

1) Soul and Spirit are used in _____ in Scripture.

Luke 1:46-47 –
 John 12:27//13:21 –
 Job 7:11 –
 Isaiah 26:9a –

2) Soul and spirit are used _____ in Scripture

Matthew 10:28//1 Corinthians 5:5 –
 Genesis 35:18//Psalm 31:5 –
 Acts 15:26//7:59 –

3) The Bible indicates only _____ separate parts of man.

Matthews 10:28 –
 1 Corinthians 5:3a –

2.3 THE REDEMPTION OF MAN

A) Upon salvation, the _____ / _____ is made alive (1 Peter 3:18)

B) Our _____ will be glorified upon Christ's return (1 Cor 15:22-23)

Matthew 26:31 –
 Romans 7:22-25 –

2.4 OTHER IMMATERIAL PARTS OF MAN

A) _____ – our deepest, inmost thoughts/feelings, or intellect
 Proverbs 3:5 –
 Acts 2:37 –

B) _____ – innate sense of right/wrong
 Romans 2:15 –
 Titus 1:15 –

C) _____ – deepest, inward emotional part of man
 Jeremiah 17:10 –
 Job 30:27 –

2.5 WHEN ARE WE?

A) Some believe that our spirits existed _____ our conception

B) Some believe our spirits are created when we are _____

View #1: _____ creates it

View #2: It is inherited from our _____ (Traducianism)

Hebrews 7:9-10 –

Isaiah 42:5 –

Zechariah 12:1 –

CLASS 3: SIN AND MAN

3.1 THE FALL OF MAN

Genesis 2:15-17; 3:4-7, 22-23 –

~ In what way will Adam and Eve “know” good and evil?

- 1) They knew the _____ between good and evil
- 2) They knew by _____
- 3) They assumed the position of having moral _____
- 4) Maybe God was being _____
- 5) They experienced the _____ of evil

3.2 THE ORIGIN OF SIN

- A. The first to sin was _____ (1 John 3:8)
- B. God is not _____ for sin or sin’s _____.

3.3 THE EFFECT OF SIN

Key Verse: Romans 5:12 –

- A. _____ Sin = Adam’s sin is passed down to me generationally
- B. _____ Sin = sin is given to me directly through Adam’s sin

Hebrews 7:9-10 –

Romans 5:18-19 –

- C. The consequences of sin affect us _____ and affect _____
universally (Romans 8:20-22; Ephesians 2:1)
- D. Being born in sin does not mean we are as _____ as we can be, due to God’s
_____ (Romans 2:14-15)

3.4 THE DEGREES OF SIN

- A. On the one hand, even one sin is enough to lead to _____ (James 2:10).
- B. On the other hand, several passages indicate that some sins are _____ than others.
(John 19:11; Ezekiel 8:13; Numbers 15:29-30)
- C. The degree of _____ will be more severe for some than others.

(Matthew 11:20-22; Hebrews 10:29)

3.5 THE CONSEQUENCES OF SIN

A. For the unbeliever, sin leads to eternity in _____, separated from God (Rom 6:23)

B. For believers, there are many consequences of sin.

- 1) We can lose _____ and _____ (Galatians 5:22)
- 2) We can lose _____ with God and other believers (1 John 1:6-7)
- 3) We can lose effectiveness in _____ (Isaiah 59:1-2)
- 4) We can receive _____ from God and the Church (Heb 12:5-7; Matt 18:17)
- 5) We can suffer _____ death (1 John 5:16)

3.6 THE SOURCES OF SIN

- There are three primary sources from which sin comes:

- 1) _____ (Ephesians 4:27)
- 2) The _____ (James 1:27)
- 3) Our _____ (Galatians 5:19)

BONUS TOPIC #1: THE UNFORGIVABLE SIN

Matthew 12:31-32 – The unpardonable/unforgivable sin

- A. Some think it is _____
- B. Some think it is _____ of Jesus while He was on _____
Hebrews 10:26-27 –

BONUS TOPIC #2: WHAT HAPPENS TO BABIES WHEN THEY DIE?

Psalm 58:3 –

- A. At some point, a child becomes morally _____ and _____.
(Deuteronomy 1:39; Isaiah 7:14-16)
- B. God is able to save someone _____
(Luke 1:15; Psalm 22:10)
- C. David indicates a certainty that he will see his deceased _____ one day

(2 Samuel 12:21-23)

D. No matter what, we can trust that God will be perfectly _____ and _____ in His decisions.

(Deuteronomy 32:4)