



ANTHROPOLOGY & HAMARTIOLOGY: MAN & SIN

THE FALL OF MAN | OCTOBER 18, 2026

DEFINITIONS

Fall of Man: The historical _____ of Adam and Eve in Genesis 3 by which sin and death entered the human race

Protoevangelium: The “first _____,” God’s first promise of redemption in Genesis 3:15, ultimately fulfilled in Christ’s victory over Satan

THE TEST REQUIRED MAN TO TRUST AND OBEY GOD

The Fall was a real event in human history involving the first man and woman. Scripture’s genealogies treat Adam as the historical _____ of the human race (Gen. 5:1-5; Luke 3:38).

God generously permitted Adam to eat from every tree in the garden except the tree of the knowledge of good and evil. Disobedience would result in certain death. The test was fundamentally one of obedience to God’s command and faith in God’s Word: Would they _____ what God had said and submit to His authority? (Gen. 2:16-17).

Adam and Eve were created upright and holy, able not to sin. Their disobedience did not arise from a _____ nature or any deficiency in God’s good creation (Gen. 1:31; Eccl. 7:29).

THE TEMPTER ATTACKED GOD’S WORD AND GOD’S GOODNESS

Satan worked through the serpent to tempt Eve and lead humanity into _____ against God (Gen. 3:1; Rev. 12:9).

Satan first questioned and _____ God’s Word, shifting Eve’s attention from God’s abundant provision to His single restriction: “Did God actually say...?” (Gen. 3:1-3).

Satan then denied God’s Word and questioned His goodness, contradicting God’s promised judgment and suggesting that God was withholding something desirable from them. At the heart of the temptation was _____: Satan persuaded Eve to distrust God’s Word and goodness and to seek apart from God what she believed He was withholding (Gen. 3:4-5).

Eve’s temptation appealed to _____ basic dimensions of sinful desire:

- “Good for food” — the desires of the _____
- “A delight to the eyes” — the desires of the _____
- “Desired to make one wise” — the pride of _____ (Gen. 3:6; 1 John 2:16)

Eve was _____ and ate the fruit. Adam knowingly and willfully joined her in disobedience (Gen. 3:6; 1 Tim. 2:14).

THE FALL BROUGHT IMMEDIATE AND FAR-REACHING EFFECTS

Sin immediately produced _____ and self-covering, guilt and fear, hiding from God, blame-shifting, and alienation from one another (Gen. 3:7–13).

God pronounced _____ upon the serpent, cursing it above the other creatures (Gen. 3:14).

The Fall corrupted the good marriage and family relationships God had established. Childbearing would involve pain, and the wife would desire to _____ over her husband rather than submit to him according to God's created order (Gen. 3:16; cf. 4:7).

The ground was _____ so that man's good work of cultivating creation would now involve painful toil, frustration, and eventual return to the dust (Gen. 3:17–19).

The effects of the Fall extended beyond humanity: creation itself was subjected to futility and _____ (Rom. 8:20–22).

Adam and Eve were _____ from Eden and barred from the tree of life, preventing them from eating from it and living forever (Gen. 3:22–24).

Adam's disobedience had consequences far beyond himself: through one man sin entered the world, and death through sin, so that death _____ to all humanity (Rom. 5:12).

EVEN IN JUDGMENT, GOD PROMISED REDEMPTION THROUGH CHRIST

In the midst of pronouncing judgment, God gave the protoevangelium: He promised that the offspring of the woman would ultimately _____ the serpent (Gen. 3:15).

The serpent would strike the promised Seed, but the Seed would crush the serpent's head. This promise ultimately points to Jesus Christ, who came to _____ the Devil and his works (Heb. 2:14; 1 John 3:8).

The New Testament presents Christ as the _____ Adam: the first Adam brought sin and death through his disobedience, but Christ brings righteousness and life through His obedience (Rom. 5:18–19; 1 Cor. 15:21–22, 45).