelation 22:16
16. Captain of Salvation – Hebrews 2:10
17. Chief Shepherd – 1 Peter 5:4
18. Christ – Matthew 16:16
19. Consolation of Israel – Luke 2:25
20. Cornerstone – Ephesians 2:20
21. Counselor – Isaiah 9:6
22. Creator – John 1:3

23. Dayspring – Luke 1:78
24. Deliverer – Romans 11:26
25. Desire of All Nations – Haggai 2:7
26. Door – John 10:9
27. Emmanuel – Matthew 1:23
28. Eternal Life – 1 John 5:20
29. Faithful and True – Revelation 19:11
30. Faithful Witness – Revelation 1:5
31. First and Last – Revelation 1:17
32. Firstborn from the Dead – Revelation 1:5
33. Firstborn of All Creation – Colossians 1:15
34. Forerunner – Hebrews 6:20
35. Friend of Sinners – Matthew 11:19
36. Gift of God – 2 Corinthians 9:15
37. Glory of the Lord – Isaiah 40:5
38. God – John 20:28
39. Good Shepherd – John 10:11
40. Governor – Matthew 2:6
41. Great High Priest – Hebrews 4:14
42. Head of the Church – Ephesians 5:23
43. Heir of All Things – Hebrews 1:2
44. High Priest – Hebrews 3:1
45. Holy One – Acts 3:14
46. Holy One of God – Mark 1:24
47. Holy One of Israel – Isaiah 41:14

48. Horn of Salvation – Luke 1:69
49. I Am – John 8:58
50. Image of God – 2 Corinthians 4:4
51. Immanuel – Isaiah 7:14
52. Jehovah – Isaiah 26:4
53. Jesus – Matthew 1:21
54. Judge of the Living and the Dead – Acts 10:42
55. Just One – Acts 7:52
56. King – Zechariah 9:9
57. King Eternal – 1 Timothy 1:17
58. King of Israel – John 1:49
59. King of Kings – Revelation 19:16
60. King of the Jews – Matthew 27:11
61. King of Saints – Revelation 15:3
62. Lawgiver – Isaiah 33:22
63. Lamb – Revelation 13:8
64. Lamb of God – John 1:29
65. Leader – Isaiah 55:4
66. Life – John 14:6
67. Light of the World – John 8:12
68. Lion of the Tribe of Judah – Revelation 5:5
69. Living Bread – John 6:51
70. Living Stone – 1 Peter 2:4
71. Lord – Acts 10:36
72. Lord of All – Acts 10:36

73. Lord of Glory – 1 Corinthians 2:8
74. Lord of Lords – Revelation 19:16
75. Lord Our Righteousness – Jeremiah 23:6
76. Man of Sorrows – Isaiah 53:3
77. Master – Matthew 23:8
78. Mediator – 1 Timothy 2:5
79. Messenger of the Covenant – Malachi 3:1
80. Messiah – John 1:41
81. Mighty God – Isaiah 9:6
82. Mighty One – Isaiah 60:16
83. Morning Star – 2 Peter 1:19
84. Nazarene – Matthew 2:23
85. Only Begotten Son – John 1:18
86. Our Passover – 1 Corinthians 5:7
87. Prince of Life – Acts 3:15
88. Prince of Peace – Isaiah 9:6
89. Prince of the Kings of the Earth – Revelation 1:5
90. Prophet – Acts 3:22
91. Redeemer – Isaiah 59:20
92. Resurrection and the Life – John 11:25
93. Righteous Branch – Jeremiah 23:5
94. Righteous Judge – 2 Timothy 4:8
95. Rock – 1 Corinthians 10:4
96. Root of David – Revelation 22:16
97. Rose of Sharon – Song of Solomon 2:1

98. Savior – Luke 2:11

99. Son of God – John 1:49

100. Son of Man – Matthew 8:20

(36) God the Holy Spirit

The Holy Spirit is the third Person of the Trinity—fully God, co-equal and co-eternal with the Father and the Son. From the opening verses of Genesis, we see His presence in creation, “hovering over the face of the waters” (Genesis 1:2), signifying His role in bringing order, life, and purpose. The Spirit is not an impersonal force or mere influence, but a divine Person with intellect (1 Corinthians 2:10-11), will (1 Corinthians 12:11), and emotions (Ephesians 4:30). He speaks, guides, teaches, and intercedes, carrying out the will of the Father and the mission of the Son. Throughout Scripture, the Holy Spirit is identified with divine titles and attributes—called *the Spirit of God*, *the Spirit of Christ*, *the Spirit of Truth*, and *the Eternal Spirit*—all of which affirm His deity and His active role in God’s redemptive plan.

