

THIS NOTEBOOK BELONGS TO:

i Believe



a “Crash-Course”
in Christian
Theology

MESSAGE NOTES

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VOLUME 1 of 2

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New Holland, PA

Foundational material sourced from class notes presented
by Dr. David Plaster, (Systematic Theology 1 & 2—1998-2000),
Grace College & Theological Seminary, Winona Lake, IN

Section 1

THINGS I BELIEVE ABOUT THEOLOGY

This area of study is often called “_____”
(an Introduction to Theology)

WHAT IS THEOLOGY AND WHY DOES IT MATTER?

THEOLOGY is _____

“What comes into our minds when we think about God is the most important thing about us” (Tozer 1)

“Far from being dry or abstract, Christian [theology] deals with the most fundamental issues of life: who am I, what is the ultimate meaning of the universe, where am I going?” (Erickson 17)

The nature of TRUTH = ABSOLUTE / NOT RELATIVE

TRADITION



Course of Life → CONVICTION

WHAT IS SYSTEMATIC THEOLOGY?

SYSTEMATIC THEOLOGY attempts to draw together into one coherent whole what the _____ of Scripture says on a given _____ (Erickson, 16)

Systematic Theology is typically divided into a number of interrelated areas of focus, such as:

- Prolegomena _____
- Bibliology _____
- Theology Proper _____
- Christology _____
- Pneumatology _____
- Angelology _____
- Anthropology _____
- Hamartiology _____
- Soteriology _____
- Ecclesiology _____
- Eschatology _____

DON'T MOST CHRISTIANS HAVE THE SAME BASIC BELIEFS?

Major Theological Systems:

Dispensations (time periods)
Church is distinct from Israel
Prophecy taken literally
God will fulfill promises to Israel

A Single Plan of Salvation
Church continuation of Israel
Prophecy taken spiritually
OT promises fulfilled in Church

“God’s Sovereignty”
Total depravity
Unconditional election
Limited atonement
Irresistible grace
Perseverance of the saints

“Human Responsibility”
Man can’t save himself
Election based on foreseen faith
Atonement available to all
Grace able to be resisted
Believers can lose salvation

WHAT HAPPENS WHEN PEOPLE HAVE DIFFERENT VIEWS?

C

P _____
Christian _____
Some B _____
Some B _____
Some G _____

A

M _____ (Wesley)
W _____
N _____
P _____
M _____ & Early B _____

WHAT IS THE STARTING POINT FOR STUDYING THEOLOGY?

Option #1. Establish the _____ of God
Problems = There is a God—so what?
Why should we expect revelation?
There is a God—is He the God of the Bible?

Option #2. Prove the _____ of Scripture
Problems = How can we identify revelation when
we don't know what God is like?
What is the basis for determining what
revelation looks like?

Option #3. Beginning with Honest _____
Reason = Everybody has to start with
unproved assumptions.
Where they lead you will either validate them or
show them as wrong.

EXAMPLE:

“There is one Triune God, loving, all-powerful, holy, all-knowing, who has revealed Himself in nature, history, and human personality, and in those acts and words which are now preserved in the canonical Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments.” (Ramm, *Protestant Christian Evidences*, 33)

SHOULD ALL SOURCES BE TRUSTED WHEN STUDYING?

The simple answer is NO.

Many sources can be useful, but not all are trustworthy.

PRIMARY SOURCE = _____

SECONDARY SOURCES = _____
(e.g. experience, philosophy, science, tradition)

WHAT IS THE GOAL OF STUDY & HOW DO WE GET THERE?

The GOAL of Systematic Theology is to _____ biblical truth to life-related issues.

The PROCESS of Theology leads us to:

LEVELS OF AUTHORITY

Direct _____ of Scripture

Direct _____ of Scripture

_____ Implications of Scripture

Inductive _____ from Scripture

Conclusions _____ from General Revelation

Outright _____

Section 2

THINGS I BELIEVE ABOUT THE BIBLE

This area of study is often called **BIBLIOLOGY**
(a study of the Scriptures)

REVELATION = God's activity of _____ truth to mankind.

CAN PEOPLE KNOW GOD WITHOUT THE BIBLE MESSAGE?

