

Theology for LIFE

LESSON #8:
ANGELOLOGY, DEMONOLOGY,
& SATANOLOGY

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Lesson #8: Angelology, Satanology, & Demonology.....	page 3
Introduction.....	page 5
1A: Doctrine of Angels.....	page 5
2A: Doctrine of Satan.....	page 16
3A: Doctrine of Demons.....	page 24
Conclusion.....	page 29

ANGELOLOGY, SATANOLOGY, & DEMONOLOGY

— Lesson #8 —

A COURSE TAUGHT BY PASTOR CARY GREEN

"Our mighty God is sovereign over the good angels, who for love of Him do His bidding; and over Satan and the demons, who though they hate Him and His people, are yet powerless before Him."

--Pastor Cary Green

1A: Doctrine of Angels

There are a number of different words used in Scripture to define angelic beings.

1B. Names for angels

Angel–The Hebrew word *malak* simply means “messenger”; it may refer to a human messenger (1 Kings 19:2) or a _____ messenger (Gen. 28:12). The basic meaning of the word is “one who is sent.” As a divine messenger an angel is a heavenly being charged by God with some commission. The word is found 213 times in the Old Testament; roughly half of those occurrences refer to an angel and the other half to men.

The Greek word *angelos* is similar to the Hebrew *malak*; it also means “a messenger who speaks and acts in the place of the one who has sent him.” The word *angelos* occurs 175 times in the New Testament; however, it’s only used of men seven times.

Sons of God–Angels are called “sons of God” in that, in their unfallen state, they are God’s sons by His _____ (Job 1:6; 38:7).

Holy ones–Angels are also referred to as “holy ones” (Psa. 89:5, 7) for they are “set apart” by God as attendants to His holiness.

Host—Angels are referred to as the “*host of Heaven*” (1 Kings 22:19), which can be understood to denote the _____ of Heaven. And as the millions of heavenly beings that surround God, they are called “*hosts*” in the phrase “*Lord of hosts*” (Psa. 89:8; 1 Sam. 17:45; Isa. 31:4).

2B. Existence of angels

The existence of angels is uniformly presented in Scripture. Thirty-four books of the Bible make reference to angels (___ in the Old Testament and ___ in the New Testament).

Critical to the belief in angels is the fact that Jesus Himself referenced angels quite often in His teachings.

—He predicted that He will _____ from Heaven in the company of angels (Mat. 16:27; Mark 8:38; Luke 9:26), but mentioned that the angels don’t know when that day will be (Mat. 24:36; Mark 13:32).

—He referenced angels that seemingly watch over _____ (Mat. 18:10).

—He referred to the resurrected state of man as being comparable to that of angels (Mat. 22:29-30; Mark 12:25; Luke 20:36).

—He taught that angels would regather the nation _____ (Mat. 25:31-32) and His elect (Mark 13:27) at the time of His return.

—He mentioned that the angels will be watching on Judgment Day (Luke 12:8-9).

—He taught that angels _____ in Heaven when sinners repent on earth (Luke 15:10).

—He told of angels carrying a man’s soul to “Abraham’s Bosom” after death (Luke 16:22).

So the existence of angels is irrevocably tied to the reliability of the testimony of Christ Himself!

3B. Nature and attributes of angels

- **Angels are personal beings**

This is true of both the good and evil angels.

They possess _____ (2 Sam. 14:20; Psa. 148:2; Mat. 8:29; 18:10; John 20:13; 2 Cor. 11:3; 1 Pet. 1:12; Rev. 22:16). Their knowledge appears to be greater than humans, but they are not omniscient.

They possess _____: *joy* (Job 38:7; Luke 2:13; 15:10), *fear* (James 2:19), and *anger* (Rev. 12:17).

They possess _____ (Luke 8:28-32; 2 Tim. 2:26; 2 Pet. 2:4; Jude 6, 9).

- **Angels are spirit beings**

Although angels may at times reveal themselves to mankind in the form of human bodies (Gen. 18:2-3) they nonetheless are called "*spirits*" (Heb. 1:14), suggesting they do not have corporeal _____. Hence, they do not function as human beings in terms of marriage (Mark 12:25), nor are they subject to death (Luke 20:36).

- **Angels are created beings**

The psalmist calls upon all nature to praise God for His creation. Along with the celestial bodies, the Lord created the angels by His _____ (Psa. 148:2-5).