In the Old Testament, the Holy Spirit is seen empowering individuals for specific tasks. He came upon prophets, judges, and kings, granting them wisdom, strength, and supernatural ability to fulfill God’s purposes (Judges 6:34; 1 Samuel 16:13). He inspired the writing of Scripture (2 Peter 1:21), enabling human authors to record God’s Word with divine authority. The Spirit also revealed God’s plans, spoke through the prophets, and pointed forward to the coming Messiah. In Isaiah 11:2, the Spirit is described as resting upon the future Savior with the fullness of wisdom, understanding, counsel, might, knowledge, and the fear of the Lord—a prophecy fulfilled in Jesus Christ’s earthly ministry (Luke 4:18-21).

In the New Testament, the Holy Spirit’s work is magnified through the ministry of Jesus and the life of the Church. At Jesus’ baptism, the Spirit descended like a dove, confirming His identity and mission (Matthew 3:16-17). Jesus promised His disciples that the Spirit would be their Helper (John 14:16-17), teaching them, reminding them of His words, and guiding them into all truth (John 16:13). On the Day of Pentecost (Acts 2), the Spirit was poured out in power, marking the birth of the Church and empowering believers to bear witness to Christ to the ends of the earth. The Spirit regenerates (Titus 3:5), sanctifies (2 Thessalonians 2:13), and seals believers as God’s own possession (Ephesians 1:13-14).

The ongoing work of the Holy Spirit in the life of a believer is essential for spiritual growth, obedience, and victory over sin. He convicts the world of sin, righteousness, and judgment (John 16:8), produces the fruit of godly character (Galatians 5:22-23), and imparts spiritual gifts for the building up of the body of Christ (1 Corinthians 12:4-11). To walk in the Spirit means to live under His direction, empowered by His presence, and surrendered to His will (Romans 8:14). Without the Spirit, the Christian life is impossible; with Him, believers experience the fullness of God’s power and the reality of His presence.

As Jesus said, the Spirit is not only “with” us but “in” us (John 14:17), assuring us that God Himself dwells within His people and will never leave them.

Names and Titles of the Holy Spirit

1. **Spirit of God** – Genesis 1:2 — Present in creation, fully divine.
2. **Spirit of the Lord** – Judges 3:10 — Manifestation of God’s authority and presence.
3. **Spirit of the Lord God** – Isaiah 61:1 — Brings anointing and empowerment.
4. **Spirit of the Living God** – 2 Corinthians 3:3 — Writes God’s law on hearts.
5. **Spirit of Christ** – Romans 8:9 — Unites believers to Christ.
6. **Spirit of Jesus Christ** – Philippians 1:19 — Works in harmony with Christ’s mission.
7. **Spirit of His Son** – Galatians 4:6 — Produces adoption as children of God.
8. **Spirit of Adoption** – Romans 8:15 — Confirms our status as God’s children.
9. **Spirit of Truth** – John 14:17 — Guides into all truth.
10. **Spirit of Grace** – Hebrews 10:29 — Brings God’s unmerited favor.
11. **Spirit of Holiness** – Romans 1:4 — Sets apart for God’s purposes.
12. **Holy Spirit** – Luke 11:13 — Emphasizes His pure and holy nature.
13. **Holy Spirit of Promise** – Ephesians 1:13 — Guarantee of God’s promises.
14. **Eternal Spirit** – Hebrews 9:14 — Without beginning or end.
15. **Spirit of Wisdom** – Isaiah 11:2 — Imparts divine wisdom.
16. **Spirit of Understanding** – Isaiah 11:2 — Gives discernment.
17. **Spirit of Counsel** – Isaiah 11:2 — Provides godly guidance.
18. **Spirit of Might** – Isaiah 11:2 — Strengthens for service.
19. **Spirit of Knowledge** – Isaiah 11:2 — Reveals God’s truth.
20. **Spirit of the Fear of the Lord** – Isaiah 11:2 — Produces reverence for God.
21. **Spirit of Glory** – 1 Peter 4:14 — Rests on those who suffer for Christ.