1. _____ **REVELATION**
= God's communication of Himself to
_____ persons at _____ times and in _____ places.
1. God has revealed Himself to us through _____
(*Psalm 19:1-6; Romans 1:18-20; Acts 14:15-17*)
 2. God has revealed Himself to us through _____
(*Daniel 4:17; Psalm 83:18 ??*)
 3. God has revealed Himself to us through
the constitution of _____
(*Acts 17:22-31; Romans 1:19; Romans 2:14-15*)

CAN PEOPLE BE SAVED WITHOUT THE BIBLE MESSAGE?

_____ believe that it is possible to come to a genuine knowledge of God through general revelation & human reason, without a prior commitment of faith or any form of special revelation.

_____ believe that there is objective, valid, and rational general revelation of God, but due to the curse it is incomplete. Furthermore, man's ability to correctly perceive and interpret is thwarted by his fallen nature and human depravity.

TOTAL _____ believe revelation is only experiential, never objective and rational. Therefore, genuine revelation takes place when a person subjectively experiences the Person of Jesus Christ.

HOW DID GOD CHOOSE TO REVEAL HIMSELF TO MANKIND?

2. _____ REVELATION

= God's manifestation of Himself to _____ persons at _____ times and places.

It is necessary because:

- 1) Man lost his capacity to commune & fellowship with God
- 2) General revelation can't restore man's relationship with God

God specifically reveals Himself to mankind through

_____ & Providential Works (Deuteronomy 4:33-35)
_____ Communication (Genesis 6:13; 15:1; 41:25)
_____ (2 Timothy 3:16; 2 Peter 1:21)
_____ (Hebrews 1:1-3; John 14:8-9)

WHAT ARE KEY CONSIDERATIONS OF SPECIAL REVELATION?

1. _____ – the *method* of God's message to mankind.

The supernatural influence of the Holy Spirit upon the Scripture writers which rendered their writings an accurate record of the revelation or which resulted in what they wrote actually being the Word of God. (Erickson, 61)

Inspiration is Verbal = every _____ and grammatical form is inspired

Inspiration is Plenary = every part of the Bible is _____ inspired

Key Inspiration verses include:

2 Timothy 3:16 and 2 Peter 1:19-21

2. _____ – the accuracy of God’s message to mankind.
When all the facts are known and the entire Bible as inspired by God in the original autographs is properly interpreted, it will be demonstrated to be infallible (incapacity to make mistakes) and inerrant (absence of errors) in all it affirms, whether in historical, scientific, moral and doctrinal matters.
(Council of Biblical Inerrancy)

Inerrancy was firmly held until the last _____ or so.

Inerrancy rests on the _____ of the Father, Son, and Holy Spirit.

Inerrancy forms the basis of _____.

3. _____ – the right of God’s message to mankind
The Bible, being God’s Word, inherently possesses the right to command faith and enforce obedience to it’s revelation of God’s will for mankind, both saved and lost.

Various Views on Biblical Authority

Roman Catholics – _____ has equal or more authority than the Bible

Liberalism – Human _____ has more authority than the Bible

Cults – _____ has equal or more authority than the Bible

Sola Scriptura – The Bible, the whole Bible, and nothing but the Bible

4. _____ – the *recognition* of God’s message to mankind.
The right of any literature to be accepted as the Word of God.

Various Views on Canonicity

_____ Canon
Church Council _____
Definite _____
_____ Verification

5. _____ – the *keeping* of God’s message to mankind.
The providential work of God preserving the text of Scripture, substantially intact, through centuries of transmission.

6. _____ – the *understanding* of God’s message to mankind.
The work of the Holy Spirit to help the reader or hearer be certain that the Bible is the true Word of God, and understand its message.

Section 3

THINGS I BELIEVE ABOUT GOD

This area of study is often called THEOLOGY PROPER
(a study of the one true God)

IN HISTORY, WHAT WAYS HAS MAN PERCEIVED GOD?