Job was reminded that the angels sang praise to God when they were created (Job 38:6-7). Christ created the angels that they might ultimately give praise to Him (Col. 1:16).

- **Angels were created simultaneously and innumerable in number.**

The statement of creation in Colossians 1:16 points to the creation of angels as a _____ act; the act of creating angels does not continue. Because the angels are incapable of reproducing (Mat. 22:30), their number is fixed. The number of their creation is "*myriads*" (Heb. 12:22). Although the term *myriads* (Gk. *muriasin*) literally means "*ten thousand*," here it denotes "*countless thousands*" as in Revelation 5:11, where the repetition of "*myriads*" suggests the number of angels is countless.

- **Appearance**

Angels are essentially "*ministering spirits*," (Heb. 1:14) and as such do not have physical bodies like humans. Our Lord declared that "*a spirit hath not flesh and bones...*" (Luke 24:37-39).

Since angels are spirits rather than physical beings, they don't have to be _____ at all (Col. 1:16). Elisha once prayed that his servant would see the armies of angels surrounding the city, and the young man discovered that he had overlooked a lot of invisible beings (2 Kings 6:17).

Angels cannot normally be seen by man unless God grants the ability to see them (Num. 22:31; 2 Kings 6:17; Luke 2:13). Angels can, however, take on the appearance of men when the occasion demands. How else could some "*entertain angels unaware*" (Heb. 13:2)?

When angels do appear, however, they always appear in the form of men (the one possible exception being Zech. 5:9, which is an obscure passage, not necessarily speaking of angels). In every other case the _____ pronoun is used to speak of them. In Genesis 18, Abraham welcomed three angelic guests who appeared at first to be nothing more than some travelers.

In the following chapter, two angels went to Sodom where they were assumed to be simply a pair of human visitors.

Sometimes angels appear as men with unusual features. Daniel saw an angel with arms and legs resembling polished metal and precious stones, and a face like _____ (Dan. 10:5-6). The angel that rolled back the stone from Christ's tomb was radiating dazzling light (Mat. 28:3; Luke 24:4).

Some Bible passages picture angels with _____ (Isa. 6:2, 6). Other verses talk about angels flying, and we assume that the wings would be useful for that flight (Rev. 14:6). However, it is quite probable that angels can move around without having to depend on wings. Most references to angels in the Bible say nothing about wings, and in passages like Gen. 18-19, it is certain that no wings were visible.

Note: It is important to realize that angels in the Bible NEVER appear as cute, chubby infants. They are always full-grown men. When people in the Bible saw an angel, their typical response was to fall on their faces in fear and awe.

- **Angels are a higher order than man**

According to the author of Hebrews, mankind is "*lower than the angels*" (Heb. 2:7). Angels are not subject to the limitations of man, especially since they are incapable of death (Luke 20:36). Angels have greater wisdom than man (2 Sam. 14:20), yet it is limited (Mat. 24:36). Angels have greater _____ than man (Matt. 28:2; Acts 5:19; 12:7-11; 2 Peter 2:11), yet they are limited in power (Dan. 10:13).

Angels are not created in the image of God; therefore, they do not share man's glorious destiny of _____ in Christ. At the consummation of the age, redeemed man will be exalted above angels (1 Cor. 6:3).

4B. Classification of Angels

- **Angels who are governmental rulers**

Ephesians 6:12 appears to cast some light on the ranking of fallen angels.

"Rulers" are those who are first or high in rank; *"powers"* are those invested with authority; *"world-forces of this darkness"* expresses the power or authority which they exercise over the world; *"spiritual forces of wickedness"* describes the wicked spirits, expressing their _____ and nature.

Daniel 10:13 refers to the *"prince of the kingdom of Persia"* opposing Michael. This was not the human king of Persia, but rather a fallen angel under Satan's control; he was apparently a demon of _____ rank, assigned by the chief of demons, Satan, to Persia as his special area of activity.

- **Angels who are highest ranking**

Michael is called *"the _____"* in Jude 9 and *"the great prince"* in Daniel 12:1. Michael is the only angel designated *"archangel,"* and may possibly be the only one of this rank. His mission is to protect Israel (Dan. 12:1;10:21.)

There are *"chief princes"* (Dan. 10:13), of whom Michael is one—the highest ranking angels of God.

Ruling angels (Eph. 3:10) are also mentioned, but no further details are given.

- **Angels who are prominent individuals**

(1) _____ (Dan. 10:13; 12:1; Jude 9). The name Michael means "Who is like God?" Michael is the defender of Israel who will wage war on behalf of Israel

against Satan and his hordes in the tribulation (Rev. 12:1-9).

