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