

THE BASICS

A 6 session overview of the Basic
Doctrines of God's Word.

The Doctrine of Salvation

Part 1: An Introduction

Define: Doctrine

- *Doctrine : a belief or set of beliefs which are taught in Scripture for the purpose of teaching Christians how to live according to righteousness.*
- *Doctrine defines how believers are supposed to live.*
- *Example: A person believing in Christ as “the Way, the Truth, and the Life.”*

Define: Sin

- *Sin : to miss the mark of God's specifications.*
- *Sin is the result of the believer not agreeing with God's specifications.*

Example: An archer missing the bull's-eye

Define: Salvation

- Salvation : *deliverance from certain destruction because of sin.*
- *Salvation is the state of being secure from impending doom.*

Example: Diving in front of a car to push someone else out of the way.

The Doctrine of Salvation

From understanding this doctrine you can:

- a. Know how to be saved.
- b. Be confident that you are saved.
- c. Be able to teach others how to be saved.

The Doctrine of Salvation

Understanding the Doctrine of Salvation is a basic part of your relationship with God. Here is what you need to know:

1. All humans need salvation.
2. Everyone can be saved.
3. Satan & Company cannot keep you from being saved.
4. Salvation is the first step in an individual's relationship with God.

The Doctrine of Salvation

John recorded Jesus' words on salvation in John 5:24:

“Truly, truly, I say to you, he who hears My word, and believes Him who sent Me, has eternal life, and does not come into judgment, but has passed out of death into life.”

The Doctrine of Salvation

Jesus identifies that a person is “in” one of two “places.”



Or



The Doctrine of Salvation

In the Garden of Eden, Adam & Eve were created as physical beings who had a soul and a spirit.

Adam & Eve ate from the Tree of the Knowledge of Good and Evil.

This missed the mark of God's specifications (sin) and put them into death because their spirit died.

The Doctrine of Salvation

God had said in Genesis 2:16-17,

“From any tree of the garden you may eat freely; but from the tree of the knowledge of good and evil you shall not eat, for in the day that you eat from it you will surely die.”

The Hebrew text actually says, *“dying (instantly), you will die (in the future).”*

The Doctrine of Salvation

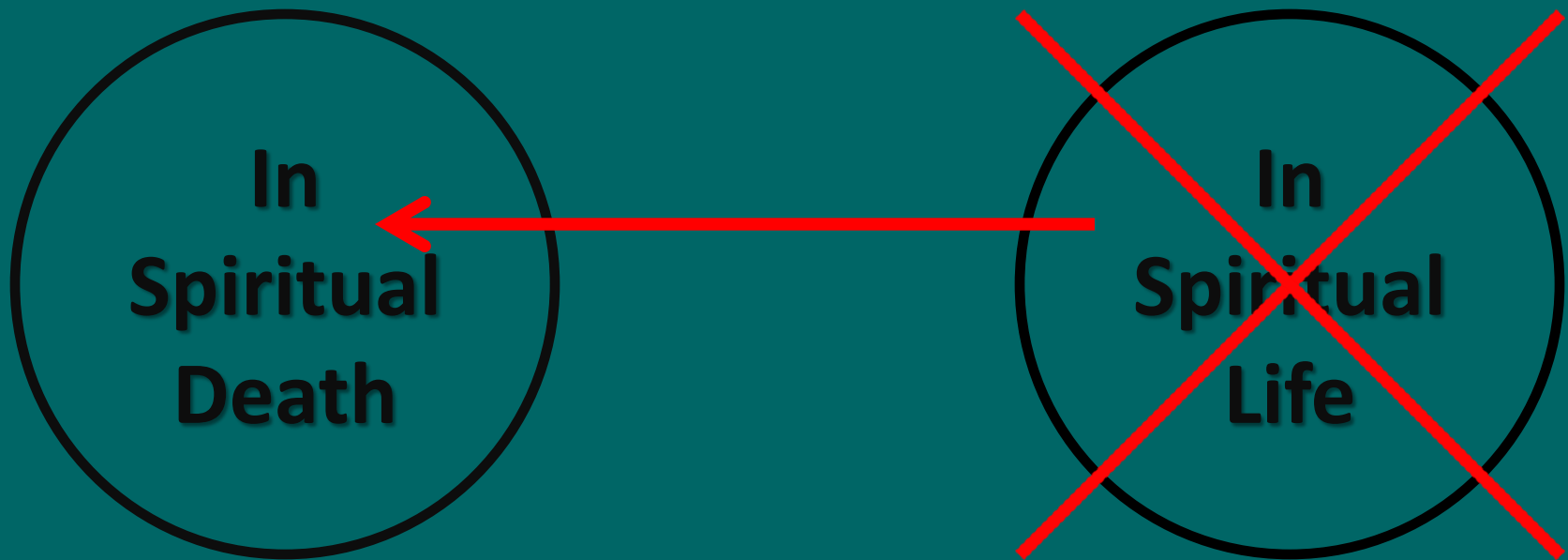
This identifies two types of death:

1. Spiritual death (instantly).
2. Physical death (in the future).

When Jesus told us that a person is in one of two places, death or life, He was talking about spiritual death and spiritual life.

The Doctrine of Salvation

The death of the spirit puts man into a position of spiritual death. He is separated from God because of the penalty for sin.



The Doctrine of Salvation

This is a problem for man! If man dies physically while being in this location of spiritual death, he lives in eternity in hell.

Jesus told Nicodemus in John 3:3,

“Truly, truly, I say to you, unless one is born again he cannot see the kingdom of God.”

The Doctrine of Salvation

Complete the following statement:

“Man is born into spiritual _____
because of Adam & Eve’s sin.”

- a. Life.*
- b. Death.*
- c. Sleep.*

The Doctrine of Salvation

This concludes part 1 of The Doctrine of Salvation. Parts 2 and 3 are yet to come. Stick around for a continuation of this study on the Doctrine of Salvation.

Take a break!

The Doctrine of Salvation

Part 2:

God's Plan to Redeem Man.

Define: Redemption

Redemption : the purchasing back of someone by offering something of equal value.

Redemption: God's payment of the penalty of man's sin in order for man to be able to have spiritual life once again.

Example: Coupons.

Define: Righteousness

- Righteousness : *the state of being in conformity to God's specifications.*
- *Righteousness is the result of a believer agreeing with God's specifications*

Example: A house built according to its blueprints

The Doctrine of Salvation

In 2 Corinthians 5:21 the Apostle Paul tells the church at Corinth:

“He made Him who knew no sin to be sin on our behalf, so that we might become the righteousness of God in Him.”

The Doctrine of Salvation

The “*He*” Paul is talking about is Jesus of Nazareth. God sent His Son to pay the penalty for man’s sin (John 3:16).

In order to be eligible to be the sacrifice, Jesus must be righteous from birth.

How can this be since humans are not, and Jesus was going to be born as a human?

