

BIBLE STUDY

OMNISCIENCE

God knows our lives
From the human condition to eternal hope in
Jesus Christ

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Contents

Introduction and central passages.....	3
1. Purpose and reading approach.....	4
2. God knows all things.....	5
3. God's presence and the searching of the heart.....	6
4. Human dignity and eternity.....	7
5. Sin and personal responsibility.....	8
6. The gospel and Christ's work.....	9
7. Repentance and faith in Jesus Christ.....	10
8. Grace and justification.....	11
9. Baptism and discipleship.....	12
10. The Spirit's seal and security in Christ.....	13
11. Eternal life and Christian growth.....	14
12. Death and hope with Christ.....	15
13. Resurrection and the Lord's return.....	16
14. Christ's judgment seat and the great white throne.....	17
15. Hades and the second death.....	18
16. New creation and pastoral conclusion.....	19
Common objections and questions.....	20
Questions for personal or group study.....	22
Bibliography and consultation approach.....	23
Complementary visual appendix.....	24
Study infographic _____	25
Compiler biography _____	26

Introduction and central passages

God fully knows our lives and calls us to reconciliation through Jesus Christ. This study brings together the biblical foundations of omniscience and explains their relationship to sin, grace, faith, and eternal hope. Its purpose is to provide a precise pastoral reading, including for readers without a Bible at hand.

Central passages: Psalm 139; Psalm 147:5; Hebrews 4:12-16; 1 Corinthians 15:1-4; Ephesians 2:8-10; Ephesians 1:13-14; Revelation 21:1-5.

References identify the biblical passages. Summaries and explanations are editorial paraphrases, not verbatim quotations from Reina Valera 1960 or the interlinear. Verified wording reproduced from Lacueva is identified by location. Doctrine is examined through immediate context and Scripture as a whole.

1. Purpose and reading approach

Direct passages and summaries

Psalm 139:1-6: God knows the psalmist, his actions, and his thoughts.
Hebrews 4:12-16: the Word exposes the heart; Christ enables us to approach the throne of grace.

Supporting passages and summaries

John 20:30-31: the testimony about Jesus leads to faith and life. Romans 15:4: Scripture teaches us and nurtures hope.

Textual explanation

This study explains God's omniscience and connects that attribute with the human condition, salvation, and eternal hope. Direct passages state the concept being studied; supporting passages expand its implications. The summaries are editorial paraphrases, not verbatim quotations. Each passage must be read in context.

Doctrinal relationship

Divine knowledge does not by itself provide a complete explanation of every future event. The diagram organizes topics; Scripture provides the doctrinal foundation.

Pastoral application

Read slowly, examine the references, and distinguish the text's statements from interpretive conclusions. The aim is to know God and rest in Christ.

2. God knows all things

Direct passages and summaries

Psalm 139:1-6: God knows actions, thoughts, and words before they are spoken. Psalm 147:5: his understanding has no limit. 1 John 3:19-20: God knows everything and is greater than our hearts.

Supporting passages and summaries

Isaiah 46:9-10: God announces his purpose and fulfills it. Hebrews 4:13: every creature is exposed before him. John 2:24-25: Jesus knows what is within people.

Textual explanation

Omniscience is the doctrinal name for God's complete knowledge. Psalm 139 describes a particular person known by his Creator; Psalm 147 places that knowledge alongside God's power. First John addresses a heart that may condemn us and directs us toward God. These contexts should not be reduced to one formula.

Doctrinal relationship

Knowing a sin does not mean approving it or causing it. The relationship between knowledge, sovereignty, and human freedom requires further study; this attribute does not remove personal responsibility.

Pastoral application

Approach God honestly. He knows your guilt and your suffering; you can confess without pretending and seek help without hiding your wounds.

3. God's presence and the searching of the heart

Direct passages and summaries

Psalm 139:7–12, 23–24: no distance separates the psalmist from God; he asks to be searched and guided. Jeremiah 17:9–10: the heart is deceitful, and God examines it.