Michael also disputed with Satan about the body of Moses, but Michael refrained from judgment, leaving that to God (Jude 9). Jehovah's Witnesses identify Michael as Christ; this view, however, would suggest Christ has less authority than Satan, which is untenable.

(2) _____ (Dan. 9:21; Luke 1:26). His name means "man of God" or "God is strong." Gabriel seems to be God's special messenger of His _____ program, for in each of the four times he appears in the Bible record, he reveals and interprets God's purpose and plan concerning Messiah and His Kingdom. In Daniel 8:1-16 Gabriel explained to Daniel the succeeding kingdoms of Medo-Persia and Greece as well as the untimely death of Alexander the Great. In a highly significant passage, Gabriel then explained the events of the seventy weeks for Israel (Dan. 9:21-27). Gabriel appears again in the new Testament announcing the birth of John the Baptist to Zacharias (Luke 1:11-20). And then Gabriel told Mary that the One born to her would be great and rule on the throne of David (Luke 1:26-27).

(3) _____ (Isa. 14:12) means "*shining one*" or "*star of the morning*." He may have been the wisest and most beautiful of all God's created beings and was originally placed in a position of _____ over the cherubim surrounding the throne of God.

- **Angels who are divine attendants**

(1) _____ were created with indescribable powers and beauty, and some scholars believe they are of the highest order or class of angelic beings. They are proclaimers and protectors of God's glorious presence, His sovereignty, and His holiness. They stood guard at the gate of the Garden of Eden, preventing sinful man from entering (Gen. 3:24).

They were the golden figures covering the mercy seat above the ark in the Holy of Holies (Ex. 25:17-22). And they attended the glory of God in Ezekiel's vision (Ezk. 1). Cherubim had an extraordinary appearance, with four faces—that of a man, lion, ox, and eagle. They had four wings and feet like a calf, gleaming like burnished bronze. In Ezekiel 1 they attended the glory of God preparatory for judgment.

(2) _____, meaning "*burning ones*," are pictured surrounding the throne of God in Isaiah 6:2. They are described as each having six wings. In their threefold proclamation, "*Holy, holy, holy*" (Isa. 6:3), they praise and proclaim the perfect holiness of God. The seraphim also express the holiness of God in that they proclaim that man must be cleansed of sin's moral defilement before he can stand before God and serve Him (Isa. 6:6-7).

5B. Ministry of angels

• Ministry to God

The cherubim have a ministry to God in defending the _____ of God.

Seraphim have a ministry to God in surrounding the throne of God as they attend to His holiness.

• Ministry to Christ

Angels have a significant ministry to Christ from prior to His birth until His Second Advent. The fact that angels have this important ministry to Christ also emphasizes His _____; just as the angelic beings surround the throne of the Father, so the angels attend to God the Son.

(1) Angels _____ His birth (Luke 1:26-38).

Gabriel came to Mary explaining that her Child would be called "*Son of the Most High*," and would rule on the throne of David, His father, having an eternal kingdom. An angel appeared to Joseph, assuring him of Mary's chastity and faithfulness, and giving him instructions to marry Mary and care for the Baby, Who would be the Savior of the world, and to name Him Jesus (Mat. 1:20-21).

(2) Angels _____ Him in infancy (Mat. 2:13).

An angel warned Joseph of Herod's intention to kill Jesus, and told Joseph to flee to Egypt until the death of Herod. An angel also instructed Joseph when it was safe to return to the land of Israel (Mat. 2:20).

(3) Angels _____ to Him after the temptation

(Matt. 4:11; Mark 1:13).

The ministry probably included encouragement following the exhaustion of forty days of temptation, as well as supplying Him with food as an angel did for Elijah (1 Kings 19:5-7).

(4) An angel _____ Him at Gethsemane (Luke 22:43).

Just as Christ had a spiritual battle with Satan at His temptation, so Christ had a spiritual battle at Gethsemane concerning the Cross. Angels strengthened Him as He wrestled in prayer in anticipation of His crucifixion.

(5) Angels _____ His resurrection

(Mat. 28:2-7; Mark 16:6-7; Luke 24:4-7, 23; John 20:12-13).

The angels invited the women to enter the empty tomb to see the empty wrappings that they might be certain of the resurrection and proclaim it to the world. The angels reminded the women of Jesus' earlier promise that He would rise on the third day.