The Doctrine of Salvation

The answer is simple. The Bible teaches that spiritual death (because of the sin nature) is passed down from the father to his children.

Jesus was not the biological son of Joseph.
He was the biological son of the Holy Spirit.

Because of the Holy Spirit's role in Jesus' birth, Jesus was born in spiritual life, rather than spiritual death.

The Doctrine of Salvation

Since Jesus was born in spiritual life, we know that He possessed the three parts which God originally designed man to have:

1. Body.
2. Soul.
3. Spirit.

Every other person born does not have the spirit at birth. This is why he is in a position of spiritual death.

The Doctrine of Salvation

But since Jesus had a spirit at birth, He was in a position of spiritual life, and was also in conformity to God's design for man. This made Him sinless at birth.

Even though He was sinless at birth, Jesus needed to be obedient to God in every moment of His life in order to be eligible to redeem man from spiritual death.

The Doctrine of Salvation

Jesus was able to do this because He didn't have a sin nature and because He always responded to God, rather than Himself.

When God said "Do this..." or "Do not do this..." Jesus always responded in obedience to God.

Because of these things, his obedience to God and possession of a spirit from birth, Jesus was eligible to be the sacrifice.

The Doctrine of Salvation

God's requirements for the Messiah, His chosen sacrifice for man, were that the Messiah be righteous in all ways.

Jesus fulfilled that by obeying God's leading and by not choosing to listen to Satan & Company's temptations.

The Doctrine of Salvation

There are a lot of prophecies in Scripture that describe what the Messiah must do in order to save humans from their position in spiritual death.

One of the most well known prophecies is the prophecy given by the Prophet Jonah.

The Doctrine of Salvation

Jesus says in Matthew 12:40:

“For just as Jonah was three days and three nights in the belly of the sea monster, so will the Son of Man be three days and three nights in the heart of the earth.”

In order to be the Messiah, Jesus needed to be physically dead for three days and three nights!

The Doctrine of Salvation

Jesus' physical death was accomplished on a cross. The Cross was the Roman's most painful and shameful way of executing a criminal.

But Jesus hadn't done anything wrong. In fact, Pilate said so himself in Luke 23:4,

"I find no guilt in this man."

The Doctrine of Salvation

When Jesus died on the cross, he paid the penalty for all of man's sins. Romans 5:19 tells us,

“For as through the one man's disobedience the many were made sinners, even so through the obedience of the One the many will be made righteous.”

The Doctrine of Salvation

Death for all because of the disobedience of one man, life for all because of the obedience of one Man.

Jesus told His disciples that His body was going to be broken for them, and that His blood was going to be poured out for them (Luke 22:19-20).

He was talking about His death on the cross.

The Doctrine of Salvation

Complete the following statement:

Jesus' death was what...

- a. Paid for the car your parents drive.
- b. Paid for you to do whatever you want to do.
- c. Paid for man's sin.
- d. Paid for man's ability to work for his salvation.

The Doctrine of Salvation

This concludes part 2 of The Doctrine of Salvation. Part 3 is yet to come. Stick around for a continuation of this study on the Doctrine of Salvation.

Take a break!

The Doctrine of Salvation

Part 3:

Man's Role in God's Plan.

Define: Works

Works : a collection of actions done in exchange for the forgiveness of sins.

Works: is a person's attempt to earn forgiveness for their sins by acting in a certain way.

Example: Allowance.

Define: Faith

Faith : to place your complete dependency on something which you expect to accomplish something for you.

Faith: a person's decision to depend on something else instead of themself.

Example: Chairs.

The Doctrine of Salvation

In Isaiah 64:6, the Prophet Isaiah tells us:

“For all of us have become like one who is unclean, and all our righteous deeds are like a filthy garment;...”

The Doctrine of Salvation

Isaiah teaches us that our efforts to earn forgiveness for our sins are like filthy rags to God.

Humans cannot do anything that earns God's forgiveness.

But the good news is that Jesus already has!

The Doctrine of Salvation

The Apostle Paul breaks it down for us in Ephesians 2:8-9:

“For by grace you have been saved through faith; and that not of yourselves, it is the gift of God; not as a result of works, so that no one may boast.”

The Doctrine of Salvation

Ephesians 2:8-9 teaches us a number of things.

- 1. Salvation is done by God.*
- 2. Salvation is by the grace of God.*
- 3. Salvation is by the faith of man.*
- 4. Salvation is the gift of God*
- 5. Salvation is NOT by works.*

The Doctrine of Salvation

1. Salvation is done by God.
 - a. *God alone has the ability to pardon sinners for their sin.*
 - b. God is the Judge, not man.
 - c. God gives spiritual life to those He saves.
 - d. Man cannot save himself because man cannot give spiritual life.
 - e. God saves all those who are “in Christ Jesus” (Ephesians 1).

The Doctrine of Salvation

2. Salvation is by the grace of God.
 - a. Grace is an attitude of undeserved favor.
 - b. God gave man grace by providing a way for man to be saved.
 - c. Grace is God giving us His righteousness at Christ's expense.
 - d. Grace is the reason for salvation.

The Doctrine of Salvation

3. Salvation is by the faith of man.
 - a. God saves those who have faith in Christ.
 - b. God says to depend on Christ, not on your own abilities.
 - c. Faith is the decision man makes to trust God rather than to trust Himself.
 - d. Faith in Christ is the catalyst for spiritual birth.
 - e. Salvation is granted to “all who believe.”

The Doctrine of Salvation

4. Salvation is The Gift of God.
 - a. Because salvation cannot be earned, it is a gift.
 - b. God is the only One who can give salvation because man sinned against Him.
 - c. The Gift of God is eternal life in Christ Jesus.
 - d. Even though man was a sinner, God sent Christ.

The Doctrine of Salvation

5. Salvation is NOT by works.
 - a. Man's righteous deeds are like filthy rags.
 - b. Salvation is not a two part process, believe, then stay sinless.
 - c. Works done by any power other than the Holy Spirit are sin.
 - d. Humans without a spirit cannot perform "good works."
 - e. No man is able to boast that he "earned" his salvation because no one can work for it.

The Doctrine of Salvation

When an individual believes on the Lord Jesus Christ, he is saved (Acts 16:31).

Whoever believes on Christ is moved from the position of death, to a position of life.

In fact, Jesus is the Way, the Truth, and the Life according to John 14:6. Through dependence on Him man comes to God.

The Doctrine of Salvation

Complete the following statement:

Man is saved by God when man:

- a. Depends upon Christ and his parents to be sinless.
- b. Depends upon Christ and his own good actions.
- c. Depends upon Christ and Christ's righteousness.

THE BASICS

A 6 session overview of the Basic
Doctrines of God's Word.