Supporting passages and summaries

Matthew 6:1–6: the Father sees what is hidden and confronts religious behavior intended to impress. 1 Peter 5:7: we may entrust our anxieties to God because he cares for us.

Textual explanation

Omniscience and omnipresence are related but distinct: God knows fully, and his presence is not confined by space. The psalm's closing prayer turns this truth into a request for guidance. Jeremiah exposes misplaced trust and human self-deception.

Doctrinal relationship

God's searching confronts hypocrisy and sustains an honest relationship. Prayer does not inform God of something unknown; it expresses dependence, fellowship, and trust.

Pastoral application

Pray about what you need to acknowledge or repair. Seek responsible counsel when harm has occurred, without using confession to evade its consequences.

4. Human dignity and eternity

Direct passages and summaries

Genesis 1:26–27: human beings are created in God's image. Ecclesiastes 3:1–11: life has different seasons; God has placed eternity in the human heart, yet we cannot comprehend all his work.

Supporting passages and summaries

Psalms 8:3–8: humanity receives dignity and responsibility within creation. Ecclesiastes 12:7: death is described as the return of dust and of the spirit to God.

Textual explanation

Dignity comes from the Creator and belongs to every person. Ecclesiastes observes the limits of our knowledge and the complexity of time. Its reference to eternity should not become a complete definition of the soul or its immortality. Ecclesiastes 12 does not by itself teach that everyone is saved.

Doctrinal relationship

Future hope unfolds throughout Scripture and becomes clear in Christ and the resurrection. Being God's creature and being reconciled to him must be distinguished.

Pastoral application

Respect every person, including those who think differently. Listen patiently to questions about death and point people toward Christ's promises.

5. Sin and personal responsibility

Direct passages and summaries

Romans 3:9–26: Jews and Gentiles are under sin; God offers justification by grace. Ezekiel 18:1–4, 19–23: each person is accountable for sin; God calls people to turn to him.

Supporting passages and summaries

Ecclesiastes 7:20: no one always does good without sinning. Romans 6:23: sin leads to death, and God grants life in Christ. James 1:13–15: God does not tempt anyone to evil; sinful desire produces sin.

Textual explanation

Romans does not say that every action is equally serious. It teaches that no one possesses sufficient righteousness to save oneself. Ezekiel answers a proverb about inherited blame and affirms personal responsibility. There, 'soul' refers to the person; the passage alone neither proves annihilation nor explains the entire state after death.

Doctrinal relationship

Real guilt requires forgiveness and reconciliation. Omniscience exposes sin; the gospel announces God's remedy.

Pastoral application

Acknowledge your wrongdoing without despising yourself as a person. Confess, seek restitution when appropriate, and receive the Savior's invitation.

6. The gospel and Christ's work

Direct passages and summaries

1 Corinthians 15:1-8: Christ died for our sins, was buried, rose again, and appeared to witnesses. Romans 5:6-11: his death reveals love and brings reconciliation.

Supporting passages and summaries

Isaiah 53:4-6: the servant bears the suffering and guilt of others. 1 Peter 2:24: Christ bore our sins and directs us toward righteous living. Hebrews 10:10-14: his sacrifice is presented as unique and sufficient.

Textual explanation

Paul transmits events, not merely religious advice. Christ's death, burial, and resurrection sustain the message he received and proclaimed. First Corinthians 15 responds to denial of the resurrection. Isaiah 53 is read in relation to Christ through apostolic testimony while retaining its literary context.

Doctrinal relationship

Faith receives Christ's work; it adds no merit and does not repeat his sacrifice. Hope is grounded in the living Savior.

Pastoral application

When your past overwhelms you, return to the gospel. The cross reveals the seriousness of sin and God's love; the resurrection sustains your hope.

7. Repentance and faith in Jesus Christ

Direct passages and summaries

Mark 1:14–15: Jesus announces the kingdom and calls people to repent and believe the gospel. Acts 20:17–21: Paul summarizes his testimony as repentance toward God and faith in Jesus Christ.

