

Basic Doctrine 1

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Student Manual

Basic Doctrine 1

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Lesson 1- 2

Why Study Doctrine

Colossians 2:7 - “Rooted and built up in him and established in the faith, as you have been taught, abounding in it with thanksgiving.”

I. What is doctrine?

- A. The word “doctrine” simply means “teaching” or “instruction.”
- B. A Bible doctrine consists of all that the Bible has to say on a particular subject.

II. What is the basic goal of doctrinal study?

- A. To give us _____ of basic biblical truths (Luke 1:1-4).
- B. To _____ us in our faith solidly upon the word of God (Col. 2:7-8).

III. Why is it important for us to study Bible doctrine?

- A. Because it was important to _____ (John 17:8; Mt. 7:28-29; John 7:14-17).
 - 1. Jesus Himself focused on teaching in His ministry.
 - 2. It was Jesus knowledge of true doctrine that gave Him a sharp sword against the devil (Luke 4:4).
 - 3. Jesus instructed us to do the same (Mt. 28:20).
- B. Because it was important to _____ (Luke 1:1-4, Acts 6:4).
- C. Because it was important to _____ (I Tim. 6:3; 4:16).
- D. Because the _____ saw it as one of the necessary essentials of body life (Acts 2:42).
 - 1. They continued “steadfast” in the apostles’ doctrine.
 - 2. To continue steadfast is to persevere, to give constant attention to a thing, to be devoted to, to be in constant readiness for.
- E. Because it is God’s means of progressing the development of _____
_____ (Is. 28:9-10; Jam. 1:22-25).
 - 1. Right teaching leads to _____ (Col. 1:9-10).

2. Right teaching leads to _____ (John 8:32, 36).
3. Right teaching leads to _____ (John 15:3; 17:17; II Tim. 3:14-17; Eph. 5:26).
4. Right teaching leads to _____ (Col. 1:27- 28; Eph. 4:11-16).
5. Right teaching leads to _____ (Pro. 16:20-23).
6. Right teaching is the rain that will cause our lives to _____ (Deut. 32:2).

*Let my teaching [lit. doctrine] drop as the rain, My speech distill as the dew,
As raindrops on the tender herb, And as showers on the grass.*

- F. Because the last days will be characterized by _____ (I Tim. 4:1-2; II Tim. 4:1-5).

Now the Spirit expressly says that in latter times some will depart from the faith, giving heed to deceiving spirits and doctrines of demons,² speaking lies in hypocrisy, having their own conscience seared with a hot iron... I Timothy 4:1-2

1. Right teaching will help us to be able to _____ true doctrine (I Tim. 1:3).
2. Right teaching will keep us from _____ (Pro. 5:23; 8:33).
3. Right teaching will keep us from being _____ (Eph. 4:14).
4. Right teaching will help us to be _____ in Christ (Col. 2:7).
5. Right teaching will give us confidence in _____ when the battle is raging (II Tim. 1:12-13).

- G. Because we are commanded to “instruct” all nations (Mt. 28:20).

1. Right teaching will help us to give _____ to those who ask (I Pet. 3:15).
2. Right teaching will help us to _____ those who contradict (Tit. 1:9).
3. Right teaching will enable us to _____ others (II Tim. 2:2; Heb. 8:11).

- H. Because right teaching will bring _____ to God’s people (II Chr. 15:3-5).

- I. Because doctrine affects our _____ (II Th. 3:1, 14; II John 9-10).
- J. Because doctrine determines _____ (John 14:6).
- K. Because good doctrine makes one spiritually _____ (Pro. 8:8-11).
- L. Because good doctrine makes one _____ (Pro. 9:9; 4:1-13; 19:20).
 - 1. Right teaching is hated by the wicked (Ps. 50:17).
 - 2. Right teaching is despised by the fool (Pro. 1:7).
- M. Because God is restoring the teaching ministry to the Church that the Church might fully enter into the purposes of God (Is. 30:20; Eph. 4:8-13).

IV. What are the requirements for doctrine?

- A. Doctrine must be _____ (I Tim. 1:10; II Tim. 4:3; Tit. 2:1).
- B. Doctrine must be _____ (Tit. 2:7).
- C. Doctrine must be based on _____ (II Tim. 3:14-17).
- D. Doctrine must be _____ (Rom. 6:17; Mt. 16:12 with 23:1-3; Jam. 1:17-25).

V. What should be our attitude toward doctrine and the Word of God?

See: Nehemiah 8:1-6

- A. We should _____ for the Word (Mt. 5:6; Job 23:12).
- B. We should _____ spiritual understanding of the Word (Neh. 8:2).
- C. We should be _____ to the Word (Neh. 8:3).
- D. We should be _____ to the Word (Neh. 8:5).
- E. We should be _____ to the Word (Neh. 8:6).

**The law of the LORD is perfect, converting the soul;
The testimony of the LORD is sure, making wise the simple;
The statutes of the LORD are right, rejoicing the heart;
The commandment of the LORD is pure, enlightening the eyes;
The fear of the LORD is clean, enduring forever;
The judgments of the LORD are true and righteous altogether.
More to be desired are they than gold,
Yea, than much fine gold;
Sweeter also than honey and the honeycomb.
Moreover by them Your servant is warned,
And in keeping them there is great reward.
Psalm 19:7-11**

Lesson 3-8

The Doctrine of Scripture

“All Scripture is God-breathed and is useful for teaching, rebuking, correcting and training in righteousness, so that the man of God may be thoroughly equipped for every good work.” II Timothy 3:16-17 (NIV)

I. What are the various names and titles given to the Bible, the Word of God?

A. THE BIBLE (John 20:30; Heb. 10:7; Rev. 22:7, 9-10, 18-20)

The Bible is the Book of Books for it is one book consisting of 66 books. These 66 books are divided into two main sections, the Old Testament consisting of 39 books and the New Testament consisting of 27 books.

1. The book of Moses (Mark 12:26).
2. The book of the prophets (Luke 3:4; 4:17; Acts 7:42).
3. The book of David, the Psalms (Luke 20:42; Acts 1:20).
4. The book of the law (Gal. 3:10).

B. THE HOLY BIBLE

1. It is a holy book when seen in contrast to all of the _____.
2. It is a holy book because the human writers were _____ (II Pet. 1:21).
3. It is a holy book because it was inspired by the _____ (II Pet. 1:21).
4. It is a holy book because it tells of the way in which sinful man may approach _____, and how he might be made holy himself.

C. THE SCRIPTURE (Mt. 21:42; 22:29; 26:54)

D. THE WORD OF GOD (Rom. 10:17; Heb. 4:12; I Th. 2:13)

Because the Bible is the Word of God it reflects the nature of God. A person's word and a person's name are synonymous.

1. God is _____ and so is His Word (I Cor. 1:9; II Peter 1:19).
2. God is _____ and so is His Word (I Pet. 1:23).

3. God is _____ and so is His Word (I Pet. 1:25; Is. 40:8).
4. God is _____ and so is His Word (Heb. 4:12; Ps. 107:20; 147:18).
5. God is _____ and so is His Word (Rom. 1:2; II Tim. 3:15).
6. God is _____ and so is His Word (Ps. 33:6).
7. God is _____ and so is His Word (Is. 39:8; Heb. 6:5).
8. God is _____ and so is His Word (Ps. 33:4).
9. God is _____ and so is His Word (Ps. 119:43,160).
10. God is _____ and so is His Word (Ps. 119:89).
11. God is _____ and so is His Word (Ps. 119:105).
12. God is _____ and so is His Word (John 6:63).
13. God is _____ and so is His Word (Heb. 12:29; Jer. 23:29).
14. God is _____ and so is His Word (Ps. 119:140; Pro. 30:5).
15. God is the _____ and so is His Word (Ps. 119:50).
16. God is _____ and so is His Word (Ps. 119:161).
17. God is the _____ and so is His Word (Ps. 130:5; 119:74, 81, 114).
18. God is to be _____ and so is His Word (Is. 66:2, 5).
19. God _____ and neither does His Word (Is. 55:10-11; Jer. 1:12).

E. THE OLD AND THE NEW TESTAMENTS (Exodus 24:7; II Corinthians 3:14). The word “testament” means “will” or “covenant.”

F. THE ORACLES OF GOD (Rom. 3:2). The word “oracle” means “_____.”

II. What does the Bible say concerning itself?

A. The Bible claims to be divinely inspired (II Tim. 3:16; Ex. 17:14). The Bible says that all Scripture is literally “_____.”