- _____ – personal spirits help or hurt
- _____ – god in man-made objects
- _____ – embracing multiple gods
- _____ – one of many gods
- _____ – good god, evil god
- _____ – everything is god
- _____ – pantheism plus
- _____ – disconnected creator
- _____ – One supreme personal God

HOW CAN WE KNOW WHAT GOD IS LIKE?

We can learn a lot about God by observing and studying His many attributes.

DIVINE ATTRIBUTES are _____ inherently possessed by God

We must keep in mind that:

- 1) Attributes are not _____ parts.
- 2) God is _____ than the sum total of His identified attributes.
- 3) God's attributes are _____ to man, not chosen by man.

WHAT ARE SOME DIFFERENCES BETWEEN GOD'S ATTRIBUTES?

<u>Communicable</u> (reflected in man)	(VS)	<u>Incommunicable</u> not reflected in man)
<u>Emanent</u> (remain with God)	(VS)	<u>Immanent</u> extended to impact creation)
<u>Absolute</u> (possessed without creation)	(VS)	<u>Relative</u> revealed through relationships)
<u>Natural</u> (non-moral standards)	(VS)	<u>Moral</u> dealing with rightness)

WHAT DO WE KNOW ABOUT GOD'S CONSTITUTION?

There is only one true God, but in the unity of the Godhead there are three Persons who are:

CO _____ CO _____ CO _____

Three Persons unified. (Matt 28:19; 2 Cor 13:14)

The deity of the Father is affirmed (2 Cor 1:2-3)

The deity of the Son is affirmed (John 10:30 Ex.3)

The deity of the Spirit is affirmed (Acts 5:3-4)

NOTE: The function of One Person may for a time be _____ (Philippians 2:5-11)

WHAT DO WE KNOW ABOUT GOD'S PERSONALITY?

God is a Person, therefore God is:

Living; Intelligent; Purposive; Active; Free;
Self-Conscious; Emotional; Spirit

Anthropomorphisms

= **Descriptions of God using _____ parts to describe His actions.**

(e.g. Amos 9:2,4; Nahum 1:3; Num 6:25)

Anthropopathisms

= **Descriptions of God which attribute to Him _____**
_____ that would not belong to His nature.
(Is 1:14)

Theophanies

= Temporary, visible _____ of the
presence & glory of God
(Isaiah 6:1-5; Exodus 24:10-11)

WHAT DO WE KNOW ABOUT GOD'S GREATNESS?

God is great in His being because He is
Self-existent; Eternal; Immutable; Omnipresent;
Omniscient;
Omnipotent; Perfect; Infinite; Incomprehensible

_____ = **God does not change, nor does He
change His mind, plans, or purposes.**

WHAT DO WE KNOW ABOUT GOD'S GOODNESS?

God in His character is:

Holy; True; Love; Righteous; Faithful; Merciful

HOW CAN WE GET TO KNOW MORE ABOUT ATTRIBUTES?

God's nature and character is perfectly and completely
revealed in the _____.
(John 1:18; John 14:7-9; Hebrews 1:3)

WHAT DO WE KNOW ABOUT GOD'S PLAN FOR CREATION?

God has made prior decisions or "decrees" that determine his total plan for all things.

These decrees were freely made
These decrees are immutable
These decrees are for God's own glory

The nature of God's decrees leads man to the ultimate theological _____:

Did God create _____ beings?
(Predestination versus Free Will)
and did God create _____?

It must be acknowledged that due to our limited human perspective, this "problem" is likely to remain an inexplicable antinomy (contradiction)

The central question is: Either God is _____, or he is not.

Sovereignty = ultimate, supreme power that is total and complete

The alternatives to God's Sovereignty are:

God is _____ (a limited being)

God is self- _____

The only truly satisfactory position is that God is _____

Section 4

THINGS I BELIEVE ABOUT JESUS

This area of study is often called **CHRISTOLOGY**
(a study of the Christ)

At the core of a study of Jesus is the issue of His _____,
His _____ and the relationship between the two.

**THROUGHOUT HISTORY, PEOPLE HAVE
DEVELOPED VARIOUS VIEWS:**

DOCETISM =

Jesus is spirit since matter is evil. Only “appeared” to be human

EBIONISM =

There is only one God (Father). Jesus “adopted” into Godhead

ARIANISM =

Jesus, created before the world is different than God in essence.