The Doctrine of Fellowship

Part 1: An Introduction

Define: Fellowship

- Fellowship : *a partnership between two or more individuals which has a specific, or many specific purposes to which all parties agree upon and act to accomplish*
- *Fellowship: Man agreeing with God and His will and working to accomplish God's work.*
- *Example: Your circle of friends.*

The Doctrine of Fellowship

From understanding the Doctrine of Fellowship you can:

1. Know how to relate to God.
2. Operate in the way you were designed.
3. Understand God's Word.
4. Stop being a slave to sin.

The Doctrine of Fellowship

Understanding the Doctrine of Fellowship is a basic part of your relationship with God. Here is what you need to know:

1. All believers are either “in” fellowship, or “out” of fellowship at a given moment.
2. Out of fellowship believers cannot understand spiritual concepts.
3. Believers who are in fellowship produce “good works of righteousness.”
4. The Holy Spirit works leads believers who are in fellowship.

The Doctrine of Fellowship

John recorded the following words about fellowship in 1 John 1:1-3:

“What was from the beginning, what we have heard, what we have seen with our eyes, what we have looked at and touched with our hands, concerning the Word of Life-and the life was manifested, and we have seen and testify and proclaim to you the eternal life, which was with the Father and was manifested to us-what we have seen and heard we proclaim to you also, so that you too may have fellowship with us; and indeed our fellowship is with the Father, and with His Son Jesus Christ.”

The Doctrine of Fellowship

Notice why he wrote:

“So that you too may have fellowship with us; and indeed our fellowship is with the Father, and with His Son Jesus Christ.”

This concept of fellowship is an important concept to understand. Knowing whether you are in fellowship or out of fellowship with God will allow you to know whether you are operating carnally or spiritually.

The Doctrine of Fellowship

Just like with salvation, a believer is either “in” fellowship, or “out of” fellowship.

**Out of
Fellowship**



The Doctrine of Fellowship

An out of fellowship believer is identified as being “carnal.” A carnal believer is one who is operating according to the flesh.

**Out of
Fellowship
=
Carnal**



The Doctrine of Fellowship

An in fellowship believer is identified as being “spiritual.” A spiritual believer is one who is operating according to the spirit.

**Out of
Fellowship
=
Carnal**



The Doctrine of Fellowship

Romans 8:5-8 identifies:

“For the mind set on the flesh is death, but the mind set on the Spirit is life and peace, because the mind set on the flesh is hostile toward God; for it does not subject itself to the law of God, for it is not even able to do so, and those who are in the flesh cannot please God.”

The Doctrine of Fellowship

When a believer sins, he is out of fellowship with God. To understand this, the believer needs to have a better understanding of what fellowship is.

When the term fellowship is used it is always in reference to the believer's relationship with God. Only believers have fellowship with God.

The Doctrine of Fellowship

When God saves someone who believes on Christ as their savior, he becomes a fellow worker in God's kingdom. God is the leader of His kingdom, and so the believer gets responsibilities which assist God in accomplishing His will.

So you could say, fellowship is the partnership between the believer and God who are both working to accomplish God's will.

The Doctrine of Fellowship

Fellowship is actually from the Greek word, κοινωνία (pronounced, “*koi-noh-nee-ah*”), which means “*commonness*.”

It identifies that God and the believer have 100% commonness in God’s will. God makes the believer an equal partner in His Kingdom. The believer partners with God and God views him as an equal in the Kingdom.

The Doctrine of Fellowship

Complete this statement:

Fellowship is the giving of _____ by God to the believer.

- a. Living Water.
- b. Deadly Water.
- c. Spiritual Life.
- d. A Partnership

The Doctrine of Fellowship

This concludes part 1 of The Doctrine of Fellowship. Parts 2 and 3 are yet to come. Stick around for a continuation of this study on the Doctrine of Fellowship.

Take a break!

The Doctrine of Fellowship

Part Two- The Believer's Way of Life

Define: Model of Humanity

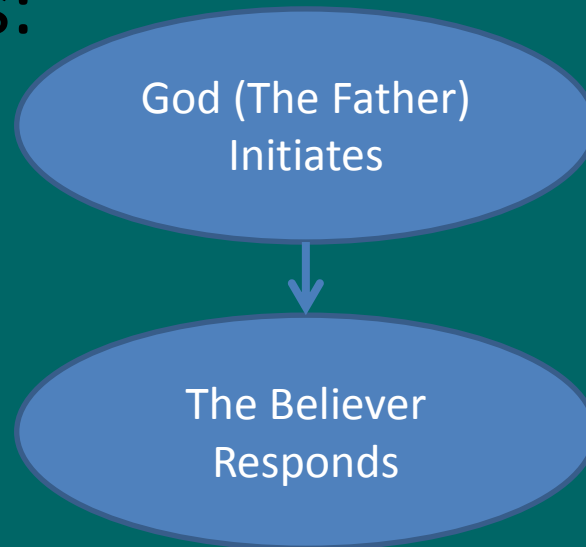
Model of Humanity : A diagram which identifies the proper relationship structure between God and man.

Model of Humanity: The model which Christ revealed for believers to live in.

Define: Model of Humanity

Basically, the Model of Humanity identifies that God is in charge, and the believer is supposed to respond to Him, rather than respond to himself.

It looks like this:



The Doctrine of Fellowship

When the model of humanity is properly lived, the believer is identified as being “in fellowship.”

An in fellowship believer has yielded his life, in any given moment, to God’s direction as established by the Holy Spirit.

In other words, the believer is designed to respond to God, rather than to lead himself. When the believer leads himself, he is sinning and out of fellowship.

The Doctrine of Fellowship

The story of the Prodigal Son is given as an example of the fellowship relationship between God and man in Luke 15:11-32.

“And He said, “A man had two sons. The younger of them said to his father, ‘Father, give me the share of the estate that falls to me.’ So he divided his wealth between them. And not many days later, the younger son gathered everything together and went on a journey into a distant country, and there he squandered his estate with loose living.”

The Doctrine of Fellowship

“Now when he had spent everything, a severe famine occurred in that country, and he began to be impoverished. So he went and hired himself out to one of the citizens of that country, and he sent him into his fields to feed swine. And he would have gladly filled his stomach with the pods that the swine were eating, and no one was giving anything to him. But when he came to his senses, he said, ‘How many of my father’s hired men have more than enough bread, but I am dying here with hunger!’”

The Doctrine of Fellowship

“I will get up and go to my father, and will say to him, ‘Father, I have sinned against heaven, and in your sight; I am no longer worthy to be called your son; make me as one of your hired men.’”
So he got up and came to his father. But while he was still a long way off, his father saw him and felt compassion for him, and ran and embraced him and kissed him. And the son said to him, ‘Father, I have sinned against heaven and in your sight; I am no longer worthy to be called your son.’”

The Doctrine of Fellowship

“But the father said to his slaves, ‘Quickly bring out the best robe and put it on him, and put a ring on his hand and sandals on his feet; and bring the fattened calf, kill it, and let us eat and celebrate’ for this son of mine was dead and has come to life again; he was lost and has been found.’ And they began to celebrate.”

