
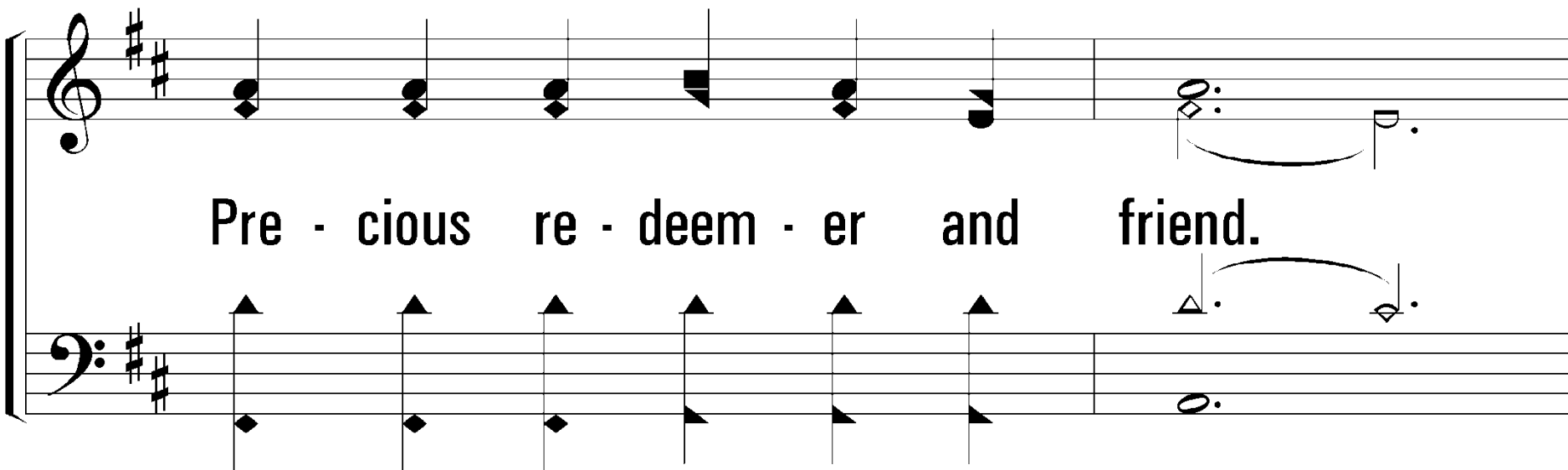


1 – Wonderful, Merciful Savior



Won - der - ful, mer - ci - ful Sav - ior.



Pre - cious re - deem - er and friend.

Words & Music: Dawn Rogers & Eric Wyse / Arr: Kenny Lewis / Edited: James Tackett
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1 – Wonderful, Merciful Savior

Musical notation for the first system, treble clef. The key signature is two sharps (F# and C#). The melody consists of quarter notes and eighth notes, with some notes beamed together. The lyrics are positioned below the staff.

Who would have thought that a lamb could res-cue the

Musical notation for the first system, bass clef. The key signature is two sharps (F# and C#). The accompaniment consists of quarter notes and eighth notes, with some notes beamed together. The lyrics are positioned above the staff.

Musical notation for the second system, treble clef. The key signature is two sharps (F# and C#). The melody continues with quarter notes and eighth notes, ending with a double bar line. The lyrics are positioned below the staff.

souls of men. O - You res-cue the souls of men.

Musical notation for the second system, bass clef. The key signature is two sharps (F# and C#). The accompaniment continues with quarter notes and eighth notes, ending with a double bar line. The lyrics are positioned above the staff.

c – Wonderful, Merciful Savior

Musical notation for the first system, treble clef. The key signature is two sharps (F# and C#). The melody consists of quarter notes: G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4. The final measure contains a half note G4 with a fermata.

You are the one that we praise.

Musical notation for the first system, bass clef. The bass line consists of quarter notes: G3, A3, B3, C4, B3, A3, G3. The final measure contains a half note G3 with a fermata.

Musical notation for the second system, treble clef. The melody consists of quarter notes: G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4. The final measure contains a half note G4 with a fermata.

You are the one we a - dore.

Musical notation for the second system, bass clef. The bass line consists of quarter notes: G3, A3, B3, C4, B3, A3, G3. The final measure contains a half note G3 with a fermata.

c – Wonderful, Merciful Savior

You give the heal-ing and grace our hearts al-ways

hun-ger for. O our hearts al-ways hun-ger for.

2 – Wonderful, Merciful Savior

Coun - sel - or, com - fort - er, keep - er;

Spir - it we long to em - brace.

