

# Our God is an Awesome God

By Paul R. Blake

## Introduction:

- A. There is no limit to the number of ways in which to praise God.
  - 1. Nearly every Psalm has an element of praise for God
  - 2. With the exception of the book of Esther, every book of the Bible speaks of God, His will, power, and glory
  - 3. Every prayer begins with His name, should contain praise, and must end in the name of God the Son
  - 4. Our songs are designed for two purposes: to praise God and to edify one another
  - 5. I could begin a series of sermons on the Glory of God and never end it in my lifetime.
  - 6. Deut. 10:17; Psalm 47:2, 68:35, 111:9, 99:2-3
- C. Let's sing a song about our Awesome God
  - 1. Randy Jones will give us a little instruction, and then he will lead it
- B. What can be said about our awesome God in 40 minutes?
  - 1. I want to talk about His name and what it implies
  - 2. Based on a study I had with Bob Waldron

## I. THE NAME OF GOD

- A. Jehovah - JHWH - "He exists"
  - 1. The Tetragrammaton is pronounced Yahweh, translated as Lord God in the Septuagint, translated as Jehovah in English versions
  - 2. "The self-Existent or Eternal; Jehovah, Jewish national name of God; Jehovah, the Lord
  - 3. "The unchanging, eternal, self-existent God," the "I am that I am," (Eastons Bible Dictionary)
  - 4. In Ex. 6:3, God says, "I appeared unto Abraham, unto Isaac, and unto Jacob, by the name of God Almighty; but by my name Jehovah was I not known to them."
  - 5. Has a parallel among the ancestors of the Jews, the Eberon, descendents of Eber, the only God fearing family after the tower of Babel. They had a similar word that translates as "The Greener."
- B. Most importantly, it is a name that does not appear in history as the name of any god, and is a speech construction unfamiliar and unusual for humankind
  - 1. Jehovah comes from a verb form that translates as "he is"
  - 2. They had only two kinds of verb forms: complete and incomplete
  - 3. Complete - finished, accomplished, past and present
  - 4. Incomplete - ongoing, unfinished, present, future, past through present into future
  - 5. Jehovah is the most unusual form of the incomplete: He exists, not in the past, present, and future, but rather in the past, He exists (present incomplete form), in the present, He exists (present, incomplete form), in the future, He exists (in the present, incomplete form)

6. We don't talk that way; it doesn't make sense unless you are talking about God
7. Ex. 3:14 - "And God said to Moses, I AM WHO I AM. And He said, Thus you shall say to the children of Israel, 'I AM has sent me to you.'"
  8. John 8:58 - "Jesus said to them, Most assuredly, I say to you, before Abraham was, I AM."
- C. God is, past, present, future; He does not change
  1. Mal. 3:6 - "For I am the LORD, I do not change..."
  2. Heb. 13:8 - "Jesus Christ is the same yesterday, today, and forever."
- D. God exists outside, is not bound by, time, space, matter, energy, and the laws of thermodynamics that govern them
  1. God is before there was space, matter, and energy - Gen. 1:1
  2. God is before there was time.
    - a. Time does not exist in the absence of the universe of space, matter, and energy.
    - b. Time is a measurement of duration and intervals between processes and events
- E. God exists before, after, and apart from this universe - Psalm 102:24-27
  1. He can be in all places because he is not bound by space
  2. He can exist in all time because he is not bound by time
  3. He can manifest in the flesh and be in heaven because he is not bound by matter and energy
  4. That is how He will exist forever in both directions on the time continuum
  5. He is not bound by the laws of Thermodynamics that govern matter and energy
    - a. First - Law of conservation of matter and energy - the total amount of combined matter and energy in the universe does not change. Matter and energy can change into each other and into forms of less usable or of lower energy, but it cannot be annihilated
    - b. God doesn't need matter and energy to create; He can simply command it into existence - Heb. 11:3
    - c. Second - Law of entropy - local systems tend to disorder; matter and energy decay into forms less usable, less recoverable, or lower state. This universe is bound by these laws
    - d. God is not. He does not age; He does not decrease in power  
God is not bound by the restrictions of time and decay
    - e. 2Peter 3:8

## II. WHAT DOES THE NAME OF GOD MEAN FOR OUR FUTURE?

- A. Implications for the Incarnation - Jesus is all of those things said about God
  1. Heb. 1:3; Col. 1:15-17
  2. Not all sacrifices were made on the cross; when He left heaven to become a man, He returned to heaven glorified as the Son of Man and to serve in heaven as our high priest - Heb. 2:17

3. Jesus became man and was exalted as such - Phil. 2:5-9
  4. Jesus, as the firstborn from the dead, now enjoys the nature of God that is unbound by time, space, matter, energy, & the laws that govern them
- B. Implications for our existence in heaven
1. We are joint heirs with Christ and will share in His glory and condition
    - a. Rom. 8:16-18 - as children of God, we will receive the same glory and nature as the Son of God
  2. We will enjoy the nature of God that is unbound by time, space, matter, energy, and the laws that govern them
    - a. We will enjoy, in its fullness, a share in the Divine nature, the Godhood - 2Peter 1:3-4
  3. In heaven, we will share in the nature of our awesome God!
    - a. 1John 3:1-3