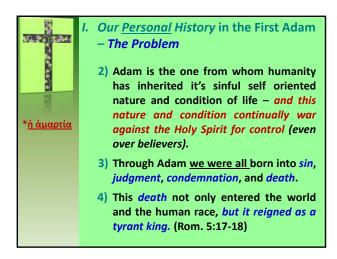
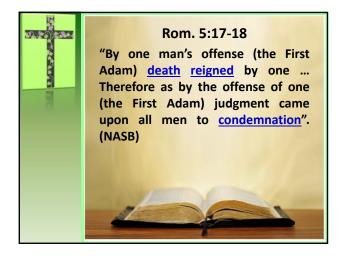
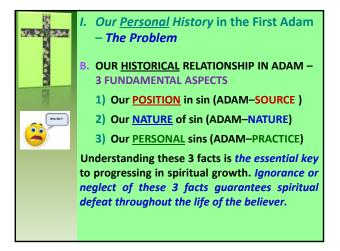
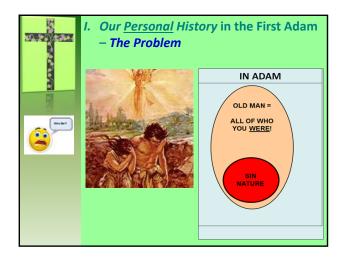


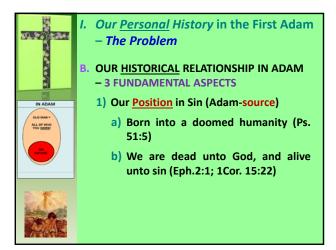
<ol> <li>Our <u>Personal</u> History in the First Adam         <ul> <li>The Problem</li> </ul> </li> <li>A. WHO AND WHAT WAS ADAM?</li> <li>1) He was the first man and the seminal head of the human race into which we were born.</li> <li>Since all humanity was "seminally present" in Adam, when Adam sinned,</li> </ol>	
•	

