

Exploring the Omni-Properties of God

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Introduction

The concept of God has fascinated philosophers, theologians, and scientists for centuries. One of the most prominent ways to explore God conceptually is through the omni-properties: omnipotence (all-powerful), omniscience (all-knowing), and omnipresence (present everywhere). This paper examines these properties, their biblical foundations, and how real-world phenomena compare to these divine characteristics. It also investigates the logical implications of God's existence.

1. The Omni-Properties of God

Omnipotence

Omnipotence refers to the ability to do anything that is logically possible. In scripture, God demonstrates unlimited power:

"For nothing will be impossible with God." (Luke 1:37)

"Ah, Lord GOD! It is you who have made the heavens and the earth by your great power and by your outstretched arm!" (Jeremiah 32:17)

Omniscience

Omniscience means God knows everything, including past, present, and future events. Biblical examples include:

"Great is our Lord and mighty in power; his understanding has no limit." (Psalm 147:5)

"O LORD, you have searched me and you know me." (Psalm 139:1)

"Before a word is on my tongue you, LORD, know it completely." (Psalm 139:4)

Omnipresence

Omnipresence implies that God exists everywhere simultaneously:

"Where can I go from your Spirit? Where can I flee from your presence?" (Psalm 139:7)

"Do I not fill heaven and earth?" (Jeremiah 23:24)

Note: The Bible does not use the terms "omnipotent," "omniscient," or "omnipresent" explicitly; these are philosophical summaries of the scriptural descriptions.

2. Logical Implications of God's Existence

If we assume God exists and possesses omni-properties, several logical conclusions

follow:

God exists everywhere now due to omnipresence.

God knows all things, including every thought and event, due to omniscience.

God can act without limitation, due to omnipotence.

This reasoning shows that the concept of God is internally consistent: if the premises are true, the conclusions logically follow. Philosophical arguments like the Ontological Argument rely on this type of reasoning.

3. Testing Real-World Analogies

Several physical phenomena have been considered as potential analogies for God’s omni-properties:

Candidate		Omnipresence	Omnipotence	
Omniscience	Analysis			

Space		Everywhere	Can't act freely	No
knowledge	Metaphorically fits presence			
Protons/Neutrons/Electrons		Localized	Limited by physics	No
awareness	Fundamental but limited			
Forces (Gravity, EM, Strong/Weak)		Gravity/EM act broadly	Only act by laws	No
knowledge	Powerful but mechanical			
God (definition)		Everywhere	All-powerful	
All-knowing	Fully matches omni-properties			

Insights:

Physical entities can illustrate some aspects of God but fail at least two omni-properties.

Omni-properties are inherently metaphysical; they cannot be fully represented by material objects or forces.

4. Biblical Perspective and Belief

Regardless of whether an individual personally believes in God, the Bible presents God as possessing these omni-properties. The descriptions exist independently of personal belief, which allows for conceptual and philosophical analysis even by skeptics.

5. Conclusion

By combining logical reasoning, biblical descriptions, and real-world analogies, we can construct a framework for understanding God’s omni-properties: omnipotence, omniscience, and omnipresence.

Logical perspective: If God exists, omni-properties necessarily follow.

Biblical perspective: Scripture describes God consistently with these properties.

Physical analogy: While space, particles, and forces can illustrate aspects of God, they do not fully satisfy the omni-properties.

This exploration demonstrates that omni-properties provide a coherent and rigorous way to analyze the concept of God, bridging philosophy, scripture, and observations about the universe.