APOLLINARIANISM =

Rational soul replaced with eternal spirit. Human body & soul

NESTORIANISM =

Jesus was two persons (schizophrenic). Genuinely human

EUTYCHIANISM =

Jesus was a merger of divine & human natures.

UNITARIANISM =

Jesus was not God, he was just a good man.

IS JESUS TRULY GOD? – The Divinity of Jesus

Jesus is called _____ and “God’s Son”

(John 1:1; 18; Heb 1:8; John 3:16; 5:18)

(NOTE: “Begotten” has nothing to do
with origins, but position).

Jesus possesses God's _____
Self Existent; Omnipresent; Omniscient;
Omnipotent; Holy; Righteous; Love

Jesus accepts _____ (Matt 28:16-18)

Jesus claimed absolute authority over _____ of God:
Temple (Matt 12:6)
Sabbath (Matt 12:8)

Jesus claims _____ with the Father (John 5:23; 10:30)

IS JESUS TRULY HUMAN? – The Humanity of Jesus

Jesus is called by truly human _____
(1 Tim 2:5; Luke 2:12; 43; 52)

Jesus displays truly human _____
(Luke 2:5;12;40;52; Matt 4:2; John 19:28)

The BIG difference:

Jesus was FULLY HUMAN but WITHOUT SIN

HOW COULD JESUS BE GOD AND MAN AT THE SAME TIME?

The transformation act of Christ taking in human nature, flesh, and form, is called the _____

It's not easy to describe.

How do you describe someone who existed
before creation entering into the world?

Some terms NT writers used =

John 1:14 – Word became flesh

John 3:13 – Coming from heaven

Galatians 4:4 – Sent His Son, born of a woman...
1 Tim 3:16 – appeared in a body

**In order for the INCARNATION to take place,
there had to be _____**

This is the act of Christ in “emptying of Himself” and laying aside the independent use of his divine attributes and powers. (*Phil. 2:6-8*)

All of the changes of the incarnation were temporary except one:

He did not cease to be God when He became man.

He did not cease being man when he assumed His position of God.

**In order for the INCARNATION to take place,
there had to be the _____**

IT IS the miraculous act whereby Jesus was conceived by the power of the Holy Spirit in the womb of the virgin Mary resulting in the Second Person of the Triune God being joined eternally to a genuine human nature, including the body.

IT IS NOT the Immaculate Conception (Erroneous Roman Catholic doctrine teaching that Mary was conceived “sinless” in order to be the “Mother of God”)

WHY WAS THE VIRGIN BIRTH NECESSARY?

The VIRGIN BIRTH was necessary because of the _____ of Jesus.

= Jesus Christ existed as a Person before his conception and birth as a man.

(John 1:3; John 1:15; John 8:58; Philippians 2:5-7)

HOW COULD JESUS HAVE BOTH NATURES AT SAME TIME?

The relationship of the divine nature and the human nature in the one Person, Jesus Christ is called the _____ Union.

When the INCARNATION took place, Jesus “assimilated” all that was necessary to be completely, genuinely human (apart from sin)

WHY DID JESUS COME AND DIE ON THE CROSS?

The reason for the INCARNATION and DEATH OF CHRIST is the _____

This is the state of being “at one” with God.

Our atonement is accomplished through:

_____ = bought back through the payment of a price (Rom 3:24)

_____ = divine wrath appeased through an appropriate sacrifice (3:25)

_____ = relationship restored (Rom 5:10)

_____ = “in our place” (2 Corinthians 5:21)

Totally wrong theories on the death of Christ:

Satanic Ransom = God was buying humanity back from Satan, but “tricked” Satan by resurrecting Jesus.

Eradication Theory = Christ took on human nature and gradually overcame it.
Life is about atonement.

Accident Theory (Oops theory) = Jesus was a good man caught up in tragic circumstances.

WHY DID JESUS RISE AGAIN?