1. Moses understood that he was writing the _____ (Ex. 17:14; Deut. 4:2; 17:18; 18:18-20; 28:58).
2. David understood that he was at times _____ to write (I Chr. 28:19).
3. The various prophets recognized that they were speaking the _____ of God.
 - Jeremiah (1:9)
 - Isaiah (1:10)
 - Ezekiel (2:7; 3:10)
 - Daniel (10:9-10)
 - Hosea (1:1)
 - Joel (1:1)
 - Amos (3:1)
 - Obadiah (1:1)
 - Micah (1:1)
 - Habakkuk (2:2)
 - Zephaniah (1:1)
 - Haggai (1:1)
 - Zechariah (1:1)
 - Malachi (1:1)

The key phrases in the life of the prophets was, “The word of the Lord came...”, “The burden of the Lord came...” and “Thus says the Lord...”

4. The New Testament writers indicate that they accepted the Old Testament writers as being _____ by God.
 - a. They continually use the Old Testament to prove or validate their teachings as if the authority of the Scriptures was unquestioned (Acts 2:16ff; 2:25, 29; 3:22, 24; Acts 15:15).
 - b. They state the fact of inspiration as it applied to the only Scripture that they had, the Old Testament (II Tim. 3:16; II Pet. 1:20-21).
5. The New Testament writers also claimed to be speaking the Word of God.
 - a. Jesus, who was the Son of God and who was sent from God, declared that He did not speak His own words but that all that He spoke came from God (John 12:47-50; 14:24; 17:8).
 - b. Paul who wrote most of the New Testament claimed that what he spoke were the very words of God (I Cor. 2:13; I Th. 2:13, See also II Th. 2:15 and 3:14).
 - c. John declared the faithfulness of his witness to the word (I John 1:3-4).

d. Peter attests to the fact of inspiration (II Pet. 1:21).

B. The Bible claims to be _____ and, hence, the final court of appeal and only source and norm for all doctrine.

1. We are not to _____ to what God has said (Deut. 4:2; Josh. 23:6).

2. We are not to _____ from the declarations of God (Rev. 22:18-19).

3. We are not to _____ that are contrary to the Word of God (Gal. 1:6-9).

a. The church and its _____ must not be our source of doctrine (Mt. 15:9; Mark 7:1-13).

b. Our powers of _____ must not be the source of our doctrine (I Cor. 2:14).

c. Our _____ must not be that which determines our doctrine (Acts 8:9-10; II Th. 2:9; II Pet. 1:16-21).

d. Private or _____ must not be the source of Christian doctrine. All such revelations or prophecy must be tested against the clear teaching of the Bible (Is. 8:19-20).

C. The Bible demands _____ as only God can expect (Luke 24:25-27; John 8:31-32; 12:48).

III. Why is the Bible necessary?

The Bible is absolutely necessary for man to have _____ of God.

A. God has revealed Himself to man by primarily three avenues:

1. God has revealed Himself to man in _____ (Rom. 1:18-23; Ps. 19:1-6).

a. This source of revelation tells us that there is _____.

b. This source of revelation demands that _____ God.

- c. This source of revelation reveals His _____.
- d. This source of revelation cannot reveal God's _____, which is, His nature, character and attributes.
- e. If this is the only source of revelation on which we have to draw, it leads to idolatry or the worship of _____ of God rather than the God of creation (Romans 1:21ff.).

2. God has revealed Himself to man through the _____ (Rom. 2:11-16).

For God does not show favoritism. ¹² God will punish the Gentiles when they sin, even though they never had God's written law. And he will punish the Jews when they sin, for they do have the law. ¹³ For it is not merely knowing the law that brings God's approval. Those who obey the law will be declared right in God's sight. ¹⁴ Even when Gentiles, who do not have God's written law, instinctively follow what the law says, they show that in their hearts they know right from wrong. ¹⁵ They demonstrate that God's law is written within them, for their own consciences either accuse them or tell them they are doing what is right. ¹⁶ The day will surely come when God, by Jesus Christ, will judge everyone's secret life. --The New Living Translation

- a. This source of revelation tells us that God is a _____, that is, a being having laws or principles.
- b. This source of revelation is not always _____ because of man's fallen condition and the fact that his conscience may be faulty as a result (Tit. 1:15; I Tim. 4:2).
 - They may have a defiled conscience (Tit. 1:15).
 - They may have a seared conscience (I Tim. 4:2).
- c. This source of revelation fails to reveal God's _____.
- d. If this is the only source of revelation that we have to draw upon we will attempt to approach God by _____ which can never satisfy the demands of a holy God. The conscience can only be cleansed by the blood of Christ (Heb. 10:22).

1. God has revealed Himself to man by _____ (Heb. 1:1-2; Num. 7:89; II Sam. 23:2).

If man is to know God, God must take the initiative and reveal Himself to man. God has done this in His Word—the Bible. It is through the Word of God that we can know God's nature and the plan that He has for our lives.

B. It is only by the means of _____ that we can know and

experience salvation (II Tim. 3:15; Rom.10:17).

1. It is the Scripture that gives us _____ of the love of God incarnate, our redeemer, the Lord Jesus Christ (John 5:39; Luke 24:27, 44).
 2. It is by the hearing of the Word of God that faith _____ in our hearts (Rom. 10:17; Acts 17:2-3).
 3. It is the Word of God that is the _____ that is planted into our hearts that leads to the new birth (Luke 8:11; I Pet. 1:23).
- C. The Scriptures are able to give us a confident _____ (Rom. 15:4).

IV. What are some symbols connected with the Word of God and what do they tell us?

- A. The Word of God is _____ (Jer. 23:29).
- B. The Word of God is _____ (Jam. 1:23-25).
- C. The Word of God is _____ (Eph. 6:17; Heb. 4:12; II Tim. 3:16; Jam. 1:23-24).
- D. The Word of God is _____ (Heb. 4:12).
- E. The Word of God is _____ (John 15:3; Eph. 5:26).
- F. The Word of God is _____ (Luke 8:11; I Pet. 1:22-23).
- G. The Word of God is _____ (Jer. 15:16; Deut. 8:3; Ps. 119:103; Job 23:12).
1. It is milk for babes (I Pet. 2:2; Heb. 5:12-13).
 2. It is bread for the mature (Is. 55:1-2; Mt. 4:4).
 3. It is strong meat or solid food for the adult (I Cor. 3:2; Heb. 5:12-14).
 4. It is as sweet and delightful as honey (Ps. 19:10; 119:103).
- H. The Word of God is _____ (Ps. 119:105; Pro. 6:23; II Pet. 1:19).
1. It imparts life to darkened man (John 6:63; II Cor. 3:18).
 2. It exposes areas of sin in our lives (Heb. 4:12-13).
 3. It gives direction and guidance (Pro. 6:22-23).
- I. The Word of God is _____ (Ps. 19:10; 119:72).

J. The Word of God is _____ (Jer. 20:9; 23:29).

1. It warms the heart.
2. It gives zeal for service.
3. It exposes the wood, hay and stubble in our lives (I Cor. 3:12-15).

V. What do we mean by “plenary, verbal inspiration?”

A. The word “plenary” means _____. Plenary inspiration means that the entire Bible is totally inspired by God.

1. Inspiration does not merely apply to _____ of the Bible, but it applies to the entire book.
2. Inspiration does not merely apply to _____ issues, but it applies to every area covered.

B. The word “verbal” means _____.

1. Verbal inspiration means that God not only gave the subject matter to be recorded, but the _____ that are used are inspired of God (Jer. 1:9; I Th. 2:13; I Chr. 28:11-12,19).
2. Verbal inspiration does _____ mean that the writers were in a trance and that their personalities were totally overruled by the Spirit.
2. Verbal inspiration means that the Scripture is perfectly inerrant (_____) in all of its words and every one of its words (John 10:35b; Mt 5:17-19; Acts 24:14).

“For 40 different men to write 66 books in three languages over a period of 1600 years and have them become one harmonious book is humanly impossible. The unity and progression of thought together with the absence of contradiction indicates that the Bible really had only one author.”

--Kevin Conner

C. The word “inspiration” means _____ (II Tim. 3:16-17; II Pet. 1:21; II Sam. 23:2).

VI. What is the difference between inspiration, illumination and revelation?

A. **Revelation** is the act of communicating _____ to man (Deut. 29:29).

B. **Illumination** is the divine ability to _____ that which is given by revelation (I Pet. 1:10-12; Luke 24:32, 45).

C. **Inspiration** of Scripture is the divine ability to write down revelation without making _____ (II Pet. 1:21).

1. Inspiration has to do with the recording of the truth—the process.
2. Inspiration was the power that enabled men to write things accurately in a book (Ex. 17:14; Jer. 30:2).

