



Outline

Lesson 3 – Anthropology: Who is man?

- I. Introduction – The Problem of Evil and Who is man?
 - A. Primary Doctrine – Who is Man? Who is God? - The answers to these two questions form the foundation of everyone's worldview
 - B. The cosmic battle within – Galatians 5:16-17 – Our sinful nature is in constant conflict with God's Spirit – Romans 7:15-25, Romans 6:12, Romans 8:5-14
- II. Man's Essence
 - A. States of man
 - 1. Innocent – Genesis 1:27
 - 2. Fallen – Romans 5:12, Genesis 6:5
 - a. Hell – Revelation 20:15, Hebrew 9:27
 - 3. Redeemed – Revelation 5:9
 - a. Glorified – 1 Corinthians 15:42
 - B. Dualistic or Monistic – Both flesh and spirit or purely material?
 - C. Naturalistic Philosophy Implications – no gods or purposive forces, no foundation for ethics, no free will, no life after death, no meaning in life
- III. Man's moral state and Man's needs
 - A. Abraham Maslow – Hierarchy of Needs – man's ultimate objective is self-actualization – The Pernicious lie – getting in touch with your inner nature
 - B. Basically good or sinful? – Depravity of man – Man's propensity for evil
 - C. Carl Rodgers - "I do not find that evil is inherent in human nature."
 - D. Scriptural Truth – Put to death your earthly nature – Romans 8:13, Colossians 3:5-10
- IV. If evil is not inherent in man, then where does evil come from?
 - A. Abraham Maslow - "Sick people are made by a sick culture..."

- B. Carl Rodgers – "...experience leads me to believe that it is cultural influences which are the major factor in our evil behaviors."
- C. Social institutions and authority structures are blamed for man's evil actions – provides basis for understanding the battleground over social institutions today
- V. Why should "evil" bother someone with a secular worldview? – the question of evil is more difficult for them than us