The resurrection _____ Old Testament prophecies. (*Acts 13:32-37*)

The resurrection _____ the claims that Jesus is God (*Romans 1:4*)

The resurrection _____ Christ’s atoning work (*Romans 4:25*)

The resurrection _____ the future resurrection of the believer (*1 Cor 15:20-23*)

The resurrection guarantees the final _____ of the world (*Acts 17:31*)

Section 5

THINGS I BELIEVE ABOUT THE HOLY SPIRIT

This area of study is often called PNEUMATOLOGY
(the study of the Spirit)

WHY IS A UNDERSTANDING HOLY SPIRIT STUFF DIFFICULT?

The doctrine of the Holy Spirit is often more difficult to understand, partly because:

- There is less specific revelation in Scripture compared to the Father and Son
- There are no systematic discussions regarding the Holy Spirit
- In most cases, mention of the Spirit is connected with other issues
- There is a lack of concrete imagery – we have familiarity with Father and Son
- Unfortunate translations reinforce incorrect perceptions

WHAT IS THE HOLY SPIRIT LIKE?

The Holy Spirit is _____ (*Acts 5:3-4; 1 Corinthians 12:11, cf. vs. 18*)

He possesses _____
Eternity (*Hebrews 9:14*) Omnipresence (*Psalms 139:7-10*)
Omniscience (*1 Cor. 2:10-11*) Omnipotence (*Luke 1:35*)

He does what only _____
Creation (*Genesis 1:2*) Regeneration (*John 3:7-8*)
Resurrection (*Romans 8:11*)

The Holy Spirit is a _____

He has all the characteristics:

Life (John 6:63; 2 Cor 3:3,6)

Intellect (John 14:26; 1 Cor 2:11)

Will (1 Cor 12:11)

Emotions (Ephesians 4:30)

His _____ reflect His “personhood”

(Speaking, Interceding, Teaching)

Jesus spoke of the Holy Spirit as a person (John 14:16-17)

WHAT WORKS DOES THE HOLY SPIRIT DO?

He was active at _____

(Genesis 1:2; Job 26:13; Ps 104:29-30)

He is the author of _____

(2 Peter 1:21; John 16:12-13; 1 Cor 2:13)

He _____ what is Scripture

(2 Cor 4:3-6; 1 Thess 1:5)

He _____ Scripture

(1 Cor 2:10b-11; 1 John 2:20, 27)

He was involved in the _____ of Jesus

(Matthew 1:18-21; Luke 1:35)

He was active during the _____ of Jesus

(Matthew 3:16; Luke 4:1)

He was active in the death and _____ of Jesus

(Heb 9:14; Romans 8:11)

HOW HAS THE HOLY SPIRIT INTERACTED WITH MAN?

_____ Pentecost, the Holy Spirit was given temporarily, providing special empowerment to particular persons for a specific purpose.

(e.g. governing nations; military leadership; unusual strength; artistic workmanship; prophetic ministry; performance of miracles)

_____ Pentecost, the Holy Spirit is given permanently, indwelling & empowering the New Testament believer for a life of holiness and for special acts of service.

WHAT DOES THE HOLY SPIRIT DO IN THE CHURCH?

He creates the church (1 Cor 12:13)

He indwells the church (1 Cor 3:16-17; Ephesians 2:21-22)

He guides the church in appointing overseers & giving gifts
(Acts 20:28; 1 Cor 12:4-11)

He unifies the church (Ephesians 4:3)

WHAT DOES THE HOLY SPIRIT DO IN THE BELIEVER?

_____ = at the moment of salvation, the Holy Spirit imparts a new nature and grants new life to the believer. (John 3:3-7)

_____ = the work of the Holy Spirit whereby He brings the believer into spiritual union with Jesus and all other believers throughout the Church age, thus making them part of the Body of Christ. (Matt. 3:11; Luke 3:16; Acts 1:5)

NOTE: Spirit Baptism is not Water Baptism.

Jesus baptizes with the Spirit (reality) while men baptize with water (symbol)

Spirit baptism is for true believers, water baptism is for professing believers.