Supporting passages and summaries

Luke 24:46–47: the risen Christ connects his work with the proclamation of repentance and forgiveness. John 14:6: Jesus is the way to the Father. Acts 16:30–34: the jailer hears the call to believe and receives instruction with his household.

Textual explanation

Repentance acknowledges the truth of our condition before God; faith trusts Christ. They are not a spiritual fee. An etymological definition does not exhaust the biblical meaning of repentance; it must be understood within gospel proclamation. The promise to the jailer does not mean relatives are automatically saved without hearing and responding.

Doctrinal relationship

The human response receives grace; emotional intensity is not the basis of acceptance.

Pastoral application

Do not wait to manufacture tears or an extraordinary experience. Come sincerely to Christ and seek to understand his promise.

8. Grace and justification

Direct passages and summaries

Ephesians 2:8–10: salvation is a gift by grace through faith; good works follow as a purpose of new life. Romans 3:24–28 and 5:1: God justifies on the basis of Christ and grants peace.

Supporting passages and summaries

Romans 4:4–5: justification is not treated as wages earned by works. Galatians 2:16: a person is not justified by works of the law. Titus 3:4–7: salvation proceeds from divine mercy.

Textual explanation

Justification declares the sinner's acceptance in Christ; it does not claim that conduct is already perfect. Ephesians places grace and works in the proper order: works are fruit and calling, not payment. The statement about the gift in Ephesians 2 should not by itself settle every grammatical debate about faith.

Doctrinal relationship

Justification and sanctification are related but must be distinguished. Acceptance supports growth; growth does not replace Christ's work.

Pastoral application

Obey out of gratitude. When you fail, confess and seek restoration without trying to buy forgiveness through religious effort.

9. Baptism and discipleship

Direct passages and summaries

Matthew 28:18–20: Jesus commands disciple-making, baptism, and teaching. Acts 10:43–48: those who hear receive the Spirit before water baptism.

Supporting passages and summaries

Romans 6:1–4: identification with Christ's death and resurrection grounds new life. 1 Peter 3:21–22: the passage connects baptism, conscience, and resurrection; it excludes mere bodily cleansing.

Textual explanation

Baptism is a response commanded by Christ, not a disposable detail. Acts 10 distinguishes receiving the Spirit from the water rite. Romans 6 and First Peter 3 are interpreted differently across Christian traditions and must be studied in full. Neither authorizes attributing to water a power independent of the Savior.

Doctrinal relationship

The diagram presents baptism as obedience and identification with Christ, retaining grace as the foundation of justification.

Pastoral application

Receive instruction and participate consciously. The community should guide the disciple patiently, without mechanical promises or undue pressure.

10. The Spirit's seal and security in Christ

Direct passages and summaries

Ephesians 1:13–14: hearing the gospel and believing are connected with the Spirit's seal and guarantee of inheritance. Ephesians 4:30: the seal points to redemption, alongside the call not to grieve the Spirit.

Supporting passages and summaries

John 10:27–30: Christ gives eternal life and protects his sheep. Romans 8:31–39: God's love in Christ sustains the believer. 2 Corinthians 1:21–22: God establishes, seals, and gives the Spirit.

Textual explanation

The seal speaks of belonging and the guarantee of future inheritance. Security rests on God's faithfulness, not emotional stability. Biblical warnings call for perseverance and examination of professed faith; they must not be emptied of meaning. Pastoral assurance addresses the person who truly trusts Christ.

Doctrinal relationship

In Ephesians 1:13, Lacueva uses the Spanish expression 'fuisteis sellados' (printed p. 759; PDF p. 765), meaning 'you were sealed.' This verified wording supports the textual observation; doctrinal conclusions require the full context.

Pastoral application

Rest in Christ and take your conduct seriously. Confess sin and seek help; assurance is not permission to harm others.

11. Eternal life and Christian growth

Direct passages and summaries

John 17:1–3: eternal life is connected with knowing the Father and Jesus Christ. John 5:24: the person who hears and believes has life and has passed from death to life.

