

Sin's Origins and Results

1. Creation and the Creator

BY whom were the heavens and the earth created?

“In the beginning ____ created the heavens and the earth.” Genesis 1:1—p.____*

2. Through whom did God create all things?

“For ____ [the Son] were all things created, that are in heaven, and that are in earth, visible and invisible, whether they be thrones, or dominions, or principalities, or powers: all things were created ____, and for ____.” Colossians 1:16—p.____*. “All things were made by Him [through Him, R. V., margin]: and without ____ was not anything made that was made.” John 1:3—p.____*. See also Hebrews 1:1, 2—p.____*

3. What do the heavens declare?

“The heavens declare _____; and the firmament showeth His handiwork.” Psalm 19:1—p.____*

4. What was God's object in making the earth?

“For thus saith the Lord that created the heavens; God Himself that formed the earth and made it; He hath established it, He created it not in vain, He formed it _____.” Isaiah 45:18—p.____*

5. In whose image was man created?

“So God created man in _____, in the image ____ created He him; male and female created He them.” Genesis 1:27—p.____*

6. What home did God make for man in the beginning?

“And the Lord God _____ eastward in Eden; and there He put the man whom He had formed. And out of the ground made the Lord God to grow every tree that is pleasant to the sight, and good for food. . . . And the Lord God took the man, and put him into _____ to dress it and to keep it.” Genesis 2:8-15—p.____*

7. What may be perceived through the things that are made?

“For _____ of ____ from the creation of the world are clearly seen, being understood by the things that are made, even His eternal power and Godhead; so that they are without excuse.” Romans 1:20—p.____*

8. Whose workmanship is the Christian?

“For we are _____, created in Christ Jesus unto good works, which God hath before ordained that we should walk in them.” Ephesians 2:10—p.____*

9. What assurance is given concerning the unfailing power of the Creator?

” Hast thou not known? hast thou not heard, that the everlasting God, the Lord, the Creator of the ends of the earth, _____ not, neither is _____? there is no searching of His understanding.” Isaiah 40:28—p.____*

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1. CREATION AND THE CREATOR | 2. THE ORIGIN OF EVIL

10. What encouraging statement follows concerning the supply of power to the faint?

“He _____ to the faint; and to them that have no might He _____.” Isaiah 4:29—p. _____*

11. To whom are those who suffer exhorted to commit their souls?

“Wherefore let them also that suffer according to the will of God commit their souls in well-doing unto a _____.” 1 Peter 4: 19, R. V.—p. _____*

12. What gave special force to the oath of an angel?

“And the angel which I saw stand upon the sea and upon the earth lifted up his hand to heaven, and swore by Him that liveth forever and ever, who _____ heaven, and the things that therein are, and the earth, and the things that therein are, and the sea, and the things which are therein, that there should be time no longer.” Revelation 10:5, 6—p. _____*

13. What contrast is drawn in the Scriptures between the Creator and false gods?

“Thus shall ye say unto them, The gods that have _____ the _____ and the _____, even they shall perish from the earth, and from under these heavens. . . . The portion of Jacob is not like them: for He is the _____ of all things; and Israel is the rod of His inheritance: The Lord of hosts is His name.” Jeremiah 10:11-16—p. _____*

14. To whom is our worship justly due?

“O come, let us worship and bow down: let us kneel before the Lord _____.” Psalm 95:6—p. _____*

15. In view of the curse upon this creation, what has God promised?

“For, behold, I _____ new _____ and a new _____: and the former shall not be remembered, nor come into mind.” Isaiah 65:17—p. _____*. See Revelation 21:1—p. _____*

16. What is the true basis of the brotherhood of man?

“Have we not all one Father? hath not one God _____? why do we deal treacherously every man against his brother, by profaning the covenant of our fathers?” Malachi 2:10—p. _____*

2. The Origin of Evil

WITH whom did sin originate?

“He that committeth sin is of the devil; for _____ sinneth from the beginning.” 1 John 3:8—p. _____*

NOTE: Without the Bible, the question of the origin of evil would remain unexplained.

2. From what time has the devil been a murderer?

“Ye are of your father the devil, and the lusts of your father ye will do. He was a murderer _____, and abode not in the truth, because there is no truth in him.” John 8:44—p. _____*

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2. THE ORIGIN OF EVIL

3. What is the devil's relationship to lying?

“When he speaketh a lie, he speaketh of his own: for he is a liar, and the _____.” Same verse.

