

THE IMMUTABILITY OF GOD

One of the doctrinal points James made was God's essence of immutability – "Every good gift and every perfect gift is from above, coming down from the **Father of lights, with whom there is NO VARIATION**. (ouk parallage/ nsf) [No changing or shifting shadow]." (Jas.1:17)

**This lesson will study three aspects of the Immutability of God
and how it applies to the Christian way of life.**

1. The Greek word for Immutability is ametathetos (unchangeableness). It is used twice in Heb.6:17-18 (one Greek sentence – Heb.6:16-20).

(Heb.6:16) Men swear an oath by one greater than themselves (God). He explains why?

(Heb.6:17) God's promises are **unchangeable** because God is immutable.

(Heb.6:18) "In order that by **two unchangeableness things**,

- a. in which it is impossible for God to lie,
- b. we may have strong encourage, we who have fled for refuge in laying hold of the hope set before us (Heb.6:19-20)."

"Be diligent to present yourself approved to God as a workman who does not need to be ashamed, accurately handling the word of truth (veracity)." (2 Tim.2:15; John 8:32)

2. The Immutability of God is ONE of TEN primary essences of God.

Omnipresence	(Jer.23:4)	Sovereignty	(Dan.4:24-29)
Omnipotent	(Rom.4:17)	Righteousness	(Rom.1:16-17; Hab.2:4)
Omniscience	(1 John3:20)	Love	(1 John 4:9-12, 16, 19)
Immutable	(Heb.6:17-18)	Eternal Life	(1 John 5:11-13)
Veracity	(Heb.6:18)	Holiness	(1 Pet.15-16; Lev.11:44-45)

- "For I, the **Lord do not change**." (Mal.3:6a)
- "Jesus Christ **is the same yesterday and today and forever**." (Heb.13:8)

3. While the believer is mutable (ever changing), God is Immutable (Never Changing).

We will examine the importance of the Immutability of God to the believer's life by reviewing the Parable of (Lk.15:1-32), applying the doctrinal premise of (2 Pet.3:9).

(2 Pet.3:9) "The Lord is not slow about His promise, as some count slowness, but is patient towards you, **not wishing for any to perish but for all to come to repentance**."

Introduction of the audience of the Parable (Lk.15:1-3). **Note the contrast between two groups**, _____ and _____ (Luke 19:1-10; 1Tim.1:15)

- 100 sheep, but one lost (Lk.15:4-7) **"I tell you (what?)"**
 - (Vs.7) _____

- 10 silver coins, but one lost (Lk.15:8-10) **“I tell you (what?)**
 - (Vs.10) _____
- 2 sons, but one lost (Lk.15:11-32) **What did Father tell everyone and why?**
 - (Vs.24, 27, and 32) _____

This parable started with the two groups with two attitudes (the Pharisees and Jesus) towards the lost sinner.

- Which group did the younger son represent? _____
- Which group did the older son represent? _____
- Was this Jesus’ or the Pharisees attitude? _____
- Did Jesus’ attitude represent The Father or the Pharisees? _____
- Which group do you represent to your family, friends, and community? _____

Home Study

Identify the Immutability of God regarding (2 Pet.3:9) - in the shepherd, the woman, and the Father, compared to the Pharisees and the older son.

As you identify the immutability of God, write how it works in an ever-changing world and life from the parable (2 Cor.4:16-18) (Rom.8:18-22)

Write how important it is to know that YOU have the constancy of the Immutability of God The Father, The Lord Jesus Christ and The Indwelling Holy Spirit (Heb.6:17-18; 13:5) ALL working on your behalf.