Supporting passages and summaries

Titus 2:11–14: grace trains us for godly living while we await Christ. Galatians 5:16–25: the Spirit produces fruit and confronts fleshly desires. 1 John 1:8–2:2: the believer confesses and finds an advocate in Christ.

Textual explanation

Eternal life begins as a relationship and gift received in Christ and awaits future fullness. Knowing the Father is personal without excluding revealed truth. Sanctification involves dependence on the Spirit; it does not promise immediate perfection or the automatic disappearance of struggles.

Doctrinal relationship

The diagram replaces 'time does not exist' with fellowship with God. Scripture does not require a philosophical solution to the experience of time before we can trust the promise of life.

Pastoral application

Cultivate prayer, reading, and community. Assess growth through honesty, patience, and treatment of others, avoiding humiliating comparisons.

12. Death and hope with Christ

Direct passages and summaries

Philippians 1:20-24: Paul considers departing and being with Christ, though continued service benefits the church. 2 Corinthians 5:1-8: he awaits future life and expresses confidence in being with the Lord.

Supporting passages and summaries

Luke 23:39-43: Jesus promises the man who turns to him that he will be with him in paradise. Hebrews 9:27-28: death and judgment are connected with Christ's single offering. John 11:25-35: Jesus announces resurrection and weeps in the presence of death.

Textual explanation

These passages support the hope of being with Christ after death. That condition must be distinguished from bodily resurrection and the new creation. Christian interpretations of the intermediate state differ; this study follows the reading of conscious fellowship with Christ while acknowledging that the passages do not describe every detail.

Doctrinal relationship

Hope allows us to grieve. Death remains an enemy; Christ promises to overcome it and gather his people.

Pastoral application

Support grieving people through presence and listening. Do not claim certainty about someone's destiny when it cannot be verified; faithfully proclaim Christ's promise.

13. Resurrection and the Lord's return

Direct passages and summaries

1 Corinthians 15:20-26, 42-54: Christ is the firstfruits; his people will receive resurrection and incorruptibility. 1 Thessalonians 4:13-18: the dead in Christ rise, and believers are gathered with the Lord.

Supporting passages and summaries

John 14:1-3: Jesus promises to receive his people. Philippians 3:20-21: he will transform our bodies. John 5:28-29: there will be resurrection to life and to judgment. Revelation 19:11-16: Christ appears as victorious King.

Textual explanation

Hope includes the body; it is not limited to the soul's survival. First Thessalonians addresses grief over deceased believers and calls us to comfort one another. It sets no date. The diagram cannot establish every eschatological interval.

Doctrinal relationship

This study distinguishes the rapture and the Lord's glorious appearing within a premillennial, pretribulational reading. Placement before the tribulation is an interpretive synthesis, not an explicit sentence in 1 Thessalonians 4.

Pastoral application

Wait faithfully and serve. Avoid dates and speculation that produce fear; the promise should strengthen comfort and perseverance.

14. Christ's judgment seat and the great white throne

Direct passages and summaries

2 Corinthians 5:9-10: believers appear before Christ and give account of their lives. Revelation 20:11-15: the dead appear before the great white throne; books are opened, including the book of life.

Supporting passages and summaries

Romans 14:10-12: each person will give account to God, so believers should not despise one another. 1 Corinthians 3:10-15: work is tested, and reward is distinguished from salvation. Romans 8:1: there is no condemnation for those in Christ.

Textual explanation

First Corinthians 3 directly addresses those building on Christ's foundation in the community; application to Christian service must retain that context. Revelation 20 describes a different scene. The adopted eschatological reading distinguishes these judgments; the arrow between their images does not mean everyone must pass through both in sequence.

Doctrinal relationship

Accountability and assurance can be taught together. Judgment of works does not make human merit the basis of justification.

Pastoral application

Serve honestly and humbly. Do not use judgment to control others or to replace examination of your own life.

15. Hades and the second death

Direct passages and summaries

Luke 16:19-31: the rich man and Lazarus scene presents comfort, torment, and a separation its participants cannot cross. Revelation 20:13-15: death and Hades give up their dead and are cast into the lake of fire, the second death.

