

He then goes back to how Adam fits into the picture beginning in verse 45. “The first man Adam became a living soul (or living being).” This is taken from Genesis 2:7. What has the last Adam become?

See also John 5:21 and John 6:57

Verse 46 – What comes first and what comes second?

Verse 47 – The first man was of the earth, made of ?

The second man is?

Verse 48 – Now the Bible makes another comparison:
As was the man of dust (earthy) so shall be who?

And as is the heavenly man so shall be who?

And then, what is the glorious promise in verse 49. (Write it out and put your name in it.)

And according to verse 50, this is where the line “we shall all be changed” fits in. That which is earthy must be transformed into something heavenly.

In the Beginning – Part 2 - Addendum

New Testament Applications

God uses the events in the lives of Adam and Eve to teach us about ourselves, the salvation we have in Christ, and the consequences of sin which Adam brought into the world.

The Old Testament contains many illustrations or “types” that help us understand the Bible better. It turns out that Adam is a type of Christ. If Adam is the *type* then Christ is the *antitype*.

Romans 5:12-21

Read this section of Romans very carefully. We are going to take some time to learn how the Apostle Paul under inspiration of the Holy Spirit explains the impact of Adam’s sin on mankind.

Verse 12. Through one man sin entered the world. Death entered through the sin. Death spread to all because all sinned. (This is not saying the same thing as Romans 3:23. He goes on to explain in verse 13.)

Verse 13. For...(here comes the explanation) – before the law of Moses, sin was in the world, but sin was not imputed when there is no law. What does it mean that sin was not imputed?

Verse 14. In spite of no imputation of sin, people died (death reigned). Why? Had they disobeyed the command not to eat of the tree of knowledge of good and evil?

Now comes a comparison of Jesus to Adam –

Verse 15. How was the gift unlike the transgression?

Verse 16. This verse says that two things are not alike. What are those two things? ... and how are they not alike?

Verse 17. This verse goes on to explain those two things that are not alike. What are the two things that reign and again notice the “much more” and “abundance.”

Verse 18. This verse starts with “therefore.” The conclusion is that through one man’s (Adam’s) offense what happened?

But through the other man’s (Jesus’s) righteous acts, what happened?

Verse 19. Let’s try it another way: By one man’s disobedience many were made _____, so, by another man’s obedience many will be made _____..

Verse 20. Why was the law given?

But where sin abounded, --?

Verse 21. Just as sin reigned in death, even so grace--...

1 Corinthians 15:20-49

Verse 20. What are the two main points in this verse?

Verse 21. Here we have another comparison as in Romans 5. By one man came _____ and by the other man came _____

Verse 22. Again, another comparison:
All who are in Adam _____
All who are in Christ _____

What determines who is in Adam and who is in Christ?

Our focus in these lessons is on the relationship and difference between the first Adam and the last Adam and so we will not be going through all the following verses on the resurrection, but I encourage you to study these on your own.

In verses 42-44 Paul explains that what is sown in the ground is not like the body that comes out of the ground. This is true whether we are talking about plant seeds or about human resurrection. He concludes verse 44 by saying, “It (our body) is sown a natural body, it is raised a spiritual body. There is a natural body, and there is a spiritual body.