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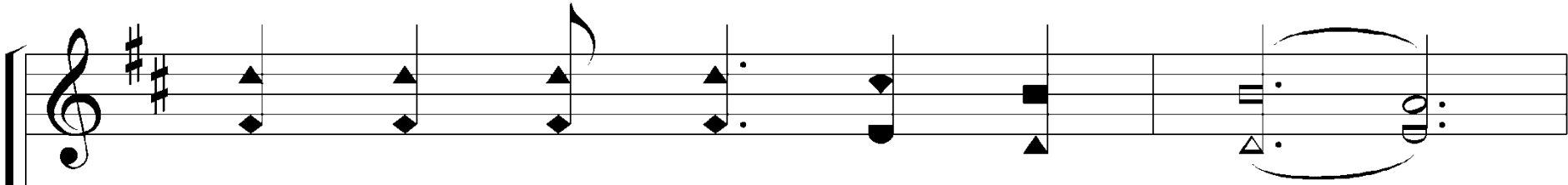
2 – Wonderful, Merciful Savior

The image displays a musical score for the hymn 'Wonderful, Merciful Savior'. It consists of two systems of music. Each system includes a vocal line (treble clef) and a piano accompaniment line (bass clef). The key signature is two sharps (F# and C#), and the time signature is 4/4. The lyrics are: 'You of-fer hope when our hearts have hope-less-ly lost our way. O - we've hope-less-ly lost our way.' The score uses various musical notations including eighth notes, quarter notes, and half notes, with some notes beamed together. There are also some unusual symbols like triangles and squares placed above or below notes, possibly indicating fingerings or specific articulations. The piano accompaniment features a steady bass line with some harmonic support in the right hand.

You of-fer hope when our hearts have hope-less-ly

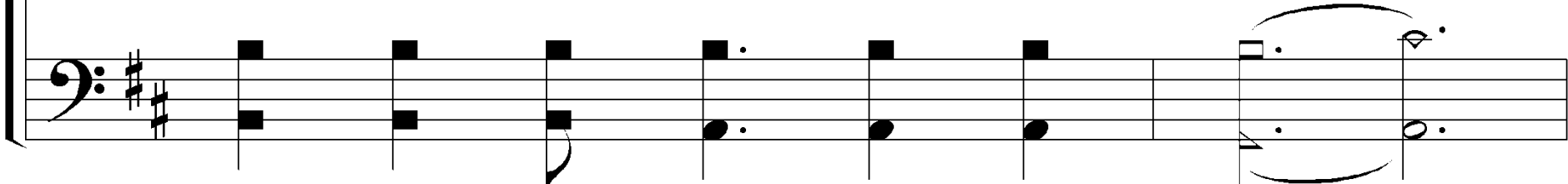
lost our way. O - we've hope-less-ly lost our way.

c – Wonderful, Merciful Savior

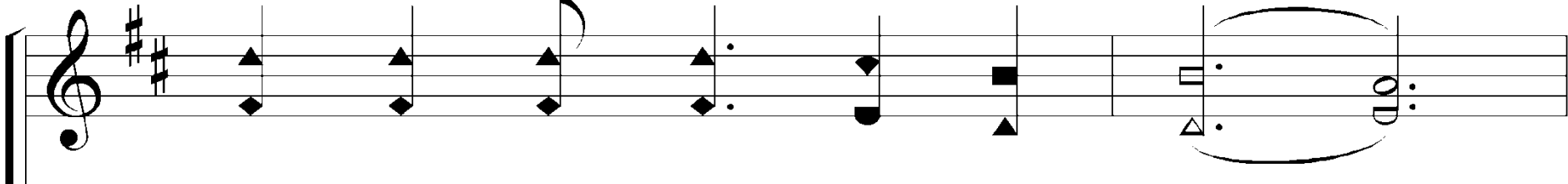


Musical notation for the first system, treble clef. The key signature is two sharps (F# and C#). The melody consists of quarter notes: G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4. The final measure contains a whole note chord consisting of G4, B4, and C5.

You are the one that we praise.

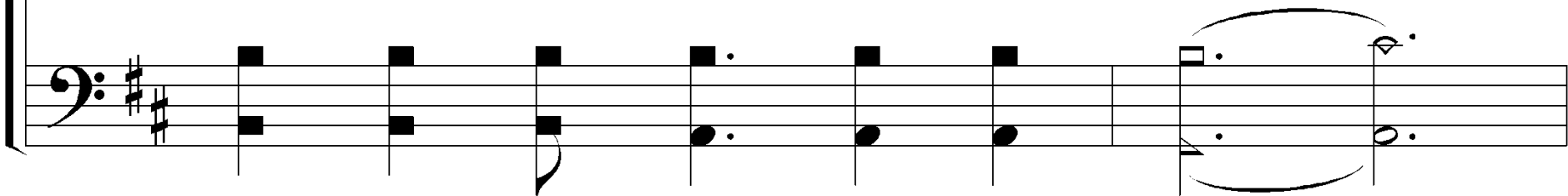


Musical notation for the first system, bass clef. The key signature is two sharps (F# and C#). The bass line consists of quarter notes: G3, A3, B3, C4, B3, A3, G3. The final measure contains a whole note chord consisting of G3, B3, and C4.