Spirit baptism results in actual identification with Christ, not just public confession

The true church (body) is made up of all Spirit baptized, not water baptized

_____ = the work of the Father who sets the Holy Spirit as a seal upon each believer for the purpose of proclaiming ownership and guaranteeing the completion of the work of salvation. (*Eph. 1:13-14; 4:30; 2 Cor. 1:22; 5:5*)

_____ = the abiding presence of the Holy Spirit, both corporately in the Body of Christ, the Church and individually in each believer. (*John 14:17; Rom. 8:9 John 7:37-39*)



_____ = the controlling and empowering work of the Holy Spirit in the life of the believer. (*Eph. 5:18; Gal 5:16ff*).

There are two types of experiences:

Control and empowerment for special acts of service

Control and empowerment for living the Christian life

The fullness of the Spirit is an issue of _____ versus the _____

The fullness of the Spirit will produce the _____ of the Spirit (*Gal 5:22-23*)

WHAT ABOUT SPIRITUAL GIFTS?

Directly related to being FILLED with the Spirit are the GIFTS of the spirit.

Spiritual gifts refer to the unique empowerment for special acts of service.

(Romans 12:6-8; 1 Corinthians 12:4-11; Ephesians 4:11; 1 Peter 4:11)

- These passages do not present an exhaustive list of gifts.
- Some listed gifts are viewed by many as “sign gifts” used until canon completed
- The gifts chosen to be talked about are driven by the context
- Spiritual gifts tests should only be used if their limitations are understood

WHAT IS THE “UNPARDONABLE/UNFORGIVABLE SIN”?

Taken from Matthew 12:31-32 and Mark 3:28-30, the “unforgivable sin” is when the works Christ performed by the Holy Spirit were credited to _____

Many believe that this specific sin cannot be reproduced today, for it required Jesus’ presence on earth with Him performing miracles through the Spirit’s power.

Section 6

THINGS I BELIEVE ABOUT ANGELS

This area of study is often called ANGELOLOGY
(a study of the Angels, Satan, & Demons)

WHO ARE THESE ANGELIC BEINGS MENTIONED IN THE BIBLE?

The term “angel” simply means “_____”

These terms are applied to men
(*Gen 32:3; Job 1:14; Matt 11:10; Luke 7:24*)

These terms are applied to powerful spirit beings
(*Gen 19:1; 2 Sam 24:16; Matt 1:20; Acts 5:19*)

The Bible also refers to angels as: Sons of God, morning stars,
holy ones, host, watchers, men, spirits.

Angels are _____ spiritual beings
(likely during the creation week) (*Col 1:16*)

Angels are _____ beings
(with Intelligence, Emotion, Volition, & Moral Responsibility)

Angels are spirit beings – they do not physically _____
(*Luke 20:36*)

Angels are spirit beings – they do not produce
_____ (*Mk 12:25*)

Angels are usually _____ to human eyes
(*2 Kings 6:17*)

Angels sometimes appear in _____ form

Angels are not to be _____
(*Col 2:18-19; Rev 19:10; 22:8-9*)

Angels are sometimes pictured as having _____ and
being able to fly.

Angels have no _____ no _____ and are never
portrayed as _____

WHERE DO ANGELS RANK COMPARED TO JESUS AND MAN?

- Jesus is far above angels (He created them)
(*Colossians 1:15-16*)
- During His _____ Jesus was made “a little lower”
(*Hebrews 2:9*)
- Jesus is now exalted far above all creation
(*Ephesians 1:21*)
- Both angels and men are _____ of God
(*Revelation 19:10; 22:9*)
- Currently, angels are higher than man
(*2 Peter 2:11*)
- In the future, glorified men will hold an elevated position
(*1 Cor. 6:3*)

ARE ANGELS ALL THE SAME?

The Bible distinguishes between _____ Angels
(*Mark 8:38*) and _____ Angels (*Jude 6*)

The Bible tells us about Archangels:

Michael the Archangel

(*Daniel 10:13; 21; 12:1; Jude 9; Revelation 12:7*)

Gabriel the (likely) Archangel

(*Daniel 8:15ff; 9:20ff; Luke 1:19, 26*)

The Bible tells us about _____ (*Gen. 3:24; Ezek. 10:20*)
and _____ (*Isaiah 6:2, 6*)

NOTE: There may a hierarchy with different ranks of angels, but the Bible doesn't say.