Supporting passages and summaries

Matthew 25:31-46: the Son of Man's judgment ends in contrasting destinies. Revelation 21:8: the second death is associated with judgment of sin. 2 Peter 3:9: God's patience calls people to repentance.

Textual explanation

Hades, Gehenna, and the lake of fire are not interchangeable in every context. Luke 16 should not become an exhaustive physical map. Matthew 25 connects judgment with treatment of the King's brothers, whose identity is interpreted differently. The scene should not be isolated to teach salvation purchased by works.

Doctrinal relationship

The seriousness of final judgment is maintained without invented details. Christian disagreements about its nature require respectful discussion and examination of Scripture as a whole.

Pastoral application

Speak compassionately. Warning should accompany the message of reconciliation and never become spectacle or manipulation.

16. New creation and pastoral conclusion

Direct passages and summaries

Revelation 21:1-5: God dwells with his people; death, mourning, and pain disappear. Revelation 22:1-5: the city receives life, light, and God's presence.

Supporting passages and summaries

2 Peter 3:13: we await new heavens and a new earth where righteousness dwells. Romans 8:18-25: creation awaits liberation, and the believer awaits bodily redemption.

Textual explanation

Final hope includes renewed creation and fellowship with God. Apocalyptic images express glory and fullness; they do not authorize reproducing every detail as a photograph of the future. Present suffering is real, but it is not the final word for those who belong to Christ.

Doctrinal relationship

God knows us fully; our condition requires grace; Christ died and rose; faith receives his work; the Spirit sustains hope until fulfillment. This is the study's unity.

Pastoral application

Come sincerely to Christ. If you already believe, persevere gratefully: care for your family, practice justice, repair harm, and support those who suffer. Future hope nurtures present love.

Common objections and questions

If God knows the future, are we responsible?

Divine knowledge does not equal approval or causation of evil. James 1:13-15 maintains human responsibility. The relationship between sovereignty and freedom requires further study; an arrow in the diagram cannot settle it.

Why pray if God already knows everything?

Matthew 6:8-13 brings together the Father's knowledge and the invitation to pray. Prayer expresses dependence and fellowship, rather than providing information God lacks.

Does eternity in the heart prove the entire doctrine of the soul?

No. Ecclesiastes 3:11 also describes our limited understanding. Conclusions about death, resurrection, and eternal destiny require other passages.

Does faith complete an insufficient sacrifice?

No. Faith receives Christ's work. Ephesians 2:8-10 distinguishes the gift of salvation from the works that follow as fruit.

Are good works irrelevant?

They truly matter in discipleship and service. James 2:14-26 confronts a profession of faith without fruit; it should not be used to turn salvation into wages earned by merit.

Does baptism automatically guarantee salvation?

Such automatic effectiveness should not be attributed to water. Acts 10:43-48 distinguishes receiving the Spirit from baptism. First Peter 3:21 requires reading conscience and resurrection alongside baptism.

Further questions

Does security in Christ allow irresponsible living?

No. Ephesians 4:30–32 connects the seal with conduct, forgiveness, and kindness. Warnings are received seriously; assurance rests in Christ and calls us to persevere.

Does everyone pass through both judgments in sequence?

The diagram does not establish that sequence. The exposition distinguishes Christ's judgment seat and the great white throne according to the contexts of 2 Corinthians 5 and Revelation 20.

Are Hades and the lake of fire the same?

Revelation 20:13–14 distinguishes them: Hades gives up its dead and is then cast into the lake of fire. Images cannot replace that textual distinction.

Can this study set a date for Christ's return?

No. Matthew 24:36 and Acts 1:7 prevent turning hope into a certain calendar. The call is to remain faithful and serve.

Can we know every person's eternal destiny?

We do not have full access to another person's heart. We can proclaim biblical promises and warnings; perfect judgment belongs to God.

Are these translations new official Bible versions?

No. They are editorial translations of the study and its summaries. Reina Valera 1960 remains the base bibliographic reference; summaries do not replace a Bible edition.

