

HAMARTIOLOGY

THE DOCTRINE OF SIN

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I. A SIMPLE DEFINITION

Sin is any lack of conformity to the _____ of _____ (Matt. 5:48).

II. SIN'S BEGINNING

Sin entered the _____ through the rebellion of _____
(Is. 14:12-14; Ez. 28:12-19).

Sin entered the _____ through the disobedience of _____ (Gen. 3).

III. THREE ASPECTS OF MAN'S SIN

1. Inherited Sin — A _____ problem

Inherited sin is the sin (sin nature/original sin/old self) that we inherited from our _____, and they from theirs, all the way back to Adam & Eve. This means that everyone born into the world is born a _____ (Ps. 51:5; Eph. 2:3). We are sinners by birth!

Man's entire being is affected by inherited sin.

- His _____ is affected (Rom. 1:28); he _____ the wrong things.
- His _____ are affected (Rom. 1:21,24,26);
he _____ the wrong things.
- His _____ is affected (Rom. 6:20; 7:20); he _____ the wrong things.

The **penalty** for inherited sin is _____ death, i.e. separation from God (Eph. 2:1-3).

The **remedy** is the crucifying of our _____ self/nature and inheriting a _____ self/nature through Jesus Christ (Rom. 6:2,6; 2 Cor. 5:17; Gal. 2:20).

2. Imputed Sin — A _____ problem

Imputed sin is that sin that is imputed (ascribed, credited, attributed, reckoned) to all men because they were "in _____" when he sinned (Rom. 5:12,18). We are guilty by association! Imputed sin is transmitted _____ from Adam to each individual of the human race and is not passed down through one's parents as with inherited sin.

The **penalty** for imputed sin is _____ death (Rom. 5:12-14).

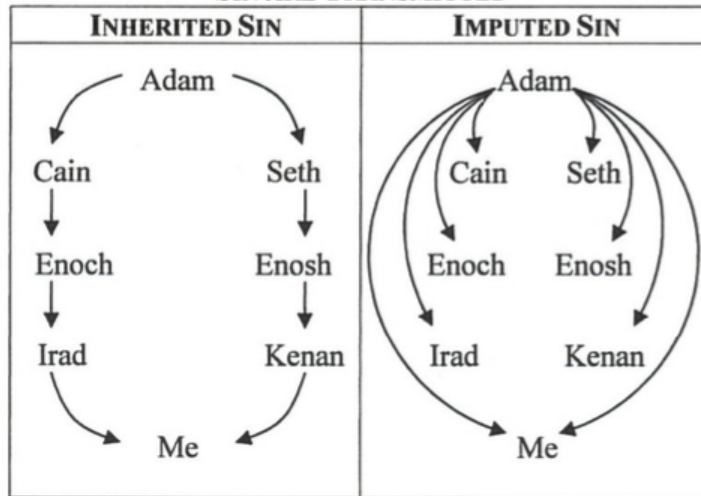
The **remedy** is imputed _____ through Jesus Christ (Rom. 5:19).

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A COMPARISON OF HOW INHERITED AND IMPUTED SIN ARE TRANSMITTED



3. Personal Sin — A _____ problem

Those acts personally committed against God by the _____ (Ps. 51:4; Rom. 3:9–18,23; James 3:2). These include sins of _____ as well as _____ (James 4:17), and evil deeds carried out by the _____ as well as carried out in the _____ (Matt. 5:27,28).

The **penalty** for personal sin is loss of _____ with God (1 Jn. 1:6,7)

The **remedy** is _____ of personal sin (1 Jn. 1:9).

A COMPARISON OF THE SEVERAL ASPECTS OF SIN

Aspect	Scripture	Transmission	Principal Consequence	Remedy
Inherited Sin	Eph. 2:3	Generation to Generation	Spiritual death	Redemption and the gift of the Holy Spirit
Imputed Sin	Rom. 5:12	Direct from Adam to me	Physical Death	Imputed righteousness
Personal Sin	Rom. 3:23; 1 Jn. 1:9	None	Loss of Fellowship	Forgiveness

IV. THE SOURCE OF SINFUL TEMPTATIONS

1. **The _____** — The world system, which is presently ruled by _____ (Eph. 2:1,2; Jn. 12:31), stands in opposition to God's people and promotes Satan's purposes (Jn. 15:18,19).
2. **The _____** — Man's own sin-stained and sin-tainted flesh lures him into sin (Mt. 15:19; Gal. 5:16–21).
3. **The _____** — The devil, or Satan is a destroyer and tempts men to sin against God (Lk. 22:31; 2 Cor. 2:11, 4:4).

V. WHAT IS THE “SIN UNTO DEATH”?

The “Sin unto Death” is commonly understood to be a sin which leads to the _____ death of a _____ believer (1 Jn. 5:16; cf Lev. 10:1–3; Acts 5:1–11; 1 Cor. 5:1–5; 11:30). It may occur when a believer refuses to _____ of a wretched lifestyle, and God takes them home so as to protect His Name.

VI. WHAT IS THE “UNPARDONABLE SIN”?

The “unpardonable sin” was dispensational in nature (i.e., refers to a specific _____ at a specific _____), and therefore cannot be committed today! More specifically, it involved the rejection by the Jewish nation of the first century A.D. of Jesus as their Messiah. This rejection was evidenced by the Jews attributing Jesus' miracles to the power of _____, rather than to the power of the _____ working through Jesus. This is what Jesus was referring to when He spoke of the “blasphemy of the Holy Spirit” (Mt. 12:22–32).