

Lesson 22-24

The Doctrine of Sin

“Therefore, just as through one man sin entered the world, and death through sin, and thus death spread to all men, because all sinned...Nevertheless death reigned from Adam to Moses, even over those who had not sinned according to the likeness of the transgression of Adam, who is a type of Him who was to come.” Romans 5:12, 14

I. What is meant by the term “sin”?

A. First, it is important to understand what _____.

1. Sin is not an _____. Sin entered the world through a _____ of disobedience (Rom. 5:19).
2. Sin is not _____ of the flesh. Christ Himself shared our weaknesses but He did not sin (Heb. 4:15).
3. Sin is not _____ for the believer (Rom. 6:1-23).
4. Sin is not _____ (Ezek. 18:4-20).

Adam and Eve tried to offer an excuse for sin or blame someone else, but God held all _____ for their own actions.

B. Second, it is important to see what the various words for sin mean in the Bible. The following are the English equivalents of the original Greek and Hebrew words.

1. To _____ the mark (Judg. 20:16).

This is the most common meaning in both the Old and New Testaments (Gen. 4:7; Ex. 9:27; Lev. 5:1; Num. 6:11; Ps. 51:2, 4; Pro. 8:36; Is. 42:24; Hos. 4:7; Rom. 3:23; 5:12). It is most commonly translated “_____.”

2. To be bent, _____ or crooked (Ex. 20:5; Lev. 5:1; Ps. 32:5; Is. 5:18; 53:5-6). It is usually translated “_____.”
3. To have the _____ of evil (Job 16:11; 20:29; 34:8; Ps. 82:2; Pro. 16:12; Is. 57:20-21; Mal. 2:6). It is usually translated “_____” or “wickedness.”
4. To _____ against authority (Ps. 51:3; Pro. 28:2; Is. 1:2; II Th. 2:4,8). It is usually translated “_____.”
5. To _____ or go beyond a line (Ps. 17:3; Hos. 6:7; 8:1; Mt. 15:2-3;

Rom. 4:15). It is usually translated “_____.”

6. To _____ from the path (Num. 15:22; I Sam. 26:21; Ps. 119:118; Pro. 28:10; Is. 28:7; Ezek. 34:6). It is usually translated “err” or “_____.”
7. To _____ when one should have stood (Mt. 6:14; Rom. 5:15-20; 11:11-12; Gal. 6:1; Eph. 1:7; Col. 2:13; Jam. 5:16). It is often translated “offense” or “_____.”
8. To neglect _____ or to disobey (Mt. 18:17; Rom. 5:19; II Cor.10:6; Heb. 2:2-3). It is most often translated “_____.”
9. To be _____ of what should have been known (Heb. 9:7).

C. Third, it is important to see the various ways that the Bible defines sin.

1. Proverbs 21:4 - *“A haughty look, a proud heart, and the plowing of the wicked are sin.”*
2. Proverbs 24:9 - *“The devising of foolishness is sin.”*
3. I John 3:4 - *“Sin is lawlessness.”*
4. I John 5:17 - *“All unrighteousness is sin.”*
5. James 4:17 - Knowing to do good and not doing it is sin.
6. Romans 14:23 - *“Whatever is not from faith is sin.”*

D. Fourth, it is important to have a clear statement in regard to sin based on the biblical definitions. Martin Luther provides such a definition in his large catechism.

“Sin is any want of conformity unto, or transgression of any law of God given as a rule to the reasonable creature.”

II. Where did sin originate?

- A. Sin entered the universe through _____ (Ezek. 28:11-19; Is. 14:12-17; I John 3:8; John 8:44).
1. There was _____ prior to the transgression of Satan.
 2. Satan’s sin was the sin of choosing his own will over God’s will--the sin of _____ (Is. 14:13-14).

Notice the five “I wills” in the Isaiah passage which correspond to the following:

- Self-ascendancy
- Self-exaltation
- Self-enthronement
- Self-centeredness
- Self-sufficiency

3. Satan’s sin was _____ ever in that he sinned without a tempter.
 4. God had _____ with the entrance of sin (Jam. 1:13).
- B. Sin entered the human race through _____ (Gen. 3:1-6; Rom. 5:19; I Tim. 2:14).

III. What is the extent of sin?

SIN HAS AFFECTED THE _____ !

- A. It has affected the _____ places (Heb. 9:23; Eph. 6:11-12).
- B. It has affected the _____ (Gen. 3:17-18; Rom. 8:22).
- C. It has affected the _____ (Gen. 9:2; Is. 11:6-9).
- D. It has affected the entire _____.

1. This fact is declared by the Scriptures (Ps. 14:1-3; Rom. 3:23; Gal.3:22).

But the Scriptures have declared that we are all prisoners of sin, so the only way to receive God’s promise is to believe in Jesus Christ. –NLT

2. This fact is attested to by the people of the Lord (Job 40:4; Is. 6:5; Luke 5:8).
3. This fact is testified to by the unsaved (Rom. 2:14-15).