Musical notation for the second system, treble clef. The key signature is two sharps (F# and C#). The melody consists of quarter notes: G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4. The final measure contains a whole note chord consisting of G4, B4, and C5.

You are the one we a - dore.



Musical notation for the second system, bass clef. The key signature is two sharps (F# and C#). The bass line consists of quarter notes: G3, A3, B3, C4, B3, A3, G3. The final measure contains a whole note chord consisting of G3, B3, and C4.

c – Wonderful, Merciful Savior

You give the heal-ing and grace our hearts al-ways

hun-ger for. O our hearts al-ways hun-ger for.

3 – Wonderful, Merciful Savior

Al - might - y, in - fin - ite Fath - er,

Faith - ful - ly lov - ing Your own.

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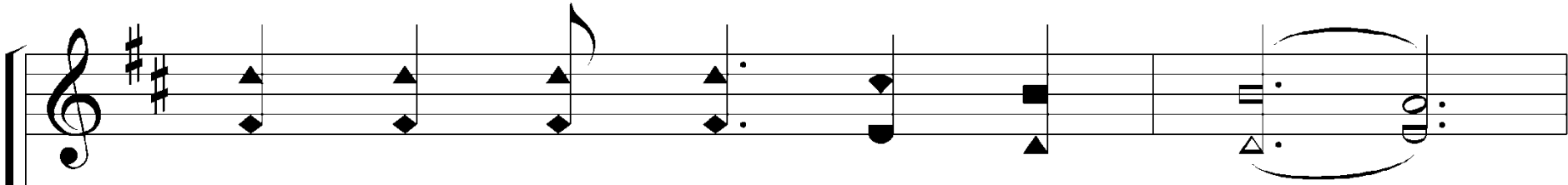
3 – Wonderful, Merciful Savior

Here in our weak-ness You find us fall-ing be -

fore Your throne. O - we're fall-ing be-fore Your throne.

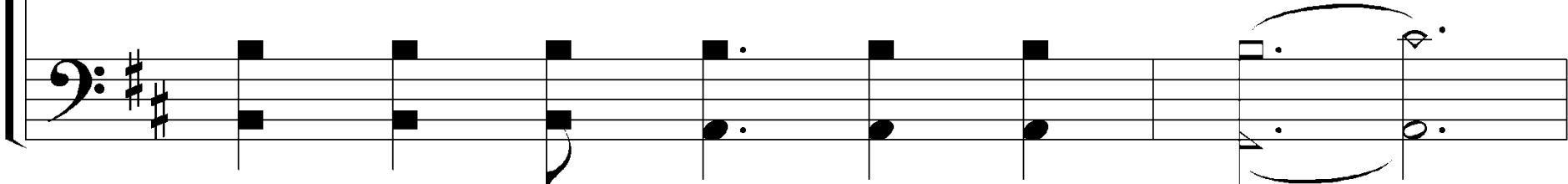
The image shows a musical score for the hymn 'Wonderful, Merciful Savior'. It consists of two systems of music. Each system has a vocal line (treble clef) and a piano accompaniment line (bass clef). The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 3/4. The lyrics are: 'Here in our weak-ness You find us fall-ing be - fore Your throne. O - we're fall-ing be-fore Your throne.' The piano accompaniment features a steady bass line and chords that support the vocal melody. The vocal line includes various note values such as quarter, eighth, and half notes, with some notes beamed together. The lyrics are centered under the corresponding notes in the vocal line.

c – Wonderful, Merciful Savior

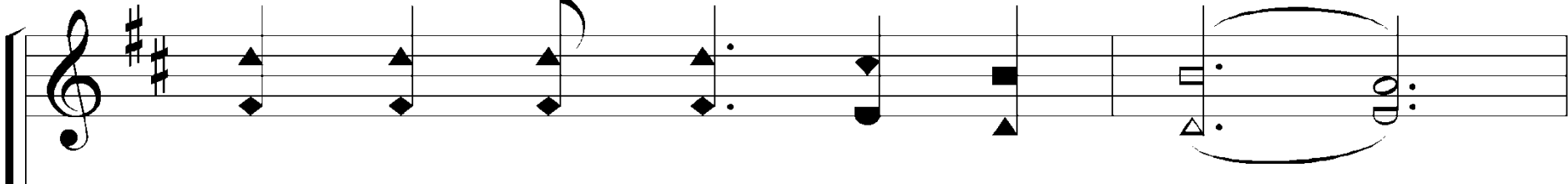


Musical notation for the first system, treble clef. The key signature is two sharps (F# and C#). The melody consists of quarter notes: G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4. The final measure contains a whole note chord consisting of G4, B4, and C5.

