

What Is God

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In monotheistic belief systems, God is usually viewed as the supreme being, creator, and principal object of faith. In polytheistic belief systems, a god is "a spirit or being believed to have created, or for controlling some part of the universe or life, for which such a deity is often worshipped". Belief in the existence of at least one deity, who may interact with the world, is called theism.

Conceptions of God vary considerably. Many notable theologians and philosophers have developed arguments for and against the existence of God. Atheism rejects the belief in any deity. Agnosticism is the belief that the existence of God is unknown or unknowable. Some theists view knowledge concerning God as derived from faith. God is often conceived as the greatest entity in existence. God is often believed to be the cause of all things and so is seen as the creator, sustainer, and ruler of the universe. God is often thought of as incorporeal and independent of the material creation, which was initially called pantheism, although church theologians, in attacking pantheism, described pantheism as the belief that God is the material universe itself. God is sometimes seen as omnibenevolent, while deism holds that God is not involved with humanity apart from creation.

Some traditions attach spiritual significance to maintaining some form of relationship with God, often involving acts such as worship and prayer, and see God as the source of all moral obligation. God is sometimes described without reference to gender, while others use terminology that is gender-specific. God is referred to by different names depending on the language and cultural tradition, sometimes with different titles of God used in reference to God's various attributes.

Results of a 2020 PhilPapers survey organized by philosophers David Chalmers and David Bourget demonstrated that approximately 67% of philosophers generally align with an atheistic view of God, while approximately 19% of philosophers generally align with a theistic view, and approximately 14% of philosophers align with other views.

One of Us (Joan Osborne song)

of questioning God's anthropomorphism ("What if God was one of us?") inviting the listener to question how one might relate to such a God: for example "Would

"One of Us" is a song by American singer Joan Osborne for her debut studio album, *Relish* (1995). Written by Eric Bazilian of the Hooters and produced by Rick Chertoff, the song was released on November 21, 1995, by Blue Gorilla and Mercury, as Osborne's debut single and lead single from *Relish*. It became a hit in November of that year, peaking at number four on the US Billboard Hot 100, becoming Osborne's only charting single and earning three Grammy nominations: Song of the Year, Record of the Year and Best Female Pop Vocal Performance.

"One of Us" was also a hit around the world, topping the charts of Australia, Canada, Flanders, and Sweden, reaching number six on the UK Singles Chart, and becoming a top-20 hit in at least 12 other countries. The song went on to serve as the opening theme for the American television series *Joan of Arcadia*. The music video for "One of Us" was directed by Mark Seliger and Fred Woodward, and filmed in Coney Island, New York City. In 2007, the song was ranked at number 54 on VH1's "100 Greatest Songs of the '90s" and number ten on the network's "40 Greatest One Hit Wonders of the '90s".

God is dead

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"God is dead" (German: Gott ist tot [ˈɡɔt ɪst toʔt] ; also known as the death of God) is a statement made by the German philosopher Friedrich Nietzsche. The first instance of this statement in Nietzsche's writings is in his 1882 *The Gay Science*, where it appears three times. The phrase also appears at the beginning of Nietzsche's *Thus Spoke Zarathustra*.

The meaning of this statement is that since, as Nietzsche says, "the belief in the Christian God has become unbelievable", everything that was "built upon this faith, propped up by it, grown into it", including "the whole [...] European morality", is bound to "collapse".

Other philosophers had previously discussed the concept, including Philipp Mainländer and Georg Wilhelm Friedrich Hegel. The phrase is also discussed in the Death of God theology.

What hath God wrought

Look up what hath god wrought in Wiktionary, the free dictionary. "What hath God wrought" is a translation of a phrase from the Book of Numbers (Numbers

"What hath God wrought" is a translation of a phrase from the Book of Numbers (Numbers 23:23), and may refer to:

"What hath God wrought", the official first Morse code message transmitted in the US on May 24, 1844, to officially open the Baltimore–Washington telegraph line

What Hath God Wrought? The History of the Salvation Army in Canada, a 1952 book by Arnold Brown

What Hath God Wrought: The Transformation of America, 1815–1848, a 2007 book by Daniel Walker Howe

Oh My God (2009 film)

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Oh My God (later retitled *God: The Almighty Question*) is a 2009 documentary film by commercial director Peter Rodger. The filmmaker asked people across the world the question "What is God?" Notable figures interviewed include Ringo Starr, Hugh Jackman, David Copperfield, Seal, Bob Geldof, Baz Luhrmann, Jack Thompson, Princess Michael of Kent, and Lawrence Blair.

The film contains production credit from Rodger's future wife, Soumaya Akaaboune, as well as a special thanks credit to Rodger's son, Elliot.

What Hath God Wrought: The Transformation of America, 1815–1848

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What Hath God Wrought: The Transformation of America, 1815–1848 is a nonfiction book about the history of the United States written by historian Daniel Walker Howe. Published in 2007 as part of the Oxford History of the United States series, the book offers a synthesis history of the early-nineteenth-century United States in a braided narrative that interweaves accounts of national politics, new communication technologies, emergent religions, and mass reform movements. The winner of multiple book prizes, including the 2008

Pulitzer Prize for History, reviewers widely praised *What Hath God Wrought*. Historian Richard Carwardine said it "lays powerful claim to being the best work ever written on this period of the American past."

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"God Is" is a song by American vocalist and record producer Kanye West from his ninth studio album, *Jesus Is King* (2019). The song includes additional vocals from Labrinth, who produced it with West, Warrryn Campbell, Angel Lopez, and Federico Vindver. The producers also served as songwriters with Victory Elyse Boyd and Robert Fryson. A gospel song, it includes a looped sample of James Cleveland and the Southern California Community Choir's song of the same name. Lyrically, West sings of his dedication to Christianity and representation of God.

