

STUDY X
SPIRIT AND HUMAN NATURES SEPARATE AND DISTINCT

- (1) What is the common misapprehension respecting salvation and the spirit nature? Page 173, par. 1.
- (2) Is restitution for the world of mankind any less complete a salvation from sin and death than the special salvation of the church? Page 173, par. 2.
- (3) What misunderstandings have led to this erroneous thought that none will be saved except to the spirit nature? And what is the common view with respect to the presence of a perfect man on the earth? Page 174, par. 1.
- (4) What say the Scriptures as to the number of perfect men that have lived on this earth? Page 174, par. 2.
- (5) In what respect was man created after the likeness of Jehovah? Did God finish His creation of man, and what was His statement concerning man's perfection? Page 174, par. 3.
- (6) How is man's original perfection described in Psalms 8:5-8? And what is the significance of "a little lower than the angels"? (Heb. 2:7.) Page 174, par. 4.
- (7) What is the prophetic intimation in Psalms 8:5-8 respecting God's purpose for mankind, and how does the Apostle Paul in Heb. 2:7 corroborate this statement? Page 175, par. 1.
- (8) Does a little lower in degree signify that a creature is less perfect? Page 175, par. 2 to top of page 176.
- (9) Explain the table illustrating the different grades of nature, animate and inanimate. Page 176, par. 1.
- (10) While the different classes mentioned are separate and distinct, what comparison may be instituted between them? Page 176, par. 2.
- (11) Contrast man's present degraded condition with that of the perfect man, created in the image of God. What did man lose? and what, therefore, did Jesus come to "seek and to save"? Page 177, par. 1.
- (12) What further proof have we that a perfect man is not a spirit being? Page 177, par. 2.

- (13) Is angelic nature the only order of spirit being? And what do Hebrews 2:16 and Philippians 2: 7-9 teach as regards the divine, angelic and human natures respectively? Page 178, par. 1, 2.
- (14) Why was it necessary for Jesus to have been a perfect Man from the standpoint of the perfect Law of God and the Ransom? Page 178, par. 3.
- (15) If Jesus in the flesh was a perfect Man, what conclusions do we draw concerning the relation of a perfect man to the angelic and the human natures? Page 179, par. 1.
- (16) Was Jesus a combination of two natures? Describe in detail the different changes of nature experienced by our Lord from His creation to His glorification. Page 179, par. 2; page 180, par. 1.
- (17) What do we see manifested in Jesus' grand example of perfect humanity? Page 180, par. 2.
- (18) What will doubtless be man's future experience in the use of his perfect faculties? And will the exercise of these powers result in any change of nature? Page 180, par. 3.
- (19) Of what class is Jesus an illustration since His resurrection? Page 180, par. 4.
- (20) Does God's Plan end with the completion of this "elect" company? Page 180, par. 5.
- (21) What do the Apostles Paul and John say about spirit beings, their powers and the laws by which they are governed? Page 181, par. 1.
- (22) Is there any record of a being, except the Son of God, ever having been changed from one nature to another? Page 182, par. 1.
- (23) What general information regarding the spirit nature is drawn from the facts recorded of our Lord after His resurrection? First, as to the visibility of spirit beings? Page 182, par. 2.
- (24) Secondly, regarding some of the powers of spirit beings? Page 183, par. 1.
- (25) Thirdly, as respects the normal condition and appearance of angels? Page 183, par. 2.
- (26) What did the manifestation of the risen Lord to Saul on his way to Damascus reveal concerning spirit beings? Page 183, par. 3.

(27) What is, therefore, the conclusion respecting the separateness of the human and spirit natures? And what is the purpose of God in permitting a change from one nature to another in special cases? Page 184, par. 2.

(28) What is the significance of the word, "Mortality"? Page 184, par. 3; page 185, par. 1.

(29) What does "Immortality" signify? Page 185, par. 2.

(30) What is the popular but erroneous idea about mortality and immortality? Page 185, par. 3.

(31) What is the meaning of the word immortal? And was Adam mortal or immortal before he sinned? Page 185, par. 4, 5.

(32) If Adam was mortal, was he on trial for immortality? Page 186, par. 1.

(33) Is there any Scriptural authority for the theory that angels are immortal, or that restored humanity will be immortal? Page 186, par. 2; page 187, par. 1.

(34) When the incorrigible have been destroyed, what will be the everlasting experience of both mortal and immortal beings, respectively? Page 187, par. 2.