The Doctrine of Fellowship

The out of fellowship believer is like the prodigal son leaving his father's estate and squandering away his inheritance.

The return of the prodigal son is like the confession of the out of fellowship believer.

God the Father reacts in the same way, having compassion on the out of fellowship believer and restoring him to fellowship.

The Doctrine of Fellowship

Fellowship deals with the partnership between God and the believer. Once the believer is saved, he is a partner in God's Kingdom. His agreement that God is in charge spurs his obedience. When the believer chooses to think that he is capable of making his own decisions, he leaves his partnership behind and ventures out to accomplish his own agenda. This is a textbook example of an out of fellowship believer.

The Doctrine of Fellowship

In order to get back into fellowship, the out of fellowship believer is told to “Confess his sins” in 1 john 1:9.

“If we confess our sins, He is faithful and just in order to forgive us of our sins and cleanse us from all unrighteousness.”

The Doctrine of Fellowship

This verse teaches the believer the necessary steps in order to restore his fellowship with God.

By confessing his sins, the out of fellowship believer is submitting himself once more to the leadership of God, rather than himself. He agrees with God that what he did was worthless in the endeavor God and him share towards accomplishing God's will.

The Doctrine of Fellowship

God then restores the believer back to his original state of fellowship – every time.

Basically, when the believer is in fellowship with God he is agreeing on the following things:

1. God is the One who is in charge of the believer (and not the believer).
2. God's will is what they are working together to accomplish.
3. God initiates what the believer then responds to.

The Doctrine of Fellowship

When the believer operates in fellowship with God, or in 100% agreement on how God says the believer is to live, then the believer is able to do “good” works which are carried out under the power of the Holy Spirit.

These works are the believer’s reasonable act of service in his relationship with God.

THE BASICS

A 6 session overview of the Basic
Doctrines of God's Word.

The Doctrine of the Sin Nature

Part 1: An Introduction

Define: Doctrine

- *Doctrine : a belief or set of beliefs which are taught in Scripture for the purpose of teaching Christians how to live according to righteousness.*
- *Doctrine defines how believers are supposed to live.*
- *Example: A person believing in Christ as “the Way, the Truth, and the Life.”*

Define: Righteousness

- Righteousness : *the state of being in conformity to God's specifications.*
- *Righteousness is the result of a believer agreeing with God's specifications*

Example: A house built according to its blueprints

Define: Sin

- *Sin : to miss the mark of God's specifications.*
- *Sin is the result of the believer not agreeing with God's specifications.*

Example: An archer missing the bull's-eye

The Doctrine of The Sin Nature

- From understanding this doctrine you can:
 - a. Know why you sin, even when you've tried not to sin.
 - b. Understand why other people act the way they do.
 - c. Be able to defeat sin in your walk with God.

The Doctrine of The Sin Nature

Understanding The Sin Nature is a basic part of your relationship with God.

Here's what you need to know:

1. Everyone has a sin nature.
2. Everyone is a slave to their sin nature.
3. Satan & Company manipulate this world through man's sin nature.
4. The sin nature is a part of your DNA.

The Doctrine of The Sin Nature

The Apostle Paul wrote in Romans 7:20-21:

“But if I am doing the very thing I do not want, I am no longer the one doing it, but sin which dwells in me. I find then the principle that evil is present in me, the one who wants to do good.”

The Doctrine of The Sin Nature

Originally, God designed man to have three parts to him.

1. A Body to house the soul and spirit.
2. A Soul to operate the body.
3. A Spirit to govern the soul.

The Doctrine of The Sin Nature

God said He was going to make man in His own image.

1. As a spiritual being.
2. With free will-the ability to choose for himself.
3. As a self-governing being, one responsible for his own actions and choices.

The Doctrine of The Sin Nature

God's original design included each of those things. Without one or any of those things, man wouldn't match God's design.

In other words, God created man based with certain specifications for what man would look like. If man doesn't meet those specifications, then man has missed the mark.

The Doctrine of The Sin Nature

Originally, man met the specifications of God's design. Therefore, man was righteous.

But in Genesis 3, Adam & Eve sinned and their spirit was killed. Now Adam & Eve are missing a critical part of God's design for man.

They are missing the mark.

The Doctrine of The Sin Nature

The spirit was designed to govern the soul.
Without a spirit, the soul is left to run around
doing whatever it wants.

Example: A toddler without any parents.

The Doctrine of The Sin Nature

The truth is we were designed to be in communication with God through our spirit. With its death, we cannot communicate with God.

Even worse our very nature is missing the mark of God's original design. It is sin, and because it is not governed by our spirit, it produces sin.

The Doctrine of The Sin Nature

Answer the following statement:

The Sin Nature is:

- a. A part of us.
- b. A disease the fruit gave Adam & Eve.
- c. Given to us by God.
- d. What causes us to do good things.

The Doctrine of The Sin Nature

This concludes part 1 of The Doctrine of the Sin Nature. Parts 2 and 3 are yet to come. Stick around for a continuation of this study on the Doctrine of the Sin Nature.

Take a break!

The Doctrine of The Sin Nature

Part 2:

The Behavioral Trends of the Sin Nature.

Define: Behavioral Trend

Behavioral Trend : *the pattern of an individual's natural actions.*

Behavioral Trend: how an individual typically acts.

Example: People do things differently during the week than they do the weekend.

The Doctrine of the Sin Nature

There are two types of behavioral trends:

1. *Rebellious Behavioral Trend.*
2. *Do-Gooder Behavioral Trend.*

Every person on earth fits into one of these two trends.

The Doctrine of the Sin Nature

Since the Behavioral Trend is a part of the Sin Nature, you have a Behavioral Trend that is either towards rebellion or doing good.

At times you may rebel, at times you may be a goody two shoes, but there is one that happens more often than the other.

Your Behavioral Trend is the one which you naturally find yourself doing.

The Doctrine of the Sin Nature

The Rebellious Behavioral Trend:

- 1. A natural behavior of challenging others.*
- 2. A natural behavior of ignoring rules.*
- 3. A natural behavior of not doing the right thing.*
- 4. A natural behavior of not caring what other people think about what you do.*

If you have these natural behaviors, you might have a Rebellious Behavioral Trend.

The Doctrine of the Sin Nature

The Do-Gooder Behavioral Trend:

- 1. A natural behavior to agree with others.*
- 2. A natural behavior of following rules.*
- 3. A natural behavior of doing the right thing.*
- 4. A natural behavior of caring what others think about what you do.*

If you have these natural behaviors, then you might have a Do-Gooder Behavioral Trend.

The Doctrine of the Sin Nature

Rebel or Do-Gooder?

Most likely you have actions which fit both categories, the Rebel and the Do-Gooder. The truth is we all do both. So which one is your Behavioral Trend?