(6) Angels _____ His ascension (Acts 1:10-11).

As angels surround the throne of the Father, so angels attended the triumphal ascension of the Son into glory and reminded the onlookers of Jesus' future triumphant return.

(7) Angels will _____ His Second Coming (Mat. 25:31).

As God the Son returns to earth He will be attended by a host of angels, adding to the splendor and glory of His triumphal return (Matt. 25:31).

- **Ministry to believers**

Angels are termed "*ministering spirits*" in Hebrews 1:14. The Greek term for ministering (*leitourgika*) does not convey the idea of slavery, but of official functioning. They have been duly commissioned and sent forth with the responsibility of aiding believers. The following responsibilities are carried out in angels' ministry to believers.

(1) Physical _____

David experienced physical protection by the angel when he was forced to flee to the Philistines (Psa. 34:7). Angels may frustrate the plans of the enemies of God's people (Psa. 35:4-5). Angels protect from physical harm those that seek refuge in the Lord (Psa. 91:11-13). They released the apostles from prison (Acts 5:18-19; 12:7-11). They will protect the 144,000 in the Tribulation (Rev. 7:1-14).

(2) Physical _____

An angel brought physical nourishment for Elijah when he was weakened from a lengthy journey (1 Kings 19:5-7).

(3) _____

During the storm at sea an angel encouraged Paul, reminding him he would arrive safely at Rome to bear witness for Christ (Acts 27:23-25).

(4) _____

An angel directed Philip to go to the wilderness where he would witness to the Ethiopian eunuch (Acts 8:26); an angel arranged the meeting of Cornelius and Peter that brought the Gentiles into acceptance in the believing community (Acts 10:3, 22).

(5) Assist in answers to _____

There seems to be a relationship between the prayer for Peter's release from prison and the angel's releasing him (Acts 12:1-11). Similarly, Daniel's prayer resulted in the angel's visit and revelation of the plans of God (Dan. 9:20-27; cf. 10:10-12:13).

(6) Carry believers _____

Luke 16:22 describes the death of Lazarus and the angels carrying him to "Abraham's Bosom." This may be the way God causes all His dying saints to be *"absent from the body ... at home with the Lord"* (2 Cor. 5:8).

6B. Relationship to unbelievers

Angels have been and will be involved in meting out _____ on unbelievers. Angels announced the coming destruction of Sodom because of those people's sin (Gen. 19:12-13); prior to the climactic bowl judgments angels will preach the Gospel and announce the destruction of the world powers along with those that worshiped the Beast (Rev. 14:4, 7, 8-9, 15, 17-18).

Angels are seen judging the people of Jerusalem for their idolatry (Ezk. 9:1-11); an angel struck Herod Agrippa I for his blasphemy so that he died (Acts 12:23). Angels will also be instrumental in judgment at the end of the age when they cast _____ into the furnace of fire (Mat. 13:39-42); angels will sound the trumpet judgments during the Tribulation (Rev. 8:2-12; 9:1, 13; 11:15); angels pour out the bowl judgments upon the earth (Rev. 16:2-17).

2A.

Doctrine of Satan

The primary witness to the reality and existence of Satan is not experience or sensational stories, but the testimony of _____.

1B. Existence of Satan

Both the Old Testament and New Testament affirm the reality and existence of Satan. When Genesis 3 discusses the _____, it is recognized that the serpent was Satan and that the judgment pronounced (Gen. 3:15) must be a reference to him. Satan is specifically mentioned in Job 2:1 as he came to accuse Job before God. In 1 Chronicles 21:1 Satan led David to take a census of the Israelites. In Zechariah 3:1-2 Satan is seen accusing the nation before God.

Although Satan is not called by that name in Isaiah 14:12-15 and Ezekiel 28:11-17, these passages are understood with good reason to refer to his original state and subsequent _____.

The New Testament evidence for Satan's existence is extensive. Every New Testament _____ and 19 of the 27 books make reference to him (Mat. 4:10; 12:26; Mark 1:13; 3:23, 26; 4:15; Luke 11:18; 22:3; John 13:27; Acts 5:3; Rom. 16:20; 1 Cor. 5:5; 2 Cor. 2:11; Eph. 4:27; 1 Thess. 2:18; 2 Thess. 2:9; 1 Tim. 1:20; 2 Tim. 2:26; Heb. 2:14; James 4:7; 1 Pet. 5:8; 1 John 3:8; Jude 1:9; Rev. 2:9; etc.). Christ Himself makes reference to Satan twenty-five times. The fact of Satan's existence finds ultimate support in the _____ of Christ's words.

