

# **Basic Doctrine 1**

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**Student Manual**

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## **Contents**

<b>Session 1-2—Why Study Doctrine .....</b>	<b>3-6</b>
<b>Session 3-8—Doctrine of Scripture.....</b>	<b>7-17</b>
<b>Session 9-14—Doctrine of God.....</b>	<b>18-25</b>
<b>Session 15-18—Doctrine of Satan.....</b>	<b>26-34</b>
<b>Session 19-21—Doctrine of Man.....</b>	<b>35-40</b>
<b>Session 22-24—Doctrine of Sin.....</b>	<b>41-46</b>

## 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, <sup>2</sup>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 to...” 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. <sup>12</sup> 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. <sup>13</sup> 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. <sup>14</sup> 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. <sup>15</sup> 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. <sup>16</sup> 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).

<sup>7</sup> “Can you solve the mysteries of God? Can you discover everything there is to know about the Almighty? <sup>8</sup> 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? <sup>9</sup> 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**

<sup>11</sup> Moreover the word of the LORD came to me, saying, <sup>12</sup> "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. <sup>13</sup> 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. <sup>14</sup> "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. <sup>15</sup> You were perfect in your ways from the day you were created, till iniquity was found in you. <sup>16</sup> "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. <sup>17</sup> "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. <sup>18</sup> "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. <sup>19</sup> 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. <sup>6</sup> Though he was God, he did not demand and cling to his rights as God. <sup>7</sup> He made himself nothing; he took the humble position of a slave and appeared in human form. <sup>8</sup> And in human form he obediently humbled himself even further by dying a criminal's death on a cross. <sup>9</sup> Because of this, God raised him up to the heights of heaven and gave him a name that is above every other name, <sup>10</sup> so that at the name of Jesus every knee will bow, in heaven and on earth and under the earth, <sup>11</sup> 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. <sup>15</sup>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. <sup>16</sup>I know perfectly well that what I am doing is wrong, and my bad conscience shows that I agree that the law is good. <sup>17</sup>But I can't help myself, because it is sin inside me that makes me do these evil things.*

*<sup>18</sup>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. <sup>19</sup>When I want to do good, I don't. And when I try not to do wrong, I do it anyway. <sup>20</sup>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.*

*<sup>21</sup>It seems to be a fact of life that when I want to do what is right, I inevitably do what is wrong. <sup>22</sup>I love God's law with all my heart. <sup>23</sup>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. <sup>24</sup>Oh, what a miserable person I am! Who will free me from this life that is dominated by sin? <sup>25</sup>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 accomplish 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).