You are the one that we praise.

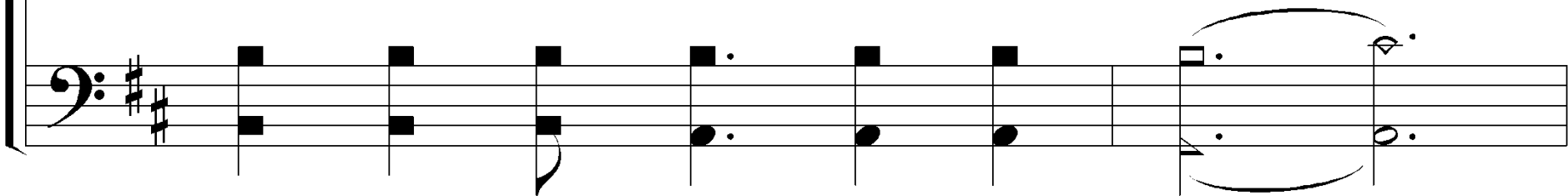


Musical notation for the first system, bass clef. The key signature is two sharps (F# and C#). The bass line consists of quarter notes: G3, A3, B3, C4, B3, A3, G3. The final measure contains a whole note chord consisting of G3, B3, and C4.



Musical notation for the second system, treble clef. The key signature is two sharps (F# and C#). The melody consists of quarter notes: G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4. The final measure contains a whole note chord consisting of G4, B4, and C5.

You are the one we a - dore.



Musical notation for the second system, bass clef. The key signature is two sharps (F# and C#). The bass line consists of quarter notes: G3, A3, B3, C4, B3, A3, G3. The final measure contains a whole note chord consisting of G3, B3, and C4.

c – Wonderful, Merciful Savior

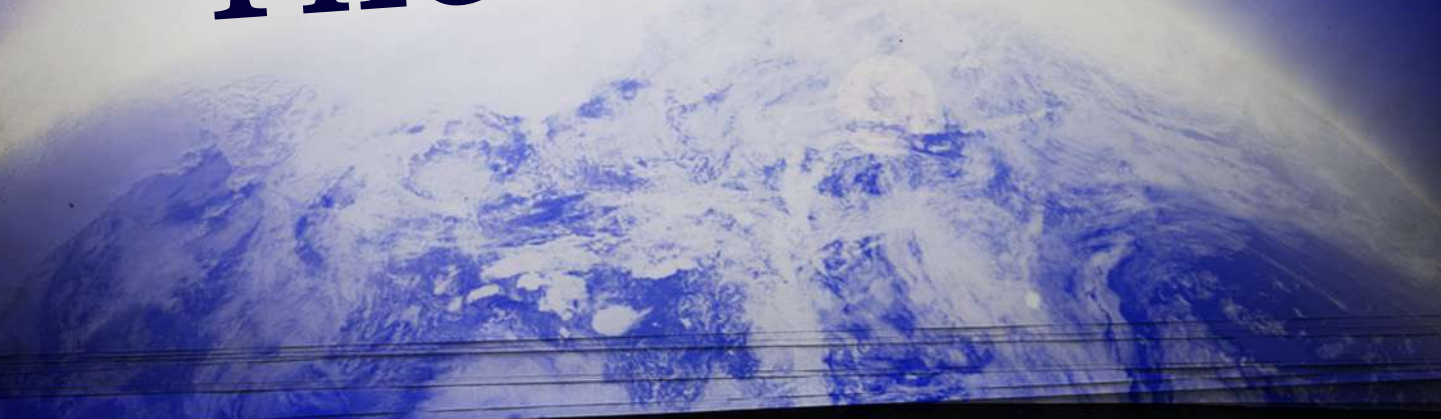
You give the heal-ing and grace our hearts al-ways

hun-ger for. O our hearts al-ways hun-ger for.

How Should We Understand

Tough Questions Series

The Trinity?



$$\frac{d}{dx} \ln x = \frac{1}{x}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \ln \frac{a+b}{c} = \frac{1}{a+b} \cdot \frac{d}{dx} (a+b)$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \ln \frac{a+b}{c} = \frac{1}{a+b} \cdot \frac{d}{dx} (a+b)$$

$$\frac{1}{2} (\cos t)^2 |t| \leq \frac{1}{2} |\cos t| |\sin t|$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n \left[1 + \frac{2\omega}{n} + \left(\frac{2\omega}{n} \right)^2 \right] \frac{\omega}{n}$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n f(\bar{x}_i) \Delta x_i \approx \int_a^b f(x) dx$$

$$\int_{-t}^t \exp t^2 dt \quad (1)$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \sin \frac{\omega t}{2} = \cos \frac{\omega t}{2} \cdot \frac{\omega}{2}$$