2B. Personality of Satan

Satan exhibits attributes of personality. Scripture mentions three major features of personality when discussing Satan.

- **Intellect**

Satan reflects intellect in that he _____ and is crafty in his work (2 Cor. 2:11; Eph. 6:11). His work of deception indicates his ability to think and plan a course of action that will be successful in deceiving people (Rev. 12:9). His knowledge and facility with Scripture (in deception) further illustrates his intellect (Mat. 4:5-6).

- **Emotion**

Satan's emotion is seen in his desire to exalt _____ above the rule of God (Isa. 14:12-15; note the "I will's"). Satan desires to trap new converts through their conceit (1 Tim. 3:6). Recognizing he has only a short time on earth, Satan vents great wrath (Gk. *thumon*), "burning anger" (Rev. 12:12).

- **Will**

Satan demonstrated his will in attempting to entice Christ to sin (Mat. 4:3-11). Satan's will is most clearly reflected in his wish to be _____ God (Isa. 14:13-14).

- **Actions**

Satan speaks (Job 1:9-10), tempts Christ (Mat. 4:3), plans (Eph. 6:11), and _____ believers (Rev. 12:10).

Above all, Satan is deceptive, scheming to defeat Christians. His intent and opposition to believers are graphically portrayed in 1 Peter 5:8. In his opposition he is as ferocious as a lion, walking about with the intent of devouring someone. He continually brings legal accusations against Christians (Rev. 12:9-10). He schemes (Gk. *methodeia*) against Christians to make them fall (Eph. 6:11).

All of these elements demonstrate that Satan is a person.

3B. Names of Satan

Aside from pre-fall terms like "_____ " or "*cherub*," there are many names for Satan in both Testaments that cumulatively describe his evil character.

NAMES OF SATAN		
Name	Meaning	Citation
Satan	Adversary	Matthew 4:10
Devil	Slanderer	Matthew 4:1
Evil One	Intrinsically evil	John 17:15
Great red dragon	Destructive creature	Revelation 12:3, 7, 9
Serpent of old	Deceiver in Eden	Revelation 12:9
Abaddon	Destruction	Revelation 9:11
Apollyon	Destroyer	Revelation 9:11
Adversary	Opponent	1 Peter 5:8
Beelzebul	Lord of the fly (Baalzebub)	Matthew 12:24
Belial	Worthless (Beliar)	2 Corinthians 6:15
God of this world	Controls philosophy of world	2 Corinthians 4:4
Ruler of this world	Rules in world system	John 12:31
Prince of the power of the air	Control of unbelievers	Ephesians 2:2
Enemy	Opponent	Matthew 13:28
Tempter	Solicits people to sin	Matthew 4:3
Murderer	Leads people to eternal death	John 8:44
Liar	Perverts the truth	John 8:44
Accuser	Opposes believers before God	Revelation 12:10

4B. Origin and nature of Satan

- **Satan's original state**

Ezekiel 28:12-15 describes Satan prior to his fall. He enjoyed an exalted position in the presence of God; the brilliance of Heaven was his surrounding (28:14). He was called the "*anointed ... covering _____*" who enjoyed the position of highest honor before God (28:14, 16). Isaiah refers to this supreme angel as "*star of the morning [KJV Lucifer; NIV morning star], son of the dawn*" (14:12). After he became God's chief adversary (Heb. *Satan*) he is never again called by any of these honorable titles. But in his pre-fall splendor he was filled with wisdom and beauty, and he was blameless (Ezk. 28:12, 15).

- **Satan's fall**

Satan's fall is described in both Ezekiel 28 and Isaiah 14. Because of his sin Satan was cast from the presence of God (Ezk. 28:16).

The reason for Satan's downfall was his _____; his heart was lifted up because of his beauty, and his wisdom became corrupt (28:17). The statement indicates Satan must have had extraordinarily high rank that led to his pride. Isaiah 14:12-14 further describes the sin that led to his downfall. Five "*I will's*" emphasize his sin (14:13-14). He desired to enter the very presence of God and establish his throne on God's throne above the other angels. He wanted to be "*like the Most High.*" For that reason God thrust him down out of Heaven.

- **Satan's moral responsibility**

Satan is a morally _____ person, accountable to God (Job 1:7). He does not have freedom in an unrestricted sense, but is subordinate to and restricted by God.