The answer is simple: It's the one you do the most often. That's why it is called a trend. It shows the direction of your typical behavior.

The Doctrine of the Sin Nature

Still aren't sure? Try some other identifiers:

Rebel

- Often in trouble.
- Fights back when in trouble.
- Doesn't care if others like their actions.

Do-Gooder

- Tries to avoid trouble.
- Feels sad when in trouble.
- Wants others to like their actions.

The Doctrine of the Sin Nature

The Rebel

- 1. Does what he wants, when he wants, in the way he wants.*
- 2. Has a trend towards overt sin (he knows something is wrong, but does it anyway).*
- 3. Right or wrong doesn't matter, he just does what he wants.*
- 4. Does things so that he is pleased with his actions.*

The Doctrine of the Sin Nature

The Do-Gooder

- 1. Does what he thinks others wants, when they want, in the way they want.*
- 2. Has a trend towards producing “human good.”*
- 3. Wants others to see his actions as being right.*
- 4. Does things so that others are pleased with his actions.*

Defining Human Good

Human good: an individual's attempt to do "good" things apart from the power of the Holy Spirit, therefore relying on his own power, strength or abilities.

Human good: pleasing or pleasant actions an individual does in the hopes that others will like either the individual or the individual's actions.

Example: Giving money to the homeless.

The Doctrine of the Sin Nature

Human Good vs. Divine Good.

1. Human Good is done in human power.
2. Divine Good is done in the Holy Spirit's power.
3. Human Good is concerned with what people like or want.
4. Divine Good is concerned with what God likes or wants.
5. Human Good is about what is pleasing or pleasant to man.
6. Divine Good is about what is right according to God.

Defining Divine Good

Divine Good : those things which God says are the right things to do, which are also done at the right time in the right way (under the power of the Holy Spirit).

Divine Good: Valuable actions which are identified as valuable because they are done righteously.

Example: Giving money to the homeless.

The Doctrine of the Sin Nature

The Rebel has a natural tendency towards overt sin because he doesn't care about what is right or wrong, but just about what he wants.

The Do-Gooder has a natural tendency towards Human Good because he relies on himself to do what others find pleasing.

The Doctrine of the Sin Nature

In both cases, the Rebel and the Do-Gooder sin because God's Word says to the Rebel:

“...lay aside every encumbrance and the sin which so easily entangles us...” Hebrews 12:1

And to the Do-Gooder, God's Word says:

“...all our righteous deeds are like a filthy garment...” Isaiah 64:6

The Doctrine of the Sin Nature

The Behavioral Trend of the Old Sin Nature is:

- a. The same for every person.
- b. Confusing.
- c. Different for every person.
- d. Able to be overcome by helping others.

The Doctrine of the Sin Nature

This concludes part 2 of The Doctrine of the Sin Nature. Part 3 is yet to come. Stick around for a continuation of this study on the Doctrine of the Sin Nature.

Take a break!

The Doctrine of The Sin Nature

Part 3:

The Lust Patterns of the Sin Nature.

Defining Lust Pattern

Lust Pattern: the pattern of desires which motivate an individual towards specific thoughts or actions.

Lust Pattern: the pattern of desire found by studying an individual's actions.

Example: People choose different things based on what they like or dislike.

The Doctrine of the Sin Nature

The Sin Nature is made up of three lust patterns according to 1 John 2:16:

“For all that is in the world, the lust of the flesh, the lust of the eyes, and the boastful pride of life, is not from the Father, but is from the world.”

There are three categories that all sin fits into.

The Doctrine of the Sin Nature

These categories of sin are the same as the Lust Pattern of the Sin Nature.

1. Lust of the flesh-satisfaction of the senses.
2. Lust of the eyes-materialism.
3. Boastful Pride of Life-pride.

Your sin nature is comprised of each of these lusts. However, one of these lusts is your dominant Lust Pattern.

Defining Lust

Lust: the strong desire to have, receive, or consume something.

Lust: to strongly desire something, whether an object, recognition, or feeling.

Example: That thing you want soooooo badly.

The Doctrine of the Sin Nature

Every individual's Sin Nature has one Lust Pattern which is dominant over the others.

Each individual possesses each of these types of lusts, however, one of these lusts is evident in their life by looking at their actions.

This is their Lust Pattern.

The Doctrine of the Sin Nature

The first Lust Pattern identified in 1 John 2:16 is “The Lust of the Flesh.”

This is a dominant desire to satisfy the senses.

1. It desires enjoyment through taste, touch, hearing, smell, and sight.
2. It desires to feel good.
3. It desires satisfaction.

The Doctrine of the Sin Nature

If your Lust Pattern is the Lust of the Flesh, you will see behavior that focuses on making you feel good.

You will have a natural desire to satisfy your senses.

The Doctrine of the Sin Nature

The second Lust Pattern identified in 1 John 2:16 is “The Lust of the Eyes.”

This is a dominant desire to possess things.

1. It desires physical objects.
2. It desires owning a lot of things.
3. It desires possessing great objects.

The Doctrine of the Sin Nature

If your Lust Pattern is the Lust of the Eyes, you will see a pattern to your behavior that wants more things even though you have plenty of them.

You will have a natural desire to go out and get the next best thing that comes out.

The Doctrine of the Sin Nature

The third Lust Pattern identified in 1 John 2:16 is “the Boastful Pride of Life.”

This is a dominant desire to have your ego stroked (also known as made to feel important).

1. It desires recognition.
2. It desires to be seen as great or above average.
3. It desires feeling more important than others.

The Doctrine of the Sin Nature

If your Lust Pattern is Pride, you will see a pattern to your behavior that tries to make you feel or be seen as important.

You will have a natural desire to think of yourself as better than others, or to want others to think of you as better than others.

The Doctrine of the Sin Nature

If you look at your behavior, you will find a pattern towards one of these three Lusts. The one you find your behavior fitting into the most is your Lust Pattern.

That Lust Pattern explains why you do what you do (even if you know what you do is wrong), and also allows you to understand why others do what they do (even if they know what they do is wrong).

The Doctrine of the Sin Nature

Understanding your Lust Pattern and the Lust Pattern of others allows you to choose not to follow your lust when you know that what you want is sinful according to God.

The choice is yours but by understanding why you want sinful things allows you to choose not to pursue it.

THE BASICS

A 6 session overview of the Basic
Doctrines of God's Word.

The Doctrine of Temptation

Part 1: An Introduction

Define: Temptation

- Temptation : *attempting to learn the character of an individual by trying to get them to take or do something they know they shouldn't.*
- *Temptation is when the believer is presented with the choice to follow their own desires instead of God's Word.*
- *Example: Tom & Jerry*

The Doctrine of Temptation

From understanding this doctrine you can:

- a. Identify when you are being tempted.
- b. Recognize the baited trap.
- c. Choose to overcome temptation.