$$D_x e^{\sqrt{x}} = e^{\sqrt{x}} D_x \sqrt{x}$$

$$= f(\bar{x}_1) \Delta x_1 + f(\bar{x}_2) \Delta x_2 + \dots$$

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(a+h) - f(a)}{h}$$

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(a+h) - f(a)}{h} = f'(a)$$

$$\int_{t_1}^{t_2} \frac{dP}{dt} dt = P(t_2) - P(t_1)$$

$$\int_{t_1}^{t_2} \frac{dP}{dt} dt = P(t_2) - P(t_1)$$

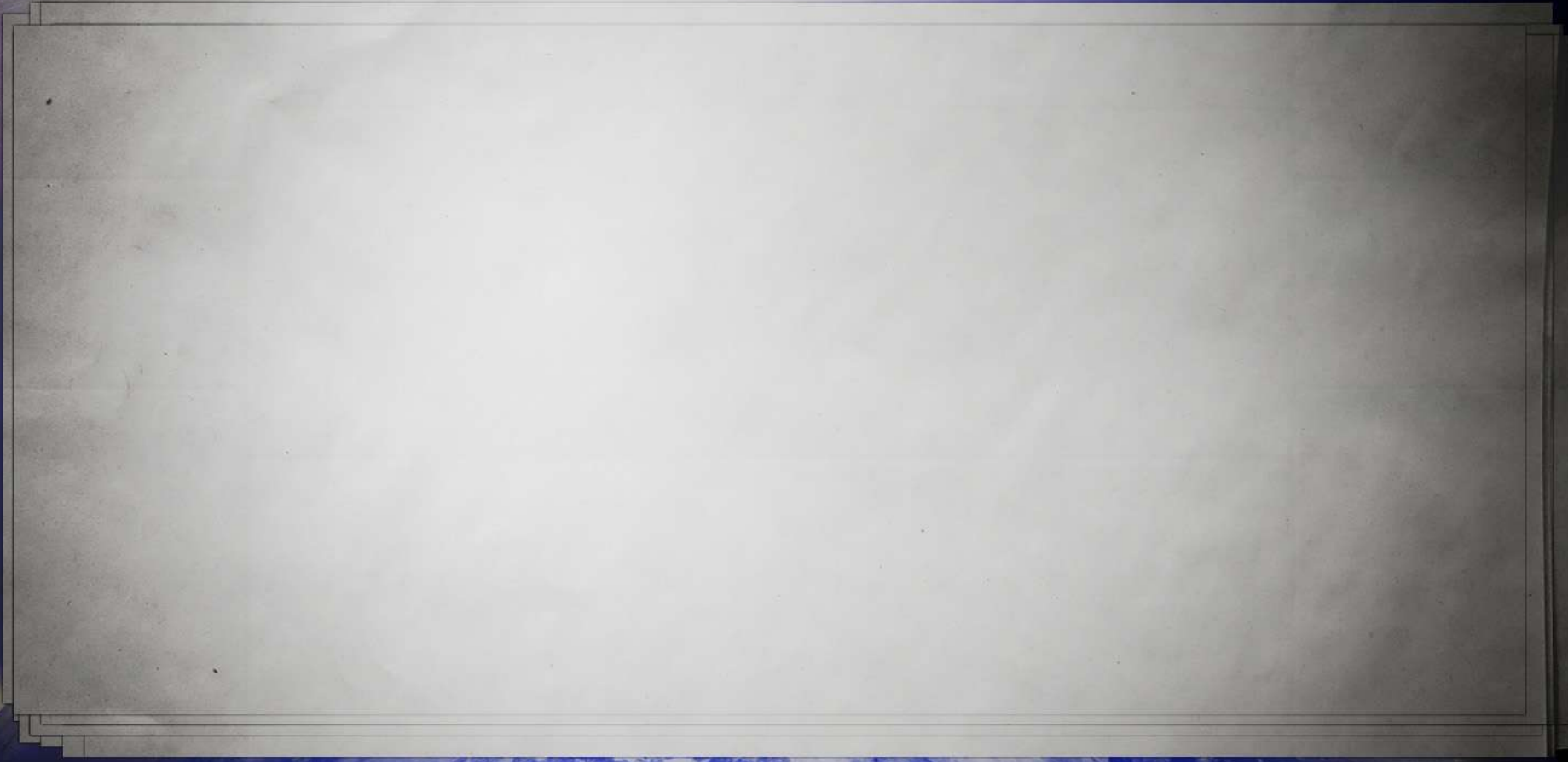
$$\frac{d^2 y}{dt^2} + 3y = 0$$

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{f(a+h) - f(a)}{h} \right) = f'(a)$$

$$D_x \left[\frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} + C \right] = x^n$$



God is One.



God is One.

“...The Lord is
our God, the
Lord is one!”

God is One.

“...The Lord is
our God, the
Lord is one!”