4. Was Satan created sinful?

“Thou wast _____ in thy ways from the day that thou wast created, till iniquity was found in thee.” Ezekiel 28:15—p. _____*

NOTE: This, and the statement in John 8:44 that he “abode not in the truth,” show that Satan was once perfect, and in the truth. Peter speaks of “the angels that sinned” (2 Peter 2:4—p. _____*); and Jude refers to “the angels which kept not their first estate” (Jude 6—p. _____*); both of which show that these angels were once in a state of sinlessness and innocence.

5. What further statement of Christ seems to lay the responsibility for the origin of sin upon Satan and his angels?

“Then shall He say also unto them on the left hand, Depart from Me, ye cursed, into everlasting fire, prepared for the _____ and his _____.” Matthew 25:41—p. _____*

6. What led to Satan's sin, rebellion, and downfall?

“Thine heart was _____ because of thy _____, thou hast corrupted thy wisdom by reason of thy _____.” Ezekiel 28:17—p. _____*. “Thou hast said in thine heart, I will ascend into heaven, I will exalt my throne above the stars of God: I will sit also upon the mount of the congregation, in the sides of the north: . . . I will be like the _____.” Isaiah 14:13, 14—p. _____*

NOTE: In a word, pride and self-exaltation led to Satan's downfall, and for these there is no justification or adequate excuse. “Pride goeth, before destruction, and a haughty spirit before a fall.” Proverbs 16:18—p. _____*. Therefore, while we may know of the origin, cause, character, and results of evil, no good or sufficient reason or excuse can be given for it. To excuse it is to justify it; and the moment it is justified it ceases to be sin. All sin is a manifestation of selfishness in some form, and its results are the opposite of those prompted by love. The experiment of sin will result finally in its utter abandonment and banishment forever, by all created intelligences, throughout the entire universe of God. Only those who foolishly and persistently cling to sin will be destroyed with it. The wicked will then “be as though they had not been” (Obadiah 16), and the righteous shall “shine as the brightness of the firmament,” and “as the stars forever and ever.” Daniel 12:3—p. _____*. “Affliction shall not rise up the second time.” Nahum 1:9—p. _____*

7. In contrast with the pride and self-exaltation exhibited by Satan, what spirit did Christ manifest?

“Who, being in the form of God, thought it not robbery to be equal with God: but made Himself of _____, and took upon Him the form of a _____, and was made in the likeness of _____: and being found in fashion as a man, He _____ Himself, and became obedient unto death, even the _____ of the _____.” Philippians 2:6-8—p. _____*

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2. THE ORIGIN OF EVIL | 3. FALL AND REDEMPTION OF MAN

8. After man had sinned, how did God show His love, and His willingness to forgive?

“For God so loved the world, that He gave _____, that whosoever believeth in Him should not perish, but have everlasting life.” John 3:16—p. _____*

NOTE: Inasmuch as God, who is love, who delights in mercy, and who changes not, offered pardon and granted a period of probation to man when he sinned, it is but reasonable to conclude that a like course was pursued toward the heavenly intelligences who first sinned, and that only those who persisted in sin, and took their stand in open revolt and rebellion against God and the government of heaven, were finally cast out of heaven. Revelation 12:7-9—p. _____*

3. Fall and Redemption of Man

WHAT is sin declared to be?

“Whosoever committeth sin _____ also the law: for sin is the _____ of the law.” 1 John 3:4—p. _____*

2. What precedes the manifestation of sin?

“Then when _____ hath conceived, it bringeth forth sin.” James 1:15—p. _____*

3. What is the final result or fruit of sin?

“And sin, when it is finished, bringeth forth death.” Same verse. “The wages of sin is _____.” Romans 6:23—p. _____*

4. Upon how many of the human race did death pass as the result of Adam's transgression?

“By one man sin entered into the world, and death by sin; and so death passed _____, for that all have sinned.” Romans 5:12—p. _____*. “In Adam _____.” 1 Corinthians 15:22—p. _____*

5. How was the earth itself affected by Adam's sin?

“_____ is the ground for thy sake; in sorrow shalt thou eat of it all the days of thy life; _____ also and _____ shall it bring forth to thee.” Genesis 3:17, 18—p. _____*

6. What additional curse came as the result of the first murder?

“And the Lord said unto Cain, . . . And now art thou cursed _____, which hath opened her mouth to receive thy brother's blood from thy hand; when thou _____ the ground, it shall _____ henceforth yield unto thee her _____.” Genesis 4:9-12—p. _____*

