

THE PROBLEM OF EVIL

I. Categories of Things Considered “_____”

A. _____ evil

B. _____ evil

II. Types of Suggested _____ to the Dilemma

A. Some _____ the idea of God’s _____

B. Some _____ the idea of God’s _____

C. Some _____ the _____ of _____

III. Factors Important to an _____

A. A necessary accompaniment of _____

1. Must include the ability to _____ and to _____

2. Must include the _____ of _____

B. A necessary aspect of _____

1. Provides contrast for understanding His _____ and _____

2. Provides context for displaying His _____ and _____ on the one hand, and _____ and _____ on the

other

C. A reevaluation of what constitutes _____ and _____

1. Good is that which _____ God, fulfills His _____, and conforms to His _____
2. Evaluate _____ suffering in light of _____
3. God's plans and actions are _____ good, and _____ lead to good outcomes

D. Recognizing _____ as the result of _____

1. Humanity in general is _____ by sin
2. Specific evils result from specific human _____

E. Recognizing that the ultimate _____ of _____ is _____

1. "Evil" is defined as _____ against _____
2. He became a man to _____ the evils of the world and bear the _____ of the Father for _____

F. Recognizing the significance of _____

IV. Analysis of _____ Relating to God and Evil

A. God uses even _____ for His _____ and our _____ (Rom. 8:28-29; cf. Gen. 50:20; Ps. 76:10; Prov. 16:4; Rom. 9:14-24)

B. God never _____ evil and is never to be _____ for evil (Acts 2:23; 4:27-28; cf. Matt. 18:7; Luke 22:22; James 1:13-14)

C. God is _____ in holding _____ creatures accountable for their _____ (Isa. 66:3-4; cf. Rom. 9:19-24)

V. Summary of Key _____ about Evil

A. God _____ evil but did not _____ it

B. Evil's effect is never _____ of God's _____

C. Evil is endemic to _____ human condition but is not
