

Lecture 8 – The Doctrine of Humanity: The Constitutional Nature of Human Beings (cont.); The Doctrine of Sin

“Do not be afraid of those who kill the body but cannot kill the soul. Rather, be afraid of the One who can destroy both soul and body in hell.” Matthew 10:28

Key Terms

Monism, dichotomy, trichotomy, holistic dualism, Traducianism, Creationism, offense, guilt, pollution

Objectives

- *Describe the four views of the constitutional nature of human beings.
- *Evaluate the four views with biblical evidence.
- *Explore the question of the soul’s origin.
- *Examine implications for life and ministry.

The Doctrine of Humanity

I. The Doctrine of Humanity

- A. The origin of humanity
- B. The image of God in humanity
- C. The constitutional nature of human beings
 1. A survey of the various views
 2. An examination of some biblical data
 - a. Refutation of monism
 - b. Three views of death
 - c. The trichotomist view
 - 1) Proof-texts
 - 2) Errors made by trichotomists
 - 3) Passages problematic for trichotomy
 3. Conclusion on the constitutional nature of human beings
 - a. Excursus: A brief treatment of the origin of the soul
 - 1) Traducianism
 - 2) Creationism

The Doctrine of Sin

II. The Doctrine of Sin

- A. A biblical description of sin
 1. Sin is offense against God’s character and violation of His law.
 2. Sin includes guilt and pollution.
 - a. Guilt
 - b. Pollution
 - 1) Galatians 5:13-6:2
 - a) Inverted parallelism
 - a. Love (5:13)
 - b. Strife (5:15)
 - c. Obey the Spirit (5:16, 18)
 - d. Deeds of the flesh (5:19-21)
 - d’. Deeds of the flesh (5:22 ff)
 - c’. Obey the Spirit (5:25)
 - b’. Strife (5:26)

a'. Love (6:1-2)

3. Sin includes thoughts, words, and actions.
 - a. Thoughts
 - b. Words
 - c. Actions
4. Sin is deceitful.