• **Satan's activity**

- He _____ Eve (Gen. 3:1-6)
- He tempted Christ (Mat. 4:1-11)
- He perverts God's _____ (Gen. 3:1; Mat. 4:6)
- He opposes God's work (Zech. 3:1)
- He _____ God's servants (1 Thess. 2:18)
- He hinders the Gospel (Mat. 13:19, 38-39; 2 Cor. 4:4)
- He ensnares the wicked (1 Tim. 3:7; 2 Tim. 2:26)
- He deceives the nations (1 Kings 22:6-7, 19-23; Rev. 16:14; 20:7-8)
- He disguises himself as an angel of light (2 Cor. 11:3, 14)
- He contended with the angel Michael (Jude 9).
- He instigated the _____ of the human race (Gen. 3:13-24).
- He seeks to devour (1 Pet. 5:8).
- He accuses God's people (Job 1:6-12; 2:1-6; Rev. 12:10).
- He once had the power of _____ (Heb. 2:14).
- The whole world lies in his power (1 John 5:19).

• **Judgment of Satan**

Satan fell from his original exalted position. As the anointed cherub, Satan led a host of angels, possibly _____ - _____ of all the angels, from Heaven in his fall (Ezk. 28:16-17; Rev. 12:4).

Satan's ultimate defeat was pronounced in Eden. God informed Satan that he would have a minor victory ("*you shall bruise Him on the heel*"), but Christ would have a major victory through the _____ ("*He shall bruise you on the head,*" Gen. 3:15).

Satan was rendered powerless through the Cross. Christ partook of humanity, and

through His substitutionary death He _____ Satan, rendering him impotent in the believer's life. Satan had the power of death over people, but that power was broken through Christ (Heb. 2:14).

Satan will be cast out of Heaven during the Tribulation. The casting out of Heaven (Rev. 12:8-9, 13) is an act of judgment. According to this passage he will no longer be able to accuse the brethren before God.

Satan will be bound in the _____ for one thousand years. At the triumphant return of Christ, Satan is bound for one thousand years and shut up in the abyss, no longer able to deceive anyone on earth for the duration of the Millennium (Rev. 20:2-3).

Ultimately, however, Satan will be cast into the Lake of Fire. At the end of the Millennium Satan is released, whereupon he deceives many people, leads a final rebellion against God, and is soundly defeated, whereupon he is cast into the _____ for eternity (Rev. 20:7-10).

5B. The Christian's attitude toward Satan

Christians tend to fall into imbalance in their attitude toward Satan. Some tend to underestimate him, speaking of him with amusement, as in the foolish children's song, *"And if the devil doesn't like it he can sit on a tack!"* This is a completely unbiblical attitude to hold toward our _____.

On the other hand, some believers spend far too much time and mental/emotional energy thinking about and fearing Satan. They tend to "see a demon under every doily." This too is unbiblical. The Bible calls us to balance—acknowledging the seriousness of our battle with Satan, yet never forgetting that Christ has already conquered him.

- **Never _____ him or his powers** (Jude 9—even Michael the archangel didn't try to pronounce judgment on Satan).
- **Never _____ him**—remember that you are a son of the King of Kings! Remember that Satan's power has limits.
- **Do not give him too large a place in thought or conversation** nor invite his attention by your attitude (remember, Eph. 6:10-20 is almost exclusively defensive).
- **Be on _____ against his attacks** (Eph. 4:26-27; 1 Pet. 5:8; 1 John 5:18).
- **Remember that God sovereignly uses Satan's attacks for His good purposes** (2 Cor. 12:7).
- **Be aware of God's provision of defenses:**
 1. **The _____ work of Christ** (John 12:31; Eph. 6:16; Col. 2:15; Heb. 2:14; 1 John 3:8; Rev. 12:11).
 2. **The intercessory work of Christ** (John 17:15; Luke 22:32; 1 John 2:1)
 3. **Warnings about his _____** (2 Cor. 2:11; Eph. 4:11-15; 6:11; 1 Pet. 5:8-9).

4. ***Urgings for humble submission and resistance*** (Mat. 6:13; Eph 6:18; Eph 6:10-17; James 4:6-7; 1 Pet. 5:8-9; 1 John 5:18-19). This resistance is best accomplished by submitting to God (Rom. 6:17-23; James 4:7 [note the order—submit first, *then* resist]), and by putting on the whole armor of God (Eph. 6:10-20).

