

Justice

- **Introduction:**
 - Our primary pursuit this evening is to look at the relationship between God, Humanity, and the pursuit of _____.
 - “What kind of justice does God require of us?”
 - If we find that culture has changed the meaning of justice by robbing it of it’s Biblical framework, then our obligation is to _____ standard, not culture’s.

What is Justice?

- Justice is a word that, in Biblical terms, requires no _____.
 - **Definition:** Justice, scripturally, is a broad reaching and all-encompassing way of _____. It can be understood as an upright way of living, not withholding from anyone that which is due to them (wages, respect, honor, dignity, protection, etc.). It is the refusal to show _____ to one person or people group over another based on nationality, economic standing, gender, or other defining feature.
- Genesis 18:17-19
 - Two kinds of Justice:
 - *Mishpat* can be thought of as _____ Justice.
 - A person’s _____ is weightier than their _____ in civilized society.
 - *Tzedekah* can be thought of as _____ Justice.
 - A persons _____ cannot be defined by their _____.
 - God’s justice is _____ retributive and distributive.

God is Just

- God is not subject to a standard of justice, He is the _____.
 - Exodus 34:5-7
 - Genesis 18:24-26

Humanity Bears God's Image

- There can be no expectation of _____ where there is no image of the divine.
 - Micah 6:6-8
- The world around us thinks of justice as a compassionate equality dispensed by _____ but the Bible speaks of justice as a compassionate equality displayed by _____.
 - Biblical Justice holds a _____ accountable while modern forms of justice hold _____ accountable

Humanity is required by God to act Justly

- As His image bearers, we're the only entity in existence which can _____ justice. As His Spirit-indwelt children, we're the only people in existence who will _____ *mishpat* and *tzedakah* in our justice.
 - Matthew 7:1-3
 - John 7:24
 - Proverbs 31:8-9