The Doctrine of Temptation

Understanding the Doctrine of Temptation is a basic part of your relationship with God. Here is what you need to know:

1. All humans are tempted.
2. Believers are able to overcome temptation.
3. God is not the source of Temptation.
4. Believers are commanded to stop sinning when they are tempted.

The Doctrine of Temptation

In his epistle, James, the brother of Jesus, identifies what temptation is. He writes in James 1:12,

“Let no one say when he is tempted, ‘I am being tempted by God’; for God cannot be tempted by evil, and He himself does not tempt anyone. But each one is tempted when he is carried away and enticed by his own lust. Then when lust has conceived it gives birth to sin; and when sin is accomplished It brings forth death.”

The Doctrine of Temptation

James identifies a few things for the believer about temptation.

1. *God is not the source of temptation.*
 - a. *God does not want the believer to sin.*
2. *God cannot be tempted by evil.*
 - a. *God is righteous. Therefore He cannot be tempted by unrighteousness.*

The Doctrine of Temptation

Who is it then that tempts believers to sin?

- a. 1 Peter 5:8 says “Be of sober spirit, be on the alert. Your adversary, the devil, prowls around like a roaring lion, seeking someone to devour.”*
- b. Who tempted Eve?*
- c. Who tempted Jesus?*

Satan & Company tempt believers today.

The Doctrine of Temptation

Satan is not Omnipresent, so he cannot be the only one tempting believers. He has a large following of fallen angels (demons). They are his troops. They are the ones who tempt believers today.

Ultimately, Satan is trying to set up his own kingdom over God's kingdom. This is why he rebelled against God. In order to set up his kingdom, he needs to deceive humans away from God, who is love and righteousness. Temptation is his greatest tool for deception.

The Doctrine of Temptation

Satan and company use a specific strategy to tempt believers.

1. Bait a trap for believers.
2. Encourage the believer into the trap.

It's that simple, sort of like fishing.

The Doctrine of Temptation

A few things we need to know about temptation:

1. The believer is no longer enslaved to sin. Because of this, he can fight temptation.
2. A believer who is being tempted has not sinned until he has chosen to take the bait.
3. God has created a way of escape for the believer who is being tempted.

The Doctrine of Temptation

1. The believer is no longer enslaved to sin. Because of this, he can fight temptation.

“For if we have become united with Him in the likeness of His death, certainly we shall also be in the likeness of His resurrection, knowing this, that our old self was crucified with Him, in order that our body of sin might be done away with, so that we would no longer be slaves to sin; for he who has died is freed from sin.”

Romans 6:5-7

The Doctrine of Temptation

2. A believer who is being tempted has not sinned until he has chosen to take the bait.

“Each one is tempted when he is carried away and enticed by his own lust.”

James 1:14

The Doctrine of Temptation

3. God has created a way of escape for the believer who is being tempted.

“No temptation has overtaken you but such as is common to man; and God is faithful, who will not allow you to be tempted beyond what you are able, but with the temptation will provide the way of escape also, so that you will be able to endure it.”

1 Corinthians 10:13

The Doctrine of Temptation

Believers have _____ choice to sin. In fact, they are _____ sin.

- a. No, enslaved to.
- b. A, enslaved to.
- c. No, free from.
- d. A, free from.

The Doctrine of Temptation

This concludes part 1 of The Doctrine of Temptation. Parts 2 and 3 are yet to come. Stick around for a continuation of this study on the Doctrine of Temptation.

Take a break!

The Doctrine of Temptation

Part 2:

The Process of Temptation

Define: Process

- Process : The way something is done or occurs.
- *Process: The procedure, protocol, or manner in which something happens.*
- *Example: Building a house.*

The Doctrine of Temptation

James identifies the Process of Temptation for the believer in James 1:14-15,

“Each one is tempted when he is carried away and enticed by his own lust.”

This identifies the process Satan & Company use in order to tempt the believer to sin.

The Doctrine of Temptation

Temptation occurs when the believer

- 1. Is carried away.*
- 2. Is enticed.*

This looks like a math equation:

Temptation = Being Carried Away + Being Enticed.

The Doctrine of Temptation

Breaking it down:

The Believer “Is carried away...”

1. *“Carried away” means to be “dragged out and forced to make a decision about something.”*
2. *The believer is dragged out by Satan & Company.*
3. *The believer is dragged out because of bait which appeals to “his own lust.”*

The Doctrine of Temptation

In other words, Satan & Company bait a trap for the believer. They put bait in the trap that appeals to the believer's lust pattern.

1. Satisfaction of the senses.
2. Materialism.
3. Pride.

Remember Eve? Remember Jesus? Satan & Company have used the same strategy to tempt humans since God created Adam & Eve.

The Doctrine of Temptation

Breaking it down:

The believer *“is enticed by his own lust.”*

1. *“Enticed”* means that the bait looks good to the lust pattern of the believer it is meant for.
2. Because it is the believer’s lust pattern, the believer wants the bait. That’s what makes it enticing.
3. The believer must choose to follow his desire, or to reject his desire for God’s desire.

The Doctrine of Temptation

When does temptation become sin?

That's a great question which James answers in verse 15.

“Then when lust has conceived, it gives birth to sin;”

Sin enters the process when the believer chooses to go after the bait in the trap.

The Doctrine of Temptation

Here's another math equation that helps explain this process:

Temptation = Carried Away by bait + Enticed by desire.

Sin = Temptation + Choice to take the bait.

The Doctrine of Temptation

Sin occurs when the believer chooses to take the bait. Remember what Jesus told Satan when He was being tempted?

“Man shall not live on bread alone, but on every word that proceeds out of the mouth of God.”

Matthew 4:5

The Doctrine of Temptation

The believer is not to follow his desires, but to follow the “*word of God.*”

So why does the believer choose to sin when he is tempted? The answer is simple.

Because he likes the bait, and wants it.

The Doctrine of Temptation

Defeating temptation is simple, but can be difficult.

It's simple because:

- 1. It's a choice.*
- 2. God provides the way of escape.*
- 3. God set the believer free from sin.*

The Doctrine of Temptation

Defeating temptation is simple, but can be difficult.

It's difficult because:

- 1. It's a choice.*
- 2. The believer wants the bait.*
- 3. The bait can be very appealing.*

The Doctrine of Temptation

Temptation is the tool that Satan & Company use to trick the believer. Look at James 1:16:

“Do not be deceived, my beloved brethren.”

James identifies that temptation is not for the purpose of getting the believer to sin, but rather for the purpose of deceiving the believer.

The Doctrine of Temptation

This deception is for a couple of reasons:

1. Satan & Company are trying to establish Satan's kingdom over God's.
2. God's kingdom operates a certain way, Satan's kingdom operates differently.
3. Satan needs humans to agree with him in order for him to set up his kingdom.
4. By deceiving believers, he can keep them from doing God's will. This allows him to further set up his kingdom.

