

VII. Omnipresence

- A. Statement: God is present everywhere with His whole being.
- B. Selected references: Psalm 139:7-10; Acts 17:27-28
- C. Explanation
 - 1. God is not present in one part of space more than another.
 - 2. God is not present in the same sense everywhere.
- D. Relation to immensity (they are almost synonymous)
- E. Points of application

VIII. Omniscience

- A. Statement: God perfectly knows Himself and all things, actual or possible, past, present, or future, from all eternity.
- B. Selected references (Job 37:16; Isaiah 40:28)
- C. Explanation
 - 1. Its characteristics
 - a) God's omniscience is intuitive—it was not obtained by Him reasoning.
 - b) God's omniscience is innate—He knows all things known apart from experience.
 - c) God's omniscience is simultaneous—all things are known to God in totality.
 - d) God's omniscience is complete—there is nothing not known by Him.
 - 2. Its extent
 - a) To everything
 - b) To everyone
 - c) To Himself
 - d) To all things actual (things that exist)
 - e) To all things possible (things that are contingent or conditional) (2 Chronicles 7:14; Matthew 11:21)
 - f) To all things future (predictive prophecy) (Isaiah 42:9; 46:10)
 - 3. Its relationship
 - a) From the human point of view omniscience is logically related to omnipresence, in regard to all things actual.

- b) Some points of application
 - (1) Logically, omniscience goes a step beyond omnipresence, as God is not only present everywhere, but He knows all about the situation.
 - (2) An understanding of God's omniscience should also console and strengthen us.
 - (3) An understanding of God's omniscience should restrain us from committing mental acts of sin (Matthew 5:28).

IX. Omnipotence

A. Statements

1. God possess all power
2. God can do everything that is in harmony with His characteristics and plans.

B. Selected references: Genesis 17:1; 18:14; Revelation 19:6