

The Indivisible Inheritance: The Blessing of the One God

"One God and Father of all, who is above all, and through all, and in you all." (Ephesians 4:6)

The doctrine of the One God is not merely an abstract concept confined to theological treatises. It is a living truth that pulses through the narratives of the Bible, revealing itself in the lives, trials, and triumphs of its characters. These concrete examples, examined from the perspective of God's indivisible oneness, paint a compelling picture of a unified Divine will and a consistent, unwavering relationship with humanity. They demonstrate not just that God is one but what that singular reality means for the very nature of our existence.

1. Unity in the One or Return to Polytheistic Bondage

"See now that I, even I, am he, and there is no god with me: I kill, and I make alive; I wound, and I heal: neither is there any that can deliver out of my hand." (Deuteronomy 32:39, KJV)

The Exodus narrative is a powerful symbol of humanity's potential and the choice between liberation and perpetual servitude. For centuries, the Israelites were immersed in Egyptian culture, surrounded by a multitude of deities, each representing a fragmented aspect of power. Yet, none of these lesser entities ended their torment, heard their desperate cries, or delivered them from bondage. Not only that, but there was no one to heal or save them—only the one true God. Amidst all, God's power was made manifest—His indivisibility and absolute authority shattering their chains and leading them to freedom. These Israelites were the children of Abraham, their father, who built altars to the One God in the Land of Canaan. In building these altars, Abraham prepared them for a triumphant return to the Holy Land.

Gen 13:18 Then Abram removed his tent, and came and dwelt in the plain of Mamre, which is in Hebron, and built there an altar unto the LORD.

This underscores that the true meaning of God's oneness is that His power does not seek to destroy but to make whole—through His love. The Golden Calf, sculpted and worshiped while Moses communed with the One God, symbolized a stark rejection of this hard-won liberty. It was a deliberate return to the familiar—an attempt to control and contain the divine within a tangible form, a re-embrace of brokenness rather than the renewal of a new heart.

This false reliance on idols implies a mistaken belief in power apart from God. The path of that false power leads to loss and emptiness. The choice before us is clear: to cling to the One God—who alone possesses the power to heal, deliver, and transform us from slaves into sons and daughters—or to revert, however tempting, to the allure of polytheism and fragmentation, which ultimately leaves us powerless. Our faith must recognize that true power resides in the indivisible God.

2. Ruth's Choice: Embracing the One God, Embracing a New Identity (Ruth 1:16)

The story of Ruth exemplifies loyalty and devotion, but it also highlights the profound decision to embrace the One God above all others. After the death of her husband, Ruth, a Moabite woman, faced a heart-wrenching choice. Her mother-in-law, Naomi, urged her and her sister-in-law, Orpah, to return to their families and their gods. Orpah chose to go back, clinging to the familiar. Ruth, however, made a radical declaration: “Entreat me not to leave thee, or to return from following after thee: for whither thou goest, I will go; and where thou lodgest, I will lodge: thy people shall be my people, and thy God my God.” (Ruth 1:16, KJV). Ruth chose to dwell where the One God of Israel dwells.

This was more than mere loyalty; it was a conscious act of faith—a rejection of her ancestral pagan gods in favor of the One true God of Israel. Ruth's decision symbolized a breaking away from her past and embracing a new identity rooted in worshiping the One God. She chose to leave behind her cultural roots and become part of a community dedicated to serving the Lord. Her subsequent life—marked by humility, hard work, and unwavering devotion—demonstrates the transformative power of embracing the oneness of God. Ruth became the great-grandmother of King David and a vital link in the lineage of Jesus Christ, fulfilling God's purposes in unexpected ways. Her story underscores that accepting the One God requires a full abandonment of lesser allegiances and a commitment to a new identity found solely in Him.

3. The Prodigal's Return: Only One Father to Run To (Luke 15:11-32)

The parable of the Prodigal Son, a cornerstone of Christian teaching, is often viewed through the themes of forgiveness and redemption. Yet, when seen through the lens of God's oneness, it reveals the unwavering, singular nature of divine fatherhood. The younger son, in his rebellion, sought independence and believed he could forge his own destiny apart from his father—squandering his inheritance, which symbolized the blessings and gifts from God.

His descent into poverty and despair underscores the futility of seeking fulfillment outside of a relationship with the Father. There is no other true father figure—no rival source of sustenance or love. When he hits rock bottom, he recognizes that the only path to restoration is to return to the one place where true acceptance and provision reside. His confession, “I am no longer worthy to be called your son,” reflects not just remorse but an acknowledgment of the unique, irreplaceable bond he shares with his father.

The father's extravagant and immediate welcome illustrates God's unwavering love. He does not demand merit or a period of probation; instead, he rejoices upon his son's return—symbolizing God's unconditional forgiveness. This story highlights that even in rebellion, the only true source of salvation and reconciliation is the one faithful Father. It is that indivisible union—this divine oneness—that makes true reconciliation possible.

4. The Single Authority Over Chaos: Jesus and the Demons

The account of Jesus confronting a demon-possessed man in Luke 4:34 reveals more than just an encounter with evil; it is a declaration of His divine identity as the one true God. The demon cries out, “Let us alone; what have we to do with thee, thou Jesus of Nazareth? art thou come to destroy us? I know thee who thou art; the Holy One of God.” Only God possesses the authority to cast out demons.

For the first time in history, demons visibly tremble and beg a man to leave them alone. They had, for thousands of years, acted with impunity, but now, the God who created them and expelled them from heaven commands their submission. Jesus was establishing His divine authority—demonstrating that He is the One God incarnate, the only true authority over chaos and evil.

Demons recognize His identity and obey instantly, underscoring that they have no hope against the divine power manifested in Christ. From Jesus' words, “I beheld Satan as lightning fall from heaven,” and His authority to give His followers power over serpents, scorpions, and all the power of the enemy (Luke 10:18-19), it is clear: divine authority resides solely in the One God. Human beings questioned and sometimes refused obedience, but demons always trembled and obeyed effortlessly.

This underscores that God's sovereignty is singular and supreme. God will never collaborate with evil spirits; instead, He empowers those committed to proclaiming His true identity as the One God manifested in flesh. As in Exodus 22:18, “Thou shalt not suffer a witch to live,”

and Acts 16:17-18, where Paul commands a spirit to come out—God’s purpose is for pure, holy humans to declare His sovereignty, not demons.