

Common Grace

1. Introduction and Definition

- A. Common grace is the grace of God by which he give people innumerable _____ that are not part of salvation.
- B. Common grace does not _____ a person.

2. Examples of Common Grace ([Matthew 5:44-45](#))

A. The Physical Realm

- Every _____ you take
- Food and _____ produced by the earth
- The _____ of the natural world

B. The Intellectual Realm

- _____ is available to mankind.
- God is _____.
- _____

C. The Moral Realm

- Evil is _____.
- Man's _____

D. The Creative Realm

E. The Societal Realm

- The _____
- Human _____ ([Romans 13:1](#))
- Other human _____

The presence of common grace in the life of an _____ doesn't mean that God's favor is present.

3. Reasons for Common Grace

- A. To _____ those who will be saved ([2 Peter 3:9-10](#))
- B. To demonstrate God's _____ and _____ ([Psalm 145:9](#))

C. To demonstrate God's _____ ([Romans 2:5](#))

4. Our response to the doctrine of Common Grace

A. Common grace does not mean that those who receive it will be _____.

B. We must be careful not to reject the _____ things that unbelievers do as totally evil.

C. The doctrine of common grace should stir our hearts to much greater _____ to God.

Discussion Questions

1. In what ways do you personally experience God's common grace in your everyday life?

2. Jesus said God sends rain on the just and the unjust. How does this truth challenge our attitudes toward people who don't believe in God?

3. Which of the five realms of common grace (physical, intellectual, moral, creative, societal) do you most clearly see God's goodness displayed today?

4. Can you think of examples where the moral conscience of unbelievers reflects biblical truth, even if they don't realize it?

5. In what ways does common grace reveal God's heart for all people to repent and be saved?

6. Why is it important for Christians to recognize and appreciate the good things unbelievers do?

7. In light of common grace, how should believers respond to the world around them — especially when engaging in culture, science, and art?