7. What terrible judgment came in consequence of continued sin and transgression against God?

“And the Lord said, I will destroy man whom I have created from the face of the earth. . . . The end of all flesh is come before Me; for the earth is filled with violence.” “And Noah was six hundred years old when _____ was upon the earth. . . . The same day were all the

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fountains of the great deep broken up, and the windows of heaven were opened.” Genesis 6:7-13—p. _____*; 7:6-11—p. _____*

8. After the flood, what came in consequence of further apostasy from God?

“And the Lord came down to see the city and the tower, which the children of men builded. And the Lord said, Behold, the people is one, and they have all one language; and this they begin to do: and now nothing will be restrained from them, which they have imagined to do. Go to, let Us go down, and there _____, that they may not understand one another’s speech. So the Lord scattered them abroad from thence upon the face of all the earth: and they left off to build the city.” Genesis 11:5-8—p. _____*

9 Into what condition has sin brought the entire creation?

“For we know that the whole creation _____ and _____ in pain together until now.” Romans 8:22—p. _____*

10. What explains God’s apparent delay in dealing with sin?

“The Lord is not slack concerning His promise, as some men count slackness; but is _____ to us ward, not willing that any should _____, but that all should come to _____.” 2 Peter 3:9—p. _____*

11. What is God’s attitude toward the sinner?

“For I have no pleasure in _____ of him that _____, saith the Lord God; wherefore turn yourselves, and live ye.” Ezekiel 18:32—p. _____*

12. Can man free himself from the dominion of sin?

“Can the Ethiopian change his skin, or the leopard his spots? then may ye also _____, that are accustomed to _____.” Jeremiah 13:23—p. _____*
to shew...things which must shortly come to pass;”

13. What place has the will in determining whether man shall have life?

“And the Spirit and the bride say, Come. And let him that heareth say, Come. And let him that is athirst come. And _____, let him take the water of life freely.” Revelation 22:17—p. _____*

14. To what extent has Christ suffered for sinners?

“He was _____ for our transgressions, He was _____ for our iniquities: the chastisement of our peace was upon Him; and with His _____ we are healed.” Isaiah 53:5—p. _____*

15. For what purpose was Christ manifested?

“And we know that He was manifested to _____; and in Him is no sin. . . . He that committeth sin is of the devil; for the devil sinneth from the beginning. For this purpose the Son of God was manifested, that He might _____ the works of _____.” 1 John 3:5-8—p. _____*

16. What was one direct purpose of the incarnation of Christ?

“Forasmuch then as the children are partakers of flesh and blood, He also Himself likewise took

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3. FALL AND REDEMPTION OF MAN | 4. CREATION AND REDEMPTION

part of the same; that through death He might _____ him that had the power of _____, that is, the _____." Hebrews 2:14—p. _____*

17. What triumphant chorus will mark the end of the reign of sin?

"And every creature which is in heaven, and on the earth, and under the earth, and such as are in the sea, and all that are in them, heard I saying, _____, and _____, and _____, and _____, be unto Him that sitteth upon the throne, and unto the Lamb forever and ever." Revelation 5:13—p. _____*

18. When and by what means will the effects of sin be removed?

"But the day of the Lord will come as a thief in the night; in the which the heavens shall pass away with a great noise, and the elements shall _____ with _____, the earth also, and the works that are therein shall be _____." 2 Peter 3:10—p. _____*

19. How will the curse of the confusion of tongues be brought to an end?

"For then will I turn to the people _____, that they may all call upon the name of the Lord, to serve Him with one consent." Zephaniah 3:9—p. _____*

20. How thoroughly will the effects of sin be removed?

"And God shall _____ all tears from their eyes; and there shall be _____, neither _____, nor _____, neither shall there be any more _____: for the former things are passed away." Revelation 21:4—p. _____*. "And there shall be no more _____: but the throne of God and of the Lamb shall be in it [the holy city]; and His servants shall serve Him." Revelation 22:3—p. _____*

21. Will sin and its evil results ever appear again?

"What do ye imagine against the Lord? He will make an utter end: affliction shall not _____ the second time." Nahum 1:9. "There shall be no more death." "And there shall be no more _____." Revelation 21:4—p. _____*; 22:3—p. _____*.

