

I. The Evidence for God's Ever-Presence

1. Solomon declared the ever-presence of God ([Pr. 5:21](#), [15:3](#), [11](#)).
2. The prophets of old declared the ever-presence of God.
 - a. Jeremiah ([Jer. 16:17](#), [23:23-24](#)).
 - b. Zechariah ([Zec. 3:9](#), [4:10](#)).
3. Paul declared the ever-presence of God ([Ac. 17:23-27](#)).
4. The Hebrews writer declared the ever-presence of God ([Heb. 4:13](#)).
5. Peter declared the ever-presence of God ([1 Pt. 3:12](#)).
 - a. This is a double-declaration as Peter cites from [Ps. 34:15-16](#) written by David.
6. Jesus declared the ever-presence of God ([Mt. 10:29](#); cf. [Lk. 12:6](#)).

II. The Response to God's Ever-Presence

1. King Asa.
 - a. Asa started out as a good king of Judah ([2 Chr. 14:1-5](#)).
 - b. God was with Asa early in his reign and gave him a great victory ([2 Chr. 14:9-15](#)).
 - c. Later in his reign, Asa relied on the king of Syria instead of God ([2 Chr. 16:1-6](#)).
 - d. Asa's response was shameful ([2 Chr. 16:10](#)).
 - e. "He hath said in his heart, God hath forgotten: He hideth his face; he will never see *it*." ([Ps. 10:11](#)).
2. David.
 - a. Described as a man after God's own heart ([Ac. 13:22](#); cf. [1 Sam. 13:14](#)).
 - b. David described God's ever-presence with beautiful language ([Ps. 139:7-12](#)).
 - c. David's response was one of praise ([Ps. 139:13-18](#)).
 - d. "The LORD *is* in his holy temple, The LORD's throne *is* in heaven: His eyes behold, His eyelids try, the children of men" ([Ps. 11:4](#)).