(35) What is the foundation of the unscriptural doctrine of eternal torment, and how does a proper understanding of the terms mortal and immortal destroy this foundation? Page 187, par. 3.

(36) What is the mistaken idea of some regarding the requirements of God's justice in making a difference in the bestowing of His favors among His creatures? Page 187, par. 4.

(37) If this suggestion were correct, how should we expect this law of progression to operate throughout the universe? Page 188, par. 1.

(38) How would the carrying out of this principle affect the pleasing variety and beauty of God's handiwork? Page 188, par. 2.

(39) Should a favor ever be considered as a justly merited reward? And does a simple act of justice call for special gratitude, or is it any proof of love? Page 188, par. 3.

(40) What were Jehovah's sovereign rights with respect to man's creation and continued existence? What attitude is becoming to all God's intelligent creatures? Page 189, par. 1.

- (41) What lesson should both men and angels learn from Satan's ambition and fall? Page 189, par. 2.
- (42) Are the principles upon which God's election is based, conditional or unconditional? Page 189, par. 3.
- (43) Was it because the chosen ones were better than others of mankind, that God invited them to be partakers of the divine nature? Who is he that dares to question the divine right to do according to His good pleasure? Page 190, par. 1.
- (44) What is the proper attitude of man toward his Creator?--to ask or to dictate? Page 190, par. 2.
- (45) What does St. Paul declare concerning the nature of the first man. and of his posterity, in the resurrection? What is the only exception to this rule? What do the Lord, St. Peter and all the holy prophets declare respecting the restoration of the human race? Page 191, par. 1.
- (46) Picture the glorious portion which God has promised to all the obedient of mankind in the "Ages to come." Page 191, par. 2.
- (47) Describe the changes which the earth itself will undergo in order to become the fit abode for the restored human race. Will man be dissatisfied with his position on the human plane, and prefer the spirit conditions? Page 192, par. 1.
- (48) At what time in the Divine Plan did Jehovah purpose the selection of the church class? Page 193, par. 1.
- (49) Do the Scriptures teach an individual, unconditional election? If not, explain the Bible presentation of election and predestination. Page 193, par. 2.
- (50) What is the proper significance of the word "glorified" in Romans 8:30? How does it apply to Jesus and His church? Page 194, par. 1.
- (51) In selecting the church are all mankind called? Page 195, par. 1.
- (52) In what respect is the selection of the church conditional? Page 195, par. 2.
- (53) What principle characterizes God's disposition of His favors? Page 195, par. 3.

- (54) What are the conditions upon which the church may become partakers of the divine nature? Page 195, par. 4; page 196, par. 1.
- (55) To what is the beginning and development of the new nature likened? Page 196, par. 2.
- (56) Explain the experiences of the old and new creatures, respectively, during the process of development of the new creature. Page 197, par. 1.
- (57) When does the birth of the new creature take place? Page 197, par. 2.
- (58) What must naturally precede the spirit-birth? Page 197, par. 3.
- (59) Is the transforming of the mind an instantaneous or a gradual work? Page 198, par. 1.
- (60) To what class are the words of the apostle in Romans 12:1 addressed? Page 198, par. 2.
- (61) Explain the difference between transformation of character and transformation of nature. Page 198, par. 3.
- (62) Describe the difference between "new creatures" and justified "brethren," as to their hopes, desires and aims. Page 199, par. 1.
- (63) Will the change from human to spirit bodies be gradual or instantaneous? Page 200, par. 1.
- (64) In what respects is the human nature a likeness of the spirit nature? And how does it differ? Page 201, par. 1, 2.
- (65) By keeping what thought clearly in mind can we readily comprehend how the change from human to spirit nature is effected? Page 201, par. 3.
- (66) Is the transformation of mind from earthly to heavenly a change of brain matter, or of the will? Page 202, par. 1.
- (67) What illustration assists us to understand how we shall recognize ourselves in our new, spirit bodies? Page 202, par. 2, and footnote.
- (68) Explain the philosophy of Jesus' change from the spirit to the earthly conditions, and His ability to describe His former glory. Page 202, par. 3.

(69) Is the transforming of the mind an active or a passive process? Page 203, par. 1.

(70) Are the promises to the church earthly or heavenly, and to what age is the heavenly calling confined? When did the earthly calling begin, and when will it end? Page 203, par. 2.

"A heart In every thought renewed, And full of love divine,
Perfect, and right, and pure, and good, A copy, Lord, of Thine.