“Inspiration is the strong, conscious inbreathing of God into men, qualifying them to give utterance to truth. It is God speaking through men, and the Old Testament is therefore just as much the Word of God as though God spoke every single word of it with His own lips. The Scriptures are the result of divine inbreathing, just as human speech is uttered by the breathing through a man’s mouth.”

-- *Great Doctrines of the Bible*, William Evans

D. The believer receives _____ on the _____ which was given by _____.

VII. What are some proofs for the inspiration of the Scripture?

A. There are many _____ proofs for inspiration.

1. The Bible _____ to be inspired (II Tim. 3:15-16).
2. The phrase _____ occurs over 2000 times. The phrase “God said” or “the Lord said” in one form or another occurs over _____ times.
3. The Old Testament portions that are referred to in the New Testament are referred to in such a way as to indicate inspiration (Mt. 1:22; Heb. 3:7).
4. Christ and the Apostles treated the Scripture as being inspired (Mt. 8:16-17).
5. There is great authority suggested in the phrase _____ (Mt. 4:7; Luke 4:10; Gal. 3:10).

B. There are also many _____ proofs for the inspiration of the Scriptures.

1. One of the greatest proofs is the fact of _____.
 - a. Note a few messianic prophecies that were fulfilled, in some cases over 500 years after they were uttered.
 - Christ to be born in Bethlehem (Mic. 5:2; Mt. 2:1-8).
 - Christ to be manifest after 483 years (Dan. 9:25; Mark 1:15).

- Christ to be sold for thirty pieces of silver (Zech. 11:13; Mt. 26:14-15; 27:3-10).
- Christ to die by crucifixion (Ps. 22; Is. 53).
- Christ's garments divided (Ps. 22:18; John 19:23; Mt. 27:35).
- Christ's burial with the rich (Is. 53:9; Mt. 27:57-60).

b. Many other amazing prophecies of the Bible proved to be very accurate.

- The prophecy of Isaiah and Daniel concerning Cyrus and the fall of Babylon given over 100 years before it happened (Is. 44:28-45:1; Jer. 50-51; Dan. 1-5).
- Ezekiel 12:13 is a remarkable prophecy that was fulfilled to the letter (See: II Kings 25:7).

How could Zedekiah be brought to the land but not see it?

- The prophecy of Jesus concerning the destruction of Jerusalem (Luke 21:20-24).

2. The miraculous _____ of the Gospel is a proof of the truth of what is claimed.
3. The fact that no other religion in the world _____ men like Christianity attests to the validity and power of the Word of God.
4. The miraculous _____ of the Bible in spite of numerous attempts throughout history to destroy it attests to its validity.
5. The fact that the early apostles who would have known the truth or falsehood of the resurrection were willing _____ rather than to forsake the truth attests to its validity.
6. The fact that the Bible records accurate _____ prior to their universal acceptance by the scientific community attests to the fact that this was composed by a mind that had and, indeed, has all of the hidden knowledge and wisdom.
 - a. The Bible tells us that the earth is _____ and hangs in space (Job 26:7; Is. 40:22).
 - b. The Bible tells us that the winds have _____ and that rain clouds are only evaporated water (Job 36:26-29; Eccl. 1:6-7).
 - c. The Bible speaks of an _____ place in the North (Job 26:7).
 - d. The Bible tells us that the stars are _____ (Gen. 15:5; Heb.11:12).
 - e. The Bible is the only ancient book in the entire world that insisted on

quarantining contagious diseases (Lev. 13:45-46).

NOTE: The Bible is not a scientific book, but when it makes a scientific statement, that statement can always be relied upon.

7. The fact that the Bible records accurate _____ data which has only recently been accepted by modern researchers.
 - a. The discovery of the Hittite civilization (1906).
 - b. The discovery of proof of the four kings of Genesis 14 (1920).
 - c. The discovery of the city of Nineveh
 - d. Etc.

**Blessed is the man
Who walks not in the counsel of the ungodly,
Nor stands in the path of sinners,
Nor sits in the seat of the scornful;
But his delight is in the law of the LORD,
And in His law he meditates day and night.
He shall be like a tree
Planted by the rivers of water,
That brings forth its fruit in its season,
Whose leaf also shall not wither;
And whatever he does shall prosper.
Psalm 1:1-3 - NKJV**

Lesson 9-14

The Doctrine of God

“But without faith it is impossible to please Him, for he who comes to God must believe that He is, and that He is a rewarder of those who diligently seek Him.” Hebrews 11:6

I. What the some of the different philosophies of man concerning the nature of God?

In the beginning God created the heavens and the earth. Genesis 1:1

- A. _____. An atheist is one who denies the existence of God (Ps. 14:1; Rom. 1:28).
- A.W. Tozer said, “Were every man on earth to become an atheist, it could not affect God in any way. He is what he is in himself without regard to any other. To believe in him adds nothing to his perfections; to doubt him takes nothing away.”
- B. _____. An agnostic does not deny the existence of God, but denies that man can know for sure one way or another if there is a god.
- C. _____. A deist acknowledges that there is a God who created the world and its natural laws, but it denies that God has anything to do with the sustaining of or interaction with His creation. Hence God is the Maker but not the Keeper (Ps. 121).
- D. _____. A pantheist believes that God is not a personality, but that all laws, forces and manifestations of the self-existing universe are God. In other words, God is in everything and everything is God.
- E. _____. A polytheist believes that there are many gods. This was a very common form of religion among the Greeks and Romans and it is prevalent among many other cultures of the world today (Deut. 5:7; Ex. 15:11; Josh. 23:7).
- F. _____. A dualist believes that there are two gods. There is a good god and an evil god. For the dualist, both gods are equal in power and influence and are in constant struggle for dominance and control.
- G. _____. A tri-theist believes that the three persons of the Trinity are three separate gods. It is really the result of the natural mind trying to understand the mystery of an eternal God.
- H. _____. A monotheist believes in one eternal God who is in control of the universe and can be pleased or angered. Unfortunately, this knowledge alone is insufficient to bring people to a saving knowledge of God (Jam. 2:19).

II. What should be our attitude concerning these differing philosophies?

- A. We should avoid dwelling on mere rational approaches or vain philosophies which are _____ (Col. 2:8).
- B. We should realize that natural man will never be able _____ the things of God unless God Himself reveals them to him (I Cor. 2:11-14; Eccl. 8:17).
- C. We should realize that the natural man is likely _____ God in such a way as to sooth his own conscience (Mic. 4:5; Ps. 106:20).
- D. Ultimately any unbiblical approach to explaining God is man's attempt to create God in _____ rather than accepting God's declaration about Himself.

III. What are some of the major attempts to prove the existence of God outside of the Scripture?

There have been many attempts to prove the existence of God apart from Scripture. Philosophers from ancient times have been intrigued by the subject of God.

- A. **The Cosmological Argument.** This is the argument from _____ (Ps. 19:1).
- B. **The Intuitional Argument.** This is the argument from _____. There is an inborn knowledge of God in every person.
- C. **The Teleological Argument.** This is the argument from _____. There is a perfect design in the universe.
- D. **The Anthropological Argument.** This is the argument from the existence of _____. Man must have been created by a being superior to him.
- E. **The Biological Argument.** This is argument from the fact of _____. Life can only come from pre-existent life (John 1:1-4).

IV. What is wrong with trying to prove the existence of God?

- A. This usually ends up in an _____. If people do not have the faith or disposition to believe, they will never find a relationship to God through the mind.
- B. This is something that the Bible itself never does. Nowhere in the Bible is there an attempt to prove the existence of God.

1. The Bible simply _____, assumes or affirms it (Gen. 1:1; John 1:1).
2. The Bible declares that this knowledge of God is given to _____ (Rom. 1:18-23, 28, 32).

V. How can finite man know the nature and person of an infinite God?

There is only one way for finite man to know the nature and person of an infinite God—God must take the initiative and reveal Himself to man (Job 11:7-9; 37:23).

⁷ “Can you solve the mysteries of God? Can you discover everything there is to know about the Almighty? ⁸ Such knowledge is higher than the heavens—but who are you? It is deeper than the underworld—what can you know in comparison to him? ⁹ It is broader than the earth and wider than the sea. Job 11:7-9—NLT

- A. The knowledge of God is foundational to any approach to God (Heb. 11:6).

