



God Can Be Known

Opening Sermon Outline

Pastor's Note: During *Mystery Island*, students will be exploring attributes of God. Underlying these key attributes is the truth that God can be known and that he wants to have a relationship with each of us. We have provided this general outline as a guide from which you can develop your sermon as an introduction to the theme of the week. The accompanying closing sermon outline will review the attributes the student's learned throughout the week.

1. God is revealed in creation.
 - a. The natural world reveals God as creator.
 - i. Heavens declare (Psalm 19:1–2)
 - ii. God's invisible attributes are perceived through the created world (Romans 1:19–20)
 - b. The natural world reveals God as sustainer.
 - i. Laws of logic indicate a rational creator.
 1. God cannot lie (Numbers 23:19)—law of noncontradiction
 2. God is immaterial (John 4:24; 1 Timothy 1:17) and sovereign (Job 42:2)—laws of logic are abstract, universal, and invariant
 - ii. Laws of nature indicate an unchanging creator.
 1. Genesis 8:22; Hebrews 5:13; Jeremiah 5:24; Acts 14:17—sustained growing seasons is a witness to God
 2. Jeremiah 33:25—fixed order of heaven and earth (i.e., ordinance, statute)
2. God is revealed in Scripture.
 - a. Law and the Prophets (Old Testament)
 - i. The law shows us that God is holy and just (Exodus 19:3–6; Galatians 3:19–24; Hebrews 3:5)
 - ii. God spoke to our fathers by the prophets (Numbers 12:6; Hebrews 1:1; 2 Peter 1:21; 1 Corinthians 10:11; e.g., Leviticus 1:1; Jeremiah 1:9; Ezekiel 1:1–3)
 - b. Gospels and apostles (New Testament)
 - i. All Scripture is inspired by God (2 Timothy 3:16–17)
 - ii. The apostles were led by the Spirit to record truth (1 Corinthians 2:12–13)
3. God is revealed in Jesus.
 - a. The image of God (Hebrews 1:2–4; Colossians 1:15; John 17:6–8; Matthew 11:27)
 - b. The love of God (1 John 4:9–10; Romans 5:8–11)