

THE BASIC PROBLEM
(Hebrews 5:11-14)

Introduction—_____ Discernment (1 Kings 3:7-13)

- A. He requested an “_____ heart”
- B. He required the ability to “_____ between _____ and _____”
- C. It resulted in the ability to “_____ this great people of _____”

I. Background of Hebrews 5:11-14

- A. _____ was intensifying
- B. Hebrews was written for a dual purpose
 - 1. To remind believers of the _____ of _____ (1:1-4)
 - 2. To call believers to a _____ (2:1)
- C. The writer expresses desire to pursue a _____ argument
 - 1. Doubted their ability to _____ the “_____”
 - 2. Identified the problem as being with the _____ not the _____

II. Described Them as Having Become “_____ of _____” (5:11-12)

- A. Describes a person who is _____ (cf. 6:12)
- B. Means “one who is _____, indolent, _____, or slow”

- C. Characterized by "a _____ state of lazy nonchalance about the _____" (Jay Adams, *A Call to Discernment*, p. 60)
- D. Indicates a lack of _____ for which the hearer is _____ (5:12)
- III. Stated the Need for _____ to become _____ (5:14)
- A. Ability to distinguish must be _____
- B. Ability to distinguish _____ be learned
1. Takes _____
 2. Takes purposeful _____
- IV. Called Them to _____ in Handling the " _____ of _____ " (5:13)
- A. The phrase means both that which _____ righteousness and that which _____ righteousness
1. Learning from _____ produces _____—there is _____
 2. Learning from _____ produces _____—there is _____
- B. Applying the principle to _____ discernment
1. _____ teachers(ings) must be distinguished from _____ teachers(ings)
 2. The _____ is _____ (Deut. 13:1-4)