But without faith it is impossible to please Him, for he who comes to God must believe that He is, and that He is a rewarder of those who diligently seek Him.

- B. The knowledge of God alone is insufficient in itself to bring salvation. Even the devils believe (Jam. 2:19).
- C. The knowledge of the person and nature of God can only come to man as God reveals it to him (Mt. 11:27; Eph. 4:17-21). God has done this in the Bible—the Word of God.

VI. What are some of the Scriptural definitions of God and what do they have in common?

- A. God is _____ (John 4:24; I Tim. 1:17; Heb. 11:27; I John 4:12). This is one reason why God forbid any images to be made of Him (Deut. 4:15-18).
- B. God is _____ (I John 1:5; I Tim. 6:15-16; Jam. 1:17).
- C. God is _____ (I John 4:8). This description reveals the heart of God. He does not have love; He is the personification of love (I Cor. 13:4-8).
- D. God is a _____ (Heb. 12:29; Ex. 24:17; Deut. 9:3; 4:24). God often manifest Himself in connection with fire (e.g. The Cherubim and Flaming Sword, The Burning Bush, the Pillar of Fire, Tongues of Fire).
1. He is a consuming fire in _____ for His people (Deut. 4:24).

2. He is a consuming fire against _____ that seem as giants (Deut. 9:3).
 3. He is a consuming fire in His _____ and judgment on sin (Is. 33:14; 30:27).
- C. The thing that all of these images have in common is that they are all outgoing, reaching out and dispelling darkness.
1. God is Spirit. He is effulgent and cannot be contained.
 2. God is Light. He is always penetrating and dispelling darkness.
 3. God is Love. He is continually reaching out for an object to love on which to bestow His love.
 4. God is a Consuming Fire. He burns passionately for His people and His eternal purpose.

VII. What does the Bible tell us about the nature of God?

A. God has **Essential Attributes**.

There are certain natural attributes or qualities that belong to God that separate Him from all other being in the universe.

1. God is _____, that is, He has no beginning and no end (Gen. 21:33; Deut. 33:27; Ps. 90:2; 102:24-27; Is. 40:28; 44:6; Hab. 1:12; Rev. 11:17).
2. God is _____, that is, He never changes (Num. 23:19; I Sam. 15:29; Mal. 3:6; Heb. 1:12; 6:17-18; 13:8; Jam. 1:17).
3. God is _____, that is, He is totally self-sufficient (John 1:1-3).
 - a. God depends on no one for His existence (Ps. 36:9; John 5:26) because He is the _____.
 - b. God depends on no one for His knowledge (Heb. 4:13; Is. 40:12-14) because He is the _____ and knowledge.
 - c. God depends on no one for His actions (Gen. 1:1; Acts 17:24-28) because there is nothing that He _____.
 - d. God depends on no one for His supply (I Tim. 6:15-16; Acts 17:25) because He has need of _____.

4. God is _____, that is, He has power over everything (Gen. 18:14; Jer. 32:17, 27; Mt. 19:26).
 - a. God has power over _____ (Job 9:4-9; Ps. 33:6-9; Na. 1:3-6).
 - b. God has power over _____ (Jam. 4:12-15).
 - c. God has power over all _____ (Dan. 4:35).
 - d. God has power over _____ (Job 1:12; 2:6).
 - e. God has power over _____ (Eph. 1:19-21; I Cor. 15:24-26; Rev. 1:18).

5. God is _____, that is, He knows everything (Rom. 11:33; I John 3:20). (Note: Much of the following is taken from *What the Bible Teaches* by R.A.Torrey.)
 - a. He sees all that occurs in _____ and keeps watch upon the evil and the good (Pro. 5:21; 15:3; Jer. 32:19; Heb. 4:13).
 - b. He knows everything that occurs _____ (Ps. 147:4-5; Mt. 10:29; 6:8).
 - c. He knows _____ of man (Job 34:21; Pro. 5:21; Jer. 16:17).
 - d. He knows all of man's _____ and experiences (Ps. 33:13-15; 139:2-3).
 - e. He knows all of man's _____ (Ps. 139:4).
 - f. He knows all of man's _____ (Ex. 3:7).
 - g. He knows all our _____ (Ps. 139:1-2; I Chr. 28:9; 29:17; 1 Sam. 16:7; 1 Kin. 8:39; Jer. 11:20; 17:10; 20:12; Rev. 2:23).
 - h. God knows for all eternity what will be for all eternity (Acts 15:18).

6. God is _____, that is, He possesses all wisdom (Rom. 11:33-36; 16:27; I Tim. 1:17).

7. God is _____, that is, He is everywhere in the universe at all times (Ps. 139:7-12; Jer. 23:23-24).

B. God has Moral Attributes.

There are certain moral attributes or qualities that belong to God. These in a sense balance out the essential attributes. What would it be like to have an evil god with

such power?

1. God is absolutely _____ (Ps. 22:3; 99:5, 9; Is. 5:16; 6:3; Zeph. 3:5; John 17:11; I Pet. 1:15-16; Rev. 4:8-11). God cannot sin and He cannot tolerate sin.
2. God is and has perfect _____ (Jer. 31:3; John 3:16; I John 4:8, 16; Rom. 5:8; 8:39).
3. God is absolutely _____ (I Cor. 1:9; 10:13; I Th. 5:24; Deut. 7:7-9). God is absolutely trustworthy. He always keeps His word. His faithfulness is manifest in several ways.
 - a. In keeping His _____ (Heb. 10:23).
 - b. In _____ His people (I Pet. 4:19).
 - c. In _____ us from the evil one (II Th. 3:3).
 - d. In _____ His children (Ps. 119:75).
 - e. In _____ the work He has started (I Th. 5:23-24).
 - f. In _____ our sins (I John 1:9).
 - g. In _____ our prayers (Ps. 143:1).
4. God is absolutely _____ and **just** (Deut. 32:4; Ezek. 18:19-30; Ezra 9:15; Ps. 116:5; 145:17; Dan. 9:14; John 17:25; Rev. 15:3).
5. God is full of _____ (Ex. 34:5-7; Ps. 86:5; 103:8; 130:7; 145:8-9; Deut. 4:31).

VIII. What does the Bible tell of about God's being?

- A. God is _____. There is one God. He is the one and only God (Deut. 4:35; 6:4; II Sam. 7:22; Is. 43:10; 44:6; 45:5, 14, 18; I Tim. 2:5; Mark 10:18; 12:29; Eph. 4:6).
- B. God has _____ of being. This is seen in several ways.
 1. It is seen in the _____ "Elohim" (Gen. 1:1).
 2. It is seen in the use of _____ in relation to God (Gen. 1:26; 3:22; 11:7).
 3. It is seen in other scriptural designations (Is. 48:16; 61:1; 63:8-10; Gen 18:1-2, 33).

C. God is a _____ (I John 5:6-8).

1. This is affirmed by _____ expressions ascribed to God (Is. 6:3; Num. 6:24-26; Rev. 4:8; Mt. 28:19-20; I Cor. 13:14).
2. This is exemplified in _____ who is made in the image of God (Gen. 1:26; I Th. 5:23).
 - a. As God is one, so is man.
 - b. As God is a tri-unity, so man is a tri-unity (spirit, soul, and body).
 - c. As with God, two parts are invisible and one part is visible, so it is with man (spirit and soul).
3. This is portrayed in Bible types.
 - a. The Tabernacle of Moses was a triune structure consisting of outer court, holy place and most holy place (Exodus 26-27).
 - b. The Lid of the Mercy Seat was a triune structure consisting of two cherubim on either side of the mercy seat (Ex. 25:19). Christ is typified as the mercy seat (Rom. 3:25).
 - c. Aaron's rod had a triune manifestation of fruitfulness consisting of buds, blossoms and almond fruit (Num. 17:8).
 - d. Noah's ark was a triune structure (Gen. 6:16).

IX. How are the three persons of the Godhead designated in the Bible?

There are three persons in the Godhead, namely, the FATHER, the SON, and the HOLY SPIRIT.

A. These three persons are all recognized as God.

1. The Father is God (Rom. 1:7; John 6:27; I Pet. 1:2).
2. The Son is God (Heb. 1:8; Tit. 2:13-14; John 1:1, 14).
3. The Holy Spirit is God (Acts 5:3-4).

B. There is a recognized _____ in the Godhead, but at the same time an equality of person (I Cor. 11:3; Matt. 28:19; Phil. 2:6).