“I am the Lord,
and there is no
other.”

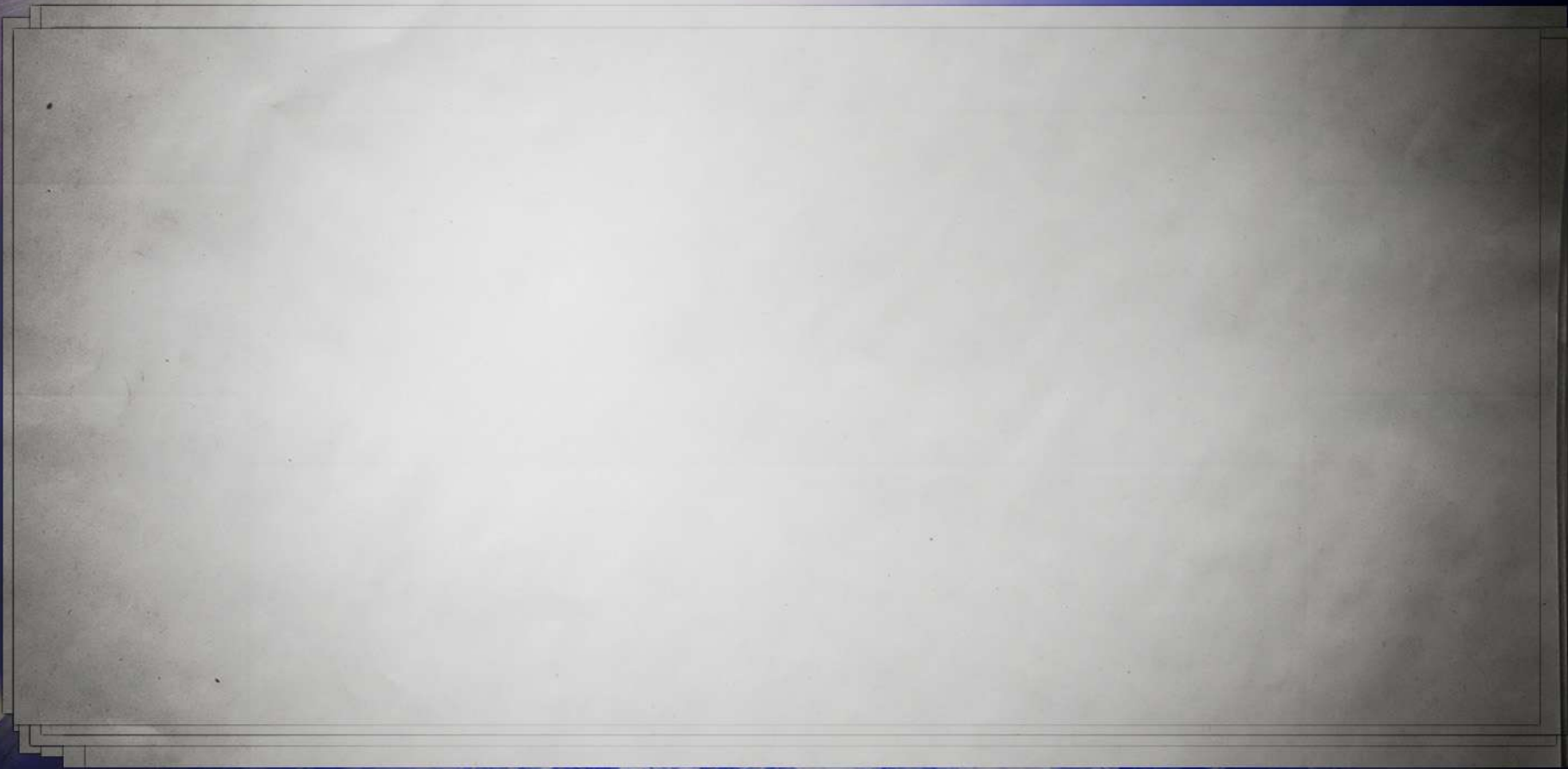
God is One.

“...The Lord is
our God, the
Lord is one!”

“there is no God
but one.”

“I am the Lord,
and there is no
other.”

God is 3 in One.



God is 3 in One.

Father

(Matthew 5:45, 1 Corinthians 8:6)

God is 3 in One.

Father

(Matthew 5:45, 1 Corinthians 8:6)

Son

(Hebrews 1:3, Revelation 4-5)

God is 3 in One.