The Doctrine of Temptation

Sin occurs when:

- a. The believer is dragged out and enticed.
- b. The believer is dragged out and tickled.
- c. The believer chooses to trust God's Word.
- d. The believer chooses to take the bait.

The Doctrine of Temptation

This concludes part 2 of The Doctrine of Temptation. Part 3 is yet to come. Stick around for a continuation of this study on the Doctrine of Temptation.

Take a break!

The Doctrine of Temptation

Part 3:

Defeating Temptation

The Doctrine of Temptation

Temptation can be easily defeated, but it requires a couple of choices.

1. The believer must choose to accept what God says about the bait.
2. The believer must choose to deny his own desires.
3. The believer must choose to remember the purpose of his life.
4. The believer must choose to stand firm in faith.

The Doctrine of Temptation

1. The believer must choose to accept what God says about the bait.
 - a. God defines “*good*” and “*bad*” differently than man does.
 - b. God tells the believer to only take “good” things.
 - c. “Good” things come from God, not from Satan & Company, and not from this world.

The Doctrine of Temptation

When God defines “Good” He defines it from the word αγαθος (pronounced “ah-gah-thahs”).

It means, *“something which possesses natural value in itself and which is built in conformity to its plans.”*

Man defines “good” things as, *“something which is pleasing or causes a pleasant reaction.”*

These are two different definitions.

The Doctrine of Temptation

When God defines “bad,” He defines it from the word *κακος* (pronounced, “*kah-kahs*”).

It means, “something which does not possess natural value in itself and which is not built in conformity to its plans.”

Man defines a “bad” thing as, *“something which is displeasing or causes a displeasing reaction.”*

Again, two different definitions.

The Doctrine of Temptation

Good things are:

1. From God.
2. Perfect in everyway.
 - a. Complete, not lacking any part they should have.
 - b. Given at the right time.
 - c. Given in the right way.
3. Valuable to God and His Kingdom.
4. Valuable to the believer's spiritual growth.

The Doctrine of Temptation

Bad things are:

1. Not from God.
2. Imperfect in some way.
 - a. Incomplete, lacking a part they should have.
 - b. Given at the wrong time.
 - c. Given in the wrong way.
3. Worthless to God and His Kingdom.
4. Worthless to the believer's spiritual growth.

The Doctrine of Temptation

2. The believer must choose to deny his own desires.
 - a. Jesus said that anyone who wants to follow Him must, *“deny himself, and take up his cross daily and follow Me.”* Luke 9:23
 - b. Romans 13:14, *“But put on the Lord Jesus Christ, and make no provision for the flesh in regard to its lusts.”*
 - c. Colossians 3:5, *“Consider the members of your earthly body as dead to immorality...”*

The Doctrine of Temptation

3. The believer must choose to remember the purpose of his life.
 - a. To glorify God.
 - b. To grow in righteousness.
 - c. To work out his salvation.
 - d. To respond to God, and God alone.
 - e. To let the Holy Spirit control him.
 - f. To reveal God to men and angels.

The Doctrine of Temptation

4. The believer must choose to stand firm in faith.
 - a. Faith is a dependency which is placed on God and His Word.
 - b. When the believer stands firm in faith, He is depending on God and His Word to carry him through something.
 - c. God does not make the choice for the believer. It is the believer's choice, he must choose.

The Doctrine of Temptation

Defeating temptation, and thus avoiding sin is easy for the believer who:

1. Denies his own desires.
2. Trusts what God says is valuable and worthless.
3. Chooses to live out their purpose.
4. Listens and obeys the Holy Spirit.

The Doctrine of Temptation

By defeating temptation the believer

- a. Remains in fellowship with God.
- b. Grows spiritually.
- c. Glorifies God.
- d. Is not deceived.
- e. Battles against Satan & Company.
- f. Proves his character as a child of God.

The Doctrine of Temptation

Because of God making the way out of every temptation, the believer can_____.

- a. Stop sinning.
- b. Choose to glorify God.
- c. Grow spiritually.
- d. All of the above.
- e. Kill Satan.

THE BASICS

A 6 session overview of the Basic
Doctrines of God's Word.

The Doctrine of Spiritual Growth

Part 1: An Introduction

Define: Spiritual Growth

- *Spiritual Growth : The process of learning God's Word and incorporating it into your life so that it becomes a part of your thought process, actions, and motives.*
- *Spiritual growth occurs when the believer is in fellowship and maintains his dependency upon God the Father.*
- *Example: Tree planting*

The Doctrine of Spiritual Growth

From understanding this doctrine you can:

- a. Grow spiritually.
- b. Fulfill God's calling for your life.
- c. Minister effectively to those around you.
- d. Overcome sin's hold of your life.
- e. Effectively combat spiritual warfare.

The Doctrine of Spiritual Growth

Understanding the Doctrine of Spiritual Growth is a basic part of your relationship with God. Here is what you need to know:

1. Believers are commanded to grow spiritually.
2. Spiritual Growth is the educational program designed by God for teaching the believer truth.
3. God the Father is in charge of Spiritual Growth, God the Son modeled it, and God the Holy Spirit is the instructor.
4. Spiritual Growth is the logical result to salvation.

The Doctrine of Spiritual Growth

Paul writes in Ephesians 4:24,

“and put on the new self, which in *the likeness of* God has been created in righteousness and holiness of truth.”

The Doctrine of Spiritual Growth

Putting on the new self is a command. All believers are to “put on” the new self. The “new self” is:

1. Created by God (*“in the likeness of God”*).
2. Created in righteousness.
3. Created in holiness.
4. Is “of truth.”

The Doctrine of Spiritual Growth

The “new self” differs from the “old self” which:

1. Is corrupted by the lusts of deceit (Ephesians 4:22).
2. Has been crucified with Christ (Romans 6:6).
3. Is the source of sinful practices (Colossians 1:9).

The Doctrine of Spiritual Growth

The putting on of the “new self” does a few things for the believer:

1. It makes the believer appear different.
2. It makes the believer act differently.
3. It makes the believer match God’s design.
4. It makes the believer stand out as being set apart from the old self.
5. It reflects the truth about God and His design for man.

The Doctrine of Spiritual Growth

Your clothes say a lot about your personality and beliefs. If everyone was wearing black and you wore pink you would stand out as being different.

The “new self” is designed for the believer to look different than unbelievers.

The Doctrine of Spiritual Growth

When the believer is dressed in the “new self” he acts differently.

1. The fruit of the Spirit is seen in the believer’s actions and decisions (Gal. 5:22-23).
2. He is quick to hear, slow to speak, and slow to anger (James 1:19-20).
3. The “peace of Christ rules” in the believer’s heart (Colossians 3:15).

The Doctrine of Spiritual Growth

The “new self” is designed by God and so when the believer is clothed in the “new self” he matches God’s design-he is righteous. God designed the “new self” therefore:

1. It is complete, not missing any parts.
2. It works the way it should.
3. It is the best quality (the best for man).
4. It does what God wants it to do for man.