C. These three persons are _____ in Scriptures (Luke 3:21-22; John 14:16, 26; 15:26; 16:7, 10, 13-15; Acts 2:33; 7:55-56; 10:38; II Cor. 13:14; Eph. 2:18; 3:14-16; Phil. 3:3; Heb. 9:14; I Pet. 1:2; 3:18; Jude 20-21; Rev. 1:4-5).

The grace of the Lord Jesus Christ, and the love of God, and the communion of the Holy Spirit be with you all. Amen. II Corinthians 13:14

Doctrinal Statement

We believe in the eternal Godhead who has revealed Himself through the Scriptures as one God existing in three persons, Father, Son and the Holy Spirit; distinguishable but indivisible.

Lesson 15-18

The Doctrine of Satan

"How you are fallen from heaven, O Lucifer, son of the morning! How you are cut down to the ground, you who weakened the nations! For you have said in your heart: 'I will ascend into heaven, I will exalt my throne above the stars of God; I will also sit on the mount of the congregation on the farthest sides of the north; I will ascend above the heights of the clouds, I will be like the Most High.' Yet you shall be brought down to Sheol, to the lowest depths of the Pit." Isaiah 14:12-15

Read: Ezekiel 28:11-19

¹¹ Moreover the word of the LORD came to me, saying, ¹² "Son of man, take up a lamentation for the king of Tyre, and say to him, 'Thus says the Lord GOD: "You were the seal of perfection, full of wisdom and perfect in beauty. ¹³ You were in Eden, the garden of God; every precious stone was your covering: the sardius, topaz, and diamond, beryl, onyx, and jasper, sapphire, turquoise, and emerald with gold. The workmanship of your timbrels and pipes was prepared for you on the day you were created. ¹⁴ "You were the anointed cherub who covers; I established you; you were on the holy mountain of God; you walked back and forth in the midst of fiery stones. ¹⁵ You were perfect in your ways from the day you were created, till iniquity was found in you. ¹⁶ "By the abundance of your trading you became filled with violence within, and you sinned; therefore I cast you as a profane thing out of the mountain of God; and I destroyed you, O covering cherub, from the midst of the fiery stones. ¹⁷ "Your heart was lifted up because of your beauty; you corrupted your wisdom for the sake of your splendor; I cast you to the ground, I laid you before kings, that they might gaze at you. ¹⁸ "You defiled your sanctuaries by the multitude of your iniquities, by the iniquity of your trading; therefore I brought fire from your midst; it devoured you, and I turned you to ashes upon the earth in the sight of all who saw you. ¹⁹ All who knew you among the peoples are astonished at you; you have become a horror, and shall be no more forever." ' ' "

Ezekiel 28:11-19

I. How can we apply these passages to Satan when they seem to be directed to kings of nations?

Even though these passages speak of specific historical rulers, they can be applied to Satan for the following reasons:

A. Because there are a couple of hermeneutical principles that allow for such an interpretation.

1. The Law of _____.

In this principle there are occasions where the speaker is addressing the person, but is actually talking to or about the spirit power behind the person (Mt. 16:23).

2. The Law of Literal Verses _____ Interpretation.

This principle states that the literal interpretation must be followed unless there are obvious elements that cannot be taken literally. In such cases a

double meaning may apply in that it has both a literal and a symbolic significance.

- B. Because of the nature of _____ . Most biblical prophecy has more than one application. Most biblical prophecy has three applications.
1. It has the _____ application.
 2. It as a _____ application to the times and seasons surrounding the first coming of Christ.
 3. It has an _____ application to the times and seasons surrounding the Second coming of Christ.
- C. Because Jewish _____ and early church fathers suggest this interpretation.
- D. Because _____ used similar language in relation to Satan (Luke 10:18).

II. What are some of the names and titles used to describe Satan?

- A. There are several names given to Satan.
- Satan (I Chr. 21:1; II Cor. 11:14)
 - The Devil (John 8:44; Acts 10:38)
 - Lucifer, Day Star or Shining One (Is. 14:12)
 - The Serpent (Rev. 12:9; 20:2)
 - The Dragon (Rev. 12:9; 13:4).
 - Beelzebub (Mt. 10:25; 12:24, 27)
 - Belial (II Cor. 6:15)

*So the **great dragon** was cast out, that **serpent** of old, called the **Devil** and **Satan**, who deceives the whole world; he was cast to the earth, and his angels were cast out with him. Revelation 12:9*

- B. There are several titles given to Satan.
- God of this Age (II Cor. 4:4)
 - Prince or Ruler of this World (John 12:31; 14:30; 16:11)
 - Prince and Power of the Air (Eph. 2:2).
 - The Wicked One (Mt. 13:19, 38-39)
 - The Tempter (I Th. 3:5)
 - The Accuser of the Brethren (Rev. 12:10)

III. What was Satan's original state?

A. Satan was part of God's creation (Ezek. 28:15; Col. 1:16).

1. As a created being he is _____ to God.
2. As a created being he is _____, hence not omniscient, omnipotent, omnipresent or self-existent.

B. Satan is _____ being of the _____ (Is. 14:12-13; Mt. 25:41; II Cor. 11:14; Rev. 12:9).

1. He is, therefore, invisible, though as an angel he may _____ in visible form.
2. He seems to be of the order of _____ (Ezek. 28:14, 16).

Cherubim seem to have had the following functions:

- Guardians (Gen. 3:24)
- Fire Bearers or Throwers (Ezek. 1:4, 13-14, 27-28; 10:2,6-7)
- Bearers of God's Chariot/Throne (I Sam. 4:4; II Sam. 6:2; II Kgs. 19:15; Ps. 80:1; 99:1; Is. 37:16)

C. Satan appears to have been of _____ among the angelic orders.

1. Satan was full of _____ (Ezek. 28:12).
2. Satan was perfect in _____ (Ezek. 28:12).
3. Satan was in _____, the garden of God (Ezek. 28:13).
4. Satan was covered with _____ (Ezek. 28:13; compare Ex. 28:15ff.).
5. Satan had _____ within himself (Ezek. 28:13).
6. Satan was the _____ cherub which perhaps distinguished him from others (Ezek. 28:14).
7. Satan had a _____ in relation to the throne (Ezek. 28:14; compare Ex. 37:9).
8. Satan was upon the _____ of God (Ezek. 28:14), most likely the place of the visible manifestation of the glory of God (Ps. 48:1; Is. 2:3).
9. Satan walked up and down in the midst of the _____ (Ezek. 28:14).
10. Satan was _____ in all his ways until... (Ezek. 28:12, 15).

11. Satan was _____ in his authority, even over archangels (Jude 8-9).
12. Satan had a very _____ kingdom (Eph. 2:2; 6:12).
13. Satan was a _____, capable of choosing good or evil.

IV. How did Satan fall from this original state?

- A. Satan desired to claim for himself (_____) that which he was to direct to God alone (Is. 14:12-13).
 1. His heart was lifted up within himself because of _____ (Ezek. 28:17).
 2. _____ was found within him (Ezek. 28:15, 17).
- B. Satan led a conspiracy by soliciting _____ to follow after his cause (Ezek. 28:16, 18; Mt. 25:41; Rev. 12:4, 9).

V. What were the results of Satan's sin?

- A. Satan was _____ from the heaven of heavens (Is. 14:12; Ezek. 28:16-17).
- B. Satan lost his state of perfection and became the _____ (Ezek. 28:17; I John 3:8; John 8:44).
- C. Satan _____ his power and abilities in use against God (Ezek. 28:12, 16-17).
- D. Satan became _____ of God's purposes (Eph. 6:11-12; I Pet. 5:8; Rev. 12:9-11).
- E. Satan _____ his precious kingdom, but gained another one for himself.
 1. He became the ruler of the _____ (Mt. 12:24-28; 25:41; Rev. 12:9).
 2. He became the ruler of _____ (John 12:31; 16:11).
 3. He became the _____ (II Cor. 4:4; Gal. 1:4).

VI. What is the present work and activity of Satan?

[The following is taken from *Angels* by C. Fred Dickenson]

A. Satan opposes God.

1. He opposes God's _____ (I John 3:7-15).
2. He opposes all of _____ and purposes.
 - He puts forth _____ (Eph. 2:2; I Th. 2:8-12).
 - He inspires counterfeit religions and _____ (II Cor. 11:13-15).
 - He promotes _____ (I Tim. 4:1-3).
3. He counteracts God's _____ (Mt. 4:1-11; John 13:26-30).