Father

(Matthew 5:45, 1 Corinthians 8:6)

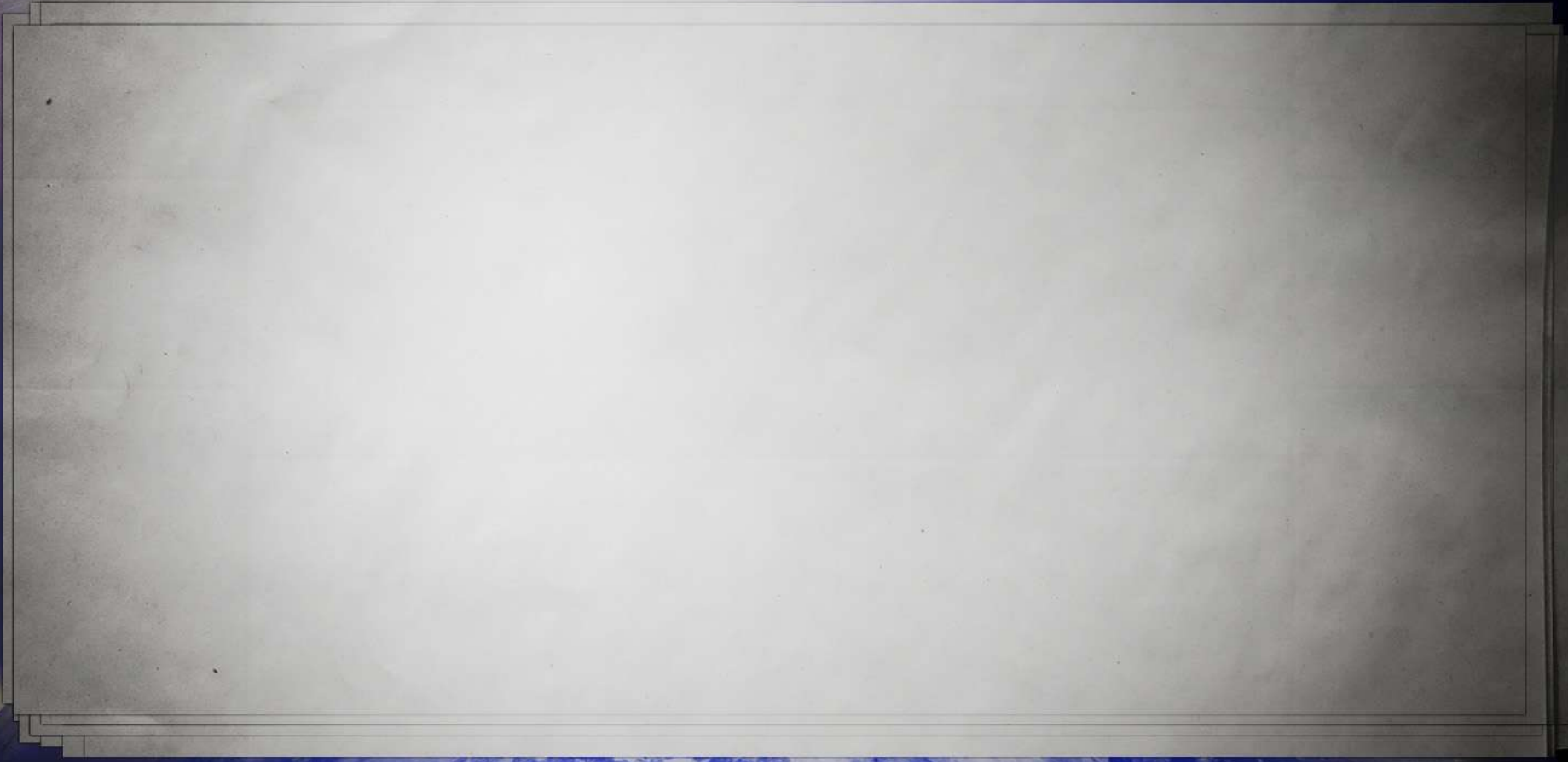
Son

(Hebrews 1:3, Revelation 4-5)

Spirit

(Hebrews 9:14, 1 Corinthians 2:10-11)

God acts for us.



God acts for us.

All three are seen in creation.

God acts for us.

All three are seen in creation.

All three act in our prayers.