- Seneca declared, “We have all _____, some more and some less.”
- Ovid wrote, “We all strive for what is _____.”
- Goethe confessed, “I see no fault in others which _____ might not have committed.

- A Chinese proverb reads, “There are two good men: one is _____ and the other is not yet _____.
4. The natural earth itself testifies that something is _____ in the universe (Rom. 8:22).

“It might seem natural to suppose that every time a man sins that he would know a little more about sin, its nature, and its methods. Actually the exact opposite is true. Every time he sins, he is making himself less and less capable of realizing what sin is, less likely to recognize that he is a sinner. The ugly thing (and this, I feel sure, has never been sufficiently grasped), the really diabolical thing about sin is that it perverts a man’s judgment. It stops him from seeing straight.” --James S. Stewart

IV. What is the penalty for sin? Is it too severe?

- A. The ultimate penalty for all sin is _____ (Gen. 2:17; Ezek. 18:4; Mt. 25:46; Rom. 6:23; 5:12).
- B. The worst aspect of the penalty is banishment from _____ of the Lord (II Th. 1:7-9; Gen. 3:24; 4:16).
- C. This penalty is _____ because:
1. Man’s sin, no matter how _____, reflects disloyalty and disobedience.
 2. Sin reflects man’s _____ against God’s authority over him.
 3. Man sinned in _____ of the penalty to be incurred.
 4. In man’s sin, the condition of _____ is revealed--ambitious, ungrateful, rebellious and unbelieving.

V. What is the root of sin?

- A. _____ (Is. 14:12-14)
- B. _____ (Pro. 16:18)
- C. _____ (Rom. 7:7; I Tim. 6:10)
- D. _____ (Rom. 11:20; Heb. 3:12, 19; 4:6, 11).

VI. What is the process of temptation and sin?

- A. Temptation is the act of _____ to do wrong by the promise of short term pleasure or gain.
- B. Discovering _____ of temptation will determine the action taken to overcome temptation.
1. We can be tempted or drawn away by _____ (Jam. 1:14), in which case we are to exercise _____ (Gal. 5:22-23).
 2. Satan is also referred to as _____ who entices us to sin (Matt. 4:3; I Th. 3:5), in which case we are _____ the devil, put on the armor of God, and stand strong in the Lord (Eph. 6:14-18; Jam. 4:7; I Pet. 5:9).
 3. While God might _____ a trial or test, He never tempts anyone to sin (Jam. 1:12-13).
- C. Understanding the normal _____ of temptation will help us to be more aware of Satan's devices and, hence, better able to resist (II Cor. 2:11; Jam. 1:14-15).

James describes a seven step process:

1. Tempted. This refers to _____ by the father of lies (John 8:44).
2. Drawn Away by _____. The seed cannot conceive unless there is an egg with which to unite (Matt. 5:27-28).
3. Enticed. This refers to the _____ of the two previous steps. To be enticed is "to be drawn on by exciting hope and desire."
4. Conception. This is the joining of _____ to begin the germinating process (Job 15:35; Acts 5:4).
5. Formation. This is the time before the eventual bringing forth when one is dwelling on it, mulling it over in the mind and fantasizing about it. Its essence is a time of _____ so that it grows stronger.
6. Birth/Bringing Forth. This is the _____ of that which to this point has only been inward (Ps. 7:14).
7. Death. This is the _____ of all temptation (Pro. 16:25). All sin leads to tragic _____.

D. Overcoming temptation is a _____ for every believer (Rom. 6:12-14).

1. Build a strong spiritual life through _____ and involvement with other _____ believers (Eph. 6:10-18; I Cor. 15:33).
2. Avoid _____ including questionable entertainment, television and other amusements that will arouse improper desires (I John 2:15-17).
3. Know the _____, the sword of the Spirit and stand on its declarations (Eph. 6:17; Heb. 4:12).
4. _____ from temptation (II Tim. 2:22). Never take for granted your ability to resist. Pride always comes before a fall (Pro. 16:18; I Cor. 10:12-13).
5. Resist the devil and _____ to God (Jam. 4:7). The more one resists temptation the _____ one becomes, the more one yields to temptation the _____ one becomes in relation to it (Rom. 6:11-14).

VII. What is the remedy for sin?

A. The only remedy for sin is the application of _____ work of the Lord Jesus Christ that was accomplish at Calvary.

B. The only remedy for sin in man is to _____ in the redemptive work of Christ (Heb. 11:6).

1. I must _____ my will to His will (Mt. 16:24-25; Rom. 12:1-2).
2. I must humble myself and acknowledge His _____, submitting to God-ordained authority in my life (Luke 14:11; Mt. 18:4; I Pet. 5:5-6).
3. I must _____ the Kingdom of God (Mt. 6:33).
4. I must be _____ (John 3:3-5).