B. Satan works in relation to _____.

1. He _____ nations (Rev. 20:3).
2. He influences _____ of nations (Mt. 4:8-10; Dan. 10:13-20).

C. Satan works in relation to _____.

1. He tries to prevent them _____ the truth (Luke 8:12; II Cor. 4:3-4).
2. He promotes _____ to false religions and false lifestyles (I Tim. 4:1-3; Eph. 2:1-3; I John 2:15-17).

D. Satan works in relation to _____.

1. He _____ against them (Eph. 6:10-18).
2. He _____ and slanders them before God (Rev. 12:10; Zech. 3:1-2).
3. He plants _____ in their minds (Gen. 3:1-5).
4. He _____ them to sin (Acts 5:3; I Cor. 7:5).
5. He incites _____ against them (Rev. 2:10; 12:13).
6. He tries to _____ their service to the Lord (I Th. 2:18).

7. He tries to _____ the church through false teachers (II Cor. 11:13-15; II Pet. 2:1-19) and false disciples (Mt. 13:38-39).
8. He promotes _____ (II Cor. 2:10-11).
9. He tries _____ us physically (Luke 13:16).

VII. Does the believer need to fear Satan?

_____!

- A. The believer needs to recognize that Satan is _____ and not to be taken lightly.
 1. We should be sober and _____ (I Pet. 5:8).
 2. We should not _____ of his devices (II Cor. 2:11).
 3. We should give him no _____ in our lives (Eph. 4:27).
 4. We should _____ him (Jam. 4:7; I Pet. 5:9; I John 2:13).
- B. The believer needs to realize that in Christ we have been given the victory _____ of the enemy (Col. 2:14-16).

(Note: Correspond the following points with those given under VI, D above)

1. He has given us _____ with which to fight and overcome Satan (Eph. 6:11-18; II Cor. 10:3-5).
2. He Himself _____ on our behalf (Rom. 8:34; Heb. 7:25; 9:24; I John 2:1-2).
3. He has given us _____ and faith (II Tim. 1:12; Phil. 1:6).
4. He has given us power to cast down _____ (II Cor. 10:3-5).
5. He uses the persecution of Satan to _____ the church (Acts 8:1-4).
6. He sends us a _____ to stand along side of us (John 14:16-18).
7. He has given us _____ by which to judge error (Mt. 7:16; I John 4:1-3).

8. He has given us all the elements to achieve perfect _____ (Eph. 4:1-16).
9. He has taken our _____ upon Himself (Mt. 8:16-17).
10. He has given us the legal right to use _____ (Mark 16:17-18; Acts 16:18).

VIII. What are demons and how did they originate?

Apparently Satan has many evil spirit-beings that make up his kingdom.

A. Evil beings that make up Satan's domain are given various titles.

- Devils (Mt. 10:8; 12:27-28; Mark 6:13; I Cor. 10:20-21; Jam. 2:19).
- Demons (Mt. 8:30; Mark 5:12; Luke 8:29; Rev. 16:14; 18:2).
- Unclean spirits (Mt. 12:43; Luke 4:33; 9:42; Acts 8:7).
- Seducing spirits (I Tim. 4:1).
- Principalities and Powers (Rom. 8:38; Eph. 6:12; Col. 1:16).
- Rulers of Darkness (Eph. 6:12).

B. While the Bible is not absolutely clear on the origin of evil spirits most believe that they are _____ of various orders who sided in Satan's ancient rebellion against God (Rev. 12:7-9).

IX. What is the main work of demons?

A. Just as angels are the servants of God to minister to the heirs of salvation, fallen angels are the _____ who follow his bidding (See John 10:10).

B. Since Satan is not omnipresent, he relies on his angels to do _____ for him. Therefore, all of the things that Satan does, his angels or unclean spirits do also.

X. Can a believer be demon possessed?

A. Demons do seek to _____ people (Mt. 8:16, 28-34).

The Greek word most often used for this is *daimonizomzai* which literally means "to be _____ of a demon or to be possessed of a demon" (Acts 8:7; 16:16).

B. Those who are truly born again cannot be _____ in the strict sense. A born again believer is possessed by the Holy Spirit who does not share His habitation with a demonic being (II Cor. 6:14-16).

- C. Both believer and non believer can be vexed, tormented and _____ by demonic spirits (Acts 5:16; 10:38).
- D. Believers who choose not to resist the devil and who yield themselves to his temptations can return to a form of slavery to the devil where they are controlled by the will of the devil (Rom. 6:15-23; II Tim. 2:26).

XI. What judgment is awaiting Satan and his angels?

- A. Satan was bruised judicially _____ (Gen. 3:15; Col. 2:14-16).
- B. Satan is still walking about _____ (I Pet. 5:8).
- C. Satan will be further bruised under the feet _____ (Rom. 16:20; Eph. 1:21-23; I Cor. 15:25-26).
- D. Satan will ultimately be cast into _____ with all his angels and demonic hosts (Mt. 25:41; Rev. 20:10-15).
- E. It should be noted that Satan has experienced _____ in his downward move from a place of honor to dishonor.
1. Satan enjoyed the heaven of heavens as the covering cherub.
 2. Satan was cast out of the third heaven down to the earth (Is. 14:15; Ezek. 28:16).
 3. Satan was cursed in the Garden of Eden (Gen. 3:14-15).
 4. Satan was crushed at Calvary (John 12:31; 16:11; Heb. 2:14; I John 3:8).
 5. Satan was permanently cast out of the heavens (Luke 10:18).
 6. Satan will be sent from earth to the bottomless pit (Rev. 20:2-3).
 7. Satan will be thrown into the lake of fire with all of his angels for eternity (Matt. 25:41; Rev. 20:10).
- F. Satan's seven steps down correspond in contrast to Jesus steps of humiliation and exaltation (Phil. 2:6-8).

Your attitude should be the same that Christ Jesus had. ⁶ Though he was God, he did not demand and cling to his rights as God. ⁷ He made himself nothing; he took the humble position of a slave and appeared in human form. ⁸ And in human form he obediently humbled himself even further by dying a criminal's death on a cross. ⁹ Because of this, God raised him up to the heights of heaven and gave him a name that is above every other name, ¹⁰ so that at the name of Jesus every knee

will bow, in heaven and on earth and under the earth,¹¹ and every tongue will confess that Jesus Christ is Lord, to the glory of God the Father. –NLT

1. He was equal with God.
2. He made Himself of no reputation.
3. He took on the form of a servant.
4. He was made in the likeness of man.
5. He was found in the fashion (habit) as a man.
6. He became obedient to death.
7. He even was willing to experience the death of the cross.

Lesson 19-21 The Doctrine of Man

“Then God said, ‘Let Us make man in Our image, according to Our likeness; let them have dominion over the fish of the sea, over the birds of the air, and over the cattle, over all the earth and over every creeping thing that creeps on the earth.’ So God created man in His own image; in the image of God He created him; male and female He created them. Then God blessed them, and God said to them, ‘Be fruitful and multiply; fill the earth and subdue it; have dominion over the fish of the sea, over the birds of the air, and over every living thing that moves on the earth.’” Genesis 1:26-28

I. How was man created from the hand of God?

- A. Man was created in _____ (Gen. 1:26).
1. This image involves man as _____ being (I Th. 5:23).
 - a. Man has a _____ (Zech. 12:1; Job 32:8; I Cor. 2:11). This is the _____ conscience part of man.
 - b. Man has a _____ (Ezek. 18:4; Ps. 16:10; 19:7). This is the _____ conscience part of man and includes the mind, the will and the emotions.
 - c. Man has a _____ (Rom. 12:1; Phil. 3:21). This is the _____ conscious part of man that relates through the five senses.
 3. This image involves man as _____ (Col. 3:10). As an intelligent being he can _____.
 3. This image involves man as a _____ (Eph. 4:23-24). As a moral being he has a conscience and intuition that bear witness to right and wrong.
- B. Man was created as a _____ (Acts 17:24-28).
- C. Man was created to _____ (John 14:17; I Cor. 3:16-17).
- D. Man was created _____ (I John 4:16-19).
- E. Man was created as a _____ (Gen. 3:6).
- F. Man was created as a _____ being.

The Bible speaks of three kinds of perfection.

1. Innocence or _____ Perfection. This is a perfect state of creation that is capable of sin, but it is as yet untested (Ezek. 28:15; Gen. 3:6-7; Eccl. 7:29).
2. _____ Perfection. This is a perfection of the heart or attitude when compared to the surrounding climate and _____ of the time (Gen. 6:9; Job 1:1; I Kgs. 15:14).
3. _____ Perfection. This is a state of tested perfection from which it is _____ to fall (Mt. 5:48; Tit. 1:2; Heb. 4:15).