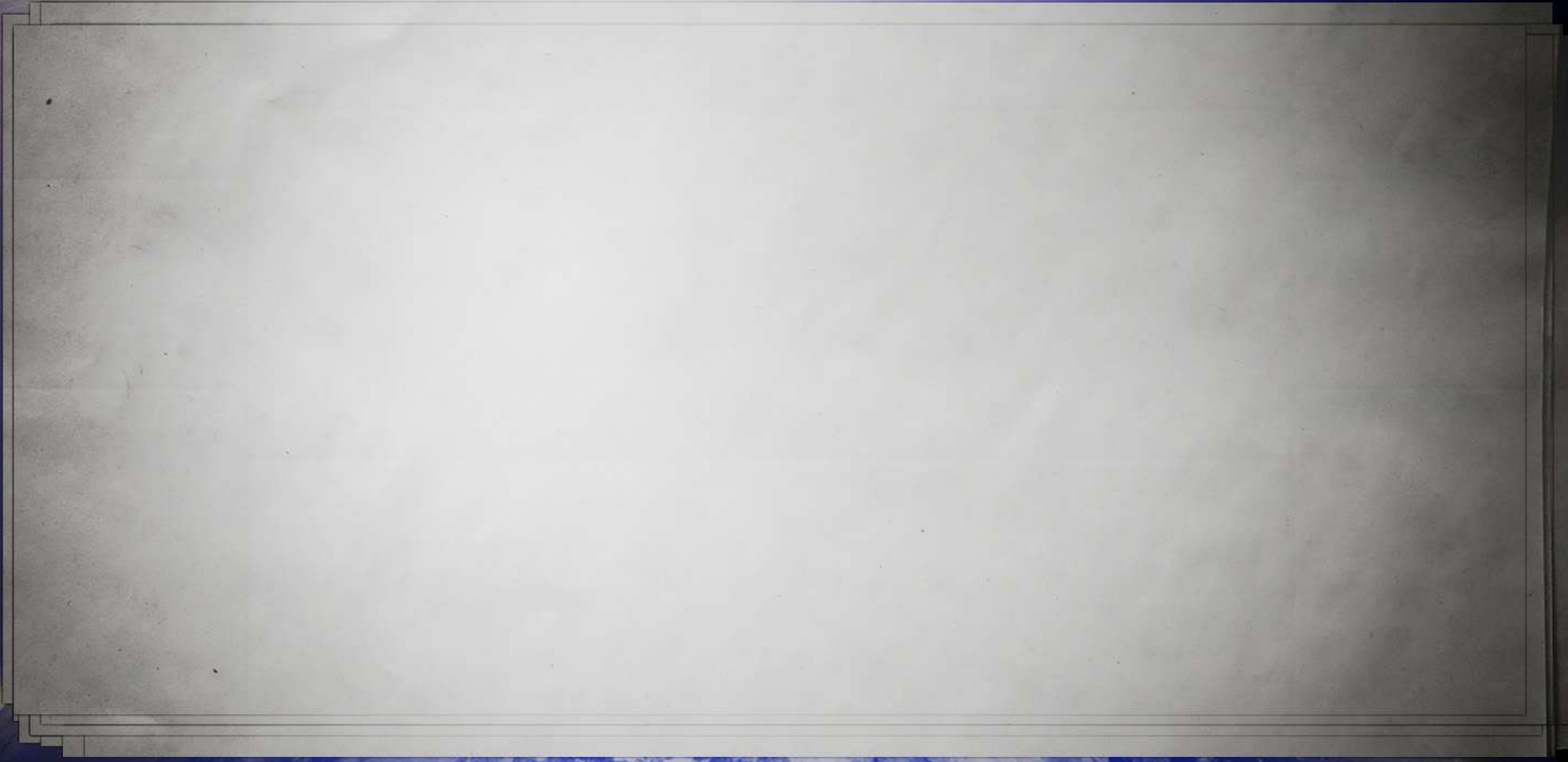
God acts for us.

All three are seen in creation.

All three act in our prayers.

**All are mentioned in Jesus'
instruction about baptism.**

What does this mean?



What does this mean?

1. The better we understand God, the better we understand ourselves.

What does this mean?

1. The better we understand God, the better we understand ourselves.
2. *The better we understand God, the better we will be able to share Him with others.*

$$\frac{d}{dx} \ln x = \frac{1}{x}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \ln \frac{1}{x} = -\frac{1}{x}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \ln \sqrt{x} = \frac{1}{2x}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \ln \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} = -\frac{1}{2x}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{x}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} (\cos t)^2 |t| \leq \frac{1}{2} |\cos t| |\sin t|$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n \left[1 + \frac{2\omega}{n} + \left(\frac{2\omega}{n} \right)^2 \right] \frac{\omega}{n}$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n f(\bar{x}_i) \Delta x_i = L$$

$$\int_{-t}^t \exp t^2 dt \quad (1)$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \sin \frac{\omega t}{2} = \cos \frac{\omega t}{2} \cdot \frac{\omega}{2}$$

$$D_x e^{\sqrt{x}} = e^{\sqrt{x}} D_x \sqrt{x}$$

$$= f(\bar{x}_1) \Delta x_1 + f(\bar{x}_2) \Delta x_2 + \dots$$

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h}$$

$$\frac{d^2 y}{dt^2} + 3y = 0$$

$$\int_{t_1}^{t_2} \nabla P_t \frac{dt}{(\exp^{\sqrt{t}} - 1)} + \int \frac{\nabla P dt}{t^2 \sqrt{t}} \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n t^2$$

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h} \right) + y(x)$$

$$D_x \left[\frac{x^{n+1}}{t+1} + C \right]$$

$$t = 2x^2 + C$$