22. **Comforter (Paraclete)** – John 14:26 — Helper and advocate.
23. **Helper** – John 14:16 — Comes alongside to aid believers.
24. **Advocate** – John 15:26 — Intercedes on our behalf.
25. **Teacher** – John 14:26 — Instructs in the truth of God's Word.
26. **Guide** – John 16:13 — Directs believers in God's will.
27. **Intercessor** – Romans 8:26 — Prays for us when we cannot.
28. **Witness** – Romans 8:16 — Confirms our identity in Christ.
29. **Seal** – Ephesians 1:13 — Marks believers as God's possession.
30. **Guarantee** – 2 Corinthians 1:22 — Assures eternal inheritance.
31. **Oil of Gladness** – Hebrews 1:9 — Symbol of joy and anointing.
32. **Power from on High** – Luke 24:49 — Brings divine enablement.
33. **Anointing** – 1 John 2:27 — Consecrates for God's service.
34. **Breath of the Almighty** – Job 33:4 — Gives life and power.
35. **Wind** – John 3:8 — Moves sovereignly and invisibly.
36. **River of Living Water** – John 7:38-39 — Refreshes and gives life.
37. **Dove** – Matthew 3:16 — Symbol of peace and purity.
38. **Fire** – Acts 2:3-4 — Purifies and empowers.
39. **Voice of the Lord** – Psalm 29:3 — Speaks with authority.
40. **Spirit of Life** – Romans 8:2 — Brings freedom from sin and death.
41. **Spirit of Faith** – 2 Corinthians 4:13 — Inspires trust in God.
42. **Spirit of Prophecy** – Revelation 19:10 — Inspires prophetic truth.
43. **Spirit of Revelation** – Ephesians 1:17 — Reveals the knowledge of Christ.
44. **Spirit of Supplication** – Zechariah 12:10 — Inspires prayer and repentance.
45. **Spirit of Judgment** – Isaiah 4:4 — Brings justice.
46. **Spirit of Burning** – Isaiah 4:4 — Purifies and refines.

47. **Spirit of Unity** – Ephesians 4:3-4 — Creates harmony in the Church.
48. **Spirit of Love** – 2 Timothy 1:7 — Fills with God's love.
49. **Spirit of Power** – 2 Timothy 1:7 — Strength for service.
50. **Spirit of a Sound Mind** – 2 Timothy 1:7 — Brings self-control and peace.
51. **Spirit of Truth and Love** – 1 John 4:6-7 — Combines truth with compassion.
52. **Spirit of the Father** – Matthew 10:20 — Speaks through believers.
53. **Spirit of the Son** – Galatians 4:6 — Affirms our relationship with Christ.
54. **Spirit of Liberty** – 2 Corinthians 3:17 — Brings freedom.
55. **Spirit of Intercession** – Romans 8:26 — Groans on our behalf.
56. **Spirit of Comfort** – Acts 9:31 — Encourages the Church.
57. **Spirit of Conviction** – John 16:8 — Convicts of sin, righteousness, and judgment.
58. **Spirit of Adoption and Sonship** – Romans 8:15 — Makes us heirs of God.
59. **Spirit of Empowerment** – Acts 1:8 — Equips for witness.
60. **Spirit of Endurance** – Hebrews 10:36-39 — Helps persevere in trials.
61. **Spirit of Fellowship** – Philippians 2:1 — Brings unity in Christ.
62. **Spirit of Gentleness** – Galatians 5:23 — Produces meekness.
63. **Spirit of Holiness and Purity** – 1 Thessalonians 4:7-8 — Cleanses from sin.
64. **Spirit of Illumination** – 1 Corinthians 2:10 — Opens spiritual understanding.
65. **Spirit of Instruction** – Nehemiah 9:20 — Teaches God's ways.
66. **Spirit of Joy** – Romans 14:17 — Brings rejoicing in God's kingdom.
67. **Spirit of Liberty and Freedom** – 2 Corinthians 3:17 — Releases from bondage.
68. **Spirit of Lordship** – 1 Corinthians 12:3 — Affirms Jesus is Lord.
69. **Spirit of Meekness** – Galatians 6:1 — Restores in humility.
70. **Spirit of Mercy** – Micah 6:8 — Leads to compassion.
71. **Spirit of Ministry** – Acts 13:2 — Directs service and missions.

