

Bible Doctrine 1 – Lesson 4

The Holiness of God

Isaiah 6

Introduction: If there is any difference in importance in the attributes and essential character of God, His holiness seems to occupy first place. Because God is holy, all His attributes are holy; that, whatever we think of as belonging to God must be thought of as holy.

Thiessen said, “Holiness occupies the foremost rank among the attributes of God.”

Elmer Towns said, “The word ‘holiness’ is synonymous with God. Daive said, *‘He sent redemption to His people: He hath commanded His covenant forever: holy and reverend is His name’* (Psalm 111:9). Isaiah wrote about *‘the high and lofty One that inhabiteth eternity, whose name is Holy’* (Isa. 57:15). Jesus called the Father *‘Holy Father’* (John 17:11), and instructed His disciples to pray, *‘Hallowed by thy name’* (Mat. 6:9). The angels around the throne of God will eternally shout the chorus, *‘Holy, holy, holy, Lord God Almighty, which was, and is, and is to come’* (Rev. 4:8).”

Holiness is defined as the state of being holy; purity or integrity of moral character; freedom from sin; sanctity. Applied to the Supreme Being, holiness denotes perfect purity or integrity of moral character, one of his essential attributes. God abides in the eternal state of sanctity, which is the state of being sacred or holy. It speaks to God’s goodness and purity.

I. The prominence of God’s holiness.

A. Holiness is a _____ of God.

- An improper view of God’s holiness leads to two errors:

a.

b.

B. Holiness is prominent in the _____.

1.

2.

3.

II. The presentation of God's holiness.

A. God is _____ as being perfectly holy.

B. The Law is _____ holy.

1.

2.

3.

4.

C. Both _____ and _____, God is absolutely Holy

1.

2.

III. The Perfection of Holiness

A. God's holiness involves _____.

1.

2.

B. God's holiness involves _____.

IV. The practical applications of God's holiness.

A. The _____ between God and the sinner.

B. The _____ of access.

C. The _____ of approach.