RGC Core Seminar
The God Who Is There
Session 3: The God Who Writes His Own Agreements

Big question: On what basis can human beings have a relationship with God?

1. What three inadequate pictures of God does Carson describe? Which picture do you see most often today, and why is it appealing?

2. According to Acts 17:24–25, why can God never be put in our debt? If God needs nothing from us, why does he choose to make promises and bless people?

3. Genesis 12:1–3 — God promises Abram:
1.
2.
3.
What do these promises reveal about God's character, and how is receiving them by faith different from negotiating with God?

4. Genesis 17: What sign does God give Abraham to mark the covenant, and what does that sign show about God's right to establish the terms of his covenant?

5. Genesis 15: How does Abram respond to God's promise, and how does God respond to Abram's faith? What happens in the covenant ceremony, and what does God's action reveal about his character and the security of his promises?

6. Genesis 22: What enables Abraham to obey when what God commands appears to conflict with what God has promised? God provides a substitute sacrifice. What does this substitution teach about God's provision? How does this event connect to Jesus?

7. In Genesis 15, what does God take upon himself? In Genesis 22, what does God provide? How do these actions show that God keeps his own promises?

Reflection:
Where do you need to trust God's character or obey him even when you cannot yet see how he will keep his promises?

What statement, idea, or question from the video most changed or challenged the way you think about relating to God?