II. Why did God create man?

- A. God created man because _____ (John 3:16; I John 4:16).
1. Because God is love, He had no desire to _____.
 2. Because God is love, He demanded an object upon which _____ that love.
 3. Because God is love, He desired _____ with other intelligent beings.
- B. God has the true heart of _____ (See Genesis 1:26-28).
1. As a true father He desired a _____.
 2. As a true father He desired many _____.
 3. As a true father He desired to have _____ with His offspring.
 4. As a true father He desired His offspring to come to _____.
 5. As a true father He desired His offspring to come into full _____ with Him.
 6. As a true father He desired to have _____ for His only begotten Son.
- C. Man was to be the object of God's love and _____ of His father's heart.

III. How did man fall from this original state?

- A. Satan _____ the Word of God (Gen. 3:1-7).

1. Satan placed a _____ on God's Word trying to get Eve to doubt when he said to her, "Has God said?" (Gen. 3:1; II Cor. 11:2-3).
 2. Satan _____ the Word of God forcing Eve to make a choice when he said, "You will not surely die" (Gen. 3:4).
 3. Satan _____ on God's intention and character in His dealings with man (Gen. 3:5). He implied that God was selfish and was withholding something that was good for man.
 4. Satan _____ them by only telling them what they would gain, not what they would lose (the cost) in the process (Gen. 3:5).
- B. Man was tempted in _____ of his being (I John 2:16).
1. Man was tempted in the area of the body—_____. Compare Jesus' temptation to turn stones into bread (Luke 4:3).
 2. He was tempted in the area of the soul—_____. (Gen. 3:6). Compare Jesus' temptation to receive all that He could see if he would bow to Satan (Luke 4:5).
 3. He was tempted in the area of the spirit—_____. Compare Jesus' temptation to cast Himself down to be acknowledged as God by those who witnessed it (Luke 4:9).
- C. Man knowingly _____ the law of God (I Tim. 2:13-14; I John 3:4).

IV. What were the effects of the fall?

- A. The _____ of man was activated (Gen. 3:7).
- B. Man recognized the need for _____ (Gen. 3:7).
- C. Man was cut off from direct _____ with God (Gen. 3:8, 24).
- D. Man became _____ of God's presence (Gen. 3:8).
- E. Man became a "self-justifier" and a "_____" (Gen. 3:11-14).
- F. _____ passed upon all men (Rom. 5:12, 19).
- G. Man's spirit and mind were _____ (Pro. 20:27; Eph. 4:17-18).
- H. Man's physical body became susceptible to _____.

V. What is the condition of every man that is born into the world?

As a result of the original sin of Adam and Eve, sin entered the human race.

- A. Man is _____ and, hence, is a sinner (Ps. 14:1-3; 51:5; Is. 53:6; Rom. 3:9-12; I John 1:8, 10).
- B. Man has absolutely no _____ toward God (Rom. 3:22-23; 7:17-20; John 3:19; Jer. 17:9).

The law is good, then. The trouble is not with the law but with me, because I am sold into slavery, with sin as my master. ¹⁵ I don't understand myself at all, for I really want to do what is right, but I don't do it. Instead, I do the very thing I hate. ¹⁶ I know perfectly well that what I am doing is wrong, and my bad conscience shows that I agree that the law is good. ¹⁷ But I can't help myself, because it is sin inside me that makes me do these evil things.

¹⁸ I know I am rotten through and through so far as my old sinful nature is concerned. No matter which way I turn, I can't make myself do right. I want to, but I can't. ¹⁹ When I want to do good, I don't. And when I try not to do wrong, I do it anyway. ²⁰ But if I am doing what I don't want to do, I am not really the one doing it; the sin within me is doing it.

²¹ It seems to be a fact of life that when I want to do what is right, I inevitably do what is wrong. ²² I love God's law with all my heart. ²³ But there is another law at work within me that is at war with my mind. This law wins the fight and makes me a slave to the sin that is still within me. ²⁴ Oh, what a miserable person I am! Who will free me from this life that is dominated by sin? ²⁵ Thank God! The answer is in Jesus Christ our Lord. So you see how it is: In my mind I really want to obey God's law, but because of my sinful nature I am a slave to sin.

Romans 7:15-25, NLT

- C. Man has absolutely no _____ of the things of God (I Cor. 2:14).
- D. Man's mind is _____ by sin and separation from God (Tit. 1:15; Col. 1:21; Rom. 8:7-8).
- E. Man is _____ to sin (Rom. 6:17; 7:5, 8, 14-15, 19, 23-24).
- F. Man is a child of _____ (Eph. 2:1-3).
- G. Man is _____ of God (Rom. 8:7-8).
- H. Man is _____ in trespasses and sins (Eph. 2:1).
- I. Man is on the road to _____ (II Th. 1:8-9; John 15:6; Pro. 14:12).

VI. What happens to man in redemption?

Note: The following points are taken from unpublished notes by Kevin Conner.

- A. There is an impartation of _____ to the human spirit (Ps. 18:28; John 1:4-13; 8:12; Eph. 5:8; I Th. 5:4-5; I Pet. 2:9).
- B. There is a _____ of our old spirit which was in darkness (John 3:1-8; Ezek. 36:25-28; Tit. 3:5; I Pet. 1:23; Col. 3:10).
- C. When we receive Christ as Savior and Lord, He puts His Spirit within our spirit and our spirit _____ with the Holy Spirit (I Cor. 6:17; John 1:12; Rom. 8:9).
- D. We receive the evidence that this has taken place by the _____ of the Holy Spirit with our spirit (Gal. 4:6; Rom. 8:15-16; I John 5:10).

VII. What happens after the new birth?

Note: The following points are taken from unpublished notes by Kevin Conner.

- A. Our heart still _____ toward evil, so the Holy Spirit works continually, cleansing and renewing (II Cor. 7:1).
- B. The spirit of man is restored to a place _____ over man. It should be noted that, although the spirit has dominion, there are many Christians who choose to obey the soul and the flesh. Hence we find three kinds of individuals.
 - 1. The _____ Man. The natural man is the unregenerate man outside of Christ (I Cor. 2:14).
 - 2. The _____ Believer. The carnal believer is the regenerate man who chooses to follow the animal instincts and the lusts of the flesh (I Cor. 3:1-3).
 - 3. The _____ Man. The spiritual man is the regenerated man who is ruled by, walking in and living according to the promptings of the Holy Spirit through the human spirit (Rom. 8:1-17).
- C. As we _____ to the Holy Spirit, that Spirit which is in us begins to work in relation to the rest of this three part being.
 - 1. He breaks through the _____ of man.
 - 2. He renews the conscience and _____ of man.

3. His influence will one day sanctify _____ (I Th. 5:23).
- D. Man will ultimately be restored to the _____ (Rom. 8:29; II Cor. 3:18).

VIII. What is the ultimate destiny of man?

- A. Since man is created from the hand of God as a “spirit being”, once man is created he (the spirit part of man) will _____.
- B. All human beings will _____ in heaven with their maker or in hell with the devil and his angels (John 5:28-29; Rom. 2:5-9; II Th. 1:8-9; Mt. 13:41-43; 25:34-46).

Lesson 22-24 The Doctrine of Sin

“Therefore, just as through one man sin entered the world, and death through sin, and thus death spread to all men, because all sinned...Nevertheless death reigned from Adam to Moses, even over those who had not sinned according to the likeness of the transgression of Adam, who is a type of Him who was to come.” Romans 5:12, 14

I. What is meant by the term “sin”?

A. First, it is important to understand what _____.

1. Sin is not an _____. Sin entered the world through a _____ of disobedience (Rom. 5:19).
2. Sin is not _____ of the flesh. Christ Himself shared our weaknesses but He did not sin (Heb. 4:15).
3. Sin is not _____ for the believer (Rom. 6:1-23).
4. Sin is not _____ (Ezek. 18:4-20).

Adam and Eve tried to offer an excuse for sin or blame someone else, but God held all _____ for their own actions.

B. Second, it is important to see what the various words for sin mean in the Bible. The following are the English equivalents of the original Greek and Hebrew words.