72. **Spirit of Multiplication** – Acts 9:31 — Grows the Church.
73. **Spirit of Obedience** – Ezekiel 36:27 — Enables following God's commands.
74. **Spirit of Peace** – Romans 14:17 — Produces peace in believers.
75. **Spirit of Prayer** – Romans 8:26 — Empowers communication with God.
76. **Spirit of Prophetic Insight** – Acts 11:28 — Gives foresight.
77. **Spirit of Provision** – Philippians 4:19 — Meets spiritual needs.
78. **Spirit of Quickening** – Romans 8:11 — Gives life to mortal bodies.
79. **Spirit of Redemption** – Ephesians 1:14 — Secures our inheritance.
80. **Spirit of Refreshing** – Acts 3:19 — Brings spiritual renewal.
81. **Spirit of Renewal** – Titus 3:5 — Renews the inner person.
82. **Spirit of Restoration** – Psalm 51:12 — Restores joy of salvation.
83. **Spirit of Resurrection** – Romans 8:11 — Raises the dead.
84. **Spirit of Revelation and Knowledge** – Ephesians 1:17 — Deepens understanding of God.
85. **Spirit of Righteousness** – Romans 14:17 — Produces right living.
86. **Spirit of Sacrifice** – Hebrews 9:14 — Empowers service to God.
87. **Spirit of Sanctification** – 2 Thessalonians 2:13 — Sets apart for God's work.
88. **Spirit of Self-Control** – Galatians 5:23 — Produces discipline.
89. **Spirit of Service** – 1 Peter 4:10-11 — Equips for ministry.
90. **Spirit of Shalom (Peace)** – Philippians 4:7 — Gives perfect peace.
91. **Spirit of Sonship** – Romans 8:15 — Confirms our family status in Christ.
92. **Spirit of Strength** – Isaiah 40:29 — Gives supernatural power.
93. **Spirit of Teaching** – John 14:26 — Brings divine instruction.
94. **Spirit of Testimony** – John 15:26 — Testifies about Jesus.
95. **Spirit of Thanksgiving** – Ephesians 5:20 — Produces gratitude.

- 96. **Spirit of Transformation** – 2 Corinthians 3:18 — Changes us into Christ's image.
- 97. **Spirit of Truth and Revelation** – John 16:13 — Leads into God's truth.
- 98. **Spirit of Understanding and Counsel** – Isaiah 11:2 — Gives wisdom for decisions.
- 99. **Spirit of Victory** – Romans 8:37 — Enables overcoming power.
- 100. **Spirit of Worship** – John 4:24 — Inspires true worship in Spirit and truth.

(37) The Transfiguration of Jesus

The Transfiguration of Jesus is recorded in Matthew 17:1–9, Mark 9:2–8, and Luke 9:28–36, with a confirming reference in 2 Peter 1:16–18. This event took place on a high mountain, traditionally believed to be Mount Tabor or possibly Mount Hermon, and occurred after Jesus had revealed to His disciples that He would suffer, be killed, and rise again. Taking Peter, James, and John with Him, Jesus was transfigured before them—His face shone like the sun, and His garments became dazzling white. This moment revealed His divine glory, which had been veiled during His earthly ministry. It was not a light shining on Him but the radiance of His deity shining out from within Him, giving the disciples a foretaste of His glorified state after the resurrection and a preview of the glory He will display at His second coming.

