

LESSON # 6
FACING TEMPTATION AND GETTING UP
WHEN WE FALL DOWN

I. Some things we should understand about ourselves and how they relate to Temptation.

A. When God created man He gave him life and put within him certain drives and desires which are basic to his existence.

1. Man was made with a desire to rule and have

_____ over the things of this earth.
(Gen. 1:28; 2:15)

2. Man was given a desire or appetite for _____.
(Gen. 1:30)

3. God gave man a drive and desire for _____.
(Gen. 1:28)

4. Man was created in the image of God with an

inclination toward _____ and or _____.
(Gen. 1:26,27)

5. Man was given the desire for _____ which
reflects also the image of his Creator.
(Gen. 1:28)

6. Man was made with an innate desire for _____

and is attracted to beautiful things.

7. God gave man the desire to _____ and
serve Him.

8. Man has a desire also for _____, for
_____ (Job 1:8), and for _____.
(Gen. 2:18)

B. Notice that man could not live and function without
these desires.

1. If a man didn't hunger and thirst for food he would
die because he wouldn't eat.
2. If a man had no sexual desire the human race would
not continue.
3. If a man had to live alone without the fellowship of
others he would develop emotional problems.
(Gen. 2:18).

C. With every drive and desire that God has given man, He
also made a way for man to satisfy and express these and
there's nothing sinful in doing so as long as they are
fulfilled within the bounds that God intended. But
notice when we attempt to satisfy or fulfill these
desires outside of God's will they become sinful and wrong.

1. There's nothing wrong with eating but _____
is sin (Dt. 21:20; Prov. 23:1,20; 25:16).

2. There's nothing wrong with resting the body but

_____ is sin (Prov. 6:4; Rom. 12:11;
I Thess. 5:6).

3. Sex within marriage is fulfilling a normal God-given
desire but outside of marriage it is fornication which
is sinful (Heb. 13:4).

D. Notice now what temptation is and how it relates to the
God-given desires which we have. Temptation is an
enticement to fulfill a God-given drive or desire in a
God-forbidden way. In other words it is an allurements
to act outside of God's will and fulfill the cravings
which are basic to our human nature.

E. It should be noted that since the fall man's God-given
desires have been distorted through the sin nature which
he has acquired. Instead of worshipping God some can now
be found worshipping the sun, nature or every kind of idol.
Some cannot control the hunger drive and gorge themselves
in gluttony. Some crave perverted sexual fulfillment and
are involved in unnatural affections with members of the

same sex.

Notice when any of these distorted desires of our fallen depraved nature comes to our minds and seeks fulfillment it is a sinful lust which becomes temptation to us as well.

The conflict and struggle against the sinful cravings of our sin nature is a constant battle in the Christian's life. The apostle Paul referred to this struggle in Romans 7 in which he spoke six laws:

1. The law of _____ shows us that we are sinners and justly condemns us all as sinners (Rom. 3:20b; 7:7,8; Gal. 3:10; Jas. 2:10).
2. The law of _____ reveals that sin is present even when we try to obey the law of Moses and do what is required (Rom. 7:21). The presence of sin taints everything we attempt to do in trying to obey the law of Moses.
3. The law of the _____ consents to do what the law of Moses requires (Rom. 7:16,22), but it is unable to obey the law of Moses because of the weakness of the flesh or the power of our sin nature (Rom. 7:23; 8:3).
4. The law of _____ wars against the law of our minds and is oftentimes victorious over the law of our minds (Rom. 7:21,23:).

5. The law of _____ operates apart from the law of Moses (Rom. 3:21, 22; Gal. 2:21). This law excludes all of our own self-righteous deeds (Rom. 3:27; Gal. 3:21,23). This law justifies the sinner who believes and it imputes the righteousness of _____ to our account (Rom. 3:21,28; Gal. 2:16, 3:6,7; Rom. 4:4,5; II Cor. 5:21).
6. The law of the _____ frees the believer's conscience from the condemnation of not fulfilling the law of Moses (Rom. 6:14; 8:2; 10:4; Gal. 5:18). This law delivers the believer from the law of sin in our members or the power of the sin nature (Gal. 5:16). This law works in the yielded believer the very righteousness which the law of Moses required but which man could not do (Rom. 8:3,4).

II. Some things we should understand about the matter of Temptation.

- A. God never _____ anyone because temptation is a solicitation to evil and God's character is holy (Jas. 1:13). God does send trials in our lives to _____ us but these are designed to prove the quality of our character (Dt. 8:2).
- B. The matter of temptation will be a constant factor to reckon with in our lives because we are _____ the world but not _____ the world (Jn. 17). For this reason we must learn how to deal with it properly.