"God Is" received lukewarm reviews from music critics, who were moderately positive towards West's vocals. Some praised its gospel theme, while numerous critics commended the production. The song debuted at number 36 on the US *Billboard* Hot 100, while peaking at numbers four and six on the Gospel Songs and Christian Songs charts, respectively. It reached numbers 39 and 40 on the ARIA Singles Chart and Canadian Hot 100, respectively. The song was certified gold in the United States by the Recording Industry Association of America. An alternate version was recorded by West and Dr. Dre for their collaborative remix album, *Jesus Is King Part II*.

God in Judaism

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In Judaism, God has been conceived in a variety of ways. Traditionally, Judaism holds that Yahweh—that is, the god of Abraham, Isaac and Jacob, and the national god of the Israelites—delivered them from slavery in Egypt, and gave them the Law of Moses at Mount Sinai as described in the Torah. Jews traditionally believe in a monotheistic conception of God ("God is one"), characterized by both transcendence (independence from, and separation from, the material universe) and immanence (active involvement in the material universe).

God is seen as unique and perfect, free from all faults, and is believed to be omnipotent, omnipresent, omniscient, and unlimited in all attributes, with no partner or equal, serving as the sole creator of everything in existence. In Judaism, God is never portrayed in any image. The Torah specifically forbade ascribing partners to share his singular sovereignty, as he is considered to be the absolute one without a second, indivisible, and incomparable being, who is similar to nothing and nothing is comparable to him. Thus, God is unlike anything in or of the world as to be beyond all forms of human thought and expression. The names of God used most often in the Hebrew Bible are the Tetragrammaton (Hebrew: יהוה, romanized: YHWH) and Elohim. Other names of God in traditional Judaism include Adonai, El-Elyon, El Shaddai, and Shekinah.

According to the rationalistic Jewish theology articulated by the Medieval Jewish philosopher and jurist Moses Maimonides, which later came to dominate much of official and traditional Jewish thought, God is understood as the absolute one, indivisible, and incomparable being who is the creator deity—the cause and preserver of all existence. Maimonides affirmed Avicenna's conception of God as the Supreme Being, both omnipresent and incorporeal, necessarily existing for the creation of the universe while rejecting Aristotle's conception of God as the unmoved mover, along with several of the latter's views such as denial of God as creator and affirmation of the eternity of the world. Traditional interpretations of Judaism generally emphasize that God is personal yet also transcendent and able to intervene in the world, while some modern interpretations of Judaism emphasize that God is an impersonal force or ideal rather than a supernatural being

concerned with the universe.

Awesome God

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"Awesome God" is a contemporary worship song written by Rich Mullins and first recorded on his 1988 album, Winds of Heaven, Stuff of Earth. It was the first single from the album and rose to the number one spot on Christian AC radio and subsequently became a popular congregational song. Its title is inspired by a biblical expression (Nehemiah 1:5, Nehemiah 9:32, Psalm 47, Daniel 9:4, etc.), variously translated as "Awesome God", (JPS, in the old-fashioned meaning "awe-inspiring"), "great" (KJV), among other alternatives. Due to the popularity of the song, it became Mullins' signature song. It was also used in the 2021 Netflix movie A Week Away.

Star Trek V: The Final Frontier

the universe. A skeptical Kirk asks, "What does God need with a starship?", and when the entity asks who he is, Kirk expresses doubt that the actual supreme

Star Trek V: The Final Frontier is a 1989 American science fiction film directed by William Shatner and based on the television series Star Trek created by Gene Roddenberry. It is the fifth installment in the Star Trek film series, and takes place shortly after the events of Star Trek IV: The Voyage Home (1986). Its plot follows the crew of the USS Enterprise-A as they confront renegade Vulcan Sybok, who is searching for God at the center of the galaxy.

The film was directed by cast member William Shatner, following two films directed by Leonard Nimoy. Shatner developed the initial storyline, in which Sybok searches for God but instead finds a devil, drawing inspiration from the phenomenon of televangelism and the high potential for fraud among its practitioners. Series creator Gene Roddenberry disliked the original script, while Nimoy and DeForest Kelley objected to the premise that their characters, Spock and Leonard McCoy, would betray Shatner's James T. Kirk. The script went through multiple revisions to please the cast and Paramount Pictures, including cuts in the effects-laden climax of the film.

Despite a Writers Guild strike cutting into the film's pre-production, Paramount commenced filming in October 1988. Many Star Trek veterans assisted in the film's production; art director Nilo Rodis developed the designs for many of the film's locales, shots, and characters, while Herman Zimmerman served as its production designer.

Production problems plagued the film on set and during location shooting in Yosemite National Park and the Mojave Desert. Because effects house Industrial Light & Magic's best crews were busy and would be too expensive, the production used Bran Ferren's company for the film's effects, which had to be revised several times to lower production costs. The film's ending was reworked because of poor test-audience reaction and the failure of some planned special effects. Jerry Goldsmith, composer for Star Trek: The Motion Picture, returned to score The Final Frontier.

The Final Frontier was released in North America on June 9, 1989. It had the highest opening gross of any Star Trek film at that point and was number one in its first week at the box office; however, its grosses quickly dropped in subsequent weeks. The film received generally mixed to negative reviews by critics on release, and, according to its producer, "nearly killed the franchise". The next entry in the series, Star Trek VI: The Undiscovered Country (1991), received a much more positive reception.

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