NOTE: That sin exists none can deny. Why it was permitted has perplexed many minds. But He who can bring light out of darkness (2 Corinthians 4:6—p. _____*), make the wrath of man to praise Him (Psalm 76:10—p. _____*), and turn a curse into a blessing (Deuteronomy 23:5—p. _____*), can bring good out of evil, and turn mistakes and downfalls into stepping-stones to higher ground. Heaven will be happier for the sorrows of earth. "Sorrows remembered sweeten present joy," says Robert Pollock, in "The Course of Time," page 29. In the final outcome it will be seen that all things have worked together for good to them that love God. Romans 8:28—p. _____*

4. Creation and Redemption

WHAT is revealed concerning God in the first verse of the Bible?

"In the beginning God _____ the heaven and the earth." Genesis 1:1—p. _____*

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2. What contrast is repeatedly drawn in the Scriptures between the true God and false gods?

“Thus shall ye say unto them, The gods that have _____ the heavens and the earth, even they shall perish from the earth, and from under these heavens. . . . The portion of Jacob is not like them: for He is the _____ of all things; and Israel is the rod of His inheritance: The Lord of hosts is His name.” Jeremiah 10:11-16—p. _____*. See Jeremiah 14:22—p. _____*; Acts 17:22-29—p. _____*; Revelation 14:6-10—p. _____*

3. Through whom did God work in creating all things?

“In the beginning was _____, and the Word was with God, and the Word was God. The same was in the beginning with God. All things were made _____; and without Him was not anything _____ that was _____.” John 1:1-3—p. _____*

4. Through whom is redemption wrought?

“But God commendeth His love toward us, in that, while we were yet sinners, _____ for us. Much more then, being now justified by His blood, we shall be saved from wrath through _____.” Romans 5:8, 9—p. _____*

5. In what scripture do we learn that Christ, the active agent in creation, is also the head of the church?

“For by Him were all things _____, that are in heaven, and that are in earth, visible and invisible, whether they be thrones, or dominions, or principalities, or powers: all things were created _____, and for Him: and He is before all things, and by Him all things consist. And He is the head of the _____, the _____: who is the beginning, the first-born from the dead; that in all things He might have the preeminence.” Colossians 1:16-18—p. _____*

6. What scripture shows that the Creator is also the Redeemer?

“But now thus saith the Lord that _____, O Jacob, and He that formed thee, O Israel, Fear not: for I have _____, I have called thee by thy name; thou art Mine.” Isaiah 43:1—p. _____*

7. Who is declared to be the source of power to the weak?

“Hast thou not known? hast thou not heard, that the everlasting God, the Lord, _____ of the ends of the earth, fainteth not, neither is weary? there is no searching of His understanding. He giveth _____ to the _____; and to them that have _____ He increaseth _____.” Isaiah 40:28, 29—p. _____*

8. What prayer of David shows that he regarded redemption as a creative work?

“Create in me a _____, O God; and renew a _____ within me.” Psalm 51:10—p. _____*

9. Who keeps the heavenly bodies in their places?

“To whom then will ye liken Me, or shall I be equal? saith the _____. Lift up your eyes on high, and behold who hath created these things, that bringeth out _____ by number: He

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callest them all by names by the greatness of His might, for that He is strong in power; not one faileth.” Isaiah 40:25, 26—p. _____*

10. What can the same Holy One do for the believer?

“Now unto Him that is able to ____ you from _____, and to present you faultless before the presence of His glory with exceeding joy, to the only wise God our Saviour, be glory and majesty, dominion and power, both now and ever. Amen.” Jude 24, 25—p. _____*

11. What is the measure of the power which is available for the help of the believer?

“That the God of our Lord Jesus Christ, the Father of glory, may give unto you the spirit of wisdom and revelation in the knowledge of Him: the eyes of your understanding being enlightened; that ye may know what is the hope of His calling, and what the riches of the glory of His inheritance in the saints, and what is the exceeding greatness of His power to us ward who believe, according to the working of _____, which He wrought in Christ, when He raised Him from the dead, and set Him at His own right hand in the heavenly places.” Ephesians 1:17-20—p. _____*

12. How great was the deliverance of Israel from Egyptian bondage?

“Ask now of the days that are past, which were before thee, since the day that God created man upon the earth, and ask from the one side of heaven unto the other, whether there hath been any such thing as this great thing is, or hath been heard like it? . . . Hath God assayed to go and take Him a nation from the midst of another nation, by _____, by _____, and by _____, and by _____, and by _____, and by _____, according to all that the Lord your God did for you in Egypt before your eyes?” Deuteronomy 4:32-34—p. _____*

NOTE: The great deliverance of Israel from bondage and oppression in Egypt is but a type of the power of God displayed in the deliverance of man from the bondage and slavery of sin. In both is seen a manifestation of creative power.

