



Sin in the Synoptics and Acts

- Matthew's genealogy includes those known for their sin and mentions the exile.
- John the Baptist speaks of judgment and calls the people to repent of their sin.
- Matthew 1:21 – the hope for salvation from sin in the birth of Jesus.

The Teachings of Jesus

- Matthew 4:17
- Matthew 5:17
- Matthew 5:48
- Matthew 6:13
- Matthew 6:21
- Matthew 15:8–9 (Isaiah 29:13)
- Matthew 15:18–19
- Matthew 23:27–28
- Matthew 18:7–9

Sin in Relation to the Person of Christ

- Matthew 9:1–8
- Matthew 26:28
- Matthew 16:21, 23–25
- Matthew 10:22
- Matthew 8:11–12

Sin in Acts

- Acts 2:22–23
- Acts 4:8–12
- Acts 7:51–53
- Acts 8:20

Sin in the Pauline Epistles

- Ephesians 2:1–3

The Origin of Sin

- Romans 5:12–20

The Unrighteousness of Men

- Romans 1:18–32
- 1 Corinthians 6:9–10



- Galatians 5:17–21
- Ephesians 5:3–6
- 1 Corinthians 6:11

The Breadth and Depth of Sin

- Romans 2:17–24
- Romans 3:9–18
- Romans 1:32
- Ephesians 2:8–9

The Consequences of Sin

- Sin produces more sin
 - Romans 1:18–32
 - Colossians 3:5
- Sin leads to condemnation
 - Romans 8:1
 - Ephesians 2:3
 - Romans 1:18
 - Ephesians 5:5
 - Galatians 5:21
- Sin results in alienation from God and from one another
 - 2 Corinthians 5:19
 - Romans 8:17
 - Romans 6:23
- Paul has more to say about grace
 - Romans 5:20–21

Sin in Hebrews and the General Epistles

Hebrews

- Christ is the high priest who once and for all deals with sin
 - Hebrews 2:14–15,
 - Hebrews 4:15
 - Hebrews 7:26
- There are warnings
 - Hebrews 2:3
 - Hebrews 3:12
 - Hebrews 3:9, 10
 - Hebrews 5:11; 6:12
 - Hebrews 6:6



- Hebrews 10:26
- Hebrews 12:25
- Hebrews 12:16; 13:4
- Hebrews 13:5
- Hebrews 12:28b–29

James

- James 1:14–15
- James 3:6–10
- James 5:1–6
- James 2:8–13

Peter

- 1 Pet 1:15–16
- 1 Peter 2:1
- 1 Pet 2:11
- 1 Peter 3:9
- 1 Peter 4:1–5
- 1 Peter 3:11
- 1 Peter 4:2

John

- John 1:4–5
- 1 John 1:5
- John 3:16
- 1 John 4:8
- John 8:34
- John 3:36
- Revelation 20:15
- 1 John 2:2
- 1 John 1:5–10

Conclusion

- Old Testament
 - Sin is ultimately theological – it is always oriented towards God.
 - Sin is objective because it involves the violation of a divine command even if the sinner is unaware.
 - Sin is universal.
- New Testament
 - Shows the further depth of our depravity



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- Gives the eternal consequences of remaining in sin.
 - Gives the full revelation of the answer to sin, Jesus Christ our Lord.