C. _____ is not sin but we sin when we _____ ourselves to temptation. In other words we're not sinning when we're being tempted to fulfill some God-given desire in the wrong way. Adam and Eve did not sin when they were tempted by the devil to eat the fruit but they did sin when they yielded and ate it. The Lord Jesus was tempted in all points such as we (the lust of the flesh, eyes, pride of life) yet He did not sin (Heb. 4:15; Matt. 4:4,7,10).

D. Temptation courts our _____. It seeks to allure us to fulfill these desires (whether good or bad) in a God-forbidden way. Temptation and lust or desire are the sperm and egg in the process of giving birth to sin (Jas. 1:15). In other words when we're tempted to fulfill our lust or desire and we give our consent the result is sin.

III. Some things we should understand about the source of our Temptations.

A. Satan is the ultimate source of all sin and corruption.

B. Satan is the _____ of man and it is his purpose

to blind man and lead him to eternal destruction

(II Cor. 4:3,4; I Pet. 5:8).

C. The war that Satan waged against man is a battle for his

_____ (Rom. 1:28; II Cor. 10:5). Just as the Holy

Spirit can bring the things of God to our minds, so does

Satan introduce all manner of wicked thoughts and

imaginings across our minds. Ideas and concepts are

what Satan uses to tempt man to sin. He appeals to

mankind in a threefold way to accomplish his will

(I Jn. 2:16).

D. The christian has three enemies - the _____ which

speaks of our fallen sinful nature, the _____, and

the _____. (I Jn. 2:16).

E. Notice when we yield to any temptations whether it comes

from our sinful nature, the devil, or the world it becomes

sin because it allures us to fulfill what is a God-given

desire in a God-forbidden way.

F. If a Christian accepts the ideas which Satan puts in his

mind to tempt him, he can not only speak Satan's _____,

he can also carry out Satan's _____ (Matt. 16:22,23;
Acts 5:3).

IV. Some things we should understand about the results of yielding to Temptation.

A. When we yield to temptation we commit sin and this separates us from _____ with God (Isa. 59:2) and when our fellowship with God is broken we can pray but there will be no _____ (Psa. 66:;18).

B. When we have sinned by yielding to some temptation we will lose the _____ of being saved (Psa. 51:12). When this happens there will be no joy in going to church, seeing others saved, or serving the Lord. Usually people out of fellowship with God find fault with everyone and everything.

C. When we sin it will bring the chastening hand of God upon us unless we are willing to _____ it and

_____ it (Heb. 12:6; Prov. 28:13). Just like a good parent is forced to whip his child when he is

rebellious and disobedient so God deals with His children.

God's chastening may come in different ways. It may be in sickness, disappointment, financial loss, or even touching the things which are most dear to us. Notice II Sam. 12:14.

D. When we sin it can bring about premature death if we will not be corrected by the chastenings of the Lord. This is referred to as sin unto _____ (I Jn. 5:16). And it describes a condition when a person continues in sin to the point that God signs his death warrant.

E. When we sin it does not mean loss of salvation. The child of God has eternal life and will never _____ (Jn. 10:28). Notice even when a believer has committed sin unto death his _____ will be saved (I Cor. 5:5).

V. Some things we should understand about being restored when we have yielded to temptation and fallen into sin.

A. To be restored when we have fallen into sin we must _____ our sins (Psa. 51:3). This is something that many people will not do. Note Mal. 1:6; 2:16; 3:8).

B. Secondly we must be repentant or have a change of heart about what we have done being sorry for it and desiring forgiveness (Luke 15:17,18).

C. Next we must _____ God's promise of forgiveness (I Jn. 1:9).

D. Then we must _____ our sins (I Jn. 1:9).

Confession is an expression of faith and an act of obedience showing that we are claiming God's promise. Confession means to agree with God and what God says about our sin. It means to call sin what God calls it and ask forgiveness on the basis of the shed blood of Christ. For example: "I have gossiped or said some things about others I should not have said and I want you to forgive me".

VI. MEMORY VERSES:

I Cor. 10:13; I Jn. 1:9; Jas. 1:13-15

VII. Some Questions relating to this Lesson.

A. What is temptation? _____

B. What does yielding to temptation result in ? _____

C. What has God promised us concerning temptation according

to I Cor. 10:13? _____

D. Is temptation a sin? _____

E. According to James 1:14 when is a person tempted?

F. Who is the ultimate source behind our temptations?

G. Name the three enemies which a Christian has to fight?

H. Name the three areas in which we may be tempted?

I. What is the difference between a temptation and a trial?

J. Name two things that happen when we sin?

K. What is necessary for us to be restored to fellowship with
God when we have fallen into sin?

L. What is sin unto death? _____

M. Why does God chasten His children? _____