13. What scripture plainly states that it is creative power which transforms the believer?

“For we are His workmanship, _____ in Christ Jesus unto good works, which God hath before ordained that we should walk in them.” Ephesians 2:10—p. _____*

14. Through whose agency is the material universe sustained?

“And He [Christ] is before all things, and in Him all things _____.” Colossians 1:17, R. V., margin—p. _____*

15. What statement shows that all things, both material and spiritual, are sustained by the same personal agency?

“But to us there is. . . one Lord Jesus Christ, by whom _____, and ____ by Him.” 1 Corinthians 8:6—p. _____*

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4. CREATION AND REDEMPTION | 5. THE CHARACTER AND ATTRIBUTES OF GOD

16. Why is God worthy to receive glory and honor?

“Thou art worthy, O Lord, to receive glory and honor and power: for Thou hast _____, and for Thy pleasure they are and were _____.” Revelation 4:11—p. _____*

NOTE: That comparatively modern view of creation known as evolution, which rests upon human research rather than upon divine revelation, and which substitutes an impersonal force for a personal Creator, overthrows the very foundation of the gospel. Redemption is simply the new creation, and the Creator is the Redeemer, The Head of the original creation is the Head of the new creation. The original creation was wrought through Christ by the power of the word; the new creation, or redemption, is wrought in exactly the same way. The evolutionary theory of creation inevitably involves an evolutionary theory of the gospel, and sets aside the truth concerning sin, the atoning sacrifice of Christ, and the necessity of becoming new creatures through faith in the saving power of Christ.

5. The Character and Attributes of God

IN what one word is the character of God expressed?

“He that loveth not knoweth not God; for God is _____.” 1 John 4:8—p. _____*

2. What are some of the attributes of God?

“The Lord is _____ in all His ways, and _____ in all His works.” Psalm 145:17—p. _____*

3. Does Christ possess these same attributes?

“By His knowledge shall _____ [Christ] justify many.” Isaiah 53:11—p. _____*. “Neither wilt Thou suffer _____ to see corruption.” Acts 2:27—p. _____*.”

4. When proclaiming His name to Moses, how did the Lord define His character?

“And the Lord descended in the cloud, and stood with him there, and proclaimed the name of the Lord. And the Lord passed by before him, and proclaimed, The Lord, The Lord God, _____ and _____, _____, and abundant in _____ and _____, keeping _____ for thousands, _____ iniquity and transgression and sin, and that will by no means clear the guilty.” Exodus 34:5-7—p. _____*

5. What is said of the tender compassion of God?

“But Thou, O Lord, art a God _____, and _____, _____, and plenteous in _____ and _____.” Psalm 86:15—p. _____*

6. What is said of God's faithfulness in keeping His promises?

“Know therefore that the Lord thy God, He is God, _____, which keepeth _____ and _____ with them that love Him and keep His commandments to a thousand generations.” Deuteronomy 7:9—p. _____*

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5. THE CHARACTER AND ATTRIBUTES OF GOD | 6. THE LOVE OF GOD

7. What is said of the strength and wisdom of God? “Behold, God is mighty, and despiseth not any: He is _____ in strength and wisdom.” Job 36:5—p._____*

8. What treasures are hid in Christ?

“In whom are hid all the treasures of _____ and _____.” Colossians 2:3—p._____*

9. In what language is the justice of God described?

“He is the Rock, His work is perfect; for all His ways _____ : a God of truth and without _____ , _____ and _____ is He.” Deuteronomy 32:4—p._____*

10. In what words is His impartiality proclaimed?

“For the Lord your God is God of gods, and Lord of lords, a great God, a mighty, and a terrible, which _____ , nor _____ .” Deuteronomy 10:17—p._____* . “Then Peter opened his mouth, and said, Of a truth I perceive that God is no _____ : but in every nation he that feareth Him, and worketh righteousness, is accepted with Him.” Acts 10:34, 35—p._____*

11. To how many is the Lord good?

“The Lord is _____ : and His tender mercies are over all His works.” Psalm 145:9—p._____*

12. Why did Christ tell us to love our enemies?

“But I say unto you, Love your enemies, bless them that curse you, do good to them that hate you, and pray for them which despitefully use you, and persecute you; that ye may be _____ of your Father which is in heaven: for He maketh His sun to rise on _____ and on _____ , and sendeth rain on _____ and on _____ .” Matthew 5:44, 45—p._____*

13. How perfect does Christ tell His followers to be?

“Be ye therefore perfect, even as _____ which is _____ is perfect.” Matthew 5:48—p._____*

6. The Love of God

WHAT is God declared to be?