Conclusion

Is there a devil? Yes! From Genesis to Revelation the Scriptures affirm his existence, his evil, and his ultimate _____.

Who is he? He is a person, a spirit, and a fallen angel. He's an active aggressor in a war against God and all of God's purposes in this world.

The conflict continues on every level in the universe. It's active at the _____ of God because Satan has access to God (Job 1:6-12; Rev. 12:10). Demonic and angelic armies do battle (Dan. 10:10-13; Rev. 12:7-9). And of course there's also a war at the human level (John 8:44; 1 Pet. 5:8).

In 2 Corinthians 2:11 the Apostle Paul says, "*We are not ignorant of [Satan's] devices.*" We are expected to _____ his schemes, plans, and strategies. Since we have the Word of God, which unmask Satan's disguises and reveals his schemes, we have no reason to be ignorant (Eph. 6:10-18).

3A.

Doctrine of Demons

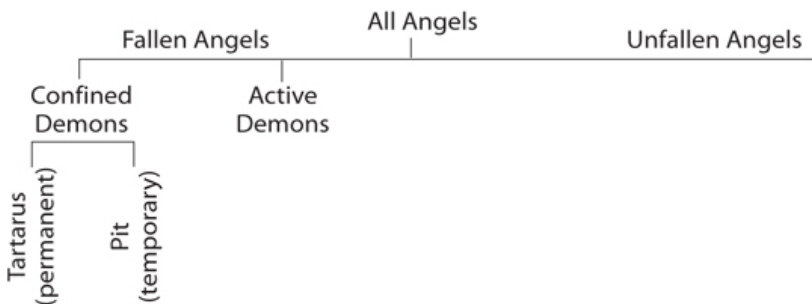
Many believers are as unbiblical in their view of demons (evil little gnomes with pitchforks) as they are in their view of angels (chubby babies with wings). But there's no excuse for such ignorance, for the Bible is very clear in its teachings about these enemies of God and of His people.

1B. Origin of demons

When Lucifer rebelled against God he fell from his place of prominence and led with him a host of lower-ranking angels. Lucifer, now called Satan, is the "_____ of demons" (Mat. 12:24). Matthew 25:41 also refers to "the devil and his angels," which would refer to demons; similarly, Revelation 12:7 mentions "the dragon and his angels."

Scripture indicates there are two groups of fallen angels. One group is free and active in the world. Other fallen angels are _____ in confinement. Some are mentioned as being confined to *tartarus* (translated "hell" in 2 Peter 2:4); they are confined because of some enormous sin (some relate this to Genesis 6 in suggesting the "sons of God" were fallen angels). Jude 6 may refer to the same confinement. Another group of fallen angels are kept confined in the pit (Luke 8:31; Rev. 9:2). They were apparently too depraved and _____ to be allowed to roam upon the earth. Revelation 9 indicates these demons will be released from confinement during the tribulation to afflict people who do not have the seal of God on their foreheads (Rev. 9:3-11).

CLASSIFICATIONS OF ANGELS²⁰



2B. Characteristics of demons

- **Demons are _____ beings**

They are called "*spirits*," that is, beings without fleshly bodies (Mat. 8:16; Luke 10:17, 20).

- **Demons are not omnipresent**

They can be in only one place at one time. The demons indwelt the two men of the Gadarenes, and when they were expelled they indwelt the swine. In each case they were localized (Mat. 8:28–34; Acts 16:16).

- **Demons are not omniscient**

Demons are intelligent, but they are not—and never were—omniscient. They immediately recognized Jesus as the Son of God (Mark 1:24); and they knew He would one day judge them (Mat. 8:29). Paul refers to "*doctrines of demons*" (1 Tim. 4:1), indicating that they propagate carefully prepared false teaching through their emissaries.

- **Demons are not omnipotent**

Demons have supernatural strength, but they are not omnipotent like God. Because of the indwelling demons, the man of the Gerasenes could break _____ and chains; no one was able to bind him because of his unusual strength (Mark 5:3–4). The demon in the boy sought to have the boy commit suicide by throwing him into fire and water (Mark 9:22). Demon possession impaired a man's speech (Mat. 9:32) and kept a girl in cruel slavery (Matt. 15:22), yet demons are _____ in their power; they cannot do the mighty works of God (John 10:21).

3B. Activity of demons

Demons, like their master Satan, do nothing good, nothing beautiful. Wherever their power is manifested, it is for evil and destruction.