1. To _____ the mark (Judg. 20:16).

This is the most common meaning in both the Old and New Testaments (Gen. 4:7; Ex. 9:27; Lev. 5:1; Num. 6:11; Ps. 51:2, 4; Pro. 8:36; Is. 42:24; Hos. 4:7; Rom. 3:23; 5:12). It is most commonly translated “_____.”
2. To be bent, _____ or crooked (Ex. 20:5; Lev. 5:1; Ps. 32:5; Is. 5:18; 53:5-6). It is usually translated “_____.”
3. To have the _____ of evil (Job 16:11; 20:29; 34:8; Ps. 82:2; Pro. 16:12; Is. 57:20-21; Mal. 2:6). It is usually translated “_____” or “wickedness.”
4. To _____ against authority (Ps. 51:3; Pro. 28:2; Is. 1:2; II Th. 2:4,8). It is usually translated “_____.”
5. To _____ or go beyond a line (Ps. 17:3; Hos. 6:7; 8:1; Mt. 15:2-3; Rom. 4:15). It is usually translated “_____.”

6. To _____ from the path (Num. 15:22; I Sam. 26:21; Ps. 119:118; Pro. 28:10; Is. 28:7; Ezek. 34:6). It is usually translated “err” or “_____.”
7. To _____ when one should have stood (Mt. 6:14; Rom. 5:15-20; 11:11-12; Gal. 6:1; Eph. 1:7; Col. 2:13; Jam. 5:16). It is often translated “offense” or “_____.”
8. To neglect _____ or to disobey (Mt. 18:17; Rom. 5:19; II Cor.10:6; Heb. 2:2-3). It is most often translated “_____.”
9. To be _____ of what should have been known (Heb. 9:7).

C. Third, it is important to see the various ways that the Bible defines sin.

1. Proverbs 21:4 - *“A haughty look, a proud heart, and the plowing of the wicked are sin.”*
2. Proverbs 24:9 - *“The devising of foolishness is sin.”*
3. I John 3:4 - *“Sin is lawlessness.”*
4. I John 5:17 - *“All unrighteousness is sin.”*
5. James 4:17 - Knowing to do good and not doing it is sin.
6. Romans 14:23 - *“Whatever is not from faith is sin.”*

D. Fourth, it is important to have a clear statement in regard to sin based on the biblical definitions. Martin Luther provides such a definition in his large catechism.

“Sin is any want of conformity unto, or transgression of any law of God given as a rule to the reasonable creature.”

II. Where did sin originate?

A. Sin entered the universe through _____ (Ezek. 28:11-19; Is. 14:12-17; I John 3:8; John 8:44).

1. There was _____ prior to the transgression of Satan.
2. Satan’s sin was the sin of choosing his own will over God’s will--the sin of _____ (Is. 14:13-14).

Notice the five “I wills” in the Isaiah passage which correspond to the following:

- Self-ascendancy

- Self-exaltation
 - Self-enthronement
 - Self-centeredness
 - Self-sufficiency
3. Satan's sin was _____ ever in that he sinned without a tempter.
 4. God had _____ with the entrance of sin (Jam. 1:13).
- B. Sin entered the human race through _____ (Gen. 3:1-6; Rom. 5:19; I Tim. 2:14).

III. What is the extent of sin?

SIN HAS AFFECTED THE _____ !

- A. It has affected the _____ places (Heb. 9:23; Eph. 6:11-12).
- B. It has affected the _____ (Gen. 3:17-18; Rom. 8:22).
- C. It has affected the _____ (Gen. 9:2; Is. 11:6-9).
- D. It has affected the entire _____.
 1. This fact is declared by the Scriptures (Ps. 14:1-3; Rom. 3:23; Gal.3:22).

But the Scriptures have declared that we are all prisoners of sin, so the only way to receive God's promise is to believe in Jesus Christ. –NLT
 2. This fact is attested to by the people of the Lord (Job 40:4; Is. 6:5; Luke 5:8).
 3. This fact is testified to by the unsaved (Rom. 2:14-15).
 - Seneca declared, "We have all _____, some more and some less."
 - Ovid wrote, "We all strive for what is _____."
 - Goethe confessed, "I see no fault in others which _____ might not have committed."
 - A Chinese proverb reads, "There are two good men: one is _____ and the other is not yet _____."
 4. The natural earth itself testifies that something is _____ in the universe (Rom. 8:22).

"It might seem natural to suppose that every time a man sins that he would know a little more about sin, its nature, and its methods. Actually the exact opposite is

true. Every time he sins, he is making himself less and less capable of realizing what sin is, less likely to recognize that he is a sinner. The ugly thing (and this, I feel sure, has never been sufficiently grasped), the really diabolical thing about sin is that it perverts a man's judgment. It stops him from seeing straight."

--James S. Stewart

IV. What is the penalty for sin? Is it too severe?

- A. The ultimate penalty for all sin is _____ (Gen. 2:17; Ezek. 18:4; Mt. 25:46; Rom. 6:23; 5:12).
- B. The worst aspect of the penalty is banishment from _____ of the Lord (II Th. 1:7-9; Gen. 3:24; 4:16).
- C. This penalty is _____ because:
1. Man's sin, no matter how _____, reflects disloyalty and disobedience.
 2. Sin reflects man's _____ against God's authority over him.
 3. Man sinned in _____ of the penalty to be incurred.
 4. In man's sin, the condition of _____ is revealed--ambitious, ungrateful, rebellious and unbelieving.

V. What is the root of sin?

- A. _____ (Is. 14:12-14)
- B. _____ (Pro. 16:18)
- C. _____ (Rom. 7:7; I Tim. 6:10)
- D. _____ (Rom. 11:20; Heb. 3:12, 19; 4:6, 11).

VI. What is the process of temptation and sin?

- A. Temptation is the act of _____ to do wrong by the promise of short term pleasure or gain.
- B. Discovering _____ of temptation will determine the action taken to overcome temptation.
1. We can be tempted or drawn away by _____ (Jam. 1:14), in which case we are to exercise _____ (Gal. 5:22-23).

2. Satan is also referred to as _____ who entices us to sin (Matt. 4:3; I Th. 3:5), in which case we are _____ the devil, put on the armor of God, and stand strong in the Lord (Eph. 6:14-18; Jam. 4:7; I Pet. 5:9).
 3. While God might _____ a trial or test, He never tempts anyone to sin (Jam. 1:12-13).
- C. Understanding the normal _____ of temptation will help us to be more aware of Satan's devices and, hence, better able to resist (II Cor. 2:11; Jam. 1:14-15).

James describes a seven step process:

1. Tempted. This refers to _____ by the father of lies (John 8:44).
 2. Drawn Away by _____. The seed cannot conceive unless there is an egg with which to unite (Matt. 5:27-28).
 3. Enticed. This refers to the _____ of the two previous steps. To be enticed is "to be drawn on by exciting hope and desire."
 4. Conception. This is the joining of _____ to begin the germinating process (Job 15:35; Acts 5:4).
 5. Formation. This is the time before the eventual bringing forth when one is dwelling on it, mulling it over in the mind and fantasizing about it. Its essence is a time of _____ so that it grows stronger.
 6. Birth/Bringing Forth. This is the _____ of that which to this point has only been inward (Ps. 7:14).
 7. Death. This is the _____ of all temptation (Pro. 16:25). All sin leads to tragic _____.
- D. Overcoming temptation is a _____ for every believer (Rom. 6:12-14).
1. Build a strong spiritual life through _____ and involvement with other _____ believers (Eph. 6:10-18; I Cor. 15:33).
 2. Avoid _____ including questionable entertainment, television and other amusements that will arouse improper desires (I John 2:15-17).
 3. Know the _____, the sword of the Spirit and stand on its declarations (Eph. 6:17; Heb. 4:12).

4. _____ from temptation (II Tim. 2:22). Never take for granted your ability to resist. Pride always comes before a fall (Pro. 16:18; I Cor. 10:12-13).
5. Resist the devil and _____ to God (Jam. 4:7). The more one resists temptation the _____ one becomes, the more one yields to temptation the _____ one becomes in relation to it (Rom. 6:11-14).

VII. What is the remedy for sin?

- A. The only remedy for sin is the application of _____ work of the Lord Jesus Christ that was accomplished at Calvary.
- B. The only remedy for sin in man is to _____ in the redemptive work of Christ (Heb. 11:6).
 1. I must _____ my will to His will (Mt. 16:24-25; Rom. 12:1-2).
 2. I must humble myself and acknowledge His _____, submitting to God-ordained authority in my life (Luke 14:11; Mt. 18:4; I Pet. 5:5-6).
 3. I must _____ the Kingdom of God (Mt. 6:33).
 4. I must be _____ (John 3:3-5).