WHAT ABOUT GUARDIAN ANGELS?

There are two passages in the Bible which seem to indicate that angels may be specially assigned to _____
(*Matthew 18:10, Acts 12:15*)

WHAT OR WHO IS SATAN?

The Bible does not present Satan as just a personification of evil, but as a _____

His actions demonstrate his personhood:

Satan has Intelligence (*2 Cor. 2:11*),

Emotion (*Rev 12:12*), Will (*Jude 9*),

Speech (*Matt 4:1-11*), and Moral

Responsibility (*Matt 25:41; Rev 20:1-3,10*)

Satan would have been _____ with the rest of the angels.

There are indications that there was a moral fall resulting in judgment (*1 Tim 3:6*)

His names demonstrate his nature:

_____ = adversary / accuser (*Job 1:6-12; Zech 3:1-2*)

_____ = accuser / slanderer (*John 8:44; 13:2*)

ABADDON = destruction (*Rev 9:11*)

BELIAL = worthless / wicked (*2 Cor 6:15*)

He is also known as: Beelzebub, Evil One,

Tempter, Ruler/Prince of the air,

Accuser, Adversary, Deceiver, Enemy,

Murderer, Father of lies, etc.

MISUSED PASSAGES IN SATANOLOGY

Many have assumed or been taught that

_____ **14:12** & _____ **28:12-19** is Satan.

The support for this view is not as strong as many assume.

- The immediate context is the King of Babylon and the King of Tyre
- This is a prophecy of future destruction of Babylon & Tyre, not a past fall.
- There is reference in Isaiah to body _____ which cannot apply to Satan.
- These passages are poetic and quite enigmatic

WHAT DOES SATAN DO AND WHAT ARE HIS LIMITATIONS?

- He slanders, opposes, and _____ God
- He influences, blinds, energizes men to oppose God's Word, and incites men to sin
- He accuses, slanders, hinders, corrupts, tempts, and persecutes believers.
- He is _____ to God (*Job 1:6; 2:1; Matt 25:41*)
- He is _____ by God (*Job 1:12; Matt 4:1*)
- He is _____ Omnipresent, Omnipotent, or Omniscient (*Job 1:7; Rev 12:7-9; Job 1-2*)
- He may be resisted by a believer who submits to God (*Eph 6:10ff; James 4:7*)

SOME CAUTIONS WHEN IT COMES TO SATAN

Avoid associating _____ manifestations of evil with him

Avoid associating _____ manifestations of evil with him

Never _____ him or his powers

Never _____ him (have a healthy fear)

Do not think and talk about him too much, nor invite his attention with your attitude.

Be on guard for his attacks, and remember that God _____ Satan (*2 Cor 12:7*)

Remember that through the finished work of Jesus, Satan has been defeated.

WHO OR WHAT ARE DEMONS, AND WHAT IS THEIR DESTINY?

Demons ARE _____

(Matthew 12:24; 25:41; Revelation 9:1-11)

They are NOT personified diseases, though physical infirmities can be associated with demons.

They are NOT disembodied spirits of the evil dead

They are NOT disembodied spirits of a pre-Adamic race or of the Nephilim of Genesis 6

Demons extend Satan's power by promoting idolatry, causing mental disorders & physical infirmities, disseminating false doctrine, deceiving through signs and miracles, imparting human strength, influencing human government, etc.

The Bible teaches that some demons are currently free, some confined, they will be active during the Tribulation, bound during the Millennium, temporarily released before ultimately ending up in the eternal lake of fire.

WHAT ABOUT "DEMON POSSESSION"

The terms "demon possession" and "demonized" are unfortunate terms that have been used in some English translations. The idea of "possession" is not a biblical concept, unless the term is specifically defined.

The central problem is that these terms imply demonic influence that cannot be _____.

Demon activity is an issue of influence. Unbelievers can progressively surrender themselves over to demonic abuse. Believers can be attacked and oppressed by demons, but they also have the Holy Spirit power to stand firm and resist these attacks, if they choose to live and practice the truths of Scripture (e.g. Ephesians 6:10ff)

ADDITIONAL NOTES

ADDITIONAL NOTES