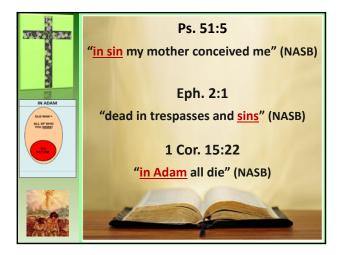


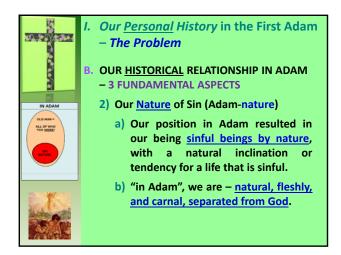


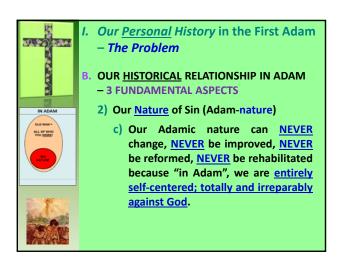


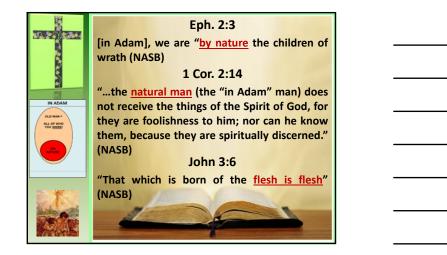


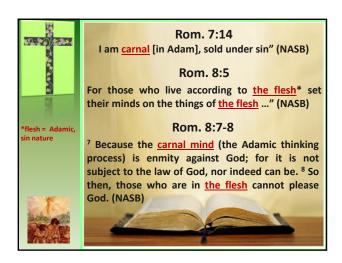


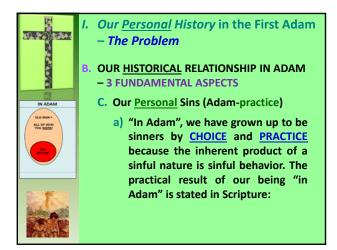






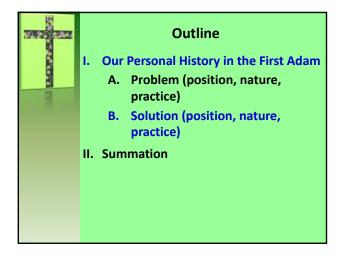






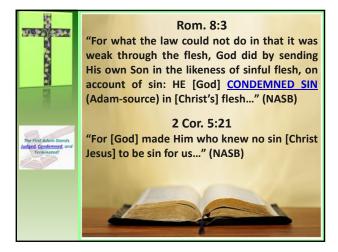


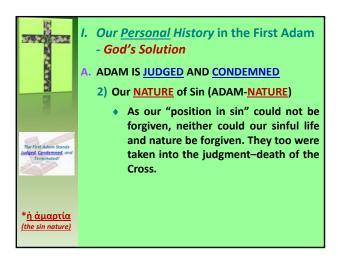


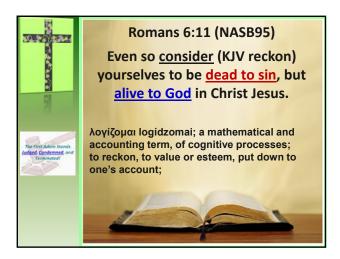










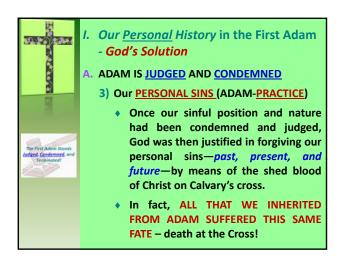


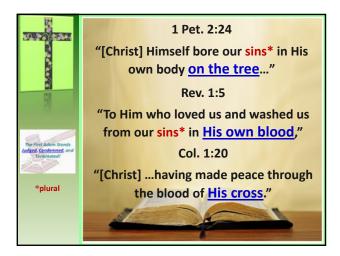
## Kenneth Wuest Rom 6:11

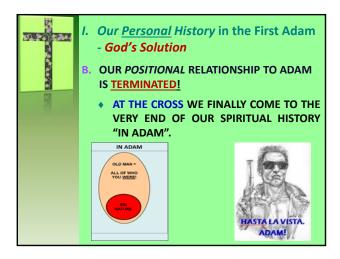
Here Paul is exhorting the saints that in their endeavor to live a life in accordance with the Word of God, they should take into account the fact that they are dead to sin, that they have been disengaged from the evil nature, that it has no power over them anymore, that they are scot free from it and can say a point blank NO to it, also to take into account the fact that they are alive to God, that is, that the divine nature has been imparted with the result that that nature gives them both the desire and the power to regulate their lives in accordance with the Word of God. Now, reckoning one's self dead to sin and alive to God does not make one so, God constituted the saint so when He saved him. But the act of reckoning brings into better operation with beneficial

results, the working of this inner spiritual machinery...The Christian who does not count upon the fact that the divine nature is implanted in his inner being, goes on living his Christian life as best he can more or less in the energy of his own strength, with the result that he exhibits a mediocre Christian experience. But the believer who counts upon the fact that he is a possessor of the divine nature, ceases from his own struggles at living a Christian life, and avails himself of the life of God supplied in the divine nature. So the first adjustment the Christian should make is that of counting upon the fact that the power of the indwelling sinful nature is broken and the divine nature imparted, and order his life on that principle.

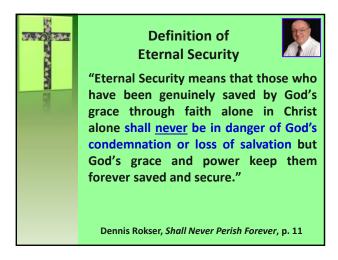
Wuest, K. S. (1997). Wuest's Word Studies from the Greek New Testament: for the English reader (Ro 6:11). Grand Rapids: Eerdmans.

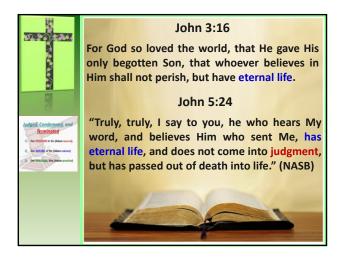














## **Emphatic Negation Subjunctive - Definition**

Emphatic negation is indicated by où  $\mu\dot{\eta}$  plus the aorist subjunctive...This is the strongest way to negate something in Greek......où  $\mu\dot{\eta}$  + the subjunctive denies a potentiality.....où  $\mu\dot{\eta}$  rules out even the idea as being a possibility: "ou  $\mu\dot{\eta}$  is the most decisive way of negativing someth. in the future."

Emphatic negation is found primarily in the reported sayings of Jesus (both in the Gospels and in the Apocalypse);...a soteriological theme is frequently found in such statements, especially in John: what is negatived is the possibility of the loss of salvation.

Wallace, D. B. (1996). Greek Grammar beyond the Basics: An Exegetical Syntax of the New Testament (p. 468). Grand Rapids, MI: Zondervan.

## **Middle Voice**

The Middle Voice depicts the subject as participating in the action, either directly or indirectly, and yet the action is also upon the subject itself.

Summers, R., & Sawyer, T. (1995). Essentials of New Testament Greek (Rev. ed., p. 49). Nashville, TN: Broadman & Holman.

The Middle Voice emphasizes the actor [subject] of the verb.

Wallace, D. B. (1996). Greek Grammar beyond the Basics: An Exegetical Syntax of the New Testament (p. 415). Grand Rapids, MI: Zondervan.

Jim McGowan, Th.D.



