

The Righteousness of God is revealed in a multitude of ways in the Bible:

[Revelation 4:1...](#) – John, the last surviving Apostle, while in prison, is translated to heaven (*above the heavens*)
In [Chpt. 5](#), John describes what he sees in God’s Throne Room concerning Jesus Christ, the “Lamb of God.”

Discussion:

In [vs. 8-10](#) - Who does he see worshipping, and what are they saying?

In [vs. 11-12](#) - Who does he see worshipping, and what are they saying?

In [vs. 13-14](#) - Who does he see worshipping, and what are they saying?

What is the Righteousness of God?

It’s not simply that God is always right, and always does all things rightly... (*although that is true about Him*)

What is a good description of God’s Righteousness?

• Because of who He is (*His divine nature*), He has certain divine attributes that form His character.

God is: A Spirit, Eternal, Immutable, Omnipotent, Omniscient, Omnipresent, Sovereign, Transcendent, etc...

• His character is therefore formed in a perfectly balanced conformity to all of His divine attributes.

Some of God’s loving attributes are: His holiness, His truth, His justice, His wisdom, His love,

His goodness, His long-suffering, His mercy, and His grace.

• Therefore, God is simultaneously: Just -yet Merciful; Holy -yet Long-suffering; Pure truth -yet with Grace.

Discussion:

1. What does the bible say about God’s righteous character in [Romans 11:22](#); and of Jesus’ in [John 1:14](#)?

2. What would be our fate if God’s character was not Righteous... – not able to be all things simultaneously;
For example, what if God could ONLY be holy, truthful, & just, without the others – what would be our fate?
Or, if He were ONLY loving, good, long-suffering, merciful, & graceful – wouldn’t that mar God’s holy justice?

3. As re-born believers, how does God’s Righteousness benefit us and gives us our blessed hope?

In revealing it to us (Rom 1:17), see what God says concerning His Righteousness:

Discussion:

What does God say about His goodness & severity in [Romans 11:22](#)?

What does He say about our sowing & reaping in [Galatians 6:7](#)?

Let’s look at two possible outcomes from the Righteousness of God:

The **first** is seen in [Judas Iscariot](#) – The moment that God gave Judas over, was recorded in [John 13:21-27](#)

• [Rom 1:24-28](#) tells us God may give some up to uncleanness, vile affections, & a over to a reprobate mind.

The **second** is seen in the “[Prodigal Son](#)” – His story can be found in [Luke 15:11-32](#)

Discussion:

Judas Iscariot: In [Matthew 27:1-5](#), the Bible tells us Judas “repented himself.”

Judas tried to undo what he did. But was this mere regret, and a ‘repentance’ that excluded God? Why?

Prodigal Son: When he “came to himself” ([Lk 15:17-19](#)), what did he say and do that evidenced true

repentance towards God first, and then others? How did he humbly express recognition of his sin?

Our challenge:

[Acts 3:17](#) – Peter, preaching to his Jewish brethren who denied Jesus before Pilate, demanding his crucifixion, declares they did it “ignorantly.” They didn’t see that Jesus was their Messiah & Savior. Peter then pleads for them (*unlike Judas*) to repent & be converted in order to receive forgiveness of sins and a new life ([vs.19](#)).

[Luke 15](#) – Even though the “Prodigal Son” willingly & knowingly insisted in his selfish rebellion and was released by his father, as long as he still had breath in his lungs, he had opportunity to repent. **The same applies to us.**