Questions for personal or group study

1. How does God's knowledge of sin differ from approval of it?
2. What does Ecclesiastes 3:11 state, and what does it leave unresolved?
3. Which events make up the gospel in 1 Corinthians 15?
4. How does Ephesians 2 distinguish salvation from good works?
5. What do the passages teach about the Spirit's seal?
6. How would you support a grieving person without inventing certainty?
7. Why must judgments and terms about the future state be distinguished?
8. What concrete act of love and responsibility does your life require today?

Bibliography and consultation approach

Bible. Reina Valera 1960. Primary biblical reference by book, chapter, and verse; no publisher is assigned to an edition that was not provided.

Lacueva, Francisco. Nuevo Testamento Interlineal Griego-Español. Editorial CLIE. Attached copy: copyright 1984; legal deposit 1990; ISBN 84-7228-877-3.

Verified consultation: Ephesians 1:13, printed page 759, PDF page 765; Ephesians 4:30, printed page 769, PDF page 775. Digital pagination includes preliminary pages.

Omnisciencia. Attached 23-page pastoral narrative and optimized diagram. Used as thematic background and source of the visual appendix, not as independent biblical authority.

Complementary visual appendix

Complementary visual reading. Doctrinal distinctions are developed in the narrative.



The original Spanish diagram is preserved. Arrows are teaching aids. The visual link between the two judgments does not mean everyone appears at both in sequence. The Hades label is a summary requiring contextual reading of Luke 16 and Revelation 20.

OMNISCIENCE

God knows our lives

From the human condition to eternal hope in Jesus Christ



1. GOD KNOWS THE HEART

Psalms 139:1-6 · Hebrews 4:13

God knows our thoughts and actions. We can approach him honestly.



2. DIGNITY AND ETERNITY

Genesis 1:26-27 · Ecclesiastes 3:11

We bear God's image. Eternity in the heart does not by itself define immortality.



3. SIN AND RESPONSIBILITY

Romans 3:23 · Ezekiel 18:20

We all need forgiveness. Each person is accountable to God for sin.



4. CHRIST DIED AND ROSE

1 Corinthians 15:1-4

He died for our sins, was buried, and rose again. His work sustains our hope.



5. REPENTANCE AND FAITH

Mark 1:15 · Acts 20:21

We acknowledge our need before God and trust Jesus Christ.



6. JUSTIFIED BY GRACE

Romans 5:1 · Ephesians 2:8-10

Salvation is a gift received through faith. Good works are its fruit, not its price.



7. BAPTISM AND DISCIPLESHIP

Matthew 28:19-20 · Acts 10:43-48

Baptism expresses obedience and identification with Christ; it does not purchase salvation.



8. SEALED WITH THE SPIRIT

Ephesians 1:13-14; 4:30

The Spirit marks our belonging to God and guarantees our inheritance. Let us live responsibly.



9. ETERNAL LIFE AND GROWTH

John 17:3 · Galatians 5:22-25

Eternal life is fellowship with God. The Spirit forms love and patience in us.



10. RESURRECTION AND HOPE

1 Corinthians 15:42-54 · 1 Thess. 4:13-18

Christ will raise his people and gather them to himself. This promise comforts us.



11. DISTINCT JUDGMENTS

2 Corinthians 5:10 · Revelation 20:11-15

Christ's judgment seat and the great white throne are distinct scenes. Hades and the lake of fire also differ.



12. NEW HEAVENS AND NEW EARTH

Revelation 21:1-5; 22:1-5

God will dwell with his people. Death and mourning will end; hope nurtures love today.

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Passage summaries, not verbatim quotations. Images are teaching aids.

Compiler biography



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Senior project developer and process engineering expert with more than 40 years of experience in the technical and financial structuring of industrial, agrifood, and critical infrastructure complexes.

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Resident of Buenos Aires, Argentina. Compiler and editor of biblical and educational study materials.

In this work, he serves as initiator, compiler, and person responsible for editorial presentation. Doctrinal content is grounded in the stated biblical references and should be examined in light of Holy Scripture.