I. Spiritual Laws: Natural Laws (e.g. Gravity)
   A. Example of a universal spiritual law:
      1. Matt. 23:12—For whoever exalts himself will be humbled, and whoever 
humbles himself will be exalted.
      2. Compare Prov. 16:18, 18:12
      3. The first sin in the universe: pride leading to rebellion (the inner before the 
outer)
         a. In heaven, not on earth
         b. By an angel, not a human being
      4. Pride arose from beauty and wisdom imparted by the Creator
      5. Described in Ezek. 28:1–19
         a. vv. 1–10—Depict a human being
         b. vv. 11–19—Depict an angel
      6. Ezek. 28:11–17. Note the following:
         a. v. 12—Exalted in wisdom and beauty
         b. v. 13—Was in Eden
         c. v. 14—Anointed as a guardian cherub
         d. v. 15—A created being
         e. v. 16—Widespread trade led to violence. “Trade” = literally “going to 
and fro” [compare: Lev. 19:16; Prov. 11:13]
      7. Compare a parallel description in Isaiah 14:12–15
         a. Note: “I will” five times, especially the final one: “I will make myself like. .
.,” i.e. equality with God
         b. God’s response: to make a different kind of creature (man), ultimately 
destined to take Satan’s place
   B. Gen. 2:7—Note the following:
      1. Personal names, i.e., a person-to-person relationship
      2. God stooped to create a man
      3. God imparted himself to man
      4. Man combines in himself the highest and the lowest
      5. Through his spirit man relates to God—through his body man relates to the 
world
   C. Two main features of the relationship
      1. Fellowship
      2. Dependence

II. God’s Purpose for Man (Gen. 1:26)
   A. To represent
   B. To rule
   C. So long as man remained dependent, he ruled
   D. Satan had special enmity against man for two reasons
1. He could attack God’s image in man
2. Man was destined to take the place from which Satan fell. Satan procured man’s downfall through the same motivation that caused his own downfall.

E. Gen. 3:1–5—Three phases of temptation
   1. Question God’s Word (to discredit)
   2. Question God’s goodness (to discredit)
   3. Offer equality with God (= pride)

III. Seven Results of Adam’s Fall
   A. Adam’s direct fellowship with God was broken
   B. Adam’s life source was cut off
   C. Adam became subject to corruption
   D. Adam became subject to satanic harassment
   E. Adam became a slave instead of a king
   F. Adam’s realm became subject to vanity
   G. Adam became identified with Satan in the guilt of rebellion

IV. To Redeem Man, God Stooped Still Lower
   A. In the person of Christ, He identified Himself with the fallen race and expiated its guilt.
      1. Identification and expiation—Christ with man (Heb. 2:14–15; 1 Peter 2:24, 3:18)
      2. Identification and exaltation—the redeemed with Christ (Eph. 2:6)
   B. In eternity, God will make these fallen, but redeemed, creatures His demonstration to the whole universe that He exalts the lowest to the highest (Eph 1:11–12, 2:7, 3:10)

   Down Is Up
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I. The Eternal, Universal Law (Matt. 23:12)
   Satan demonstrated the negative, Jesus the positive
   A. Phil. 2:5–8—The seven steps down
      1. Step 1: Made himself nothing (emptied himself)
      2. Step 2: Took the form of a servant
      3. Step 3: Human likeness
      4. Step 4: Appearance of a man
      5. Step 5: A humble man
      6. Step 6: Obedient to death
      7. Step 7: Death on a cross
   B. Phil. 2:9–11—The seven steps up (Note the therefore)
      1. Step 1: Exalted to the highest place
      2. Step 2: The name above every name
      3. Step 3: Every knee should bow
      4. Step 4: In heaven
      5. Step 5: On earth
      6. Step 6: Under the earth
7. Step 7: Every tongue confess Him as Lord
C. Phil. 2:5—We are required to apply this principle in our own lives (Note the second therefore)
   1. 1 Peter 2:21—A pattern for us to follow
   2. Humility is a decision of the will
      a. James 4:10; 1 Peter 5:5–6
      b. Phillips: Wear the “overall” of humility
   3. Deut. 8:2–3—God humbles us only by creating circumstances in which we are challenged to humble ourselves
II. Two Phrases of Application
   A. To come to God initially
      1. Matt. 18:1–4—Pattern of a child
      2. 1 Cor. 1:26–29—The people God chooses
      3. Three common sources of pride
         a. Wise
         b. Influential
         c. Noble
      4. Luke 18:18–25—The camel through the needle’s eye
      5. 2 Kings 5:1–15—The example of Naaman. Naaman tried to come to God in a big way.
   B. To progress in the spiritual life
      1. Matt. 20:20–28—The path to leadership
      2. 2 Cor. 12:7–10—The example of Paul
      3. John 3:30—The principle stated by John the Baptist
         a. Moody’s example of gifts on shelves
         b. We must apply the principle also in our relationship to other people
         c. This aspect of the principle stated (Phil. 2:3; Eph. 5:21)
         Abraham was the senior, but he let Lot have first choice. After this, God revealed Abraham’s inheritance to him.
      5. Gen. 33:1–4—Example of Jacob
         Bowing seven times represents humility worked by the Holy Spirit.

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