“God is _____ .” 1 John 4:16—p._____*

2. How great is God's love for the world?

“For God so loved the world, that _____ His only begotten Son, that whosoever believeth in Him should not perish, but have everlasting life.” John 3:16—p._____*

3. In what act especially has God's love been manifested?

“In this was manifested the love of God toward us, because that God sent _____ into the world, that we _____ through Him.” 1 John 4:9—p._____*

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4. In what does God delight?

“Who is a God like unto Thee, that pardoneth iniquity, and passeth by the transgression of the remnant of His heritage? He retaineth not His anger forever, because He delighteth _____.” Micah 7:18—p. _____*

5. How are His mercies continually manifested?

“It is of the Lord’s mercies that we are not consumed, because His compassions fail not. They are _____ : great is Thy faithfulness.” Lamentations 3:22, 23—p. _____*

6. Upon how many does God bestow His blessings?

“He maketh His sun to rise on _____ and on _____, and sendeth rain on the just and on the unjust.” Matthew 5:45—p. _____*

7. What did Jesus say of the one who loves Him?

“He that loveth Me shall be loved of _____, and I will _____, and will _____ unto him.” John 14:21—p. _____*

8. Into what relationship to God does His love bring us?

“Behold, what manner of love the Father hath bestowed upon us, that we should be called the _____.” 1 John 3:1—p. _____*

9. How may we know that we are the sons of God?

“For as many as are _____ the Spirit of God, they are the sons of God. . . . The Spirit itself beareth witness _____, that we are the children of God.” Romans 8:14-16—p. _____*

10. How is the love of God supplied to the believer?

“And hope maketh not ashamed; because the love of God is shed abroad in our hearts by the _____ which is given unto us.” Romans 5:5—p. _____*

11. In view of God’s great love to us, what ought we to do?

“Beloved, if God so loved us, we ought also to _____.” 1 John 4:11—p. _____*

12. With what measure of love should we serve others?

“Hereby perceive we the love of God, because He laid down His life for us: and we ought to _____ for the brethren.” 1 John 3:16—p. _____*

13. What exhortation is based upon Christ’s love for us?

“And _____, as Christ also hath loved us, and hath given Himself for us an offering and a sacrifice to God for a sweet-smelling savor.” Ephesians 5:2—p. _____*

14. Upon what ground does God’s work for sinners rest?

“But God, who is rich in mercy, for His _____ wherewith _____, even when we were dead in sins, hath quickened us together with Christ, (by grace ye are saved;) and hath raised us

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up together, and made us sit together in heavenly places in Christ Jesus.” Ephesians 2:4-6—p. _____*. See Titus 3:5, 6—p. _____*

15. In what other way is God's love sometimes shown?

“For whom the Lord loveth He _____, and _____ every son whom He receiveth.” Hebrews 12:6—p. _____*

16. In view of God's great love, what may we confidently expect?

“He that spared not His own Son, but delivered Him up for us all, how shall He not with Him also freely _____?” Romans 8:32—p. _____*

17. What is God's love able to do for His children?

“Nevertheless the Lord thy God would not harken unto Balaam; but the Lord thy God turned _____ into _____ unto thee, because the Lord thy God loved thee.” Deuteronomy 23:5—p. _____*

18. When men appreciate God's love, what will they do?

“How excellent is Thy loving-kindness, O God! therefore the children of men put _____ under the shadow of Thy wings.” Psalm 36:7—p. _____*

19. How enduring is God's love for us?

“The Lord hath appeared of old unto me, saying, Yea, I have loved thee with an _____: therefore with loving-kindness have I drawn thee.” Jeremiah 31:3—p. _____*

20. Can anything separate the true child of God from the love of God?

“For I am persuaded, that neither _____, nor _____, nor _____, nor _____, nor _____, nor _____, nor _____, nor _____, nor _____, nor _____, shall be able to separate us from the love of God, which is in Christ Jesus our Lord.” Romans 8:38, 39—p. _____*

Revelation 1:1

21. Unto whom will the saints forever ascribe praise?

“Unto _____ that _____, _____ from our sins in His own blood, . . . to Him be glory and dominion forever and ever.” Revelation 1:5, 6—p. _____*