- **Demons inflict disease**

Luke 13:11 testifies a woman had a crippling _____ “caused by a spirit”; Luke 13:16 further declares that Satan had “bound [her] for eighteen long years” in her suffering. Sometimes there is a correlation between mental illness, sickness, and demonic activity; however, it is not always possible to identify the distinction, and anyone attempting such a diagnosis should be cautious. Affliction by Satan or demons can come only as God _____ (Job 1:12; 2:6; 2 Cor. 12:7-10).

- **Demons influence the mind**

Satan initially deceived Eve into sinning by perverting the truth and changing Eve’s _____ about God (Gen. 3:1-5). Satan and his demons continue to influence the thinking of people through blinding their minds (2 Cor. 4:4). This passage indicates Satan inhibits the ability to think or reason.

Even though this passage refers to unbelievers, Satan can also influence the thinking of believers (2 Cor. 11:3); he can lead believers away “from the simplicity and purity of devotion to Christ.” James 3:15 indicates earthly wisdom is demonic and leads to jealousy and strife.

The solution to demonic influence of the mind is to bring the thought process into subjection to Christ (2 Cor. 10:5). A similar exhortation is given in Philippians 4:6-8. The mind will be _____ when the believer entrusts every matter to God in prayer and meditates on the things that are true, honorable, right, and pure.

- **Demons deceive people**

Paul was fearful for the fledgling Thessalonian church, that Satan may have enticed them to sin amid their suffering and persecution (1 Thess. 3:5). Although the Thessalonians had received the Gospel with joy, their hope could be sidetracked through the onslaught of Satan.

Through his emissaries Satan also works in unbelievers; Paul refers to *“the prince of the power of the air... working in the sons of disobedience”* (Eph. 2:2). The context indicates Satan deceives the unbelievers into living according to the lusts of the _____ and desires of the flesh and mind. Matthew 13:19 further indicates Satan’s deception in that he snatches the Word away when unbelievers hear it, thwarting their understanding.

- **Demons deceive nations**

Demons will eventually gather the nations of the world together in rebellion against Christ. Demons deceive the nations through performing _____ in order to incite them to warfare against the returning Messiah (Rev. 16:14).

4B. Demon possession



Quote:

“[Demon possession is] a demon residing in a person, exerting direct control and influence over that person, with certain derangement of mind and/or body. Demon possession is to be distinguished from demon influence or demon activity in relation to a person. The work of the demon in the latter is from the outside; in demon possession it is from within. By this definition a Christian cannot be possessed by a demon since he is indwelt by the Holy Spirit.” – Charles Ryrie

There was a great outbreak of demon activity and demon possession during Christ's sojourn on _____, no doubt in opposition to His Messiahship. The Gospels abound with accounts of demon-possessed people (Mat. 4:24; 8:16, 28, 33; 12:22; 15:22; Mark 1:32; 5:15, 16, 18; Luke 8:36). Leaders in the Early Church such as Justin Martyr and Tertullian make reference to demon possession.

- **Nature of demon possession**

Demon possession evidences itself by a _____ in moral character and spiritual disposition. Frequently a different voice, a different educational level, or even a foreign language will reflect a difference in the affected person's personality. The demon speaking through the man in the synagogue immediately recognized who Christ was (Mark 1:23-24), which meant he had supernatural knowledge and intellectual power. Another symptom of demon possession was exhibited by the man in the country of the Gerasenes with his supernatural physical strength and ability to break shackles and chains (Mark 5:3-4).

- **Believers and demon possession**

–There is NO example in the Bible where a demon EVER inhabited or invaded a _____ believer.

–NEVER in the New Testament are believers warned about the possibility of being inhabited by demons.

–NEVER do we see anyone *rebuking, binding, or casting* demons _____ of a true believer.

–NOWHERE in the New Testament are believers instructed to *cast out* demons, whether from a believer or an unbeliever or an inanimate object.

5B. Judgment of demons

Through the Cross the power of demons has been _____. Christ conquered Satan and his demons at Calvary and made a public display of them—as a victor displaying the spoils of war (Col. 2:15).

At the return of Christ the demons will be cast into the Lake of Fire with Satan (Mat. 25:41; Rev. 19:19-21).

Conclusion

Our mighty God is sovereign over the good angels, who for _____ of Him do His bidding; and over Satan and the demons, who though they hate Him and His people, are yet powerless before Him. Even their hateful and hate-filled actions God uses for good in the lives of believers.

Questions to Ask:



Extra Notes:

