GOD: The Father, the Son, and the Spirit

INTRODUCTION:

A. The highest aim of life? To **know** God (*Hos 6:3; John 17:3; 1 John 2:12-14; 3:24; 5:20; Tit 1:16*).

Human beings struggle with how to encapsulate the magnificence of God (1 Chron 29:10-13; John 1:18; Rom 1:23; Col 1:15-18; 1 Tim 1:17; 6:15-16; Heb 11:27; 1 John 4:12; Jude 25).

l. A k	ey term/idea used in Scripture to describe God:
A.	Acts 17:22-29 — not like the most precious elements of creation.
B.	Rom 1:20 — should have been clearly perceived ever since the creation of the world.
C.	Col 1:19 — the full essence of what it means to be "omni."
II. Th	ree Different, Distinct Personalities Who Possess the Fullness of Divine Nature
A.	God the (1 Cor 1:3; John 4:24; Heb 12:9; Matt 6:9; Gen 21:33).
B.	God the (John 1:1-4,14; Eph 1:19-23; Matt 28:18; Phil 2:5-7; Col 2:8-10; Heb
1:8-9).	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Ć.	God the (Acts 5:1-4; 1 Cor 2:6-13; Eph 3:3-5; John 3:5).
D.	Three distinct personalities, but personalities that enjoy perfect unity (<i>John 17:20-21</i>).
	1. Gen 1:26 — "Let us make man in our image, after our likeness."
	a. God the Father was there, planning the creative and redemptive work (Eph 1:3-10).
	b. God the Son was there, through whom all things were created (John 1:1-3; Col
1:16-1	17).
	c. God the Spirit was there, hovering over the face of the waters (Gen 1:1-2; Psa
104:30	0).
	2. Three distinct personalities, but the very essence of perfect unity (<i>Deut 6:4; Eph 4:4-6</i>).
III. Ma	anifestations of the Work of All Three Divine Personalities
A.	<i>Matt 3:16-17</i> — at the of Jesus.
B.	Matt 28:18-20 — at the heart of the "Great"
	John 3:34 — John the Baptist's of Jesus.
D.	<i>John 14:25-26</i> — Jesus' to his apostles.
E.	Acts 10:36-38 — Peter's proclamation of the to Cornelius and his
house	hold.
F.	2 Cor 13:14 — Paul's for the saints in Corinth.
G.	Eph 2:14-18 — Paul's message of unifying between Jew and Gentile.

Conclusion: all of which calls for an obedient response (1 Pet 1:1-2; 3:18-22).