The appearance of Moses and Elijah alongside Jesus carried deep theological significance. Moses represented the Law, and Elijah represented the Prophets—together symbolizing the entirety of the Old Testament Scriptures. Their presence affirmed that Jesus was the fulfillment of both the Law and the Prophets (Matthew 5:17). The conversation they had with Jesus, as recorded in Luke 9:31, was about His “departure” (Greek: *exodos*), which He was about to accomplish in Jerusalem—a clear reference to His impending death, resurrection, and ascension. This highlighted that His sacrificial mission was central to God's redemptive plan, and even the great figures of Israel's history pointed toward and affirmed His work.

The voice of God the Father, speaking from the bright cloud that overshadowed them, added divine confirmation of Jesus' unique identity: “This is My beloved Son, in whom I am well pleased. Hear Him!” This echoed the Father's words at Jesus' baptism (Matthew 3:17) but added the command to *listen to Him*, affirming Jesus as the ultimate and final authority in matters of faith and life (Hebrews 1:1–2). The disciples' fearful reaction—falling on their faces—shows the awe and reverence that God's presence demands. Yet Jesus' gentle touch and words, “Do not be afraid,” demonstrate His compassion and His role as the mediator between God's holiness and humanity's frailty.

Theologically, the Transfiguration serves multiple purposes: it strengthens the faith of the disciples before the coming trials of the cross, reveals the divine nature of Christ, and prefigures the glory believers will share in eternity (Philippians 3:21; 1 John 3:2). It also confirms that the Old Covenant has its fulfillment in Jesus, who is now the One to whom all must listen and follow. For believers today, the Transfiguration is a reminder that suffering precedes glory in God's plan, and that Jesus, the radiant Son of God, is worthy of our trust, obedience, and worship. Just as the disciples were told to keep this vision to themselves until after the resurrection, so we proclaim the glory of Christ with the understanding that His full revelation is tied to the completion of His redemptive work.

(38) The Restorer of Our Souls

The title *Restorer of Our Souls* draws from the rich imagery of Psalm 23:3 — “He restores my soul.” This is a profound declaration about God's nature and His relationship with His people. The word “restore” here carries the idea of bringing back, renewing, and refreshing something that has been drained, damaged, or lost. Spiritually, our souls—our innermost being—are constantly affected by sin, trials, discouragement, and the burdens of life. Jesus Christ, the Good Shepherd (John 10:11), is the One who tends to His flock with care, leading them beside still waters and reviving their inner life when it grows weary. The restoration He brings is not superficial; it is deep, transformative, and renewing from within, aligning our hearts back to God's will and presence.

This restorative work is central to the mission of Christ. In Matthew 11:28–29, Jesus invites the weary and burdened to come to Him for rest. This rest is not simply physical relief but the spiritual renewal that comes through His gentle and humble leadership. He restores our souls by forgiving our sins (1 John 1:9), removing the weight of guilt and shame, and filling us with the peace of God (John 14:27). His restoration also includes healing the wounds of our hearts—whether inflicted by our own choices or by the trials of life—and giving us new strength to walk in righteousness (Isaiah 40:31). The ultimate restoration He offers is reconciliation with God through His death and resurrection, making us whole in spirit and truth.

The Holy Spirit plays an essential role in this process, continually working within believers to renew their minds (Romans 12:2) and transform them into the likeness of Christ (2 Corinthians 3:18). This is not a one-time event but an ongoing journey of spiritual renewal. Just as a shepherd repeatedly tends to his sheep's needs, Jesus restores us again and again—when we stumble, when we feel spiritually dry, and when we face seasons of darkness. He does this through the means of grace: His Word, prayer, worship, fellowship with other believers, and the sanctifying work of the Spirit. Each act of restoration is a reminder of His unfailing love and faithfulness, even when we are weak or straying.

Ultimately, the title *Restorer of Our Souls* points us toward the final and complete restoration that will take place in eternity. Revelation 21:4 promises that God will wipe away every tear, remove all pain, and make all things new. In that day, the work of

restoration will be finished—no more sin, no more sorrow, only the fullness of joy in God’s presence. Until then, we walk with the Restorer, allowing Him to renew us daily and trusting His promise that “He who began a good work in you will bring it to completion” (Philippians 1:6). This truth not only comforts us in times of spiritual dryness but also inspires us to remain close to the One who alone can revive, strengthen, and lead our souls to everlasting life.