

Lesson 5

GOD THE FATHER

1. The word _____ is Greek and means God.
2. _____ is the study of _____.
3. God is _____! He _____ and _____ and _____
_____!
4. _____ means that God has no _____ or _____.
See: Genesis 1:1
5. God is _____ which means that He _____
us to be, but nothing _____ Him to be.
6. God the Father is the _____ of man but only the _____
of those who have trusted Christ. See: John 1:12 and Galatians 4:6&7.
7. The names of God have _____ and are given to reveal His
_____. (What He is like) i.e.:

Elohim - plural noun revealing the trinity. See: Genesis 1:1
El - singular form of Elohim. Quite often used in Bible names:
Beth - el = "House of God" Genesis 12:8
Dani - el = "God is my judge" Daniel 1:6
El - ijah = "God is Jehovah" 1 Kings 17:1
Immanu - el = "God is with us" Isaiah 7:14
8. Whenever _____ is used at the beginning or end of a name it means _____.
9. _____ is the personal name of God and it means _____
and it is used in connection with _____ and/or _____
by God. See: Exodus 3:13&14 and Exodus 20:2.
10. Another name for God is _____ which means _____
or _____. See: Genesis 15:2
11. God also has compound or _____ names which help reveal what He
is like. i.e.:
 - a. El Shaddai _____ God Genesis 17:1
 - b. El Olam _____ God Genesis 21:33
 - c. Jehovah Elohim _____ God Exodus 34:6
 - d. Jehovah Jireh The Lord will _____ Genesis 22:14
 - e. Jehovah Shalom The Lord our _____ Judges 6:24
 - f. Jehovah Shammah The Lord is _____ Ezekiel 48:35

12. Jehovah is revealed in the names of others whenever you find a name ending in _____.
i.e.:
- a. Isaiah The _____ of Jehovah
 - b. Jeremiah Whom Jehovah has _____
 - c. Uzziah The _____ of Jehovah
 - d. Zechariah Whom Jehovah _____

What is God like?

13. God is a _____. John 4:24
14. God is _____. Colossians 1:15; John 1:18
15. God is _____. 1 John 1:5; John 8:12 and Revelation 21:23
16. God is _____. 1 John 4:8; John 3:16; Hebrews 12:6;
Revelation 3:19; 1 John 4:7-21 and 1 John 5:1-3
17. God is a _____ because:
- a. He _____ Genesis 6:6
 - b. He _____ Proverbs 6:16-19
 - c. He _____ Matthew 7:7-11
 - d. He _____ 1 Peter 5:6&7
18. God has a _____ and we are made in His _____ and _____.
19. What are the _____ of God?
20. He is _____ which means all _____.
Revelation 19:6
21. God has power over _____ and _____. Daniel 4:17;
1 Kings 11:11; Daniel 4:25 & 32; 2 Timothy 2:13 and Matthew 19:26.
22. God has power over _____. Job 28:5, 6 & 25; Psalm 33:6-9
23. God has power over the _____. Psalm 103:20; Psalm 91:11; & Hebrews 1:14
24. God has power over _____ and _____. Job 1:12, 2:6;
Romans 16:20; Revelation 20:14
25. God is _____ which means all _____.
Job 37:16.
- a. He knows about _____. Isaiah 40:28; Psalm 147:4 and Matthew 10:29

- b. He knows all about _____. Matthew 10:30; Psalm 139:2&3; Psalm 94:11; Hebrews 4:13 and 1 John 3:20
26. God is _____ which means He is everywhere _____
_____. Jeremiah 23:24; Psalm 139:7-12
27. God is _____, He never _____, He is always
_____. Romans 11:29; Malachi 3:6; James 1:17; and Hebrews 6:17
28. To know God the Father we must first of all know the _____. John 8:18&19;
John 8:41-47
29. When we accept the Son, Jesus Christ, as our Redeemer, we experience the _____
_____. Then and only then is God our _____.
30. The world is divided into two identifiable groups. The unsaved are identified with
_____, the believers are identified with _____.
1 Corinthians 15:22

CONCLUSION

To call God, Father, we must accept His plan of redemption which means we are bought with a price. Jesus paid the price on Calvary and it is our privilege to say He is our Father and we are His children.