The Doctrine of Spiritual Growth

By wearing the “new self” the believer stands out as different than those clothed in the “old self” (believers or unbelievers).

a. The word “*holy*” comes from the Greek word, *agioi* (pronounced, “*ha-gee-oi*”). It means “set apart.” The believer is “set apart” from others when he is dressed in the “new self.”

The Doctrine of Spiritual Growth

When the believer puts on the “new self” he follows God’s plan to restore the believer to his true identity.

1. Man’s true identity was lost at the Fall of Man (Genesis 3).
2. The “old self” is lacking the proper parts of God’s design for man.
3. The “new self” restores man to his proper and true design.

The Doctrine of Spiritual Growth

Putting on the “new self” is:

1. The way to get to heaven.
2. Makes you more valuable than others in God’s eyes.
3. Restores the truth of God’s design for man.
4. Makes you turn hot pink in a crowd of black clothes.

The Doctrine of Spiritual Growth

This concludes part 1 of The Doctrine of Spiritual Growth. Parts 2 and 3 are yet to come. Stick around for a continuation of this study on the Doctrine of Spiritual Growth.

Take a break!

The Doctrine of Spiritual Growth

Part 2:

The Model of Spiritual Growth

Define: Spiritual Growth

- Model of Spiritual Growth: a visual teaching tool that describes Spiritual Growth and its processes and protocols.
- *Model of Spiritual Growth: the believer's visual aid that represents their spiritual walk with God.*
- *Example: Model of Humanity*

The Doctrine of Spiritual Growth

The Model of Spiritual Growth is basically a visual aid. It is designed:

1. To show the concepts of Spiritual Growth in a visible way.
2. To assist the believer in understanding the process of Spiritual Growth.
3. To assist the believer in understanding the protocols of Spiritual Growth.

The Doctrine of Spiritual Growth

The Model of Spiritual Growth comes from Romans 12:1-2 which says,

“Therefore, I urge you, brethren, by the mercies of God, to present your bodies a living and holy sacrifice, acceptable to God, which is your spiritual service of worship. And do not be conformed to this world, but be transformed by the renewing of your mind, so that you may prove what the will of God is, that which is good and acceptable and perfect.”

The Doctrine of Spiritual Growth

The basic version of the Model of Spiritual Growth looks like this:



The Doctrine of Spiritual Growth

At birth, the individual begins conformation to this world system. Conformation is:

1. The molding of the individual into a form which looks like this world system.
2. The teaching of the individual into the ways of this world system.
3. The defining of concepts according to this world system.

The Doctrine of Spiritual Growth

When the individual is reborn spiritually, he has the potential for Spiritual Growth. But this requires transformation:

1. Transformation is the process of molding the individual into a form which looks like God's world system.
2. Transformation is the teaching of the individual into the ways of God's world system.
3. Transformation is the defining of concepts according to God's world system.

The Doctrine of Spiritual Growth

Conformation and Transformation are two different processes which affect believers. The believer is conformed when:

1. He is out of fellowship.
2. He takes the bait in the trap.
3. He ignores the Holy Spirit.
4. He believes the deceitful lies of Satan & Company.
5. He follows his own desires.

The Doctrine of Spiritual Growth

Conformation and Transformation are two different processes which affect believers. The believer is transformed when:

1. He is in fellowship.
2. He refuses the bait in the trap of temptation.
3. He responds obediently to the Holy Spirit.
4. He believes the truth of God's teachings.
5. He follows God's desires over his own.

The Doctrine of Spiritual Growth

Because Conformation and Transformation are two entirely different processes, they cannot go on at the same time.

- a. While the believer is being conformed, he is not at the same time being transformed.
- b. Conformation and Transformation are competitors against each other.
- c. The believer is either being conformed at any given moment, or else he is being transformed.

The Doctrine of Spiritual Growth

Transformation depends on the believer's fellowship with God.

1. The amount of time the believer is out of fellowship is the same amount of time the believer is being conformed.
2. The amount of time the believer is in fellowship with God is the same amount of time the believer is being transformed.

The Doctrine of Spiritual Growth

Fellowship is a critical part of the spiritual growth of the believer. Only when the believer is in fellowship with God can he be transformed.

Spiritual growth occurs when the believer is in fellowship.

The Doctrine of Spiritual Growth

The Doctrine of Temptation identifies that Satan and Company attempt to deceive the believer from his state of fellowship by providing a tempting object as bait. When the believer takes the bait:

1. He sins.
2. He gives himself over to be conformed to this world system.
3. He believes a lie sent his way by Satan & Company.

The Doctrine of Spiritual Growth

The believer is able to stop being conformed by confessing his sin. When the believer confesses his sin:

1. He agrees with God.
2. He gives himself over to be transformed to God's world system.
3. He believes the truth about his sin.

The Doctrine of Spiritual Growth

This process of switching between conformation and transformation is:

1. The same as switching from being in fellowship to out of fellowship.
2. Like turning a light switch on and off.
3. A part of spiritual warfare.
4. The battle the believer faces each and every moment of each and every day.

The Doctrine of Spiritual Growth

Finish the following sentence:

When the believer is being _____
he is _____ being _____.

- a. Tickled, not, obedient.
- b. Conformed, already, transformed.
- c. Conformed, not, tickled.
- d. Conformed, not, transformed.

The Doctrine of Spiritual Growth

Finish the following sentence:

When the believer is being _____
he is _____ being _____.

- a. Tickled, not, obedient.
- b. Conformed, already, transformed.
- c. Conformed, not, tickled.
- d. Conformed, not, transformed.

The Doctrine of Spiritual Growth

This concludes part 2 of The Doctrine of Spiritual Growth. Part 3 is yet to come. Stick around for a continuation of this study on the Doctrine of Spiritual Growth.

Take a break!

The Doctrine of Spiritual Growth

Part 3:

The Process of Spiritual Growth

The Doctrine of Spiritual Growth

The next portion of the study on Spiritual Growth comes from the whiteboard.

It will examine the process of how the believer is transformed, and therefore, how the believer grows spiritually.

The Doctrine of Spiritual Growth

Romans 12:1-2:

“Therefore I urge you, brethren, by the mercies of God, to present your bodies a living and holy sacrifice, acceptable to God, which is your spiritual service of worship. And do not be conformed to this world, but be transformed by the renewing of your mind, so that you may prove what the will of God is, that which is good and acceptable and perfect.”

The Doctrine of Spiritual Growth

James 1:21-22

“Therefore, putting aside all filthiness and all that remains of wickedness, in humility receive the word implanted, which is able to save your souls. But prove yourselves doers of the word, and not merely hearers who delude themselves.”

THE BASICS

A 6 session overview of the Basic
Doctrines of God's Word.