

CAUSES OF A LACK OF DISCERNMENT: PART 2

I. Disappearing _____ (1 Corinthian 5:1-13)

A. Positive effects of _____

1. Discipline _____ discernment

a. Motivated by concern for _____

b. Motivated by concern for _____

c. Motivated by concern for _____

2. Discipline _____ discernment

a. Involves _____ of _____

b. Requires making _____

3. Discipline _____ discernment

a. Developed in those _____

b. Developed in those _____

B. Negative effects of _____

1. Undisciplined behavior minimizes _____ for _____

2. Undisciplined behavior eliminates _____ between the _____ and the _____

a. Christians engaging in _____
(James 4:4)

b. Unbelievers involved in _____
(Acts 5:12b-14)

II. Denying _____ (Matthew 6:24)

A. Discernment distinguishes between _____ and _____ —
absolute _____

1. _____ presents antitheses

a. Tree of _____ vs. Tree of _____ (Gen. 2:17; 3:22)

b. _____ vs. _____ (Hag. 2:11-14)

c. _____ vs. _____ (1 John 1:6-7)

d. Way of _____ vs. Way of _____ (Ps. 1:1-2)

e. Eternal _____ vs. Eternal _____ (Jn. 3:18)

2. _____ presents ambiguity

a. Psychology—seeking greater “_____”

b. Business management techniques—seeking what _____

c. Politics—seeking to satisfy the _____

d. Sociology—seeking equality of _____

e. Education—seeking equality of _____

B. Discernment distinguishes between _____ and _____ —
absolute _____

1. God says “To err is _____” —there is no _____ (Rom. 1:20; 3:10, 23)

2. World says, “To err is _____” —it is _____