

- I. Session 70: The Truth of God Part 1: Old Testament
- a. Purpose: In this session we shall explore the attribute of the truth of God as taught in the Old Testament and also draw implication for the Christian life as a result of our study.
 - b. What is the truth of God? The words in the Old Testament:
 - i. *Aman*
 1. “The root idea of the word is firmness or certainty.”¹
 2. It can mean either God’s truthfulness or faithfulness.²
 3. We have already gone over God’s faithfulness in this series but we want to focus more on the aspect of God’s truthfulness.
 - ii. *Qesot*
 1. It occurs less frequently than *aman*.³
 2. The root meaning of the word is right or truth.⁴
 - c. What is the truth of God? Definitions:
 - i. Wayne Grudem: “God’s truthfulness means that he is the true God, and that all his knowledge and words are both true and the final standard of truth.”⁵
 - ii. John Feinberg: God “knows the truth and only speaks the truth.”⁶
 - d. What does the Bible in the Old Testament teach about the truth of God?
 - i. General declaration that God is truth
 1. “*Because he who is blessed in the earth will be blessed by the God of truth; And he who swears in the earth will swear by the God of truth; because the former troubles are forgotten, and because they are hidden from My sight!*” (Isaiah 65:16)
 - a. Notice the verse says “*the God of truth*” twice.
 - b. God is characterized by truth.
 - ii. Are we truthful in our lives as well?
 - iii. Are we truthful in our lives as well?
 1. “*Into Your hand I commit my spirit; You have ransomed me, O Lord, God of truth.*” (Psalm 31:5)
 - iv. God is truth means He is the only genuine God: “*But the Lord is the true God; He is the living God and the everlasting King. At His wrath the earth quakes, and the nations cannot endure His indignation.*” (Jeremiah 10:10)
 1. In the context of the chapter Jeremiah is mocking idols.
 2. In contrast to idols Jeremiah says “*the Lord is the true God.*”
 3. This is further explained that God as true God means “*He is the living God and the everlasting King*”
 - v. God is truth means He speaks the Truth.

¹ John Feinberg, *No One Like Him* (Wheaton, IL: Crossway Books, 2001), 370.

² Ibid.

³ Ibid.

⁴ Ibid.

⁵ Wayne Grudem, *Systematic Theology* (Grand Rapids: Zondervan), 195.

⁶ John Feinberg, *No One Like Him* (Wheaton, IL: Crossway Books, 2001), 370.

1. *“The sum of Your word is truth, And every one of Your righteous ordinances is everlasting.” (Psalm 119:160)*
 - a. This Psalm is focus on God’s Word. If we are going to find any verse on the truth of God’s Word, we would expect to find it here.
 - b. In praying to God the Psalmist in this verse focused on the *“sum of Your word”*
 - c. In talking about the *“sum of Your word”* the Psalmist says *“sum of Your word is truth”*
 - d. So the whole Word of God is true.
2. *“Now, O Lord God, You are God, and Your words are truth, and You have [a]promised this good thing to Your servant.” (2 Samuel 7:28)*
 - a. This is David’s prayer.
 - b. David here confesses to God that *“Your words are truth,”*
3. *“Your righteousness is an everlasting righteousness, And Your law is truth.” (Psalm 119:142)*
 - a. The Law is one aspect of God’s Word.
 - b. Here we see the Psalmist say *“Your law is truth.”*
4. *“God is not a man, that He should lie, nor a son of man, that He should repent; Has He said, and will He not do it? Or has He spoken, and will He not make it good?” (Numbers 23:19)*
 - a. Balaam here is prophesying God’s truth.
 - b. Here is a denial that God is like man.
 - c. God being not like man means also God does not lie.
 - d. Thus we see not only God’s word is true but also a denial of the opposite, that God’s Word contains lies.
- vi. God is truth means His actions are true: *“Now I, Nebuchadnezzar, praise, exalt and honor the King of heaven, for all His works are true and His ways [b]just, and He is able to humble those who walk in pride.” (Daniel 4:37)*
 1. These are the word of Nebuchadnezzar after God restored his sanity.
 2. Here he praises and worship God and confesses that God’s *“works are true.”*
 3. We can gleam here from Nebuchadnezzar’s life that God’s work is true in that what He says He will do, He will do it.
- vii. God’s truthfulness is also everlasting: *“For His lovingkindness is great toward us, And the truth of the Lord is everlasting. Praise the Lord!” (Psalm 117:2)*
 1. Stated clearly that *“the truth of the Lord is everlasting”*
 2. This truth is an object of praise as seen when the Psalmist exclaimed *“Praise the Lord!”*
- viii. Since God is truth we also see God’s truth all around us: *“For Your lovingkindness is great above the heavens, And Your truth reaches to the skies.” (Psalm 108:4)*

1. God's truth reaching to the skies reveals its greatness.
 2. God's truth in the skies also indicate it is around us.
- ix. God is truth and the truth of God is something that is relevant to the believers' lives: "*I have not hidden Your righteousness within my heart; I have spoken of Your faithfulness and Your salvation; I have not concealed Your lovingkindness and Your truth from the great congregation. 11 You, O Lord, will not withhold Your compassion from me; Your lovingkindness and Your truth will continually preserve me.*" (Psalm 40:10-11)
1. Notice how "*Your truth*" is mentioned in both verse.
 2. This truth of course is God's truth.
 3. The truth of God is something the Psalmist speaks about and is something that allows the psalmist to endure.
- e. Implications
- i. Do we talk about God's truthfulness and His truth to others?
 - ii. Do you endure in your Christian life because of His truth? Is it giving you hope? Do you read the Bible in that way?
 - iii. Do you believe in God's Word?
 - iv. Do you trust in God's promises?
 - v. Are we truthful in our lives as well?